

PARIS EXPOSITION.—INTERIOR OF THE PETIT PALAIS.

The interior of the Petit Palais is reached through a high arched doorway; the main doors are of glass, framed in gilded iron work of artistic designs. The front part of the building, which corresponds to the main façade, consists of a central rotunda, from which a flight of steps leads up to a long gallery on either side. The rotunda, opposite the main entrance, represents the portion under the central dome; the lower part is lined with a variegated marble; in the corners are four niches containing fine groups of statuary; the marble finish ends in a cornice, above which the interior of the dome is finished in stucco with handsome relief ornaments. The floor is formed of a mosaic pattern. In the center is represented a horse, upon which is mounted the suit of armor worn by François I. The two galleries have eight windows in front, and a semicircular ceiling of stucco in relief. Between the windows are mounted suits of armor of different periods, and in the center is a horseman in armor; the walls are hung with rich tapestries. The rear door of the rotunda leads into the central court, seen in the illustrations, which is of semicircular form. The colonnade surrounding the court is formed of polished granite columns arranged in pairs, upholding a superstructure of light stone, carved and

inlaid with porphyry panels. It is relieved by ornaments in gilded metal, and metal garlands are hung between the columns. The pavement is laid in mosaic and the walls are formed of porphyry and marble in various designs. The central doorway, shown on the left of one of the illustrations, is upheld by two granite columns on each side; over the arch are finely executed figures in high relief; at the top are two figures in gilded bronze. The court is tastefully laid out; the three basins are surrounded by mosaic borders in blue and gold, and the flower beds and plants add greatly to the effect. In the center is a copy of a celebrated group by Chardin.

The galleries contain a retrospective collection, representing the national art in its different forms from the earliest times down to 1800. No pains have been spared to bring together a collection worthy of the occasion; here are to be seen Gobelin tapestries, carved wood, porcelains, ivory, enamels, etc.; the objects have been loaned by the government, by museums and cathedrals, and by private persons. The galleries are divided into two series, inner and outer. The walls of the inner series are lined with Gobelin and other tapestries. The collection of Celtiberian and Gallo-Roman objects are of especial interest, and

show bronze swords and other arms, fibulae and head pins, as well as jewelry in gold and rudely cut stones. A number of cases contain earrings in gold and bronze, and various bronze ornaments and objects taken from sepulchers of the Celtic period. Of the Gallo-Roman period, an interesting collection is that of glass vessels of iridescent hues, many of large size, dating from the second to the ninth century. A collection of pottery of the same period

number of these. The different rooms contain collections of carved ivory, illuminated missals, ornamented metal work and bronzes, etc. Among the metal work is a collection of ancient locks and keys, most of which are artistically worked in relief and open-work designs; these date from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. The outer series of galleries contain a large number of collections; most of the objects are of the Louis XIV. or later periods. They include Gobelin tapestries, carved and inlaid furniture, ornamental clocks, paintings, etc. One of the rooms is devoted to a collection of objects belonging to the various members of the royal family, including the jewel cabinet of Marie Antoinette, of mahogany incrustated with gilded metal and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. A central case contains books and other objects belonging to celebrated persons of the time. A view in one of the outer galleries is shown in the illustration; the handsomely carved and decorated bedstead belonging to the Duke Antoine, 1508-1544; it is loaned by the Museum of Nancy. Opposite it are two carved walnut buffets of the sixteenth century; the tapestries are of the same period.



ROOM IN THE SMALL PALACE OF FINE ARTS, PARIS EXPOSITION.

has been brought together from the different parts of France. Among the objects of the Merovingian period are two swords with rich scabbards in gold relief, besides a number of gold jewels and bronzes. The collection of Limoges enamels, from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, contains remarkable specimens; most of these are in blue and gold designs. Of the porcelains, those of Sevres and St. Cloud are represented in great variety; the Bernard Palissy collection is especially interesting; different pieces have been loaned by the government, by different museums and private collections; Baron de Rothschild has loaned a

is of the standard fan type and is secured to a conical metal case. There is an intake for air at the back. The heater consists of clay tubes wound with fine German silver wire and covered with an insulating coat of enamel. The tubes are arranged radially and the fan and the heater are both closed in by a metallic casing. The heater can draw air from without the room or car, or in cold weather can operate using the air in the room or car. Two of these heaters will, it is said, heat a 40-foot car to the proper temperature. In the ordinary system some of the persons in the cars are uncomfortably warm, while others are cold, but with

New System of Electric Heating.

A new system of electric heat is upon the market. It consists of an electric heater and a blower. The motor is positively distributed. The fan will also prove useful in school buildings, on ships and war vessels. It will be specially valuable when vessels are out of commission where it is desired to both warm and move the air.

THE railroads have taken very little interest in acetylene gas for car lighting, and there have been many failures in this field. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company are making experiments in the laboratory on a generator for lighting a car. One advantage of acetylene gas is that each car can be made a separate unit. There are to be service trials of the apparatus on the cars.



THE COURTYARD OF THE SMALL PALACE OF FINE ARTS, PARIS EXPOSITION.