THE SOUTH SHORE DRIVE.

Lake Michigan bounds Chicago on the east. The line of contact is over twenty miles long. The Lake is a body of fresh water, about three hundred and fifty miles long and eighty to one hundred miles broad. In its natural state, it is pure, cold and sweet; it is grateful to the touch, and its surface possesses all the changing beauties and the majesty of the sea. But except to those connected with commerce upon it, it has been of very little benefit. If we eliminate the north shore drive and the fronts of Lincoln and Jackson Parks, it may be truly said, that so far from having any pleasant access to the margin of the Lake, we have been altogether debarred from approaching it. I refer to ourselves as men, for while we were boys there was still a lovely, sandy beach ex-
tending northward from the river's mouth, whereon we were allowed to strip ourselves and idle while Summer afternoons away. Of course, nothing could be better than that. I wish that it had remained or that it were practicable to restore it and that we might have a real shore. "Shore?" the very word whispers of long sparkling water, breaking musically upon a sandy beach. But it is gone, and our fishing upon the piers has gone with it. We have nothing left to take the place of those delightful things of old, except the north shore drive and the fronts of Lincoln and Jackson Parks; all of which are meagre and unsatisfactory improvements, when one thinks what they might have been made. Riding upon them, one perceives the beauty of the Lake, but is obliged, in a measure, to ignore the roadway itself, which does nothing to enhance or intensify the impression of mystery, which is the strongest element of natural scenery.

The Lake is often beautiful. The Lake and
the clouds are always beautiful. Even by themselves this is true, but when seen through vistas of green trees there is an added charm, acting upon the dullest observer, quieting his griefs, balming his wounds, uplifting his soul from his own poor attempts at harmonizing the things in and about him, saying to him: "Turn your face to me and be still and I'll sing you Nature's never-ending song of consolation."

Many years ago - before the fire in fact - there was a strip of water lying between the Illinois Central Railway and Michigan Avenue, extending from Randolph Street to Park Row, a distance of one mile. It was three hundred feet wide, and had a low breakwater, behind which a bank sloped up to the sidewalk on Michigan Avenue. The railway rested on piles and beyond them was the outer breakwater, which formed the eastern boundary of the Illinois Central right of way.
This strip was called the Basin, and upon it people used to row and sail, and it was fashionable in that day to spend a Summer evening upon it, and the place was often gay with pleasant sounds, with singing bands and the happy voices of young people. The fire came and abruptly put an end to this, the happiest phase of our old public pioneer life.

Since that time it has been difficult and unpleasant to attempt to approach the Lake, and the great value of it to the people has been ignored. (The debris of a destroyed city was poured into the Basin about twenty-five years ago,) and since then we have had a grey, unlovely waste, over which we might indeed have passed and reached the Lake itself, but finally even this last, poor opening was closed, for the railway fenced in its right of way, excluding the people from what, to them was and forever will be a very dear privilege.

There was a little beach in Hyde Park, about five or six miles from the center of the city,
where parties used to go for pleasure during the
years just after the fire, but the hotel which was
there burned down and this strip of lake shore has
fallen into disuse and is almost forgotten. So completely has
it fallen into disuse.

Thirty years ago, through the influence of a few
enthusiastic spirits, there arose a sentiment in
favor of public breathing places. This grew un-
til it resulted in the creation of our parks and
boulevards, and the people should be grateful to
the men who led the fight for this improvement.
They were few, but they fought their battle brave-
ly and persistently until they were victorious.
I remember the public meetings and the discussions
at the time. The prediction was that the city
never could pay for the improvement and if it did
it would bankrupt itself. The plans for the parks,
as the results show, were very broad and comprehensive,
and have only needed the addition of a few con-
necting boulevards to be wonderfully complete.

When we remember that the scope was determined
thirty years ago, while the city had not many more
than three hundred thousand people in it. But it is most surprising that no public effort has ever been made in all those years to restore to our citizens the six miles of lake frontage lying between the river and Hyde Park. It is now proposed to do it; and the carrying out of this purpose will add a new and a beneficent element to individual lives in this city.

The effect of natural scenery on men is not imaginary; it is positive, not alone through the mind upon the body but through the body upon the mind as well. A violin improves by being skillfully played upon until it comes to vibrate easily to the harmonious sound waves transmitted from the strings. He who habitually listens to good music learns to love and receive it not alone through the ear but through the impact upon his body, of sound waves. His body, constantly vibrated by the "concord of sweet sounds" grows sympathetic and almost instantly responds, until the man feels harmony through all his nerves as well as through those that connect his brain with the drum of his
ear. It has seemed to me that visual nature reflecting color waves, which bear a strict and almost discovered relation to those of sound, often sends vibrations of lengths and combinations that produce what is called in music, a harmony, and it has seemed to me that as the sound of the horn, the cello or the violin vibrates every particle of one's body, so a lovely bit of natural scenery exerts a similar, direct physical effect upon all living things, which is in addition to those produced through the eye. If this effect be strong enough and the body of a man be attuned to respond, it imparts to him a glowing life feeling that imprints itself upon his soul, and which, for want of a better expression, we call an inspiration; an inspiration which comes forth in music or poetry from the throat or the fingers of a man. When this occurs the individual believes himself to be original, but I fancy he is merely acting as a good transmitter for the song of the scene. At any
rate, beauty in nature is good for man. Everyone in his degree is physically and spiritually benefitted by it. Carlisle says, "All deep things are Song. It seems, somehow, the very central essence of us, Song; as if the rest were but wrappings and hulls? The prime element of us and of all things." When an individual is lifted in any degree above the old level of his thoughts and feelings, the public of which he forms a part is at the same time improved; and a very high purpose will be served if the Lake Shore be restored to the people and be made beautiful for them.

But apart from the unconscious effect of great natural beauty upon individuals is that healthfulness, which, as every one knows, arises from the enjoyment of the open air and such refreshment as may be found upon the shore of the Lake.

I lived for many years on 21st Street, about two blocks back from the water. In the Summer I could hear all night long the sound of people's
feet, the voices of mothers and of children, as they passed to and fro from the Lake, and I could not help but think how strong, the attraction of the waterside is when not only in daylight but in darkness the people are drawn to it. If individuals are benefitted by access to the water, how much more will be the value to the city as a whole if such a plan as I am about to show you is carried out? By this plan, the people will be able to reach the shore and to remain there under conditions which will make their leisure charming to them; and I believe that people possessing large means will also be anchored at home for life, because this plan will open for them such surroundings as they now seek in foreign lands, and I am quite sure that the Riviera itself has not the power to attract them which will be possessed by the South Shore Drive. When the work shall have been completed, it may become the fashion to spend all or a part of the Spring, Summer and the Autumn in Chicago; and we may look for the influx of wealthy people from all over this country as well as from others. If our wealthy...
people stay at home and if others come here to spend their money, our trades-people will be benefited; and it is the direct purpose of this plan, therefore, to make Chicago the most beautiful and the most delightful city in the world.

Under the second empire, Napoleon the Third, through Baron Haussmann, improved Paris, establishing the parks and boulevards at an enormous expense. These improvements have made Paris famous, and the immediate and lasting results have been to entice all of the idle people of great means to that city, and therefore, to throw into her lap countless millions of dollars annually—millions which men have gained in trade and commerce in other lands. Let us make our own city attractive. We have a far more beautiful natural setting than Paris had, and we can place our own town in advance of her as an attraction to those who have the time and money at their disposal.

The transportation lines would be benefited
more than any other corporations by making Chicago
beautiful, and the Illinois Central Railway would
be chief among those whose coffers would be filled
by such a course; for the proposed scene will lie ex-
posed to view along its line from Park Row to 51st Street
and will attract all visitors to travel by its suburban
trains and will also impel large numbers of our cit-
zens to settle near this railway, because of their
great enjoyment, they would have in coming to and go-
ing from the city by it in their daily avocations.
In short, there is no investment for the happiness
and for the material prosperity of any city equal
to that made to beautiful it.

Athens was a commercial city. She wove a
web in which all the prosperous people of her day
were caught. There was no great scheme of com-
merce which she did not control. But this con-
dition of affairs could not last forever, and no
doubt Pericles saw it. "Westward the star of
takes empire was taking its way." Syracuse was loom-
ing up, a rival for the trade of Athens. The
wise statesman saw that beyond the Adriatic was
another world filled with sturdy peoples. He read the past and perceived through the ken of meagre history that commercial dominion had shifted several times before, and he foresaw that the West would surpass the East and that commerce as he knew it was but the beginning of what would come. He foresaw that the power of Athens must pass away to come not back again, and in the light of this clear vision he determined that though the supreme power of money-getting should leave his well-loved city, still the fruits of the toil of all men should, in a measure, return to her; that men might indeed seek their fortunes in other places but that they should come to Athens to spend them. He determined that in the future the city should prosper even more than in the past, and he took possession of all of the available funds of the Attic power and with them built great public monuments such as no other city has ever possessed.
A most wise statesman — for Athens still lives.
The peoples who have inhabited her have been absorbed
and scattered many times but Pericles' Athens has
continued to exist through the falling centuries
that have passed since his voice ceased to be
heard on the Acropolis. The splendor of the mon-
uments that sprang up at his command have kept
her

is directly due to.

Athens alive, and today nearly all the prosperity
of Greece comes from the benefit to her of those
visitors who come, as men have ever done through
twenty-three hundred years, to gaze upon and revel
in her beauties. The emperors, the kings, the
philosophers, the poets, the men of leisure, and
all the peoples of the Earth are drawn to her now
as they were in ancient times, by the crystalized
thought of a political genius who knew how to per-
petuate the prosperity of a city, apparently
forever.

Our commercial fate will not be that of
Athens. The measure of our success in trade
is likely to stay with us. There is a great
difference in this respect between ourselves and
any ancient city. Athens had an unexplored
world west of her which men have been developing
ever since. All along the path, as the tide of commerce has surged onward, have been strung cities, each of which in its day controlled its world but was finally left behind in the eager westward rush to the unknown lands - to the Eldorado sought for and his always just beyond men's reach and always being sought for. Still, the policy of making a city beautiful cannot be doubted. Wise Pericles, wise Louis Napoleon, wise old dogs of Venice! You beautified your capitals and the people of them prospered, and do prosper now. Let us not neglect the lesson but let us attempt to make our city the pride of the Earth.

The proposed improvement will make life in Chicago pleasanter and more prosperous to a degree that will be a benefit to each inhabitant and especially to each business house and corporation connected with commerce.

The plan involves the improvement of the present Lake front, of the proposed down-town Lake
As the tide of commerce surged onward, cities have sprung up and many of them in their day have held dominion over the world, but have finally been left behind in the eager rush (r-).
front which is to be filled in, and the connecting
of both of these with the north shore driveways
and the improvement of the Lake front of the city
from Park Row to 56th Street.

The treatment of the three hundred feet strip
and of the park in front of it is to be formal
rather than natural, because this ground is already
surrounded by large buildings which cannot be
brought into harmony with woodland effects. There
are thirteen streets coming out of the city and
stopping at Michigan Avenue, between Randolph and
12th Streets. The central one is Congress Street,
which will be made the principal axis of the design.

The chief aim for the three hundred feet strip
is to bring about as far as possible a symmetrical
balance of parts on each side of the axis. The
second aim is to make the Park felt back in the
old city by placing upon it opposite the center
of each street a monument which shall fittingly
mark an entrance into the city and which shall
always be visible plainly to anyone traveling eastward toward the Lake on the thoroughfare. In other words, the great terrace called the Lake Front is not only to have its effect upon the beholder who stands on Michigan Avenue but it is to penetrate far into the commercial community and to become one of the constant, all-day, beneficent elements of its life. I have not time to dwell much on detail but will pass in review a few of the principal ones.

The continuation of Congress Street, extended, forms a broad approach to the outside park. There are other approaches from Michigan Avenue to the outside park; they will be at Peck and Hubbard Courts and at Jackson and Monroe Streets. On each side of Congress Street will be a place for a grand fountain; each of these should bear an appropriate name. They should be of the type used in modern Rome, wherein the water is thrown up from the rim of the basin to a common center.
At the south end next Park Row will commence the South Shore Drive. Between it and Peck Court will be a place left for a monument. Between Peck and Hubbard Courts is the location of the equestrian statue of General Logan by St. Gaudens. This statue is now complete and ready to be placed. Between Jackson and Monroe Streets is the ground on which the Art Institute rests. This ground should be finished in a manner to give the highest possible effect and enhance the beauty of that building.

The rest of the strip, that between Monroe and Randolph Streets, is to be designed for a noble approach and monumental entrance to the north tunnel, which will commence here, dip down under the river and come up on Pine Street on the North Side. The composition as a whole is to form a vestibule for Chicago.

The outer park will have as a main feature in the center of it, the Field Columbian Museum, with a parade ground on the north and a play ground on the south of it. Each of these spaces is to be
about 300 x 700 feet. North of Monroe Street will be the permanent camp of the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. The buildings will contain four drill halls, each 250 x 350 feet, brigade headquarters, two rooms for each company, and all the necessary banquet halls and other appurtenances of such an organization. At the north end of the enclosure of this camp will be a special building for the Naval Reserve. This special building will form a water-gate, and through it will be the approach to a small harbor forming an arm of the Lake, which will be accessible directly from this camp. The buildings as a whole will present a front, of a strong military style, eight hundred feet long, east and west, covered with vines, the whole to act as a screen for the Illinois Central Railway and cut off its yards from the public gaze.

South of the Museum the plan is not fully determined. On the main axis, that is Congress
Street produced, at the margin of the Lake, will be a fountain such as was the one in front of the Administration Building at the head of the Grand Court of Honor in the Fair. Between the fountain and the Museum is to stand the monument of Columbus by Lawrence—St. Gaudens. South of the Museum is to be the statue of Lincoln. North of the Museum is to be the statue of Washington, and in front of the Museum, toward the city, is to be a pedestal for a monument to that merchant who shall do the most toward carrying out the object of this design.

A broad roadway is to be run around on four sides of the quadrangle, the part of it toward the Lake will form part of the South Shore Drive, which will pass the play grounds, the museum, the statues, the fountains, the parade ground and the military camp, and will thence go north by a beautiful viaduct crossing the river to the north shore drive, and thence reach out to Evanston, Fort Sheridan and winding its way through Lincoln Park past Edgewater and Evanston to Fort Sheridan and
beyond.

There are many minor places for statues, fountains, vases and other objects, but I will not stop to explain them here. The design is intended to be severely simple and formal so far as the plan is concerned, but exceedingly rich in detail. In front of the outer part will be a yacht harbor, where vessels of the largest size can be safely moored. At the north end will be a harbor for those smaller craft that are to ply in the lagoon inside of the great South Shore Drive. At the north end will be a harbor for the Naval Reserve, as I have already stated. The tunnel from the foot of the Lake Front at Randolph Street will dip under the river and come up on Pine Street. It will be marble and be adorned with statues and mural tablets.

Now, picture to yourselves a stately white building resting on the center of the grand terrace. Outside of the Illinois Central Railway, commanding all the elements about it, east and west of the railroad tracks, the lawns, the roads, the fountains,
the monuments, all of them having some reference to the particular building which lies in the midst of them. Will not this be a beautiful vestibule to the city itself? And yet it must be looked upon as a vestibule only, for still more important will be the wonderful drives north and south of this location, which will meet and unite upon it. From this Lake front the people will pass within the iron loop that already encloses the world of commerce in Chicago. To the south there will be a broad driveway, commencing at Michigan Avenue, and leading eastwardly up over the Illinois Central to the Lake, thence by a stone bridge of the old Roman pattern to the first great outer concourse. From this concourse, reaching away six miles to the south, will lie the South Shore Drive, and which will be seven and a half miles long if its entire section be considered to the end of Jackson Park. This avenue will be reached from the land by five viaducts, each coming from the city over the Illinois Central and landing on a broad concourse of its own.
The sides of the viaduct, where the arches spring from the piers below, will form accidentments continuing up until they become pedestals on the parapets, on each of which will be a statue or a magnificent vase filled with agavés.

The Drive itself will have a stone sea wall designed to express dignity as well as to afford security. Behind this wall will be a broad stone walk, on which will rest almost continuous seats, made of cement in the old Greek style, looking out to sea. Next this will lie a planting space on which will grow tall shrubs disposed so as to partly conceal and yet reveal the Lake, and then will come a bicycle course, with a green sward behind it for colored flowering plants. Next this plantation there will be an equestrian way, and next this towards the west will come the great South Shore Drive itself, with its broad green sward on either hand and its rows of stately trees—a driveway that shall be stately than any man now sees or history tells about. Beside the Drive,
on the west of it, will be another walk, having placed upon it here and there, old Greek resting places of stone or cement, some single, some for many people, and some curved into the banks, out of which will flow drinking fountains with seats about them. The floors of this walk and of the recesses will be paved with small colored pebbles in geometrical patterns. The wall itself, which is to be next west of the walk, is to be built of long slivers of sparkling stone like those that enclose the Roosevelt farms that stretch along the river north of Poughkeepsie. Slanting away from this wall will be broad undulating grounds some three hundred or three hundred and fifty feet in width, which shall finally slope down into the waters of the lagoon.

The concourses where the viaducts end are each to be treated in a monumental manner. There are seven in all, including those at each end of the Drive. The one at the north end will stand at the head of the harbor in Chicago. Here should be
a statue representing the genius of the city — the figure of a man visible from the harbor and the driveway; it should form the Pharos of our inland sea.

This composition of roadway and of lawns, of resting places and of trees, of monuments and of plant life should be full of mystery, so that he who passes through it shall be ever met with unexpected sights but all in harmony with the main idea and each one necessary to the design.

But the lagoon will be, after all, the element in the landscape that will appeal most to the poetical mind. Notice the high bank west of the railway. Behind it the earth should be piled up so that there may be lawns and terraces which one will overlook the fair scene beneath. This wall should be covered with blossoming vines, and should be over-topped with nodding flowers and foliage, among which should peer out statues symbolizing the forces and moods of nature. And from the wall lovely stone balconies should here and there
project, and here and there should be open places through which shadowy ravines may be seen. There will be no wall of any kind between the railway and the water. The sight of the lagoon, the buildings upon its banks, the avenues, and the Lake itself will be through vistas always kept open.

The lagoon will be from three hundred and fifty to eight hundred feet broad, and will be some thirty thousand feet in length. In it will be many islands ranging in length from fifty to eight hundred feet and in breadth from thirty to three hundred feet. The south one will be called "University Island." It is about two blocks long, and on it will be the boat house of the University crews, the members of which can easily trot over from the University to their little harbor, hidden away, in this island; under the trees.

The long stretch of water will form a public racing course, more romantic than the one at Oxford. I have shown here two long eight oar "Varsity" boats, drawn to scale upon the plan they are to scale, and about sixty feet long.
At the south end

Upon the lagoon, you perceive a channel which winds along through to the waters of Jackson Park. This will be about one hundred feet wide. So, you see, one can go on interior waters from the south harbor at 12th Street to the south harbor of Jackson Park, a distance of about seven and one-half miles, and in doing it one will be safe in the lightest of canoes; even when a storm is raging upon the open Lake. It will be always prudent to sail or row on the lagoon in little pleasure boats.

Both shores of the lagoon will be ornamented with the trees and shrubs best adapted to our climate and especially with things that blossom, the apple, the pear, the peach, the horse chestnut, and the wild chestnut, catalpa, grape, lilac, snow balls, syringas, acacia, etc. It will be a chief aim to make the months of May and June a festival time in Chicago and to draw to us all visitors who love a beautiful natural scene. In the Spring, in the Summer and in the Autumn, whenever one goes upon these waters, he should be conscious of the presence
of flowers, not only by seeing them but by their delightful odors. The banks and the sedges will be planted with heliotrope and mignonette, with sweet briar and sweet clover, and all of the other plants that fill the air with perfume. All that Nature can be induced to do for us to please the eye, the ear, or the sense of smell, we will try to have her do. The glory of form and color of the trees and plants will be as much a part of the design as the general plan of the roadway itself.

The margins of the lagoon are to have every variety of water plant which will live upon them, the lotus, the lilies, and the hundred lesser colored things, should be here in profusion. Whatever charms and interests one in the plant life of our climate should be found upon these banks or in the water. The water itself is to be maintained at a given level by means of the rocking locks

and no allowed passing through will not tear or damage the del-
icate plantations. Under each viaduct will be extensive boat and bath houses, and a water-way through to the open lake, closed by the rocking locks which I have mentioned.

The land beside the great Shore Drive will be rented for clubs, hotels and residences. This, we are informed, can be legally done. Vistas will be maintained between the private places, leaving frequent glimpses of the Lake for people on the lagoon, the Illinois Central trains or the private terraces west of the railroad. Each house upon this strip of land must face both the lagoon and the Drive; its design must be passed upon by a critical committee; it must have no back doors or stables; unless they be concealed in architectural courtyards. The plants upon the lawns must be such as will produce a charming scenic effect for the individual villa and at the same time form part of the general design. The avenue will be planted with very tall trees. I have taken pictures of
all those growing near the Lake, from Waukegan to Calumet, there are many monsters to be obtained which would form the stateliest of avenues; there are maples eighty feet high and the same in breadth, elms over one hundred feet in height, cottonwoods of a variety that does not shed down, that are over one hundred and twenty feet in height. An avenue of pines, or elms or cottonwoods can be planted on the South Shore Drive, six hundred trees in all, everyone of which shall be at least one hundred feet in height when set in the earth and everyone of which shall flourish; so that in five years from to-day, if the order were given, the avenue could be finished and be made to look as if it had been there for centuries. Old patriarch trees can be moved if gently treated; given money enough and there is no uncertainty about them of any age can be transplanted with safety. The design calls for not a meager avenue nor one which shall take centuries to grow, but one great and

Leave 2" space here
stately, and yet one that can be produced in a few brief years, and which will seem always to have been there.

Now, can all this dream be carried out? I think so. It will be undertaken, and the results will all be accomplished in a very few years. Having the money, the work of filling, grading, planting and making of roads can be easily done in three years' time, and the work of adornment can be completed in two years more. Five years from the time the design is commenced the undertaking should be approximately finished. To do it, a glorious set of men should be gathered here; the ablest artists will be employed in this work and when such men assemble of the World's Fair. When many great artists are associated together for a specific purpose, time is annihilated; inspiration comes with vivid, urgent force; minds grow subtle, eager and intuitive, because high souls play upon each other and sugh-
The surface of the
The margin of the lagoon
is to be planted with
a variety of water plants
that will live upon it, the
lilies, the lotus, and the
water lilies, and lesser colored
things. Here shall be
found by the naturalist, the
child, the poet, and the
naturalist everything that can
charm or interest him, and
the stage of the water will be
always maintained, so that
the rising or falling water
cannot create currents that
will tear up these quiet little
trees.
At both inlets there will be
extensive boating and fishing
establishments, and under
the driving of water ways for
boats out into the lake,
through rock is looks,
the sorts of trees and shrubs that grow along the near the lake, from Waukesha to the Calumet. And many
monsters which get to form the nothwest avenue in the world. There are available for our avenue, Pine Trees, a hundred and fifty feet in height, soft
maples, eighty feet in height and spreading as much, plus over a hundred feet in height, Cottonwoods, if the variety
used does not hide its dome, that are over one hundred and twenty feet in height. An avenue of Pines, or of Elms, or of Cottonwoods
Can be planted, six hundred trees in number, in each side this fault. Plenty Drive, six miles in length, every tree of which will be over one hundred feet in height. Such an avenue is possible, if money ample for
the are sufficiently furnished. Each
Old patriarch thence he
gently touched its roots, and
the small hair tendrils, which
he carefully picked up and
preserved, in returning the
tree to a new spot. As much
he set in at the home of my
brother, with rich earth,
and he pleased himself with
trees as he was in its custom.
He gave money bountiful and
even a hundred year
old avenue can be
produced; and thence
all else he neglected, this
avenue seemed like a dream
of majesty. Planters are the
first element to the conservation
after the health of the tree.
I saw the near a tree recently,
for miles from where I live
in Evansville. It is a species of
the woods and hundred and
fifty feet high, measuring
in the long diameter of its
trunk eleven feet. These
old children can see the
miles of similar trees, and
under
And now will all this be carried out? I think I may answer that it will, and at no distant future. A few years, having the money the work can be performed in a short time. If care of filling, grading, planting and building of works can be accomplished in two years or at most in three years. The work of adornment can be finished in two or three years. Allowing an art is enough to enable us to complete the whole enterprise. Evidences when this is to be a brilliant state of new unions here to be gathered here, such as were employed at the World's Fair. When so many great artists gather together here, the grand and splendid results are accomplished, there is in part accomplished, that which today seems come just and clear and the power created by the new unions presented in.
An atmosphere of excitement. Inspiration comes with vivid, urgent force, the mind grows restful eager and rapturously, the nerves to while efforts play upon law and skill, suggestions of notes,发育 to the tips of the finger bearing fingers, that can work all the more to give rise with the wondrous seems divine. Give me the time of harmony time the form of more, a great, give me a mighty artistic problem and I feel the time to solve it for it and I trust the urgency of great passion time is the necessity of limited time in which to accomplish great results.

and I would almost say the shorter the time the better.
A dream it may be, but
the new string of splendor
comes through his brains and
warms unless it is
a man who has the power to dream.

The lake has legs, it...

"Goethe's Faust"

its own

The lake has legs, it
sings us a song, and its
resistant melody is lengthened
from a closing book, and
a vision always possible...

The lake has a leg...

"Dingoes at 4 a.m.
we have"...
as yet, retain the vivid picture of our visions. We see a
broad blue water rippling in the breeze of spring,
we whose breast to
the glint of sun or tiny
duck, glistening between
swift gliding lamantos
bright canoes and
dark bodied gondolas,
we see the
a steady sweep by, carrying
the burnished gondolas
and we hear the replying
ovens of waters and laughing
voices unmingled. These
breaks over the surface of the
lagoon from bank, and
shallows, and dies away
away the blossoms of
sweet dwelling trees. Their
dullity turns in procession
up the stream, the winds
and in the twilight
while the moon wanes, flows
out of a liquid heaven, in
the early twilight: the
Spirit of May covers the
Scene, and one forgets that he is in Chicago, and then remembers it thankfully. By the banks on which fair pillared palaces, and broad, well-illustrated avenues, half concealed by deep shadow foliage, lay the sly figures of the faws or nymphs entwining roses, by the glancing trains delighting the willows, by embers twinkling lights of every color, breathing that perfumed air that filled white armas of the pink water. Billy, that Jim like shining beside us, we float back into sleep land, and are color, gladly responding to the tones of the natures song.