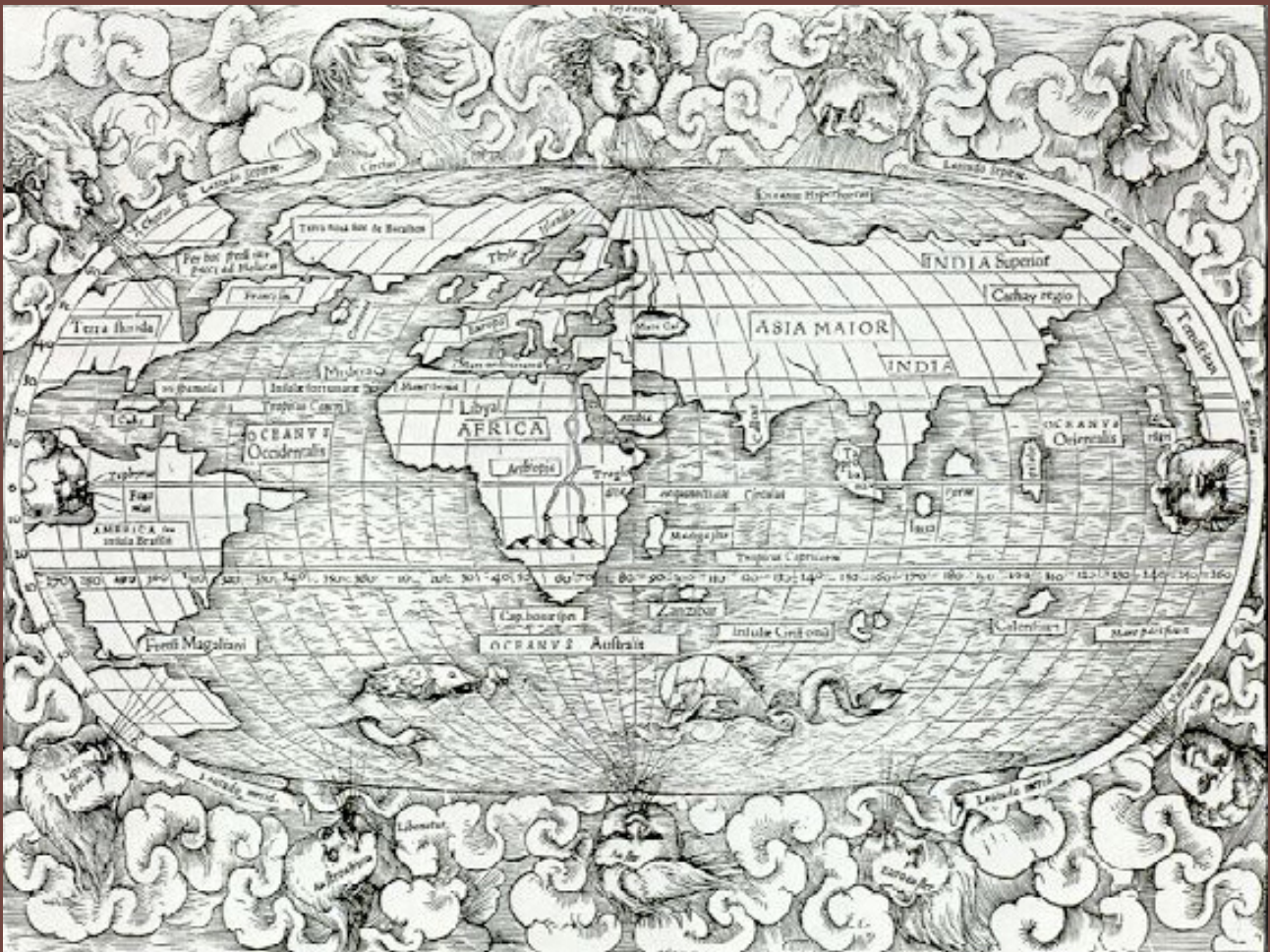


The Daily Telegraph



Traveller's Handbook

If you plan a voyage around the globe, you need the Daily Telegraph's traveller's handbook! This valuable pamphlet provides you with essential information of your destination at a glance.

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Europe

England dominates the world over, but the future of Europe is still in the dark.

Prussia achieved supremacy in Germany, Italy has been reunited and through the formation of Austria-Hungary the center of power in the East has moved away from the Ottoman Empire.

Alliances constantly shift between crowns and nations and

anarchistic terror is on the rise in all of Europe.

We do not intend to give our readers the impression that the situation this world is in is all bad. Therefore, this handbook will describe in detail the interesting and beautiful sights our planet has to offer.

According to its standing in the hierarchy among nations we will begin with Europe and there, of course, with the United King-

dom of England, Scotland and Ireland.

This pamphlet will then offer insights in comparable detail about the rest of the European major powers as well as some of the smaller nations.

For the Gentleman striving to become a world traveller, we humbly offer an overview of the world, its dangers, challenges and chances, in the back of this handbook. We hope you will be satisfied with the content!



The Daily Telegraph

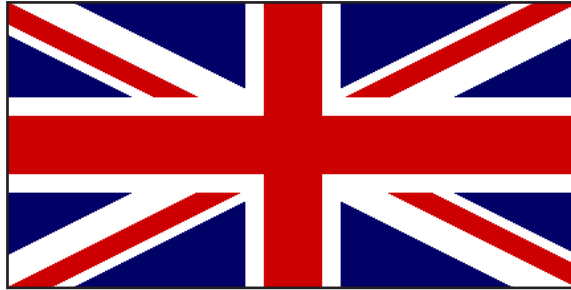
Traveller's Handbook

United Kingdom

Britain is, in every aspect, the most powerful nation on Earth - militarily, politically and culturally. Since 1837, this world-spanning empire is ruled by Queen Victoria. In 1861, the Prince Consort died and since then the Queen has rarely appeared in public. She is kept up to date of the state of affairs through regular meetings with the prime minister, currently Lord Salisbury. In his mother's stead, the heir apparent Edward and his wife, Alexandra of Denmark, represent the royal house and family.

Lord Salisbury is a close and dear friend of the Queen. Traditionally, the prime minister takes on the duties of the secretary of the treasury as well; Lord Salisbury prefers the agenda of the secretary of foreign affairs.

This August, general elections will decide not only if the conservatives will continue to rule, but will also decide the fate of Ireland. Leader of the Opposition, William Gladstone, a devout Christian and liberal to boot, vehemently argues for Irish Home Rule. Gladstone has been the head of the Liberal Party for decades now and is the eternal adversary of



the conservatives - now under Salisbury, formerly under Benjamin Disraeli. The bookies in London are already taking bets for a fourth term for a prime minister Gladstone!

But this special edition of the Daily Telegraph won't dwell on political discussions, but intends to show that to see the beauty this Earth has to offer, one does not need to travel abroad - the British Isles offer enough excitement themselves.

Rosslyn Chapel

In the North of our proud nation lies the famous chapel of the Knight Templars. It is somewhat secluded and therefore the ideal goal of a stroll through the Scottish Lowlands.

LONDON

As befits the capital of the greatest empire of the world, London is the world's biggest city, with about four million citizens. Much of London was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. When the Industrial Revolution swept through England, factories sprung up in London and, as the population soared, the

city was quickly rebuilt in a haphazard fashion. Those who could afford it moved to the suburbs, while the poor were crammed into tenement apartments in the inner city.

Social unrest and sanitary problems led to a number of initiatives to improve the quality of daily life. The "Great Stink" of 1858 added even more urgency. Today, the city has a publicly funded fire department, and the introduction of electric lights has greatly reduced the risk of fire. A proper sewer system, combined with the introduction of flush toilets made the city cesspool free. The Temperance movement and the colonies in India have increased the popularity of tea, and many gin mills have shut down. The formation of Scotland Yard has helped keep crime in check,



Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

even if the mysterious murderer Jack the Ripper is still at large. Yes, the city is quickly becoming a better place to live, but it still has a long way to go.

Spring-Heeled Jack

Just like New York, London has its very own vigilante. At first, the stories of Spring-Heeled Jack made him appear to be in consort with the devil himself, striking at innocents for pure love of carnage. Recently, Jack seems to have focused his attention on local criminals. Some are content with letting him go on on his personal crusade as long as the scum wars among itself. However, we of the Daily Telegraph believe that such activities should be left to our competent and well-trained police force.

221B Baker Street

Should our well-regarded readers at some point in their life have need of an independent consulting detective, we strongly advise you to visit the address listed above. As you without a doubt already know is it the residence of none other than Sherlock Holmes!

Recently, the master of all detectives has been unusually reclusive, avoiding any public appearances. We hope that Mr.

Holmes only enjoys a much-needed break from his otherwise restless battle against crime and will return to old form in short time.

Cleopatra's Needle

This sixty-eight foot tall carved red granite obelisk was originally part of a matched set, and stood at the entrance to the great temple in Heliopolis. It was brought to London, while its mate was sent to New York City and erected in Central Park in 1881. Standing on the bank of the Thames, the Needle has become a favorite spot for evening strolls and visitors to London.



An artist's rendition of „Spring-Heeled Jack“

Speaker's Corner

A few years ago, a corner in Hyde Park was designated a public area of free speech. Everybody may air his grievances

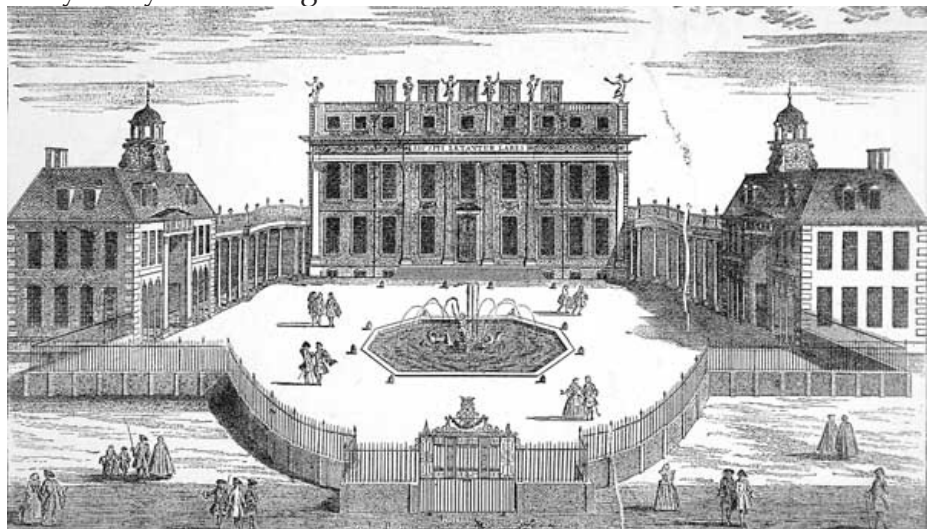
about any topic - except anything regarding the royal family or suggesting to overthrow the British government.

Not all topics are political in their nature. Ever once in a while some lunatic will take the stand and inform his amused audience about vampires in the sewers, werewolves in the Houses of Parliament, black masses at London Tower and likewise nonsense.

Buckingham Palast

As long as the Prince Consort lived, Buckingham Palace was the royal family's residence. The most important artists of their time, like Mendelssohn or Johann Strauss II, performed there. Each year, the Queen threw lavish costume balls. Even another wing was added to the building.

But since the death of her husband, the Queen spends her time mainly at Windsor Castle. Apparently, Buckingham is still too full of memories.



A drawing of Buckingham Palace, ca. 1710

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Germany

The German Empire is fully under Prussian influence. Only two years ago, Kaiser (means Emperor) Willhelm II, a grandchild of Queen Victoria, forced his influential and experienced chancellor, Bismarck, to resign. In his stead, Willhelm appointed Count Leo of Caprivi as prime minister of Prussia and as Chancellor of the Empire.

Since its proclamation after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71, the German Empire is one of the leading nations of the continent. Under the wise and thoughtful leadership of Bismarck, Germany furthered her armed forces and industrialised her economy. A number of social reforms lead to widespread wealth among the people.

Bismarck also managed to keep the socialist movement, responsible for unrests in so many other nations, in check.

From a strictly British point of view: the dismissal of Bismarck was the best that could have happened to the English crown.

Caprivi still lacks in the areas where Bismarck excelled. Clearly he is not the man his predecessor was. Already there are the first voices calling for a strong man at the head of the

government. But for now Emperor Willhelm seems to be content with his chancellor.

BERLIN

Berlin counts two million citizens and is still and rapidly growing. In the last few years, the Industrial Revolution has made leaps and bounds to catch up with British competition.

enhanced through German order. The results of Bismarck's reforms are obvious to the naked eye in Germany's capital: The former capital of an old, feudal state has developed into an important industrial and financial centre.

Much of the city's economic development is due to the investments of its sizable Jewish community and, unfortunately, those who have failed to share in the economic growth have tended to focus their resentment against them.

Brandenburger Tor

This impressive monument of German craftsmanship, originally part of the "Zollmauer", was 1791 reshaped. The top of the gate is now adorned with the statue of a woman in a char-



iot, drawn by four horses - the fabled Quadriga.

Walking through this monumental gate, one cannot help but feel the breath of history. A truly magnificent and uplifting experience!

Granitschale

This 8-ton polished granite bowl, created by Christian Gottlieb Cantian, sits outside the Königliches Museum in the Berliner Lustgarten.

It is but one example of many bowls of the artist, but it draws the most spectators: Again and again, the bowl is vandalised by unknown perpetrators. Quite often some fiendish thugs, who surely think of themselves as funny, smear the object with carcasses and blood of animals.



The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

France

The war against Germany from 1870/71 left France not only with the obligation to pay five billion francs for reparations, not only did France lose Alsace-Lorraine, but the loss of the war caused the French monarchy to tumble and fall.

The Third French Republic is under its elected government only a shadow of its former glory.

At the head of the republic are President Marie François

Sadi Carnot (since 1887) and Prime Minister Charles de Freycinet (since 1890)

For the last few months, the republic was gripped by the Panama scandal. Only time will tell if more politicians are compromised in the course of the ongoing investigation.

In spite - or mayhaps just because - of the political chaos and the anarchistic terror plaguing the nation, France and the world are there to witness the rise of a new generation of artists *par excellence*:

Painters like Cezanne, Monet, Suerat, Gauguin, composers like Debussy, poets like Emile Zola, or actors like Sarah Bernhardt are making their way into an unknown future. Yes, France might be on the way to become a leader in culture again!

The World Exhibit in 1890 was a first high point in artistic ex-

pressions, even though the presentation of the Eiffel Tower got all the undeserved attention.

PARIS

Capital not only of France, but of sin and love as well. Paris charms through her casinos,

like the Casino de Paris, her famous and notorious cabarets and varieties like the Moulin Rouge and an almost

uncountable number of houses of ill repute. Definitely not the best surroundings for a British Lady or Gentleman.

Eiffel Tower

This monstrosity, made of steel, bears the name of its creator,

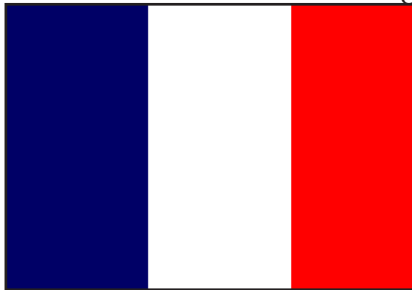
Gustave Eiffel, and is the eyesore in an otherwise beautiful city.

That the tower was built in the first place, very much to the detriment of the Parisien populace, shows how far above the people the "democratic" government acts.

The city magistrate already declared that it will dismantle the structure as soon as the city acquires the ownership (which sadly, won't be the case before 1909). Unfortunately, not even the anarchists have taken action to blow the damn thing up.

Templar Headquarter

Napoleon III. wanted to demolish the building which exists since the order was expelled from the Holy Land. Luckily, it was saved and can now be visited today as a museum.



The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Italy

Reunited Italy is a constitutional monarchy under King Umberto I. of the house of Savoy. Representatives of the parliament are elected by the people, but the King appoints the Senators. The current administration is lead by Prime minister Giovanni Giolitti, an experienced politician of the liberal party who used to be the secretary of the treasury under his predecessor Francesco Crispi.

Unfortunately, Italy experiences a phase of instability throughout the land. The young Kingdom (independence was only gained after the Austro-Prussian war of 1866) is plagued by disease and famine. There have been a number of food riots in the cities and anarchistic and socialist revolutionaries find open ears and hearts among the un-educated and often illiterate people.

But Italy is still the country of Michelangelo and Caravaggio and has enough to offer the travelling gentleman!

Vesuvius and Pompeii

There are still many active volcanoes around the world and even here in Europe - this handbook will take a closer look at Mt. Vesuvius as an example.

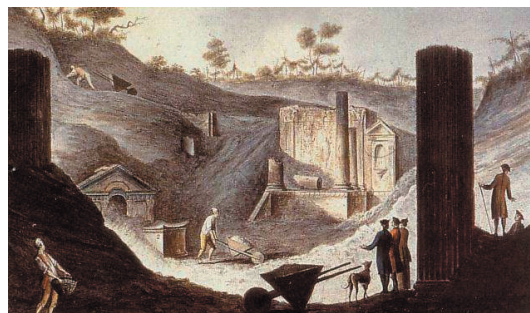
In the year 79 AD, this volcano erupted in a massive explosion, the lava and the hot ash killing

the people of the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum - 3000



souls in total. In the last century, these ancient cities were re-discovered and since then a number of historians

and archaeologists have busied themselves with digging and interpreting the findings. A couple of decades ago, the ruins



The unearthing of the Temple of Isis. Painting by Pietro Fabris

ins were opened for visitors - and what place would be better for feeling and experiencing ancient history?

There have been accidents from time to time, however, resulting in injury and even death. Always remember that the area is not fully explored yet and always rely on the services of a competent guide through the ruins!

If you, dear reader, prefer a thrill of the special kind, you could take a stroll around the crater of Mt. Vesuvius. That will be an experience you will keep in your memories forever!

ROME

Until 1870, Rome was only the capital of the Papal States, but today it is the capital of a unified Italy!

Rome is filled with legendary buildings and relics from a distant past. Describing the treasures of the "eternal city" would be well beyond the scope of this pamphlet. You will find churches adorned by the greatest artists of their times as well as relics from Imperial Rome like the Colosseum, where thousands of gladiators fought

and died for the entertainment of their audience. You could spend weeks in Rome and still not have seen everything. So let us utter a warning: Rome is Italy's centre of anarchistic terror as well.

PAPAL STATES

Pope Leo XIII rules this small but influential country since 1878. Originally, his rule was expected to be short, as the newly-elected pontifex was in bad health. But Pope Leo XIII demonstrates to be a vigorous and energetic servant of the Lord. The pope continues the confrontation with Italy as his predecessor, Pius IX. He, too, declares himself prisoner in the Vatican. Also, it's official position of the church that Catholics should not participate in elections. For the gentleman interested in art, a visit of the Vatican museum is a must!

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire is generally known as the "sick man at the Bosphorus" and has been in decline for the last couple of decades. In many of their territories the Turks only formally still rule their subjects, like in Egypt. Others have achieved their indepen-
ce or have been annexed by other countries: Hungary, which is now part of the Austr-Hungarian Empire or Romania, Montenegro and Serbia.

Sultan Abd al-Hamid III rules in Constantinople an empire that dwells in a glory long gone past - only two hundred years ago, the Turks stood at the gates of Vienna and were just stopped shy of marching into Central Europe.

The German Empire keeps close relations with Constantinople and numerous archeologists scour the endless steppes and deserts, looking for ruins of empires long crumbled and the tombs of legendary heroes: Alexander the Great, Achill, Gilgamesh, Midas and others, they all supposedly lie and rest in the soil of Asia Minor. With just as much fervor, they search for testimonies of the time of Jesus Christ and even look for the Ark of Noah! Such endavours bring much-needed currency into the land of the turks, as

well as nurturing the sense for adventure and glory for daring Gentleman back home.



One more thing we need to mention are the Ham-
mans - a special kind of public
b a t h i n g

houses were a British Gentleman might experience the magics of 1001 Nights himself.

Romania

Walachia and Moldawia, provinces of the Ottoman Empire, were granted autonomy in 1859 and they united to form the state of Romania. 1877 the young nation gained her independence.

King Carol I of the House of the Hohenzollers and his wife, Queen Elisabeth rule since 1881 over the country. The royal family is without child, so the heir apparent is Ferdinand, a nephew of the king.

Romania is a very strange and distinct country, heavily influenced by the centuries-long fight against the Turks and by superstition. Each country has its fairy tales about monsters, vampires, werewolves, basilisks and somesuch nonsense. Think about part of English folklore and its mythical figures like Robin Goodfellow or Herne the Hunter.

But, in Romania these stories

are taken for granted and the common peasants are eager to supply strangers travelling throug their land with warnings about monsters stalking the night, even going so far as to offer foolproof deterrents like garlic or wearing a specific color. At least the former is sure to work as a deterrent against some people with sensible noses - we leave it to our regarded readership to make what they wish of such utter bullocks.

King Carol refuses to accept such legends, trying hard to



lead his
common
subjects
into the
20th cen-
tury. The
Romanian

people follow their king only reluctantly, as evidenced in the uprisings from '88.

BUCHAREST

As the capital, Bucharest is the political, economic and cultural centre of Romania. Often called "Micul Paris", little Paris, by its citizens. First mentioned in a document signed by the infamous Prince Vlad Tepes in 1459, the city is only inhabited by about 200.000 people, but well developed. Thanks to King Carol, Bucharest is lit by night through hundreds of gas lights, has its own horse tram and even telephones! The ongoing development of the city offers many opportunities for British investors as well.

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Austria-Hungary

The Austro-Hungarian Empire consists of the Kingdom of Hungary and a number of otherlands collectively known as "Austria." Emperor Franz Joseph and the popular and beautiful Elisabeth of Austria (known as "Sisi") rule both Hungary and the lands of Austria.

The imperial couple suffered a heavy blow three years ago, when the heir to the throne, Archduke Rudolf, committed suicide in a bout of temporary insanity.

Since then, the heir apparent is the 60 year old brother of the emperor, Archduke Karl Ludwig.

The values and goals of the archduke are virtually unknown and it is hard to discern

in what direction he would take the dual monarchy on his ascension to the throne.



BUDAPEST

Budapest is the capital of Hungary and in her imperial beauty the sister-city of Vienna.

Castle Buda

Now the residence of the Hapsburgs in Budapest, the castle has been the royal seat for the Hungarian monarchs since 1265. Originally built as a fortress typical for medieval-times, the castle was razed by the Ottomans and later rebuilt as a renaissance style castle. Today, it is a jewel in the crown of Hapsburg.

PRAGUE

Though part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the people of Prague are Czechs and Jews, not Austrians or Hungarians. As a consequence, the "Bohemians" of Prague are unwilling subjects of the Empire and longing for independence - or at least as much autonomy as the Hungarians achieved.

But the Bohemians are split into moderate Oldczechs and radical Youngczechs, with the latter slowly gaining the upper hand throughout the last few years.

Castle Prague

The castle on the Hradschin is the largest secluded fortress of

the world and was built in the ninth century. In the fortress, there are a number of churches, including the St. Vitus cathedral and the monastery of St. George.

Oldnew-Synagogue

The Oldnew-Synagogue is, of course, mainly of interest for our Jewish readers. Some of our readers might show an interest in obscure stories of all kind, however, and these gentlemen might be fascinated that, according to legends, this synagogue is the resting place of the Golem of the Rabbi Loew. As always, we leave it to our regarded readership, to make what you will about such stories.

Astronomical Clock

This elaborate clock was originally built in the 15th century. It is said that the town officials blinded the clockmaker after he finished its construction, so he could not duplicate it. In revenge, the clockmaker dismantled the gears. It was over fifty years before the town could find another clockmaker willing to repair it.

The clock is extremely elaborate, decorated with figures representing the twelve apostles, as well as Vanity, Greed, Death, and Lust. A golden astrolabe indicates the position of the sun and moon, and a silver and black ball indicates the phase of the moon. A second disc shows the current sign of the zodiac.



The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

VIENNA

The capital of Austria and of the Empire is filled with buildings of grand glamour, beautiful parks and artistic monuments. Vienna is surely one of the most beautiful cities of the continent, if not of the world.

It is the centre for intellectuals, composers, artists and other people of highest cultural achievement. And it is, of course, the residence of the emperor and his court.

The city vibrates of life, especially at night. Vienna is rightfully renowned for its lavish masquerade balls, where champagne runs all night and Johann Strauss Son conducts his famous orchestra!

Hofburg

In the Hofburg treasury - at least according to legend - one may find not only the gems and treasures normally expected among the crown jewels, but also a number relics of highly religiously worth and acclaim! Among these artefacts are said to be nails from the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, as well as a thorn from the Lord's crown. The Holy Lance of Longinus, a horn of an unicorn and according to breath-takingly rumors even the Holy Grail itself is said to be hidden in the treasury!

Common visitors to Vienna will, of course, have no chance of taking a look into the treasury, but some of our regarded

readers may have a relation or other connection to the Austrian court - if you get any chance at all to get a glance at the treasury, you shouldn't miss it for the world!

Riesenrad

This Ferris Wheel was built for the World Exhibition of 1873.

Today, it is - one might say in spite of the disastrous financial result of that exhibition - one of the most favored destinations of a stroll among the Viennese citizens.

Sadly, not only people looking for recreation are drawn to the Riesenrad, many desperates who want to commit suicide choose it for their last station on their way to the afterlife.

Spanish Riding School

The white Lipizzaner stallions trained here are famous the world over and regularly presented to an astonished audiences.

The Riding School also holds fancy dress balls with thousands of invitees. Even in Vienna, the city of thousand balls, they are unparalleled in splendor and glamour! If you, dear readers, happen to elicit an invitation, don't miss this opportunity!

Thomas' Barbershop and Margery's Pie Shop

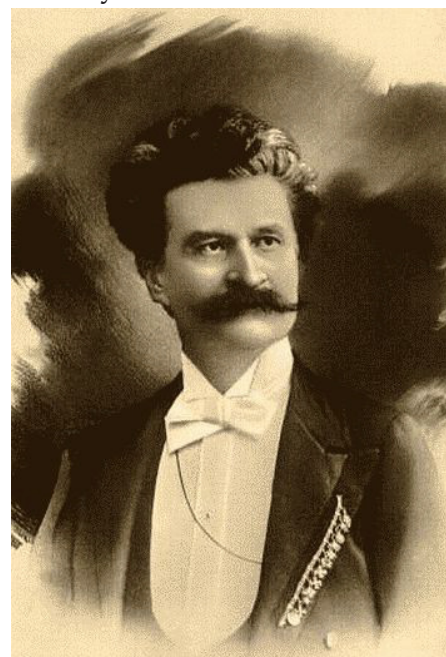
A probably highly unexpected entry in this handbook, we still would like to point our readers

to these two shops. These unassuming establishments are operated by English expatriates and are located across the street from each other.

There, a British Gentleman can feel himself right at home. Surely a welcome change while travelling abroad.

Zentralfriedhof

Vienna and its people are known for a certain morbidity. The classic songs of Viennese folklore tell about old age, dying and death - but in a quite humoristic and wistful way, as these things were something to look forward to! Therefore it is somewhat strangely fitting that the central cemetery, the largest cemetery in continental Europe, is a favorite spot for taking a walk. Not only among the commoners, but among the nobility as well!



Johann Strauss Son, the King of Waltz

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Russia

The ruler over the vast Russian Empire is Tsar Alexander Alexandrovich Romanov III. His father was murdered by anarchists in 1881, after announcing a number of reforms.

Alexander III is determined not to repeat his fathers's mistakes and cracks down that much harder



on revolutionaries and minorities.

The only sanctioned language is Russian, the only religion allowed to be openly practiced is the Russian-Orthodox church under the head of the holy synode, Leontios.

In brief, the tsar rules absolute and autocratic. Our regarded readership will not be surprised to learn that the tsar and the imperial family is not too well-loved among the gen-

eral populace. Alexander even moved the residence to a high security castle to Gatchina, at the outskirts of St. Petersburg.



failed.

Also, our readers report that they were harassed by officers of the Russian ministry for internal affairs - members of a department called Okhrana (security).

Usually, our readers tell us that they were asked about their reasons for traveling and staying in Russia, as well as about their contacts and their business. While such questions are surely highly indiscreet, we still advice our readers to fully cooperate with the authorities.

Still, Alexander was already the target of an assassination attempt that fortunately

ST. PETERSBURG

The capital of Russia profitted enormously from the economic reforms set in motion by Alexander II. Today, it is one of the richest cities in Europe. There, the Russian intellectuals gather in coffeehouses and engage in lively discussions, among them such illustrious persons like Leo Tolstoi, Pjotr Tschaikowski, Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov or the painter Ilya Repin. Financiers looking for possible investment find many opportunities in the numerous factories providing the poor with work and income. The financial sector is secure and well-developed as well.

An interesting detail: In the city resides an independent branch of the Order of Hospitaller Knights. Many officers in the Russian Navy are members of the order.

Do not miss the Eremitage - the Rembrandt exhibit alone is the biggest in the world!



The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Africa

Since the Congress of Vienna abolished slavery and outlawed the slave trade back in 1815, the Black Continent has been a source of natural resources instead of cheap labor.

France was the first to act on these reasons alone when colonising Tunisia in 1881. Britain followed the next year with the de facto annexation of Egypt.

The overall policy of British colonisation in Africa suffered a severe blow when the Boors achieved the independence of South Africa, but this has enabled the crown to focus on the North - just recently, in 1890, Uganda was successfully claimed for British rule. Today, 1892, major parts of Africa are under a European administration.

Egypt

Egypt was part of the Ottoman Empire ever since 1517, but since the opening of the Suez Canal, the land of the Pharaohs and pyramids has gained enormous strategic importance.

After the military staged a coup against the Turkish rule, The United Kingdom intervened on behalf of European trade interests, putting down the rebellion.

Now, the land of the Nile are formally under Ottoman rule

again. However, the government was appointed by British diplomats and the United Kingdom still retains a sizeable military presence, acting as a protecting power.

The Egyptian government is led by a Khedive (meaning Viceroy). This position is currently occupied by Abbas Hilmi Pasha who came into office only at the start of this year. Khedive Abbas II has to consult with the British consul-general, Sir Evelyn Baring, in all matters.

CAIRO

The capital of Egypt shelters about half a million citizens, many of them being originally from Western Europe.

Al's

Al's is a teahouse frequented almost exclusively by Europeans. The host is none other than the legendary adventurer Allan

Frazer! Mr. Frazer loves to entertain his guests with wild tales about another legendary figure: Allan Quatermain!

Western Sun Café

We urgently warn our readers from entering this establishment. According to rumors, this isn't a harmless cafe, but an opium den. Surely no place for a British gentleman.

South Africa

Transvaal (Republic of South Africa) and the Orange Free State



gained their independence from British rule in 1854. Under their respective

presidents, Paul Kruger and Francis William Reitz, so-called *Uitlanders*, English-speaking-foreigners, are not allowed to participate in elections. This adds only further fuel to the fire of disagreements between the



former colonies and the British crown. Much more important in this issue are, of course, the rich deposits of gold and diamonds in South African soil. We of the Daily Telegraph are sure that the crown has not given up yet on South Africa!

Remnants of the Boer Wars

If you undertake the long voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, you'll have the opportunity to visit the place of the Battle at Blood River, where 464 Boors won an astounding victory against 20,000 Zulu warriors!

In the aftermath, their king, Dingane, ordered his fortress Mgungundlovu to be burned to the ground. Some say that both places are still haunted by ghosts from the pasts...

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

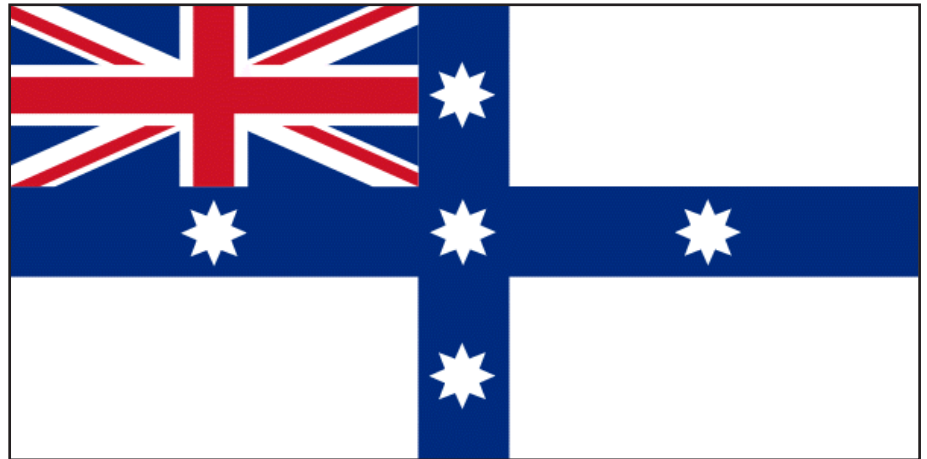
Australia

In 1770, James Cook found the fifth continent and claimed it for the British crown.

After the colonies in New England gained their independence, the crown started to send criminals and other unwanted elements to the other side of the world. In 1868, over 100,000 people had been sent to "Van Diemen's land".

In 1851, gold was found, first in New South Wales, later in the state of Victoria as well. This led to a rising numbers of voluntary immigrants and Australia turned into mirror of the American West, with railroads and boomtowns springing up here and there.

Last year, the continent suffered a major economic crisis, the repercussions of which can



still be felt today.

Today, the colonies enjoy a certain degree of autonomy, each having its own constitution and elected parliaments. Each state has its own flag as well, of course, but the "Federation Flag" printed above is the most popular design of the just-as-popular movement for a united Australia.



Native Aborigines

The indigenous population of Australia keeps resisting against getting civilized, and fights progress in much the same savage, close-minded, and short-sighted manner like

the Indians of the American plains.

If you, dear reader, are willing to travel through the Australian *Outback*, you should always look for an experienced guide. Under no circumstance should you try to brave the unknown wilds alone - the aborigines have no scruples to capture, torture and kill innocent whites. There have even been reports of cannibalism!

Climate

Some of our readers tend to forget that the Australian weather is just the opposite of what they're used to in Europe. The local summer equals to the Australian winter and vice versa. Please don't forget to adjust your wardrobe accordingly. Should you happen to miss a particular item, rest assured that the tailors in the state capitals of Australia render services that almost reach the quality of their British peers.

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

Asia

Since the end of the Opiumwars, Asia was forced to adhere to Western standards of civilizations. This handbook offers an overview of the most important places and locals of this vast continent!

China

Emperor Xian-Feng of the Qing-Dynasty died in 1861, his heir being his only six year old son, Tongzhi. Cian, the empress, and Cixi, the emperor's mistress and the heir's mother reigned as regents. But in 1875, Tongzhi died from the smallpox and today Guangxu, the four-year old son of Cixi is the heir apparent.

Empress Cian died 10 years ago leaving Cixi as regent. In 1890, Guangxu claimed his throne, with the Emperor's mother being his most trusted advisor. Rumor has it that the Emperor has yet to make a decision against the will of his mother.

Travellers into the "Middle Kingdom" will have to deal with the far-stretching corruption plaguing the land and its peasants. Therefore, we advice to always keep a few Shillings in local currency (called the Tael) at hand to ensure smooth official procedures.

Also, one can still feel the aftermaths of the defeat in the Franco-Sino War in 1885 in this land,



which so desperately needs and waits for courageous reforms.

SHANGHAI

One of the outcomes of the Opiumwars was the Opening of the port-city of Shanghai for trade with and settlement from Western nationals.

Today, the city is segregated into Chinese and Western quarters with most of the "international settlers" coming from America and the United Kingdom.

The settlements are under the legislation of a magistrate who doesn't answer to the Chinese Empire.

Yuyuan Garden

This wonderful and beautiful garden was built in 1559, during the Ming Dynasty. Over 30 different houses and pavillions wait to delight the interested visitor.

Of special note are the buildings' rooftops: together, they form an intricately chiseled stone

dragon of magnificent beauty. According to ancient legends, this dragon is supposed to wake in Shanghai's darkest hour and will save it from harm...

Jade-Buddha Temple

This temple was only founded about 10 years ago, but already has acquired much fame for the two jade-buddhas that gave the temple its name. A sight to see!

HONG KONG

Hong Kong was claimed for the British Crown during the Opium Wars and formally ceded in 1842.

The town is one of the most important ports of the Far East, mostly for tea and opium.

The most prominent families achieved their status through the opium trade as well and the Russell, Perkins and Forbes families are the most important movers and shapers of the town.



Eine Ansicht des Yuyuan Garten.

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

India

The British Empire established its first contact with the subcontinent as early as 1610, when the British East India Company opened a trading post in the city of Surat. The goal was, of course, to secure a major part of the spice trade.

Over the next 150 years, the Company pushed all competitors out of business, until it finally, in 1769, controlled all European trade in India. Additional to its financial successes, the Company managed to forge alliances with Indian princes, the Raj, through which the Company was able to build up a sizeable military presence in evergrowing parts of India. The fall of the British East India Company began in 1858 with the Sepoy Mutiny and accelerated through a series of financial scandals until the British Crown was forced to nationalise the company in 1874. This turned India formally into a colony of the crown, with Queen Victoria as Empress of India. India has been the "jewel in the British crown" ever since.

BOMBAY

The native Indians call the city "Mumbai", but in the civilised regions of the Western World, the name originally coined by Portuguese sailors is used. Bombay gained tremendous importance through the Ameri-

can War Between The States, because the Suez Canal made India as an alternative source for cotton feasible. A chance the British textile industries gladly took.



The city is strictly separated into Indian and British districts,

with the best quarters being reserved for people representing the British crown.

Flora Fountain

This fountain depicts the Roman goddess of flowers. It was built to honor Sir Bartle Frere, governor of Bombay from 1862 to 1867. It is a very interesting piece of art, distinctly different from the usual Indian flair.

Mahalaxmi Temple

This is the oldest hindu temple in Bombay, famous for the golden statue of Laxmi, goddess of wealth. Once every year, during the Navrati celebrations, the temple is richly decorated with flowers, offering a spectacular sight!

Tibet

Tibet is firmly under Chinese control, but it is no secret that the United Kingdom is trying hard to gain influence. Numerous Indians

have been sent to Tibet by the crown to work as explorers, traders and as Spies for the Empire.

But despite all efforts, so far no permanent foothold could be established.

It's suffice to say that Chinese officials tend to be very suspicious of British Gentlemen.

The Chinese formally share the government with the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama. But in reality, nothing happens without the consent of the Chinese "Ambans". These Ambans even get to choose all Tibetan dignitaries.

LHASA

The capital of Tibet, also known as "place of the gods". The city was built in the valley of the Lhasa river, but the biggest part of the city is situated in the mountains, thousands of feet above the river.

Potala Palace

The red palace is home to the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and political leader of Tibet. Any British Gentleman visiting this part of the world should absolutely visit this place of beautiful tranquility.



The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

America

On the other side of the Atlantic is a broad spectrum of political systems. In the North dominate young, civilised nations like the United States of America oder the Dominion of British North America - called Canada by its inhabtiants.

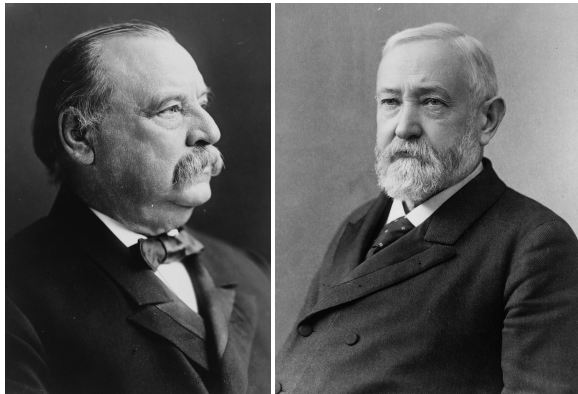
In the South, on the other hand, chaos and anarchy hold sway. To give you, regarded reader, an impression of this vast continent, we will focus on two nations, represneting both ends of the aforementioned spectrum.

United States

Since the end of the War Between the States, the former colony of the British crown has gained a lot of confidence.

Under the twenty-third president, former General of the North Benjamin Harrison, the country has recently suffered a major economical crisis. It is unclear if Harrison will manage to obtain a majority of the voters behind him in the November elections. Adding to the tensions in the Harrison camp is that his challenger is his predecessor as president: Grover Cleveland of the Democrats.

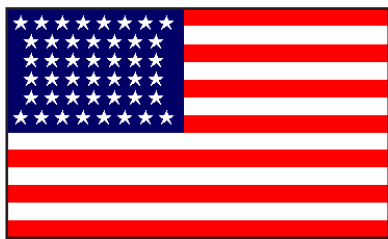
Beside the political and economical situation in the country, the United States are a



Who will be the next president of the United States? Grover Cleveland (left) or the incumbent Benjamin Harrison (right)?

stable and prosperous nation, evidenced by it's many great cities. Two of those will be presented below.

NEW YORK



More than a million inhabitants live in "the gate to America", making it comparable to London. But New York is rougher, wilder, more unrestrained.

Immigrants land here first before beginning their long trek into the West, hoping for a new life. But some never make it out of the city, havin spent the last of their meager savings for the journey across the ocean and not able or willing to put in a honest day's work. So crime is rampant and British Gentlemen best leaves the city on the quickest route to his desired destination or arrange all nec-

essary precautions. Beware especially of the Irish! Many of them join - out of natural predisposition or out of despair - one of the many so-called gangs who terrorise the streets.

Cleopatra's Needle

This red obelisk is the sister monument to the one in London, also found in Heliopolis. The obeliks was brought to New York in 1881 and put into Central Park. The hieroglyphs of this needle are better preserved then on the one in London.

The Yankee

For years a mysterious vigilante has stalked the streets of New York, using the nom de guerre of The Yankee. The city is abuzz with rumors about the true identy of this enigmatic "gang hunter". We advice our readers to not pay too much attention to such wild stories. Most likely, the Yankee is just the method of a particular creative knave trying to cheat decent men of their earnings.

NEW ORLEANS

Oh, what a contrast to dirty, overpopulated New York! Situated at the mouth of the Mississippi river, the "Crescent City" is a remnant of French

The Daily Telegraph

Traveller's Handbook

grandeur unparalleled on the American continent. The *Vieux Carré* (called French Quarter by the English-speaking inhabitants) is just the most explicit evidence of the French history of this lovely city at the *Bayou*.



A view into the French Quarter of New Orleans

The city lies below the sea level, protected from the floods through a series of levees. The fact that the city lies below the sea level has some quaint consequences; take for instance that at the cemetery, bodies are buried in mausoleums above the ground!

A Gentleman exploring the South of the United States should not miss a meal of the fantastic creole cuisine. A blend of the best of French of Caribbean influence, these two distinct cuisines are mixed into something extraordinary new. After enjoying such a meal, if one isn't totally disinclined toward the paranormal, one could ask one of the many practitioners of Voodoo to read the future from the cards.

Or maybe it might be possible to contact a long-dead loved one?

We at the telegraph don't believe that such bollocks is possible, but the city has a flair that makes the impossible seem

likely, at least. Yes, New Orleans is definitely uncomparable to any other city on the face of this planet.

Brazil

The countries in the southern Hemisphere are dominated by anarchy. Brazil is no exception to this rule. Covered by almost impenetrable jungle, civilization in this country finds natural boundaries. Beyond the towns and cities and many times right next to frequently used roads lies the wild and untamed South America, populated by cannibals and ferociously wild animals. Even if a traveller in this country manages to overcome these dangers, he can never be sure that the white people he meets aren't worse than all the predators together. Brazil was made an equal to her motherland Portugal at the Vienna Congress in 1815. Seven years later, the Portuguese king



became Dom Pedro I., the first emperor on South American soil.

Since then Brazil, as well as the whole continent, suffered a series of rebellions. Just recently, in 1889, Emperor Dom Pedro II. was deposed by Marshall Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca in a coup staged by the military.

After securing his victory, Fonseca proclaimed the United States of Brazil, with himself as president. Two years later, a new constitution was instituted. Fonseca won the general elections last year, getting confirmed in his office.

It's worth noting that only 2% of the population were allowed to vote due to very restrictive election laws.

After a severe crisis in the same year, President Fonseca dismissed the national congress and declared martial law. Shortly after that he resigned from his office, making place for his vice president Floriano Peixoto.

Our regarded readers are surely aware of the chaotic circumstances that are apparent in such an unstable political environment.

Our advice: Prepare for a voyage to South America as you would prepare yourself for the wildest regions of Africa.