THE TOWERS,

Or cable piers, are two in number, standing a little more than 1,000 feet apart, on either bank of the Ohio River. The foundation is composed of immense square oak timbers, bolted together transversely, and all the open spaces filled with cement. Their dimensions are as follows: Height of stone work, 200 feet; length at the base, 80 feet; greatest breadth, 51 feet; greatest length over the cornice, 70 feet; greatest breadth over the cornice, 40 feet. They are each finished with a panneled stone balustrade, 4 feet high, above the cornice. Two brick turrets, covering the saddles which support the cables, are carried up on each tower 30 feet high, and surmounted by a galvanized iron ball and a Greek cross, of the same material—making the full height from foundation to the top of the cross about 240 feet.

When viewed from a distance, these towers do not give a correct idea of their immense size, weight and strength; but on approaching them closely and climbing to their tops, the visitor gains a realizing sense of their magnitude.

The roadway passes through each tower, in an arched opening, 75 feet high, by 30 feet wide. There is also a walk through this opening on each side of the carriage way, for foot passengers, and another around the towers, protected by an iron railing. A wire rope ladder leads to an opening just above the spring of each arch, whence by a series of stone steps and another ladder, within the tower, above the arch, the top is reached. The towers are not solid. There is an open space extending from the foundation to the level of the roadway, 20 by 30 feet; and there are open spaces above the arches through which the top may be reached as described above. From the top of the towers, most complete panoramic views may be had of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, and the surrounding country. The fine photograph of Cincinnati, so long on exhibition in Winder's window, on Fourth street, Cincinnati, was taken from the Covington tower.

The Cables and "overfloor stays" pass over the towers and rest on immense iron castings, called "Saddles," which are arranged as follows: First, "Bed Plates," 9 by 11 feet, each weighing 9 tons, are embedded in the stone masonry. The saddles are placed on these, with some 30 wrought iron rollers between them and the bed plates. By this arrangement, all lateral strain on the stone work is prevented. The saddles