danger, the interior of the New York caisson was lined with sheet iron.

The Brooklyn caisson rests upon a firm bottom, at a depth of 45 feet below high water. On the New York side, however, a satisfactory foundation could not be found at a less depth than 78 feet. When the caissons had finally settled in their permanent bed, they were filled with concrete laid in sections, before which the workmen gradually retired, until the whole was a solid mass as enduring as the granite above them. So true and substantial are the foundations, that the great towers, each weighing about 90,000 tons, have not deflected in the slightest degree from the perpendicular, and have only settled about one inch, which is accounted for by the greater compression of the wood in the thick roofs of the caissons.

And now, while the towers were growing apace, the money gave out in the treasury. Since Mr. Roebling’s plans were accepted, it had been well known that the amount appropriated in 1866 would be grossly inadequate for the completion of the bridge. Thirteen millions, instead of five, were required. Nevertheless, it was determined to proceed with the work, and make a practical demonstration under the public eye, before asking for more. It was not until 1875 that Mr. Kingsley, on behalf of Brooklyn, and Mr. John Kelly, on behalf of New York, went to Albany as commissioners to solicit legislation granting an additional eight millions. By this time every one realized that a work so important and promising must not be allowed to lag for want of funds. The law was readily passed, and the cities voted the money in the same proportion as before—two-thirds of the amount from Brooklyn, and one-third from New York. At the same time, and in the same manner, the cities assumed the stock of the private stockholders ($500,000), that the bridge might remain an absolutely public work forever.

The details of constructing the towers have been performed under the eyes of all Brooklyn people. Since the tower of Babel and the great pyramid of Egypt, there have been no more massive structures. Block upon block the granite tiers were laid, until a total height of 278 feet above high water was attained. The New York tower is thus 356 feet high from the foundation. Further inland the equally ponderous anchorages were progressing, and although not so