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MONTREAL

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The Tourist's Guide To Montreal



Incline Railway to Mount Royal Park

*Clarke's Easter Souvenir Bazaar

PUBLISHED BY

W. J. CLARKE

MOUNT ROYAL PARK SOUVENIR BAZAARS
MONTREAL

COMPILED BY

JOHN PARRATT
MONTREAL

PRINTED AT

THE HERALD PRESS
MONTREAL, CANADA

1902

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

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The "Historical Tablets" and the "Origin of Street Names" were copied from Murray's Guide to Montreal, with the author's permission.



Lapres & Lavergne

PHOTOGRAPHES

 No 360 RUE ST DENIS.

 MONTREAL.

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Visitors to Montreal

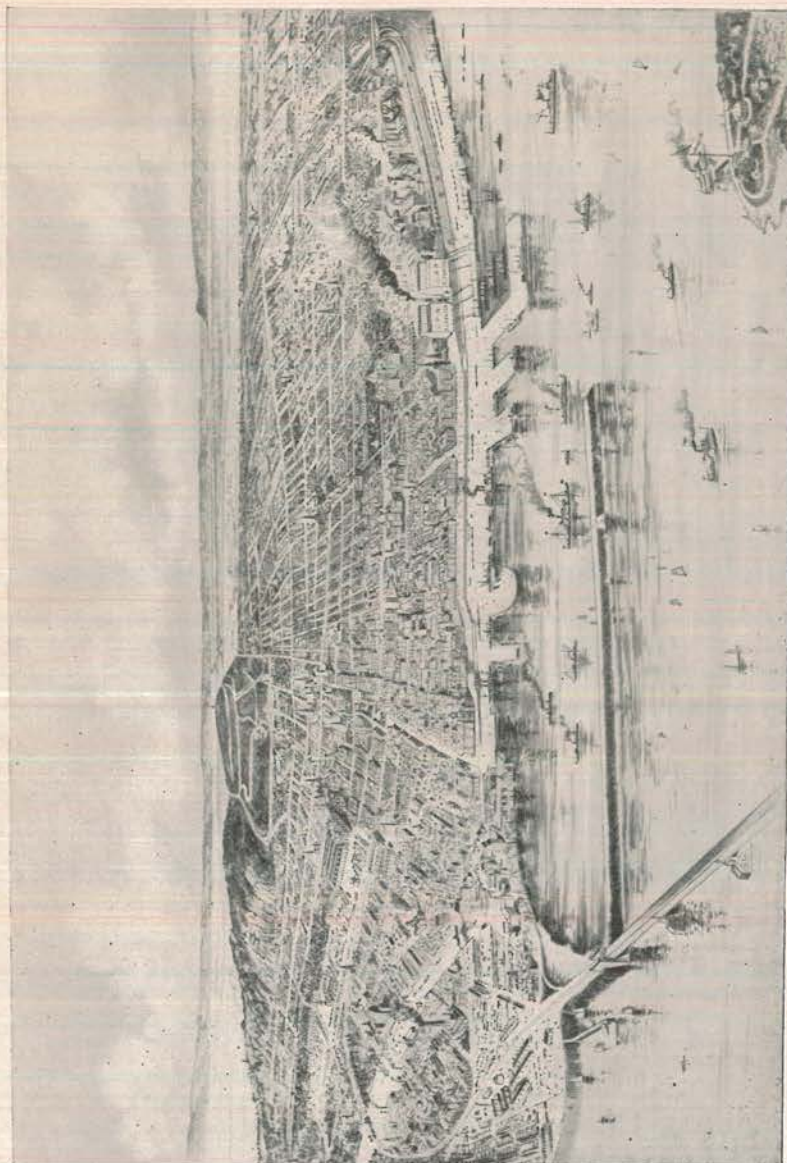
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DR. W. H. DRUMMOND
Author of "The Habitant," Etc., Etc.

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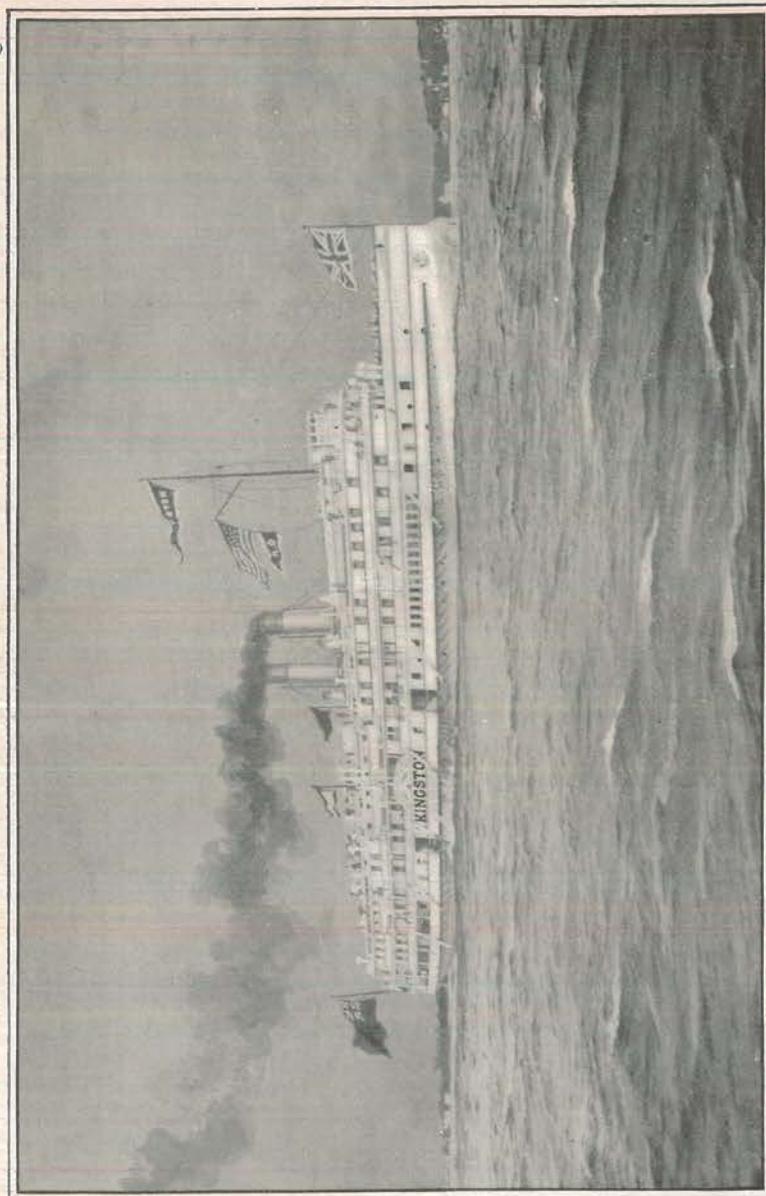
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INTRODUCTORY

In the "Tourist's Guide to Montreal" an effort has been made to place before the temporary sojourner, in a clear, concise and readable form, the salient features of the City's bygone history. Montreal is so rich in historical lore that no apology is necessary for introducing the stranger to the more interesting of these mementoes, and in dwelling for a time on the departed glories of another age. On the contrary, we feel certain that the perusal of the brief *resumé* given will not only afford pleasure to the reader but serve to whet his appetite for more.

The points of interest in the City and its environs have been described with a due regard for the limited time at the disposal of the average holiday-seeker. While there are many features of this large and beautiful metropolis to gladden the eye and appeal to the antiquarian inclinations of the tourist, which are necessarily omitted, a conscientious attempt has been made to place before him a reliable guide to what is considered the most interesting places and objects, and it is believed, in this respect, to be both complete and comprehensive.

That the stranger within our gates may obtain instruction as well as pleasure from the perusal of this little *brochure* is the earnest wish of the publisher,

W. J. CLARKE,

Mount Royal Park.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1902

W. J. Clarke

PUBLISHER OF

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MONTREAL



LET us look backward over a space of more than three and a half centuries—a long period in the civilized history of this country. Jacques Cartier, sailing from St. Malo in the spring of 1534, had steered for the coast of Newfoundland, had passed through the Straits of Belle Isle, and planted the emblem of Christianity on the Gaspé Cliffs; but pursuing his western course up the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the sight of Anticosti lying in his path, and the roar of the fierce autumnal storms sweeping over this island of desolation, proved too much for the Breton mariner, and he turned his prow eastward and returned to France. However, the old longing to discover the road to Cathay reasserted itself in the heart of the St. Malo sailor, and on the 19th of May, 1535, he once more took the seaway and on the opening day of September the first white men to gaze upon the majestic, though gloomy, Saguenay, were Jacques Cartier and his followers. Still onward sailed the tiny French argonauts up the channel, until they saw rising out of the restless waters the bold promontory which in after years conferred undying fame upon Frontenac, Wolfe, Montcalm and Montgomery. After some time spent with the friendly Indian Donnacona and his band of swarthy tribesmen, Cartier, with a little galleon of forty tons and two open boats, set sail up the green St. Lawrence, for Hochelaga, the site of the present city of Montreal, where he disembarked on the second of October. What a scene met the eyes of the explorer and his companions! Before them, already tinted with the leaves of the early Canadian fall, stood the mountain which confers upon Montreal so many natural advantages, and on the plateau below lay the populous Indian village, circled by luxuriant fields of corn.

Preceded by their savage guides the white strangers were escorted to the summit of the neighboring hill, from whence the travellers from beyond the seas looked down upon the magnificent panorama which presented itself to their enraptured gaze, and which to-day is the delight of tourists from every part of the globe. But altho' to Jacques Cartier belongs the credit of being the first white man to set foot on the Island of Montreal, yet it was not until 1642 that the Colony of Ville Marie was established with Paul de Chomedy, Sieur Maisonneuve, and his associate of a few years later, Marguerite Bourgeoys, to whom belong the credit of being the real founders of Montreal.

Maisonneuve the soldier, martial of figure and stern of will, formed a strong contrast to the gentle, yet none the less heroic Marguerite Bourgeoys, whose sole ambition was to convert to Christianity the red children of the forest, as well as administer to their temporal wants. The

Hospital of the Hotel Dieu stands to-day, on the eastern slope of Mount Royal, a monument to the courage and devotion of the sweet faced Sister of Charity.

Many a wild page of Canadian history has had its origin in and around old Ville Marie ; and an ever shifting panorama, as the years roll on, of Jesuit Priest, Coureur de bois, timid Huron and turbulent Iroquois passes before our mental eye. As we stand to-day on the summit of the Royal Mount, we can discern in the west a glimpse of Lachine Rapids, on the shore of which Lasalle, the discoverer of the Mississippi, once had his abode, and where doubtless he dreamt many dreams of giant rivers and mysterious seas far away toward the setting sun, and here too, where still can be seen the ruins of the explorer's home, is the spot where on the fourth of August, 1689, occurred what is known in Canadian history as the massacre of Lachine. Fifteen hundred warriors of the Iroquois, stealing stealthily along the river side, and concealed by tempest and darkness, perpetrated in a few hours the most dreadful butchery known in the annals of our country ; two hundred of the inhabitants had the good fortune to be killed on the spot, while one hundred and twenty were carried away as captives to the opposite shore of Lake St. Louis, where the following night they were tortured to death by the various methods known to the relentless Iroquois. On that awful night little groups of stupefied and horror stricken settlers stood gazing from the shores of Lachine at the lights that blazed along the river side, where the present Indian village of Caughnawaga stands, while their friends and relatives were being tortured to death in the fires of the savage Iroquois.

A few miles beyond Lachine lies Isle Perrot, once the vantage point of Perrot the Indian trader, Frontenac's most dangerous rival in fur bartering with the Indians and white trappers, whom he (Perrot) regularly intercepted on their way from the great lakes to Quebec. Isle Bizard, situated on the Riviere des Prairies, and only a few miles from Isle Perrot, perpetrates the memory of Lieutenant Bizard, who, acting on the instructions of Frontenac, the soldier governor of Canada, attempted on one occasion to arrest the audacious Perrot but without success. History ! history ! everywhere !

It would be impossible in a short sketch like this to enumerate in full the many points of historical interest in and around Montreal, but there are a few objects of more than ordinary importance which should not escape the attention of the intelligent sightseer. The statue erected on the old Place D'Armes to the memory of Maisonneuve, the founder of the city, is the work of Louis Hebert, a native Canadian sculptor, and is regarded by connoisseurs as one of the finest works of art in America. The Chateau de Ramezay, once the home of the last governor under the old French regime, is the depository of many relics such as paintings, weapons of warfare, etc., illustrating the stirring incidents connected with the early history of the colony. Prominent among the older buildings and well worthy of a visit are the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Parish of Notre Dame, the Hotel Dieu, Christ's Church Cathedral, the Church of the Bonsecours, and Old St. Gabriel Church.

Among the more modern structures may be included the Royal Victoria Hospital, which cost two millions of dollars, and was the combined gift of Lord Strathcona and Mount Stephen. The Bank of Mont-

real, St. James Cathedral, Notre Dame de Lourdes, McGill University, St. James Methodist Church, the Grey Nunnery, Church of the Gesu, the Royal Victoria College for Women, the new Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and the Victoria Bridge which spans the St. Lawrence river a distance of over two miles.

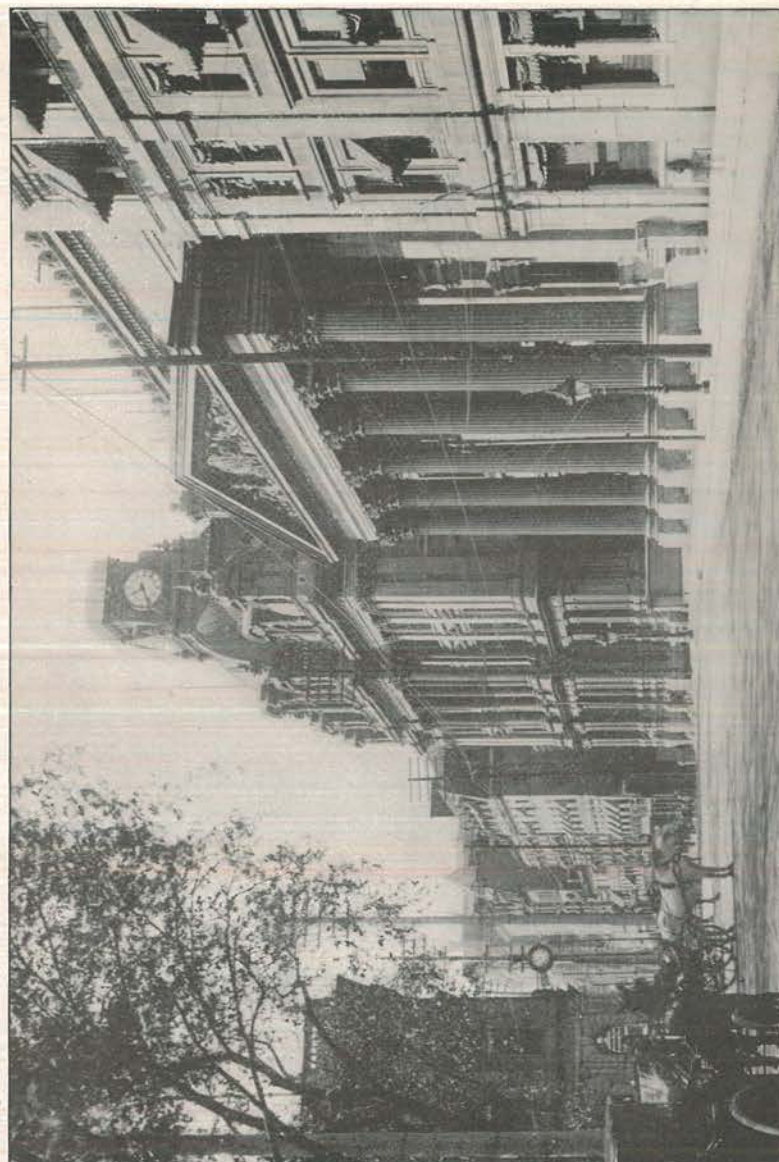
Winter and summer, the whole year round, Montreal and its vicinity possess for the stranger, attractions hardly known in any other part of the world. For the sportsman, Montreal is the distributing point, where the fisherman can arrange his tackle for either a campaign among the trout of the Laurentian lakes, or the salmon of the lower St. Lawrence, and where the hunter can administer the final touch to the rifle, soon to wage war upon the giant moose of Kippewa or Temiscamingue. The growth and development of Montreal has been steady and satisfactory. True, she owes her prosperity, in large measure, to the natural position she occupies as the head of St. Lawrence navigation, but the strides she has made, particularly since the inception of the great Canadian Pacific Railway, the steel artery of an entire continent, is marvellous, and to-day the city founded by Maisonneuve contains a population of nearly 350,000 souls.

W. H. DRUMMOND.



Garden of Chateau de Ramezay

History of Montreal



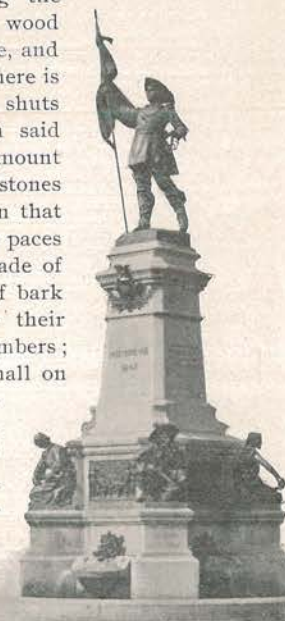
Bank of Montreal and Post Office



THE history of Montreal as a centre of population commences with the visit of Jacques Cartier to the Indians of the town of Hochelaga in 1535. The place was situated close to Mount Royal, on a site a short distance from the front of the McGill College Grounds, and all within less than a block below Sherbrooke Street, at Mansfield Street. It was a circular palisaded Huron-Iroquois stronghold, which had been in existence for several generations and had been founded by a party which had broken off in some manner from the Huron nations at Lake Huron, at a period estimated to be somewhere about 1400. It was at that time the dominant town of the entire Lower St Lawrence Valley, and apparently also of Lake Champlain, in both of which quarters numerous settlements of the same race had sprung from it as a centre. Cartier describes how he found it in the following words: "And in the midst of those fields is situated and fixed the said town of Hochelaga, near and joining a mountain which is in its neighbourhood, well tilled and exceedingly fertile; therefrom one sees very far. We named that mountain Mount Royal. The said town is quite round and palisaded with wood in three rows, in form of a pyramid, interlaced above, having the middle row in perpendicular, then lined with wood laid along, well joined and corded in their mode, and it is of the height of about two lances. And there is in that town but one gate and entrance, which shuts with bars, on which and in several places on said palisade is a kind of galleries, with ladders to mount them, which are furnished with rocks and stones for the guard and defence thereof. There are in that town about fifty houses, each at most about fifty paces long and twelve to fifteen paces wide, all made of wood, covered and furnished in great pieces of bark as large as tables, well sewed artificially after their manner, and in them are several halls and chambers; and in the middle of said houses is a great hall on the ground, where they make their fire and live in common; then they retire to their said chambers, the men with their wives and children."

The town thenceforth completely disappeared from record until its site was re-discovered in 1860 by excavations of much interest, some of the relics of which are preserved in the Museums of McGill and of the Chateau de Ramezay. In 1611,

15



Maisonneuve Monument

Samuel de Champlain selected a site for a future town on the little point of land now occupied by the Custom House, which he named "La Place Royale." Traders annually visited the spot from that time, until, in 1642, it was made the site of a permanent settlement under Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, the founder of Ville Marie. The latter came as a representative of a religious association, "La Compagnie de Notre Dame de Montréal." An account of the enthusiasm of the movement is brilliantly given in the pages of Parkman. The object of the Association was to convert the savages. A hospital was one of the first elements of the project, and Maisonneuve was accompanied by its foundress, Mlle. Mance; its name being the Hôtel Dieu—God's Mansion. The little fort and settlement of Ville Marie were soon the scene of constant attacks and surprises by the Iroquois, so that every street of the old French town is marked by memories of romantic and sometimes bloody episodes. In 1657 the island and town were acquired by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Paris, and the Canadian Branch, still its Seigneurs, has always been a characteristic institution of the place.

About 1685 the city, which had grown to contain about 2,000 souls, was surrounded by a wooden palisade, fifteen feet in height, pierced by four gates, and was the centre of the Indian fur trade of the West, which occasioned a picturesque and crowded annual fair. When the spring fleet of canoes came down about the end of May, laden to the water's edge with their precious bales of beaver skins, worth a hundred good crowns apiece, the little Market Place was filled to its utmost capacity and the fur trade was at its height.

The reckless *coureurs de bois* made the place a pandemonium while money lasted, and every one, high and low, joined in rivalry for the valuable skins. Beaver was king.

Let us glance for a moment at the material condition of the dwellers within this stockade of cedar now recognized as Montreal.

Society, as it then existed, was divided into tolerably distinct classes; the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Seigneurs of the Island, had the actual interest of their charge at heart, and thanks to the remarkable personal qualities of some of their early superiors, such as the Abbés Queylus, Souart and Dollier de Casson, all three gentlemen, and the last a soldier as well, they laboured earnestly for the advancement of their trust, and their interest was one with the settler without distinction of class; they, with the serious colonists, their protégés, formed the most important element. On the other hand, there were the officials, civil and military. Then the floating population of soldiers and *coureurs de bois*, and lastly, the servants, who were either voluntary servants or white captives taken in the unceasing raids into the English colonies; there were also a few Indian slaves brought back from some specially daring inroads into the distant South or West, and lowest of all were the bound servants, condemned for various offences, often for salt smuggling (*faulx saulniers*), and redeemed by the payment of their fines and goaler's charges, for which they were bound to their redemptors for a term of years at nominal wages.

The outward appearance of the town at this time was such that it must have required all the courage of the new settler to adopt it as his *pied à terre* in New France; once inside the stockade, however, he saw

a comfortable enough settlement, with most of the houses built of rubble to the height of the first story, and above that heavy timber work and plaster, a style of building of which one can hardly find a trace of to-day.

The dwellings of the wealthier classes were entirely of stone, as were those of the public institutions, such as the Seminary, the Hôtel Dieu and the Congregation. There still remains an almost perfect example of the house of a rich merchant of the time, and that is the Hubert-Lacroix house in St. Jean Baptiste Street, now occupied by Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., as a warehouse. On the right of the large gateway may still be seen the little iron-doored, iron-windowed office where business was carried on, and overhead the large vaulted chamber where stores and furs were kept. The rest of the house is almost perfect, four handsome fireplaces, with their graceful wood-work, attest the excellent taste of the proprietor or his architect, and the spacious hearth in the kitchen, where the massive crane still hangs, tells of a generous larder and of old-fashioned hospitality. From examination of documents of the time we know that there would be numerous out-buildings, including the luxury of a well-filled ice-house; and a carefully tended garden and orchard were the usual adjuncts to a house of such standing in those days.



Montreal from Mount Royal

This is the only house that has come down to us in such perfect form, but in its day there were many others, such as those of Charles Lemoyne, where the warehouse of J. G. Mackenzie now stands; of Jacques Le Ber alongside to the westward; of Carion, afterwards of Lemoyne de St. Helene, on St. Sulpice Street, now covered by the new extension of the Parish Church; and of Dulhut, the Explorer of the West, at the bottom of Jacques Cartier Square.

Now for a glimpse of the interior of such houses. The principal rooms would be covered with hangings of Italian and Flemish stuff, and the floors carpeted. On account of the cost of carriage, furniture was but seldom imported, so that, even in the best houses, it was of the simplest and barest description, usually made of pine or cherry—but its poverty was hidden by coverings which generally matched the hangings of the walls.

The great bed was the principal object, and on it and its fittings much money was expended; silken hangings with colored fringes draped its ample proportions and the folding seats about the room were covered with like material.

Although the ordinary table-ware was pewter, plain or carved, on state occasions the unpolished dining table would be covered by the finest of worked linen and glittering with silver and china, of which every house had its store. And the fare would embrace the luxuries of a country abounding in game, flanked by a good store of wine, brandy and liqueurs.

We find in the old inventories mention of pictures, not only of religious subjects, but also portraits, some of which were evidently painted in Canada, very probably by Pierre Le Ber, our first native artist. Books were not confined to the clergy or the learned professions, for in some houses we find fair collections of volumes, which, if somewhat solid as to quality, were by no means so restricted in their scope as we might imagine.

As a man's social or official rank was then invariably marked by rich or distinctive clothing—in a new country, where men of energy had opportunities of gaining position denied them at home, where the differences of class would not be so strongly insisted upon—there was a peculiar temptation to don the outward distinctions of rank. We find merchants, their wives and daughters, townsfolk of every description and particularly those turbulent rufflers, the *coureurs de bois*, indulging in an extravagance of dress and ornament that frequently calls down the condemnation of the authorities, and is remarked on by nearly every observant writer. Laces, ribbons, silks and satins of brilliant colours were largely worn; buttons, buckles and weapons were highly ornamented and often made of precious metal, while cords, tassels, hat-bands and trimmings of gold and silver stuffs were almost universal, and all this despite the fact that the cost of such materials in the colony was at least twice as much as in France.

The population of Montreal had now increased to about three thousand souls; and, in order to accommodate the present and provide for future inhabitants, the defences of wood were, in the year 1721, replaced by a stone wall, whose eastern limit was just beyond our present Dalhousie Square, the tradition of which is still preserved in the popular name of "The Quebec Gate." The extent is well shown in the map of Mouillart Sanson, generally known as Catalogne, which gives the proposed and partly finished fortifications, towards the cost of which the Gentlemen of Sulpice contributed one-third and the inhabitants the remainder, and these walls practically defined the town until their removal in 1803.

In 1754 the final project for the conquest of Canada began to take shape in Britain and the British Colonies, a project which had been attempted in 1690 and again in 1711, but had failed. It came to be recognized that Quebec and Montreal were the two vitals of New France, and their simultaneous invasion was ordered by William Pitt to General Sir Jeffrey Amherst. In consequence, James Wolfe as Major-General under Amherst, took Quebec in 1759, and in 1760 Amherst himself marched upon Montreal, which was forced to capitulate. The French General in command was the Marquis de Lévis, while Philippe de Vaudreuil was Governor-General. Amherst's army encamped on the slopes of the Priests' Farm, now on Sherbrooke Street, and tradition states that the capitulation was signed at Sir Jeffrey's headquarters. The French laid down their arms on the Place d'Armes, marching from the old French



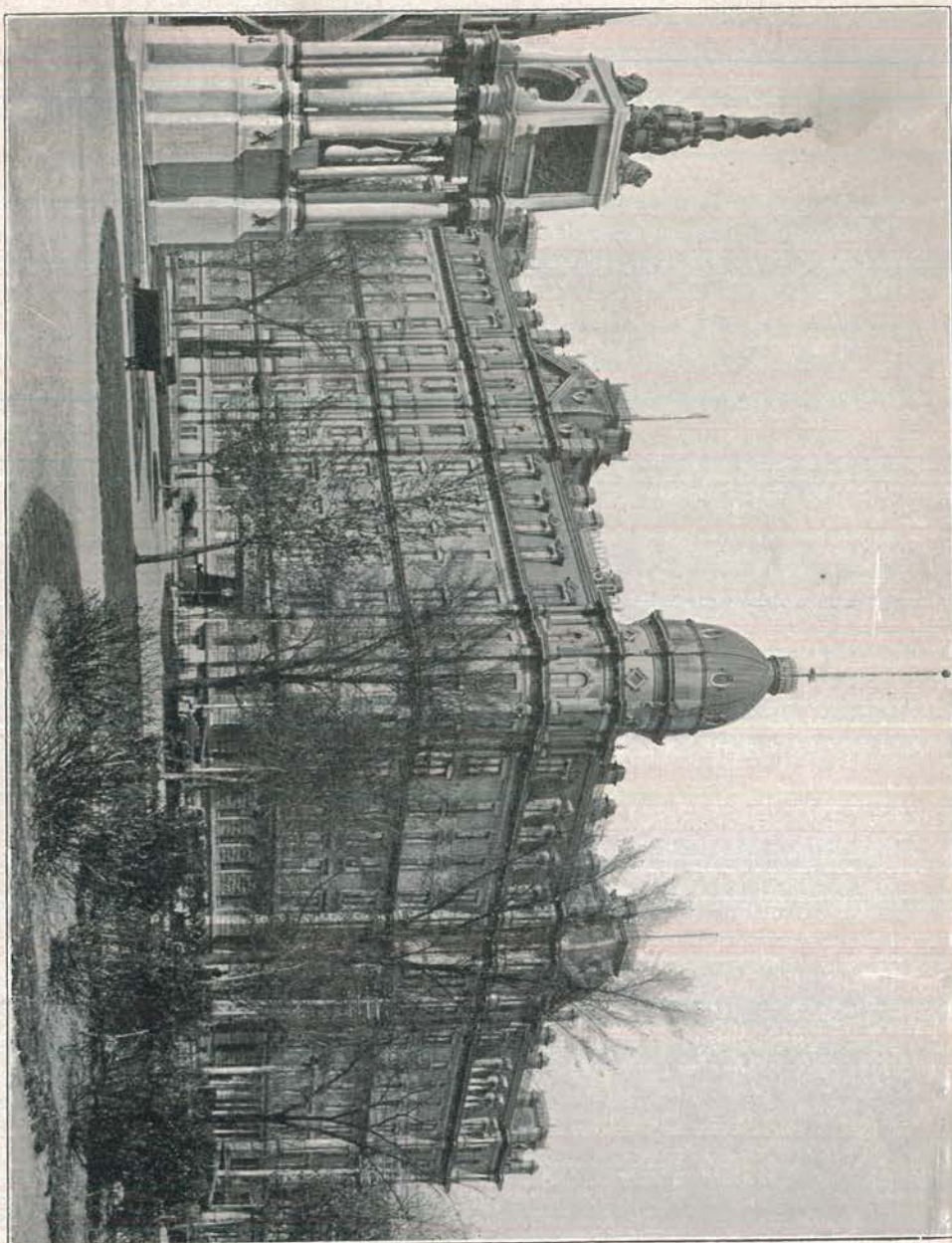
From Montreal in Halftone.

The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company's Building.

This handsome new building, which has just been erected on the site of the old Barron Block, corner of St. James and St. John streets, is another addition to the many magnificent offices which have been erected within the last few years. It is seven stories high, and equipped from basement to top with every modern accessory for comfort and convenience. The ground floor is occupied by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

From Montreal in Halifax.
 This famous hotel, now so well known all over the world is situated in one of the most delightful quarters of the city, facing the beautiful Dominion Square, the famous St. Peter's Cathedral, Young Men's Christian Association, etc., and is in close proximity to many of the Protestant Churches. The popular manager, Mr. W. S. Weldon, has been mainly instrumental in bringing the hotel to its present high standard.

The Windsor Hotel—Mr. W. S. Weldon, F. C., Manager.



barracks, now Place Viger Station. Lévis had secretly burnt his flags on St. Helen's Island during the previous night.

Following the train of the victorious troops came a flock of adventurers, who proved so grasping and troublesome that the Governor at one time threatened to pack them all back to England, but they were soon replaced by legitimate merchants, many of whose descendants still support the integrity of their names.

During nearly the whole of the French régime the balance of trade had uniformly been against the colony, but with the change of Government came a healthier tone, and matters at once improved.

The condition of the people during the later days of the French régime had in fact become intolerable owing to the frightful corruption of the notorious Intendant Bigot and his band of official villains. The old French Government warehouse known as La Friponne, or The Cheat, remains—though greatly altered—a relic of his reign of knavery.

In 1775, the Americans captured the city and held it for a winter. The Governor, Sir Guy Carleton, fled to Quebec, while General Richard Montgomery marched in at the Recollet Gate, (see tablet on its site, corner McGill and Notre Dame Streets). He was followed the succeeding spring by Commissioners from Congress to the Canadian people—Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Samuel Chase. Benedict Arnold also came here after the unsuccessful attacks on Quebec.

The subsequent history of the city was one of steady advancement in population and in commercial prosperity.

The population at the end of French rule in 1760 was some 3,000; in 1809, about 12,000. To-day it verges on 300,000. Its shipping trade founded on the ancient annual barter between the Indian tribes here, amounted in 1840 to 31,266 tons, in 1899 to some 3,416,708 tons, divided between ocean-going and inland vessels; while the number of its trans-atlantic steamship lines was 14. The revenue of the port last year amounted to \$295,569.00. Prior to 1851 only vessels under 600 tons, and drawing not more than 11 feet of water, could pass up to Montreal; but, by degrees, a channel 30 feet deep has been dredged all the way up so as to admit of the largest ships reaching the port from the Atlantic Ocean. At the same time the inland canals have been deepened to 14 feet.

Montreal is not only the chief port, it is at the same time the financial and manufacturing centre of the country, while the head office of two transcontinental lines, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways, as well as of other important companies are situated here. Among its banks it is only necessary to name the Bank of Montreal, with a capital of \$12,000,000, a rest of \$6,000,000, and forty branches; the



Stations of the Cross
 R.C. Cemetery

Merchants Bank, with a capital of \$6,000,000, a rest of \$2,725,000, and thirty branches; the Molsons Bank, with a capital of \$2,000,000, a rest of \$1,150,000, and twenty-two branches.

The immense water power obtainable from the Lachine Rapids is utilized in the production of many important staples, and of electrical energy besides. Among the chief manufactures are tobacco and cigars, malt liquors, boots and shoes, cotton cloth, nuts and bolts, nails and tacks, iron plates and bars, rubber clothing and flour. Montreal's hospitals and other charitable institutions, and its schools and universities also deservedly rank high among similar establishments.



"The Guardian of the Port"
Old Bonsecours Church

Description and Itinerary of Montreal



THE list of the points of interest which follows this sketch of Montreal has been arranged, as nearly as possible, to allow of their being visited one after another in order. It will therefore be well to observe the same order in describing them, so we shall begin with the quaint black-faced Seminary of St. Sulpice, erected in 1710. Its revenues are immense, but the amount is never made public. The Seminary at Paris, of which this is a branch, obtained the Island from De Maisonneuve's Association in 1663, under charge of keeping up church services and providing for education. The building contains the baptismal and other registers of the city from the beginning, besides uncounted wealth of other historical treasures. The old fleur-de-lys still caps its pinnacles, old French roof-curves cover the walls, and as the priests nearly all come from France, there is a complete old-world flavor about the institution. In the words of Charlevoix, it is "a stately, great and pleasant house, built of free-stone, after the model of that of St. Sulpice at Paris; and the altar stands by itself, just like that of Paris."

Next to the Seminary stands the Parish Church of Notre-Dame de Montréal, a building not beautiful, but which all admit to be impressive. The style is a composite Gothic, an adaptation of different varieties to one severe design, of a French trend, though the architect was a Protestant named O'Donnell. He afterwards became a Roman Catholic, and is buried in the vaults beneath. The interior, from its breadth, its amplexness, its rich decorations, and the powerful appearance of its two great tiers of galleries, is still more impressive than the front. The wealth of the adjoining Seminary, its proprietors, has been freely spent upon it, as well as the revenues of a vast congregation, and, holding as it sometimes does at great celebrations, not far from 15,000 people, it is the chief temple of a whole race. Among the objects to be noticed are: The Baptistry, to the right on entering, especially its exquisite stained glass windows; the small altar picture of the black Virgin, the original of which is attributed by legend to the brush of St. Luke, and is claimed to be miracle-working; the beautiful wood-carving under it of the Entombment of Christ; a small marble statue, given by Pope Pius IX., on the pillar near the Grand Altar, and for praying before which the inscription promises an indulgence of 100 days from purgatory; the bronze St. Peter at the opposite pillar, whose foot is kissed by the faithful in the same manner as the original statue in St. Peter's at Rome;

and others in great variety. The Grand Altar proper is a fine piece of work from the artistic point of view, and the white carved groups upon it, representing the Redeemer's sacrifice in various forms, are notable. They are by a modern German master. Some Venetian figures at the sides, above the choir are, however, in very bad taste. Above this altar one may catch a glimpse, through the opening, of the richly carved new Gothic Lady Chapel in rear, which, though somewhat overgilt, well merits inspection, and is reached by passing through the doors near at hand. The organ, a new one, built by the Brothers Casavant, of St. Hyacinthe, is claimed to be one of the finest on the continent, and the splendid orchestra and choir make it a rare musical treat to attend one of the great festival services, on Christmas, Epiphany, or Easter.

The towers are 227 feet high. The ascent is made by means of an elevator in the west tower, as far as the great bell, "Le Gros Bour-



Place d'Armes Square and Church of Notre Dame.

don," which is only sounded on special occasions, and is the largest bell in America. Its weight is 24,780 pounds. Ten other bells are found in the opposite tower; eighteen men are required to ring them. Ascending further, to the top of the west tower, the finest obtainable view of the harbor and lower town is had.

The earliest church of Montreal was one of bark, built in the original fort. This was replaced in 1656 by the first Parish Church, on the north corner of the present St. Sulpice and St. Paul Streets, where a tablet marks its site. In 1672 the latter was in its turn replaced by what is now known as the Old Parish Church, which stood across Notre Dame Street. Its picturesque belfry tower remained alone on the corner of the square for some years after the removal of the old church, but was taken down

in 1840. The foundations yet exist under the south gate of the square. The cut-stone front designed by the King's engineer, De Léry, the same who erected the stone fortification walls of the city, and also who designed the Cathedral of Quebec, was, when taken down, used as a front for the Recollets' Church, and after the demolition of the latter, was incorporated in the back walls of the store upon its site, where some of the pieces are still to be seen. The furniture and pictures were sent to the Church of Bonsecours, and the pulpit chair of the Unitarian Church is made out of timbers of the tower.

A whimsical "legend" has long been told of the corner of the present church, on Sulpice Street, where there is always a little breeze, even in the hottest weather. The Devil and the Wind, runs the story, were walking down Notre Dame Street, when this church had just been built. "Why," said the Devil, "what is this? I never saw this before." "I dare you to go in," replied the Wind. "You dare me, do you? You wait here till I come out," cried the Devil. "I'll be at the corner," said the Wind. His Majesty went in. He has never yet come out, and the Wind has remained ever since waiting for him at the corner.

In front of the Church is the *Place d'Armes*, where the French, American and British armies have successively paraded as possessors of the town, and where the French army, as already stated, solemnly surrendered its arms in the presence of the troops of Amherst in 1760. It is now the centre of the city's life. At no other spot do so many interests—English, French, business, historical, religious,—meet. In the centre stands the *Statue of Maisonneuve*. It is of bronze, and represents him in the cuirass and French costume of the seventeenth century, holding the fleur-de-lys banner. The pedestal, of granite, shows the inscription: "Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, Fondateur de Montréal, 1642." It rests upon a fountain, and displays several bas-reliefs, representing respectively: (1) Maisonneuve killing the Indian chief; (2) the founding of Ville-Marie; (3) the death of Lambert Closse, town major of the devoted band, who had hoped for a death fighting the Heathen, and who, in fact, so died, defending his own enclosure near St. Lambert Hill; (4) the still more heroic death of Dollard, who fell with his companions at the Long Sault of the Ottawa, and so saved the colony. At the four corners of the base are four life-sized bronze figures, representing respectively an Indian, a colonist's wife, a colonist, with the legendary dog Pilote, and a soldier. (Note tablet on street corner, nearest the Parish Church.)



Scene in Westmount Park



Bonaventure Station—Grand Trunk Railway System

On the other side of the square facing Notre Dame is the **Bank of Montreal**, with a capital of \$18,000,000. It is said to be strongest financial institution in America. Its fine Corinthian structure, noted for its classical purity of line, looks like the spirit of ancient Greece among the modern edifices by which it is surrounded. Originally it possessed a dome. The counting-room is fitted and frescoed with scenes from Canadian history, such as to repay examination. The bank was organized in 1817, and is the oldest bank in Canada. The sculpture on the pediment in front is the work of John Steele, R.S.A., Her late Majesty's sculptor in Scotland. The arms of the bank, with the motto "Concordia Salus," forms the centre of the group. On each side is an Indian, one barbaric, the other becoming civilized. The other two figures are a settler and a sailor, the former with a pipe of peace in his hand, reclining upon logs and surrounded by the implements of industry and culture. The sailor is pulling at a rope, and is appropriately surrounded with the emblems of commerce.

Next to the Bank of Montreal is the **Post Office**, a handsome building in the Renaissance style, now too small for the volume of business.

Opposite it is some of the Seminary's real estate—a striking illustration of the non-progressiveness of old tenures.

Turning eastward along St. James Street, before reaching the Court House and City Hall, we come to **St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church** which has the honour of being the first Protestant Church erected in Montreal. A stone, recently removed, bore the date of erection, 1792. In its first years the Anglicans also worshipped here, the Protestant community of the old town being small and feeble. The congregations were largely military, from the garrison close by. Previous to its erection, the Presbyterians for several years worshipped in the Church of the Recollet Fathers, whom they, in grateful recognition on leaving, presented with a gift of candles and a tun of communion wine.

Behind the City Hall lies the **Champ de Mars**, the military parade ground of the British garrisons when they existed here. It is a level piece of ground surrounded by the Court House, City Hall, St. Gabriel Church, and Provincial Government Building, formerly the residence of the Hon. Peter McGill, first English Mayor of Montreal, 1840. The Champ was originally—that is to say, during French times, before 1760—very much smaller, being only the space enclosed by the 3rd Bastion of the city walls, but it was enlarged, in the early years of the century by means of earth obtained from the removal of Citadel Hill. This was, a gay neighbourhood during the palmy days of the garrison, when some of the most famous regiments of the British army, such as the Guards, were stationed here.

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ARCHIVES MUNICIPALES
MONTREAL
MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES

Adjoining the Champ de Mars, and passing between the Court House and City Hall, towards the harbour, is **Jacques Cartier Square**, the upper part of which was, in early times, the Place des Jésuites, for the east end of the Court House borders the site of the French Jesuit Monastery, used afterwards as military quarters, and later replaced by the Gaol of the former Court House, which in turn were replaced, about 1856, by the present "Palace of Justice." In the Monastery of the Jesuits lodged the celebrated historian, Charlevoix. The foundation can be traced on the square. A tablet on the same building reflects a vivid picture of early times; the torturing by fire, on the square, of four Iroquois prisoners, who thus suffered death, by order of Governor Count Frontenac in 1696, in reprisal for the torturing of French prisoners taken by their tribes. The expedient was successful. The same spot was, in later days—even within the memory of men now living,—the place where stood the Town Pillory.

The part of the Square between Notre Dame Street and the harbour is in the midst of the oldest neighbourhood in Montreal, some of the little streets (such as St. Amable Street) being, in their entirety, not less than a century old, and completely in the antique spirit. Some of the other French streets in this district are **St. Vincent Street**, **St. Therese Street** and **St. Gabriel Street**, in the latter of which stand the stores of the old North-West Company—haunts of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, Alex. Henry, Washington Irving, Benjamin Franklin, John Jacob Astor and others. To the east, on the corner is the old store of the Compagnie des Indes, which, in the French times, answered to the Hudson Bay Company. The heavy stone vaulting of the cellars is worth a glance within.

Just beyond it in a garden, is the **Chateau de Ramezay** (1705), the residence of one of the French and some of the British Governors—a good old family mansion of the time when this was the aristocratic end of the city.

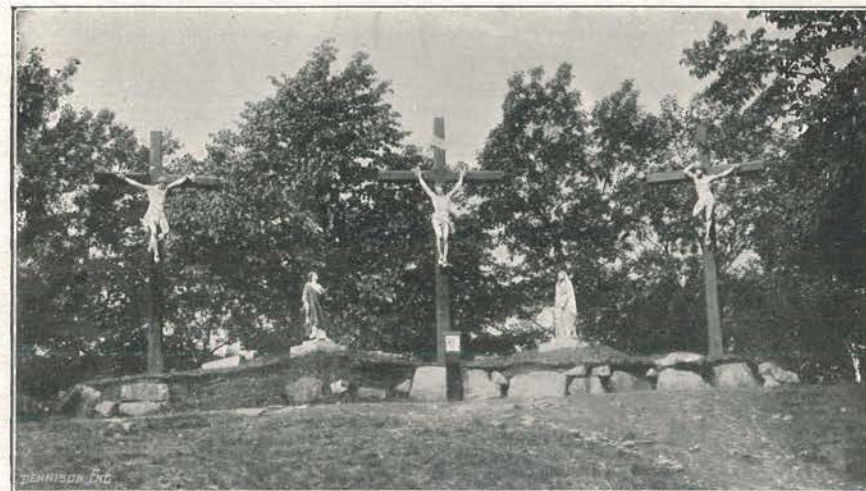
Two tablets set forth a portion of its history. The one relates to its erection, about 1705, by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, father of the de Ramezay who is somewhat maligned for surrendering Quebec, notwithstanding the impossibility of continuing its defence. The building later fell into the hands of the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, and after the British conquest, was used for a considerable period as a residence for the British Governors when here. The other tablet relates to 1775, when the Americans held Montreal for a winter, and sent Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll as commissioners to win the Canadians from their allegiance to England. The former inscription is as follows: "Chateau de Ramezay. Built about 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, 1703. Headquarters of La Compagnie des Indes, 1745. Official residence of the British Governors after the conquest. Headquarters of the American Army, 1775; of the Special Council, 1837." The latter tablet reads: "In 1775 this Chateau was the headquarters of the American Brigadier-General Wooster, and here in 1776, under General Benedict Arnold, the Commissioners of Congress, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, held council." The vaults beneath are strong and substantial. The council-room is in the front, near the eastern entrance. It is oval at one end. There Franklin and his friends, and Benedict

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Arnold, retreating from Quebec, held their consultations; and Franklin's weapon, the printing-press, which was set up in the Chateau, must have been one of the chief subjects of discussion. The first printer of Montreal, Fleury Mesplet, was brought by him from Philadelphia, and was, in 1778, to found the earliest newspaper, the *Gazette*, a small sheet printed partly in French, partly English. His *Gazette* still flourishes as a morning paper, the third oldest journal in America.

From the same council-room Lord Elgin, having, after the rebellion of 1837, signed the unpopular Rebellion Losses Bill, went out to his carriage to be received by an angry populace with showers of rotten eggs and stones. It is now the Historical Museum, portrait gallery and library.

In the square to the west of it stands **Nelson's Monument**. The rest of the square is a public open market, used every Tuesday and Friday. On its lower part, near St. Paul Street, is the site of the old Chateau de Vaudreuil, the residence of the last French Governor in



Representation of the "Crucifixion"—Cote des Neiges Cemetery

Canada, who retired to France, with the army of his country, after surrendering the city and province to General Amherst in 1760. The chateau was a miniature court of France. The present square, its garden, saw the presence of Montcalm, Beaujeau, Levis and many another brave soldier of the old time, as well as those brilliant embezzlers and voluptuaries, Bigot, Cadet, Varin and the rest. The same site was previously that of the large residence of the famous Dulhut. A tablet just above St. Paul Street reads: "Chateau de Vaudreuil was built opposite, in 1723, by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General; residence of the Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, his son, the last Governor of New France. Montcalm, Levis, Bourlamaque, sojourned here."

The **Bonsecours Market**, situated on the water-front near Jacques Cartier Square, is one of the town sights on a market day, for its scenes of French-Canadian provincial life. Thither on Tuesday and Friday the country *habitants* flock, with their little carts and their homespun clothing. Amid the jabber of Norman *patois*, and a preposterous haggling,

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worthy of Italy, over the "trente sous," the "neuf francs," or the "un écu," one catches glimpses, through the jostling crowds, of piles of wooden shoes, brilliant strips of native rag-carpet, French home-made chairs or olive-wood rosaries and metal charms exposed for sale; and at Eastertide the display of enormous beeves, decorated with paper roses, green, yellow and red, delights the hearts of the children, the peasants and those who can still be both. The lover of human nature will observe a thousand studies of character in an early morning's push through these crowds. The building is a massive one of somewhat imposing aspect. It is surmounted by a large dome. The upper part was formerly the City Hall. It stands partly on the site of a house of Sir John Johnson, commander of the Indians during the American Revolution, and son of Sir William Johnson, "the Indian baronet;" and the site is also that of the palace of the French Intendants. Many houses of the French period exist in this neighbourhood.

Next to it, at the north-east end, is the old church of **Notre-Dame de Bonsecours**, which gave the market its name. It is, historically, the most attractive of the local churches, except Notre-Dame. In 1657, a wooden chapel, 30 by 40 feet, was erected here on a stone foundation, part of which remains to the present day. The land was given by Chomedey de Maisonneuve, founder of Ville-Marie. He also cut down the first trees and pulled them out of the wood. The church was built by order of the sister Marie Bourgeoys, the earliest schoolmistress of the colony. The spot was then 400 yards outside the limits of the town. In 1675, the chapel being too small, another was built on the same site and of the same dimensions as the present one. The name Bonsecours was given on account of the escapes of the colony from the Iroquois. In 1754, a fire destroyed the second chapel, and in 1771 the present church was constructed upon its foundations. The stone foundations, therefore, of the present building go back to 1675. Till a few years ago it was a fine specimen of an old French provincial church, especially the elegant open tin-covered spire, and "improving" away most of its beauty and uniqueness. There are still left a few suggestions of what it was, the inward-sloping walls, the statue of the Virgin on the rear peak of the roof, looking towards the water, a couple of the old paintings and altars, etc. The image of the Virgin is very old, and is supposed to have miraculous powers for the aid of sailors, many of whom yet pray to it.



Victoria Square

It was acquired by sister Marie Bourgeoys from the Baron de Fancamp, a noble of Brittany, and was even then reputed for miracles. She, in consequence, brought it over, had the chapel built for it, and set it up in its present position, where it has remained the patron of the French sailors for nearly two centuries and a half.

Another old little church, and one which bears its aspect of age quaintly, is reached by the gateway leading from Notre-Dame Street to the convent of the Congregation at St. Lambert Hill. It is a small, plain building of dark rough limestone, with round-arched doorway. The tablet upon it reads: "**Notre-Dame de Victoire**, built in memory of the destruction of the fleet of Sir Hovenden Walker on the Isle aux Œufs, 1711." This fleet sailed up the Gulf to attack Quebec at the one end of the colony, while the land forces of the British colonies were to advance from Albany against Montreal, under General Nicholson and Colonel Pieter Schuyler. A great storm in the Gulf shipwrecked the fleet, and frustrated the entire invasion. The French ascribed the catastrophe to the Virgin, and vowed her this chapel, which was erected seven years later, in 1718. The interior, now used as an engine-room, retains its original wood-panelling. The roof has been raised a story. On entering the quaint gateway from Notre-Dame Street, one sees to the right the gable of the curious little building of stone, described previously

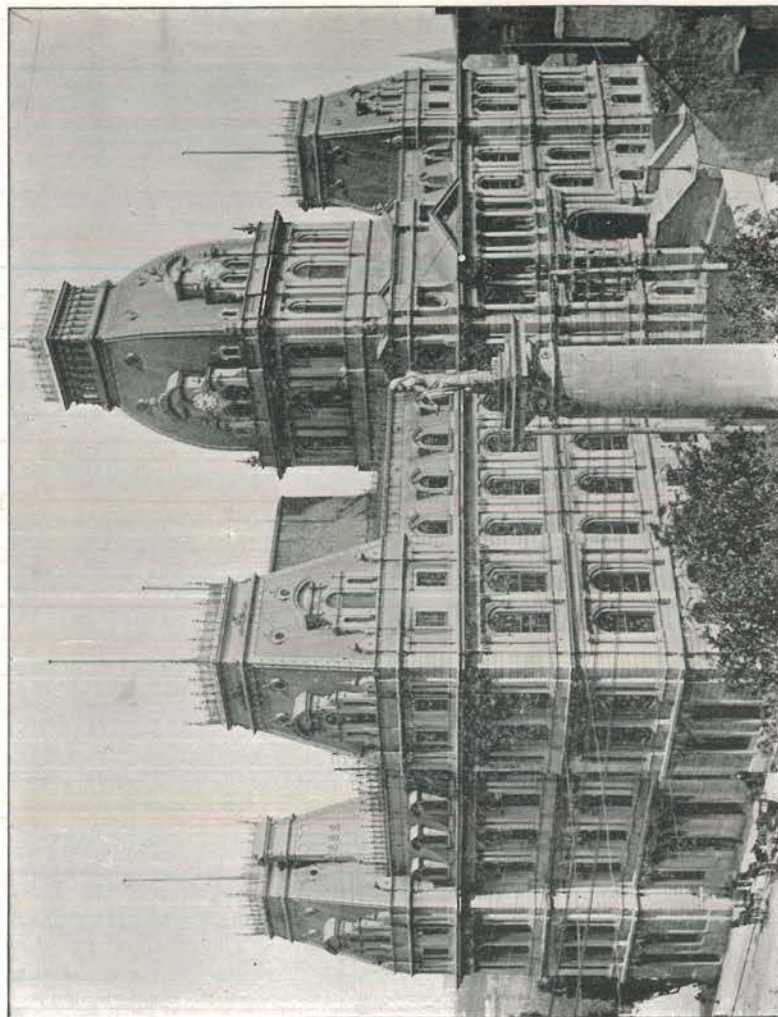


Windsor Hotel Dominion Square Y.M.C.A. Building

as Notre-Dame de Victoire, one of the most antique relics of Montreal's past.

Passing on, one sees ahead a cut-stone church of no great size, but bearing an inscription stating that it is erected on the site of one built in 1693 by Marguerite Bourgeoys herself. A view to the left from this point shows the convent surrounding its court-yard in the shape of ranges of buildings of an ancient appearance. Within are many quaint relics, among others a curious contemporary painting in black and white of Mlle. Le Ber. A tablet reads: "Congregation of Notre-Dame, founded by Marguerite Bourgeoys. Convent built 1686. Jeanne Le Ber lived here solitary from 1695 to 1714."

The Nuns of the Congregation, or Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, are the great teaching order, having convents in most of the large villages of the Province, and many others throughout Canada



City Hall and Nelson's Monument

and the United States. They have in this city two of the most interesting establishments of the kind, the older and the newer mother houses of the community. The newer is a vast and magnificent structure, whose group of spires appears prominently on the extreme south-westerly slope of Mount Royal.

One of the most famous pioneers of French Canada, Marguerite Bourgeoys, the earliest school teacher of the colony, a devoted and sensible person, founded the order. She is greatly revered in the history of her people. Her first school was established at Boucherville, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, at a point now marked by a memorial inscribed cross.

At the corner of St. Lambert Hill, a tablet marks the site of the house of La Mothe Cadillac. Retracing our steps westward, we find at the harbour a ferry running every half-hour to **St. Helen's Island**. This island, named affectionately by Champlain after his young wife, Hélène Boullé, lies like a gem in the wide St. Lawrence. A considerable portion of it is reserved for military purposes, and a fort exists within the enclosure. In the days of British garrisons, this was a gay place. It is now the resort, on hot days, of the crowded masses, to whom its shades and breezes are an inestimable boon. The island was remarked upon by Champlain, on his 1611 visit, as a site for a strong town. He so greatly fancied it that he purchased it, a little later, with money out of his wife's dowry.

It seems to have been sometimes used by the French as a military station, for in June, 1687, the Chevalier de Vaudreuil posted both the regular troops and the militia there in readiness to march against the Iroquois. Thither the Marquis de Levis, commanding the last French army, withdrew, and here burnt his flags in the presence of his army the night previous to surrendering the colony to the English. Louis Honoré Frechette, the national French-Canadian poet, bases upon this his poem, entitled: "All Lost but Honour."

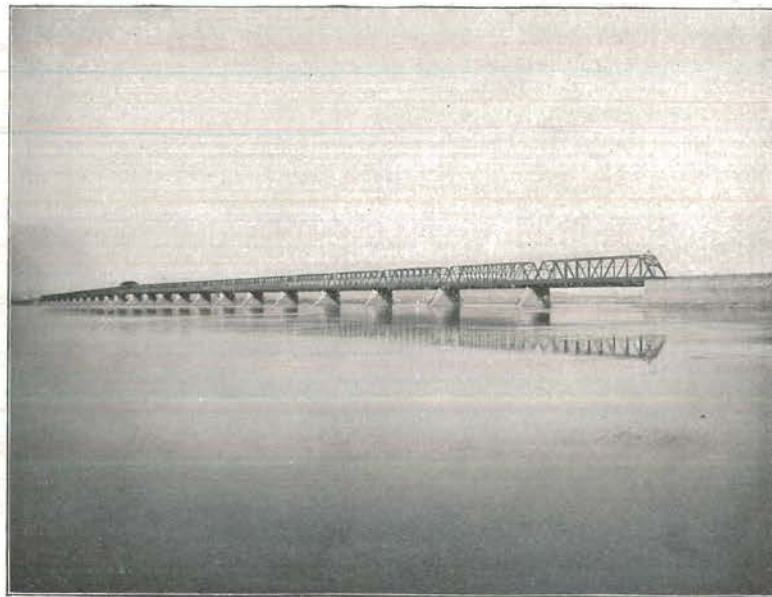
In 1688, the island was acquired by Le Moyne, Sieur de Longueuil, who gave the name of Ste. Hélène to one of his most distinguished sons. During the eighteenth century, (from before 1723), his descendants, the Barons of Longueuil, whose territory lay just opposite, had a residence here, the ruins of which, once surrounded with gardens, are to be seen upon it on the east side, near the present restaurant. The government acquired the island by arrangement during the war of 1812, and later by purchase in 1818, for military purposes. It ceded the park portion to the city in 1874.

Returning to the city, we may go along Commissioners' Street to the **Custom House**, where, as already stated, Champlain selected the city site. Two tablets record this initial fact of the city's history, and another records its site.

The new settlement was named Ville-Marie, in honor of the patron saint of the fraternity, "The Queen of Heaven." As they held that the island was peopled by demons, they sang the Te Deum very loudly and defiantly, and fired cannon to drive them away, and had the good fortune to do so. A picket fort was commenced and mounted with cannon, and this enclosure, known sometimes as the Fort de Ville-Marie, stood on Commissioners' Street, just behind the thoroughfare in the rear of the Custom House, known as Port Street.

For nearly a quarter of a century the inhabitants could not leave its limits without danger of an attack from the Iroquois foes, with whom the French were at war. The Legendary Dog of Ville-Marie, Pilote by name, was accustomed to make her daily rounds among the woods in this neighbourhood, with her litter of pups, hunting about for lurking Iroquois. Many a spot in the present city can be pointed out as the scene of the death of some member of the little community, and every acre in this neighbourhood has been covered by hostile foot-steps. The spirit of chivalry which was dying out in Europe was transplanted hither, and has made the early history of Montreal a tale of romance and danger approached by that of no other new-world town.

Near by, on Foundling Street, is a tablet marking the site of the residence of Governor de Callières, which replaced the Fort de Ville-Marie. Governor Callières terminated the fourteen years' war with the



Victoria Jubilee Bridge—Grand Trunk Railway

Iroquois by treaty at Montreal, 1701. He was the staunchest Governor New France ever had except Frontenac. Charlevoix declares him to have been even better as a general.

Behind the square, somewhat later, stood the first Manor House, for the Island had its feudal lords. These were the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, as they are still called, who yet retain a faint semblance of the position. The site of the first Manor House is in the small court of Frothingham & Workman, reached by an open passage from St. Paul Street. The tablet upon the present warehouse read as follows: "Upon this foundation stood the first Manor House of Montreal, built 1661, burnt 1852, rebuilt 1853. It was the Seminary of St. Sulpice from 1661 to 1712. Residence of de Maisonneuve, Governor of Montreal, and of Pierre Raimbault, Civil and Criminal Lieutenant-General."

On a building at the corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets is seen the inscription. "Here lived Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, 1668."

La Salle, one of the most attractive and chivalrous characters of those days, was born in 1643, of a rich and ancient merchant family of Rouen; was with the Jesuits in his youth; in 1666, came out to Montreal, where he had a brother, Abbé Jean Cavelier, a priest of St. Sulpice. Ville-Marie, the Castle Dangerous of the time, no doubt attracted his adventurous nature. The Seminary soon offered to him the grant of a seigniory of wild lands at Lachine, where he began to found a settlement, laying out a palisaded village. Hearing, however, of the Mississippi, his imagination took fire, and he threw himself into the project of following it to its mouth, which, he contended, must lead into the Gulf of Mexico. Frontenac encouraged him; the Seminary bought out his improvements. He built Fort Frontenac on the site of Kingston. He went to France, where the court favoured his projects. In 1679, he embarked on Lake Erie. He reached the Mississippi in 1682, following its course to the Gulf of Mexico, returned to France, and sailed then direct to Louisiana, where he was assassinated in the wilds by two mutineers among his men in 1687. Parkman's "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West" relates at length the brilliant story of his discoveries.

The house upon the site of which the tablet is placed, has long since disappeared. It was leased by him on the 15th of November, 1668, from Sieur Rabutel de André, a comparatively wealthy proprietor of houses.

On the Place d'Armes, at the street corner nearest the Parish Church, is a tablet reading: "In 1675, here lived Daniel de Grésolon, Sieur Dulhut, one of the explorers of the Upper Mississippi, after whom the city of Duluth was named."

Dulhut, or Du Luth, was a masterly man. In France he was in the army as a gentleman soldier—Gendarme of the King's Guard. In 1667, he left the army, and coming to Canada, went among the Sioux of the West as a rover, remaining about three years, occupied solely in exploring.

He was then appointed commander of posts in the West, including Detroit, until recalled to Montreal in 1688. Some say he then built the first fortifications of Montreal—of palisades. Next year, during the panic which followed the Iroquois invasion of Montreal, he, with 28 Canadians, attacked 22 Iroquois in canoes, on the Lake of Two Mountains, received their fire without returning it, bore down upon them, killed 18 of them and captured 3. He died about 1710.

On J. G. Mackenzie & Company's store, St. Paul Street, west of St. Sulpice Street, just east of the Custom House Square, are three tablets referring to DeMoyné, d'Iberville, and Bienville. Charles LeMoyné, the right-hand man of de Maisonneuve, and father of men celebrated in the annals of New France, was the son of an innkeeper of Dieppe, but withal a most fearless and intelligent man. He came from France a youth only fifteen, was sent among the Indians forthwith to be an interpreter, and caught the spirit of warlike forest life. He several times saved Ville-Marie from Indian attacks, at one time just saving the Hôtel-Dieu. At another he walked coolly down to a war-party of Iroquois and marched them up to the fort at the point of his pistols. Point St. Charles is named from him, his farm having extended thither along the shore. About fourteen years after Ville-Marie was founded, he was

given the seignior of Longueuil opposite, which he proceeded to settle, fortify and develop in an able manner. From this source, with the fur trade and the furnishing of public supplies, he amassed comparative wealth. His cousin and partner, LeBer, became the richest merchant of the country.

LeMoyne's eldest son became Baron of Longueuil, having built there, in 1699, a fine feudal castle, which existed till the end of last century.

Passing northward to **Victoria Square** (situated at the foot of Beaver Hall Hill and intersected by Craig street), we see in the centre the beautiful bronze statue of Queen Victoria, by the English sculptor, Marshall Wood, from which the square receives its name. Looking upwards from the foot of the square, one sees a bit of Mount Royal in the distance, while near by are a range of church spires. This square



Approach to Victoria Jubilee Bridge—Grand Trunk Railway

was the old-time Haymarket. It is a busy neighbourhood, on the edge of the heart of the town, and is crossed at morning and evening by the principal business people who reach the West-End by Beaver Hall Hill. On the Unitarian Church on the hill a tablet runs: "Here stood Beaver Hall, built 1800, burnt 1848; Mansion of Joseph Frobisher, one of the founders of the North-West Company, which made Montreal for years the fur-trading centre of America." This building, celebrated only as a landmark, was a long wooden cottage facing down the slope, and was partly protected in front by tall poplar trees. It was the nearest to town of the pleasant suburban seats of the Old North-Westerns which covered the slopes of Mount Royal.

Fortification Lane commences at Victoria Square, and marks the line of the old French fortifications. They were of stone, in bastioned

form, running along the course of this lane to its end, then across the Champ de Mars, and eastward to include Dalhousie Square, by the Quebec Gate Station. Thence they returned along the water front to the present McGill Street,

which was their westerly limit. The exits were few, being the Recollet Gate at this end and the Quebec at the other, with the St. Lawrence Gate on the land side and several openings on the river, called the Small, the Market, the St. Mary's and the Water



Portal, Victoria Jubilee Bridge—Grand Trunk Railway

Gate. Craig Street was then a suburban swamp, with a branch of the Little River running through.

Near by, at the corner of Notre Dame Street, is a tablet thus marking the site of the memorable **Recollet Gate**: "Recollets Gate: By this gate Amherst took possession, 8th September, 1760. General Hull, U. S. Army, 25 officers, 350 men, entered prisoners of war, 20th September, 1812." General Amherst, the British commander, after the capitulation by the French Governor, de Vaudreuil, ordered Colonel Frederick Haldimand to receive the keys of the city and occupy the western quarter of it. That officer at once did so with his brigade, and was the first Englishman to pass the walls of the new possession. Nothing now remains of the old fortifications except their foundations buried in the soil. They were built, in 1723, by the king's engineer, Chaussegros de Léry, and replaced the smaller wall of palisades, sometimes attributed to Dulhut, erected about 1685 by command of Governor de Callières, to protect against the Iroquois.

Proceeding eastward along Craig Street, past some nine cross-streets, we come to **Viger Square**, extending for several blocks on Craig Street east, at the corner of St. Denis Street. It receives its name from Commander Jacques Viger, the first Mayor of Montreal, a man of spirit, and the father of local antiquarianism. With its well-grown trees, its ponds and greenhouse, it is the pride of the principal French residence quarter. The statue in the centre represents Chenier, one of the rebels of 1837-8. Opposite the square is the new **C. P. R. Hotel and Station**. Walking up St. Denis Street, the next point of interest reached is **Laval University**, opened about six years ago as a branch of the parent University of the same name, in Quebec.

A few steps to the east of St. Denis, on St. Catherine Street, is another visitor's church, **Notre Dame de Lourdes**, with its façade

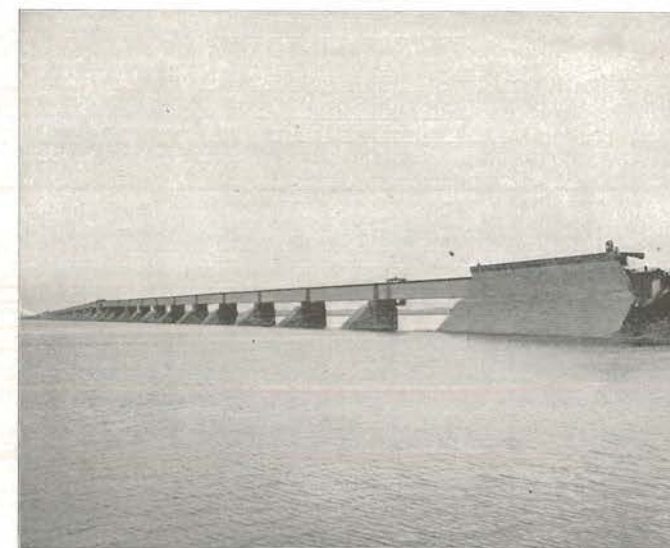
of marble. Mr. A. E. Dawson, heretofore Chairman of the Board of Arts, thus describes it: "This church has been built and adorned with one idea, that of expressing in visible form the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. The architecture of the church is Byzantine and Renaissance, such as may be seen at Venice. It consists of a nave with narrow aisles, a transept and a choir. The choir and the transept are terminated by circular and domed apses, and a large central dome rises at the intersection of the transept. The large dome is 90 feet high, the total length of the church 102 feet. The first picture on the roof of the nave represents the promise of the Redemption made to Adam and Eve. The next panel is the sacrifice of Abraham. The third represents the arrival of Rebecca before Isaac. The fourth, which is over the choir, is Jacob blessing his children. On the right of the nave are the prophets who have prophesied of the Virgin: Isaiah, Jeremiah, David, Micah. On the left are types of the Virgin: Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, Ruth. Some of the painting is exceedingly good. The decoration of the church in gold and colors, arabesque and fifteenth century ornament, is very beautiful and harmonious. We have dwelt at length upon this building, because it is the only one of its kind in America."

Taking the car westward along St. Catherine Street, we pass through the French business part of the city to Union Avenue, where, in front of us, rises the beautiful stone spire, 211 feet high, of **Christ Church Cathedral**, architecturally the most perfect church in Canada, and, it is claimed with considerable reason, even in the whole of North America. It is an exquisite example of the style known as Fourteenth-Century or Decorated Gothic. It was erected in 1859, under the guidance of the late Bishop Fulford, whose enthusiasm in matters of taste made him also the founder of the Art Association. A marble bust of him in the left transept perpetuates his connection with the church, and a beautiful spired monument, modelled after the celebrated Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, keeps his memory green in the churchyard. Much of the wood and stone-carving about the building is said to be modelled from plants indigenous to Mount Royal. The music, both organ and choir, is generally good. The service is low church, and it may be remarked that the edifice, as a silent protest on that point, is placed with its chancel facing west instead of eastward.

The Rectory and Bishop's "Palace," known as "Bishop's Court," are at the back of the grounds, and the Synod Hall adjoins on land next the Rectory. The latter is a neat Gothic structure of red pressed brick. The original Christ Church, the immediate predecessor of this one, stood in Notre Dame Street, near St. Lambert Hill, where a tablet thus marks the site: "Site of Christ Church Cathedral, the first Anglican Church, 1814, burnt 1856." It, too, was a building of decided architectural taste.

At the head of Union Avenue, Sherbrooke Street, stands the **Royal Victoria Hospital for Women**, the gift of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, a second college of **McGill University**. A little further West are the grounds of McGill College. The main original building, to which an avenue leads from the lodge gate, stands well back on a rise in the distance. To the right and left, partly concealed by trees, are the other buildings of the University. The large and beautiful Greek

building to the left is the Redpath Museum; to its left is the affiliated Presbyterian College; below it the new Library; further, across McTavish Street, the Congregational College; above the Museum, the small round tower is the Observatory. In front of the main building, with its Doric portico, is the grave of James McGill; on the right, the Medical College (in the rear), and Ferrier Hall (the Methodist affiliated College); on the far side of University Street, the Montreal Diocesan College, hidden by the other buildings; then the great Macdonald Technical Building and William Workman Shops; next to it the Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building, and the Macdonald Physics Laboratory. The foreground is occupied by the College Campus and walks. Behind the whole, Mount Royal rises prominently as a refreshing green background. Continuing our course westward, we reach **Dominion Square**, around which are several fine buildings. St. James' Cathedral, designed to surpass all other temples in America in size and magnificence, is a copy



Old Victoria Tubular Bridge—Grand Trunk Railway

of the immense St. Peter's of Rome, the Cathedral of all Catholicism, of which it is half the dimensions. The idea was conceived by the late Archbishop Bourget after the burning, in 1854, of his Cathedral of St. Jacques then on St. Denis Street. The architect was Victor Bourgeau, who went to Rome to study the original. The foundations were commenced in 1870. The dome is by most people considered the great feature, and dominates all parts of the city. It is 70 feet in diameter at its commencement, and its summit is 210 feet from the spectators on the floor of the church. It is an exact copy of the famous dome of St. Peter's, Rome, and is 250 feet in height to the top of the cross, 46 feet higher than the towers of Notre-Dame. Four smaller domes surround the main one. The interior of the church is interesting from its size and plan.

At the corner of Dorchester and Guy Streets another large building meets our view, the **Grey Nuns' Hospital**, which takes its curren

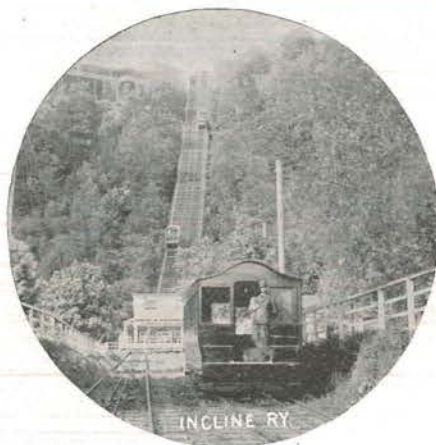
name from the grey costume of its community. More even than the Hôtel-Dieu, this institution strikes one by its monastic vastness, and severity of outline, extending over great part of a large four-square street-block. It was founded in 1747, by Madame d'Youville (Marie Marguerite du Frost de la Jemmerais), the widow of an officer. Many curious objects, made by, or belonging to her, and illustrating the state of her times, belong to the institution, such as delicate embroidery and her enamelled clasp knife.

The nuns are said to have received their name in opprobrium, for, from the foundation of their order, malice was rife against them and the foundress, on the part of the Governor of the town and the leading inhabitants, and they were accused, among the common people, of the use of alcohol and other evil actions. These charges they inherited with the management of the old Hospital General, founded in 1694, and hitherto conducted inefficiently by the monks, which had been placed under their direction by the Bishop. The people took the part of the monks.

The nuns are always glad to receive visitors, of whom there are many at the noon-hour. Every New Year's there is a formal reception, when the sisters stand in two rows and receive all comers, after an old custom. The nunnery is an asylum for the sick, maimed, infirm, insane and desolate of all ages and sects. In 1870 was built the present enormous structure. It contains more than 320 rooms. There are over 100 sisters and about 100 novices. Support is principally derived from the rents of houses and lands belonging to the Order, and the united industries of the Sisterhood.

The daughter of the celebrated Ethan Allen, the founder of Vermont State, and leader of "The Green Mountain Boys," died a member of this Order. A tradition is related that during her girlhood, long before her conversion to Catholicism, she was pursued by a terrible monster, who attacked her as she was walking by a river. She was saved by an old man, whose features and appearance were thenceforth vividly stamped upon her memory. She was afterwards sent to a convent in Montreal for her education, and became a Romanist. Returning, she visited this convent among some others. She was struck by a picture of St. Joseph, and stood in front of it gazing. "There," exclaimed she, pointing to it, "is my preserver," and went on to explain; and thereupon she decided to take the vows of the Grey Nuns! So runs the tale. The picture remains there still.

In the corner of the grounds at Dorchester Street a tall cross of red-stained wood is to be seen, to which a history attaches, called the Story of the Red Cross. The popular narrative is that it marks the grave of a notorious highwayman, who robbed and murdered habitants returning from Montreal to St. Laurent and the back country by way of Dorchester Street, which was, in French times, the only highway west of St. Lawrence Street



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through the forest. This story is somewhat incorrect. Belisle, the man in question, was not a highway robber; his crime was house-breaking and a double murder. He lived on Le Grand Chemin du Roi, now called Dorchester Street, near this spot. On the other side of the road, and a little higher up, Jean Favre and his wife Marie Anne lived, who were reputed to have money in their house and to be well off. Belisle formed the envious project of robbing his neighbour, and accordingly, one dark night broke into the house and fired his pistol at Favre, which, however, only wounding, he stabbed him to death with a large hunting-knife. Favre's wife rushed in to help her husband. Belisle plunged the knife into her breast, and then dispatched her by a blow of a spade. He was suspected, and soon after arrested, tried, and convicted. The terrible punishment of breaking alive was then in force under French law. Belisle was condemned to "torture ordinary and extraordinary," and then "to have his arms, legs, thighs and reins broken alive on a scaffold to be erected in the market-place of this city," (the present Custom House Square); "then put on a rack, his face towards the sky, to be left to die." The awful sentence was carried out to the letter, his body buried in Guy Street, and a Red Cross erected to mark the spot. The present cross has been moved back a few feet because of a widening of the street.

The Old Grey Nunnery is situated in its stone-walled yard, now used for coal, near the foot of McGill Street. The original edifice has been lately removed, but the larger erections remain still. The walls and remains of the chapel can be seen from behind, incorporated in warehouses and stores.



The oldest and vastest of the Roman Catholic Hospitals is the "Hôtel-Dieu" (Hôtel-Dieu St. Joseph de Ville-Marie) which is, of course, a nunnery as well. Its long front, large stone garden walls and tin-covered roofs and domes infallibly catch the eye near the head of Park Avenue, and bordering on the east corner of Mount Royal Park. The nunnery is on one side of the central chapel, the hospital on the other. It was founded about 250 years ago, in 1644, by the Duchesse de Bullion, "the unknown benefactress," one of the aristocratic circle of the Association of Montreal, who gave to found it a sum of 42,000 livres, which, though she was entirely ignorant of the real needs of the place, she insisted should not be used for any other purpose. The original building was erected on St. Paul Street, not far from Custom House Square. It was "60 feet long by 24 feet wide, with a kitchen, a chamber for Mdlle. Mance, others for servants, and two large apartments for the patients. It was amply provided with furniture, linen, medicines and all necessities; and possessed two oxen, three cows and twenty sheep. A small oratory of stone was built adjoining. The enclosure was four arpents (acres) in length." It was fortified by palisades. The Antiquarian Society's tablet on the front wall of the present institution relates the story of its establishment in its present place: "Hôtel-Dieu de Ville-

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Marie, founded in 1644 by Jeanne Mance. Transferred in 1861 to this land, given by Benoit and Gabriel Basset. Removal of the remains of Jeanne Mance and 178 nuns, 1861." The religieuses of the Hôtel-Dieu are known as "the Black Nuns." Such of them as have taken the vows of "the cloistered" never leave the premises.

To the west, on the hillside, rises the **Victoria Hospital**. The gift of two citizens, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and Lord Mount Stephen, it dominates the city. The style is Scottish Baronial. The cost was over \$1,000,000. The interior is constructed and managed on the most modern plans and principles.

The **General Hospital**, on Dorchester Street, at the corner of St. Dominique, is a widely venerated establishment. Its tradition, though supported almost entirely by Protestant contributions, is that of an open door and kind relief to all sufferers, without regard to race and creed. It was established in 1821. The daily average of in-door patients is about 177; of out-door, about 700.

Nine miles above Montreal is the village of **Lachine**, founded by LaSalle, where two hundred years ago the inhabitants were cruelly massacred by the Iroquois, on the nights of the 4th and 5th of August. The revengeful spirit of the Iroquois had been aroused by the treacherous seizure of the Iroquois by de Champigny at Cataraqui, and the attack on the Seneca deputation at La Famine, but above all, by the attack on the Seneca villages in August of 1687. Kingsford thus describes the scene: "One of the severe hail-storms experienced at this season raged on Lake St. Louis. The Iroquois, whose numbers have been set down at fifteen hundred, cautiously advanced and landed above Lachine. They silently grouped themselves in parties around each house. In the early night, when all had retired, the signal was given, which passed along the whole line. De Frontenac reported after his arrival in the autumn of the year that the devastation extended over three leagues, seven and a half miles. Houses had been burned up to the gates of Montreal. The first intimation of the danger was the Indian warwhoop, only too well known. The massacre of the unfortunate inhabitants followed."

Across the river lies **Chambly**, with Fort Pontchartrain, 1711, its old seigneurial manor-house, and colonial houses built by the British garrison and officers. There also the house of De Salaberry is to be seen, and the garrison chapel and barracks. The English, French, and American burying-grounds are side by side, and there are the graves of the American invaders of 1775. In the distance rises Mt. Johnson, the property of Sir John Johnson, of revolutionary fame.

Caughnawaga may be reached by train. It is an Indian village, with French walls of 1721, and a presbytère dating from 1725, containing the reading-desk of Charlevoix, the library of the old Jesuit missionaries, ancient miracle-working tombs, historical relics and vestments, and other treasures. The Indians are the descendants of the captives of Deerfield and other New England captives.

St. Johns and **Isle-aux-Noix** are also in reach of the city.

Description of McGill University



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, like many of the greater universities and colleges in other countries, originated in private endowment. It is, however, almost alone in this respect among the colleges of Canada, and owes much of its prosperity and success to this fact, more especially in connection with the unique position which it occupies as the highest educational institution of an influential, progressive and intelligent minority in this city and province.

The founder of the University, James McGill, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1744. He arrived in Canada before the American revolution, and appears, in the first place, to have engaged in the Northwest fur trade, then one of the leading pursuits in Canada. Subsequently he settled in Montreal, and married a lady of French parentage. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and subsequently Colonel of the Montreal city militia, and in his old age, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812, he became Brigadier-General. He was also a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and a prominent member of the association of fur magnates known as the "Beaver Club." From 1802 when the act to establish the "Board of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" was passed, until the time of Mr. McGill's death, the persistent opposition on the part of the leaders of one section of the people to any system of governmental education, and the apathy of some of the members of the councils, had prevented the appointment of the Board, or the completion of the liberal grants of land and money for educational purposes which had been promised. Mr. McGill was apparently weary of the delay, and had the sagacity to foresee that a private endowment might force the reluctant or tardy hands of the members of the Government to action. Accordingly he bequeathed his property of Burnside, and a sum of ten thousand pounds in money, to found a college in the contemplated provincial university, under the management of the Board of the Royal Institution, but on condition that such college and university shall be established within ten years of his decease. The grants promised to the university were not given, and the English settlers in the Province of Quebec were deprived of the provisions for education made by the liberality of the crown in other colonies. Mr. McGill's bequest intervened to avert some, at least, of the evils arising from the failure. In consequence of his will, a pressure was brought to bear on the Government, which resulted in the appointment of the Board of the Royal Institution in 1818, which proceeded to the establishment of non-denominational schools.

In so far as McGill was concerned, the Royal Institution at once took action in applying for a royal charter, which was granted in 1812, and



The Avenue—McGill University

prepared to take possession of the estate. This, however, owing to litigation as to the will, was not surrendered to them till 1829. They also demanded the grants of land which had been promised, and received fresh assurances; and as an earnest of their fulfilment, the Government of the day was authorized to erect a building for McGill College, and to defray the expenses out of the "Jesuits' Estates." But hopes thus held out proved illusory, and the college buildings had to be begun with the money left by Mr. McGill, and were at length completed only by the liberality of another citizen of Montreal, the late William Molson. The value of the property bequeathed by Mr. McGill was estimated, at the time of his death, at £30,000; and it has since become much greater, owing to the growth of the city.

Under the charter granted in 1821 were carried on for thirty years the early operations of the University—embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, owing to the failure of the Government to give the promised public aid, and by the structure of the charter itself. The result was that, after nearly thirty years of struggle, the University, with the exception of the Medical faculty, was nearly extinct, and that it was without sufficient income even to sustain the scanty staff which it then possessed in the faculty of Arts. Its existence at this time seems to have been largely due to the persistency with which the late Vice-Principal, Ven. Archdeacon Leach, clung to its interests. It was then that several gentlemen, citizens of Montreal, assumed the responsibility of its renovation and secured an amended charter, under which its latter work has been carried on.

"At this very critical period the Governors of McGill selected the late Sir William Dawson, then Mr. J. W. Dawson, as the one man who gave promise of bringing relief to the difficult and almost hopeless situation.

"While his work as an educationist may be said to have commenced as early as 1846, our interest centres chiefly in that career which commenced with his entrance upon the work of university life at McGill in 1854. Here he found a herculean task before him, but with unfaltering courage, with a steadfast purpose, and with an unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of devotion to duty, he fought against obstacles which would have driven most men from the field, building step by step and literally growing the straw from which the bricks were made; and thus he laid, broad and deep, the foundation of a monument to enlightenment and progress which will stand as a beacon light in the educational advancement of Canada as long as her name shall endure. How well he wrought is well known; of the great difficulties he had to overcome and the tremendous energy and resolution with which this was accomplished few can form an adequate conception, except those of his colleagues who were intimately associated with him in his work. Since his retirement in 1893, the University has gained greatly in material resources, but these must be recognized as the final fruition of plans which were laid securely in the years long since past; and in estimating the relative importance of the university progress at various periods, it must not be overlooked that those grand achievements, which have been possible during the past half decade, would have been altogether impossible had not the foundation upon which they are reared been laid with the greatest sagacity and forethought during a period of nearly half a century.

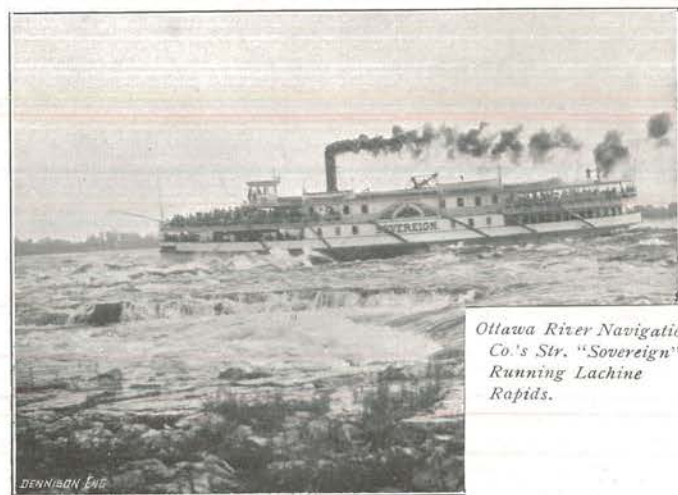
"Sir William Dawson's work as an educationist was by no means limited to the University; it was comprehensive, and embraced the entire educational system of the Province. His influence was felt not only in every town and village of the Dominion, but it extended to various parts of the United States and Europe. Possessed of a versatile and comprehensive mind, he carried on numerous and exacting researches in the midst of the multiform and perplexing cares incident to the administering of a growing University, the exactions of the class room, and the demands of numerous public affairs, in all of which he took an active interest, lending his influence wherever and whenever it would advance the public good. It is impossible at this time to make more than passing reference to the great volume of his scientific work, which placed him among the foremost geologists of his time, but it is proper to point out that his great versatility of talent made him equally conspicuous in other departments of scientific work, although his fame as a geologist has often caused this fact to be lost sight of."

On the retirement of Sir William Dawson in 1893, the Governors appointed William Peterson, LL.D., Principal.

Dr. Peterson resigned the principalship of Dundee University to accept this position.

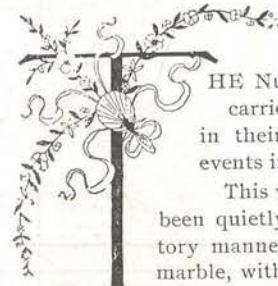
By the amended charter "The Governors, Principal and Fellows" of the University are constituted a body politic and corporate, with all the usual rights and privileges of corporate bodies. The supreme authority of the University, however, is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada for the time being. This is a special and important feature of the constitution; for while it gives the University an imperial character and removes it at once from merely local or party influence, it secures the patronage of the head of the political system of the country.

There are at present five faculties, those of Law, Medicine, Arts (including the Donalda special course for women), Applied Science (including departments of Civil, Mechanical, Mining and Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry), and Veterinary Science.



Ottawa River Navigation
Co.'s Str. "Sovereign"
Running Lachine
Rapids.

The Historical Tablets of Montreal



THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal have carried out the very laudable project of erecting tablets, in their appropriate positions, recording many interesting events in the history of Montreal.

This work, inspired by a strong feeling of patriotism, has been quietly carried out, but in a most interesting and satisfactory manner. The tablets affixed to the walls are all in white marble, with the inscriptions in carved dark letters, in French or English, according to the locality in which they are placed and the nature of the incident recorded.

Mr R. W. McLaughlin, Curator of the Society, has given a list of the tablets—thirty-one in number—with their positions in the various parts of the city and the text of the inscriptions upon them, with the order of their numbers.

No. 1.—Metcalf, near Sherbrooke, site of a large Indian village, claimed to be the town of Hochelaga visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535.

No. 2.—Notre Dame, close to Papineau Square. To the Hon. John Molson, the father of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence. He launched the steamer "Accommodation" for Montreal and Quebec service.

No. 3.—On Custom House Square. "The first Public Square of Montreal, 1657—La place du marché—granted by the Seigneurs, 1676."

Nos. 4 and 5.—Front of Custom House. This site was selected and named in 1611 "La Place Royale," by Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Canada. Near this spot, on the 18th day of May, 1642, landed the founders of Montreal, commanded by Paul de Chomedy, "Sieur de Maisonneuve." The first proceeding was a (mass) religious service.

No. 6.—On Port Street. Here was the Fort of Ville Marie, built 1643, demolished 1648, and replaced by the house of Monsieur de Callières, 1686.

No. 7.—On Foundling Street. Site of the Chateau of Louis Hector de Callières, Governor of Montreal, 1684; of New France 1698-1703. He terminated the fourteen years' war with the Iroquois by treaty at Montreal, 1701.

No. 8.—Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice. Here was the first Parish Church of Ville Marie, erected in 1656.

No. 9.—On Seminary wall, Notre Dame Street. The second Parish Church of Ville Marie, built in 1672, dedicated 1678, and demolished in 1829, occupied the middle of Notre Dame Street.



The Campus—McGill University

Nos. 10 and 11.—On the Seminary Building. "The Seminary of St. Sulpice, founded at Paris by M. Jean Jacques Olier, 1641, established at Ville Marie, 1657; M. Gabriel de Queylus, superior, Seigneurs of the Island of Montreal, 1663."

"François Dollier de Casson, first historian of Montreal, Captain under Marshal de Fournier, then priest of St. Sulpice during 35 years. He died in 1701, curé of the Parish.

No. 12.—St. Helen, near Notre Dame. Here stood until 1866 the Church and Monastery of the Recollet Fathers, 1692, in which the Anglicans from 1764 to 1789, and the Presbyterians from 1791 to 1792 worshipped.

No. 13.—On the Imperial Building (107 St. James Street). Near this square, afterwards named La Place d'Armes, the founders of Ville Marie first encountered the Iroquois, whom they defeated, Chomedey de Maisonneuve killing the Indian Chief with his own hands, 3rd March, 1644.

No. 14.—Corner Notre Dame and McGill. "Recollet Gate." By this gate Amherst took possession 8th September, 1760. General Hull, U.S.; 25 officers and 300 men entered as prisoners of war, 20th September, 1812.

No. 15.—Corner Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier Square. The residence of the Hon. James McGill, founder of McGill University, 1744-1873.

Nos. 16 and 17.—On Chateau de Ramezay, opposite City Hall. Chateau de Ramezay, built about 1705, by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, 1703. Headquarters of La Compagnie des Indes, 1745. Official residence of the British Governors after the conquest. Headquarters of the American Army, 1775, and of Special Council, 1837.

In 1775 this Chateau was the headquarters of the American General Wooster, and here in 1776, under General Benedict Arnold, the Commissioners of Congress, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, held council.

No. 18.—Notre Dame, near St. Lambert Hill. Site of Christ Church Cathedral, the first Anglican Church, 1814. burnt 1856.

No. 19.—On Hotel Dieu Building. Hotel Dieu de Ville Marie, founded in 1644 by Jeanne Mance. Transferred 1861 to this land given by Gabriel and Benoit Basset. Removal of remains of Jeanne Mance and 178 nuns in 1861.

No. 20.—Sherbrooke Street, near Montreal College, marking the headquarters of General Amherst at the time of the surrender of Montreal to the British power.

No. 21.—Notre Dame Street, east of St. Lambert Hill. In 1694 here stood the house of La Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit.

No. 22.—Corner of Sherbrooke and Park Ave, Major-General James Murray, Brigade Commander under Wolfe at Quebec, 1759, and afterwards first British Governor of Canada, encamped on this plateau with the second division of Amherst's army upon the surrender of Montreal and all Canada, 8th September, 1760.

No. 23.—Dollard Lane (at 226 St. James). To Adam Dollard des Ormeau, who with 16 colonists, 4 Algonquins, and 1 Huron, sacrificed their lives at the Long Sault of the Ottawa, and saved the Colony.

No. 24.—On the Bonsecours Market. Sir William Johnson, of Johnson Hall, on the Mohawk River, the celebrated superintendent of Indian affairs, the first American Baronet, commanded the Indian allies with Amherst's army 1660. To them was issued in commemoration the first British Montreal medals. Here stood the house of his son, Sir John Johnson, Indian Commissioner.

No. 25.—On St. Paul Street, opposite Bonsecours Market. Site of the house of General Ralph Burton, second Governor of Montreal, 1763. He executed on the Plains of Abraham at Wolfe's dying command the military operation which finally decided the day.

No. 26.—On Dalhousie Square Fire Station. To Brigadier-General Thomas Gage, second in command under Amherst, first British Governor of Montreal, 1760. Afterwards last British Governor of Massachusetts, 1775.

No. 27.—Near head of Simpson Street. Site of the residence of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, discoverer of Mackenzie River, 1793, the first European to cross the Rocky Mountains.

No. 28.—Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets. Forrestier House; here General Montgomery resided during the winter of 1775-76.

No. 29.—Corner of Dorchester and Bleury. This street was named in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, commander of the British forces and preserver of the colony during the American invasion 1775-76; twice Governor of Canada, by whom the Quebec Act, 1774, was obtained.

No. 30.—On St. Paul Street, near Bonsecours Market. The Papineau House; six of their generations have dwelt here.

No. 31.—On Gault Bros' Warehouse (site of the old First Baptist Chapel), St. Helen Street. "This tablet commemorates the organization on this site of the first Young Men's Christian Association on the American continent, November 25, 1851. Erected on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration, June 8th, 1901."



Fox Hounds of the Montreal Hunt Club

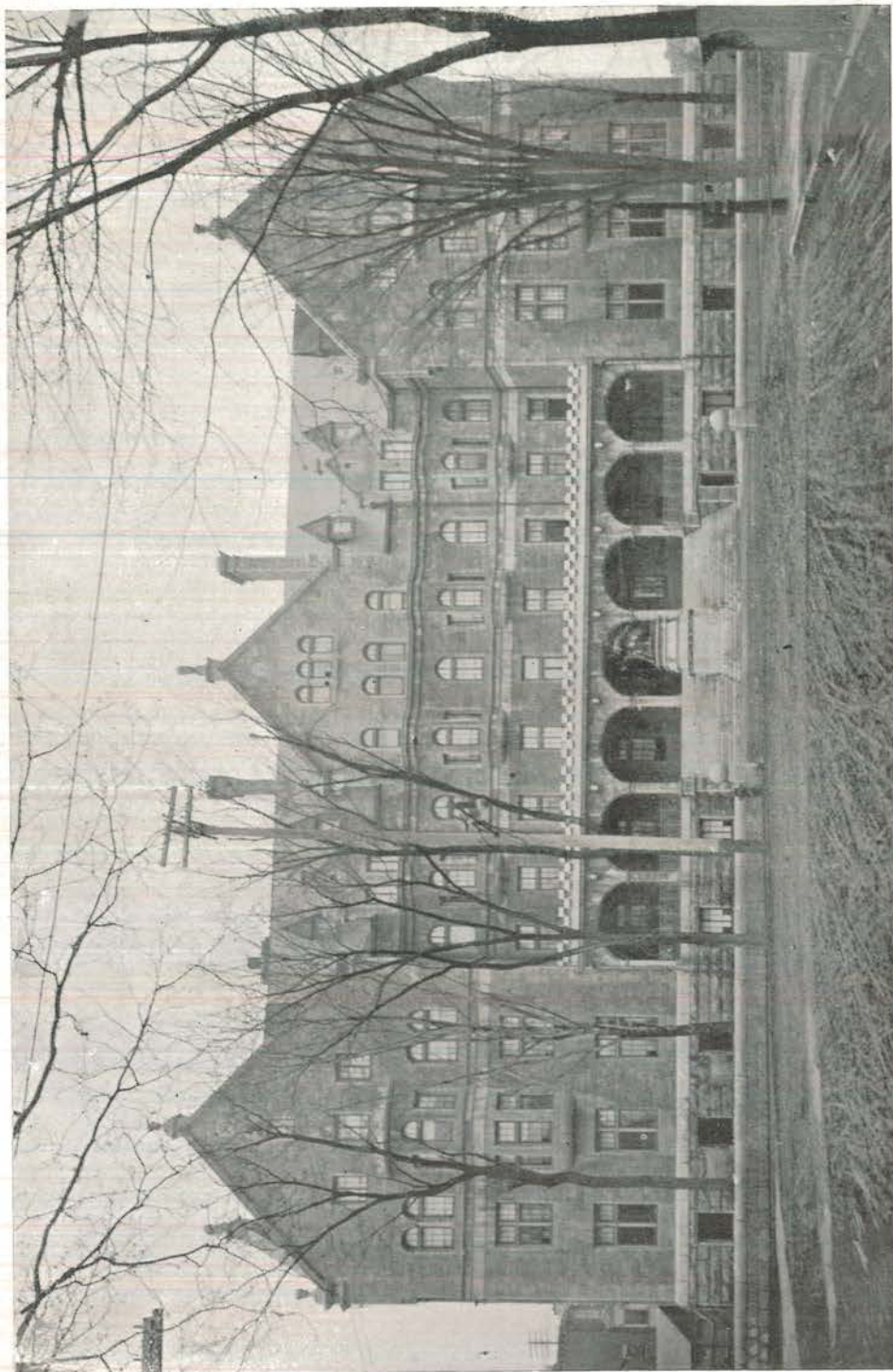
Interesting Data of the Origin of the Names of Some of the Streets of Montreal.



THE first names given to the streets of old Montreal were given by M. Dollier de Casson, the Superior of the Seminary, the priests of the Seminary being the seigneurs of Montreal.

Amherst Street was named in honor of General Amherst. Some of his exploits were the taking of Louisbourg from the French in 1758. He was engaged in the capture of Quebec, and compelled the capitulation of Montreal in 1760. Aylmer Street was named after Lord Aylmer, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1831. Champlain Street was named after Samuel de Champlain, the famous explorer. He founded Quebec in 1608. He was the first Governor of Canada in 1633. Common Street is so called on account of the common pasturage for cattle along the banks of the river in that locality in the olden times. Craig Street was named after Sir James Craig, who was Governor of Canada from 1807 to 1811. In the olden times a creek ran where Craig street now is. There were several wooden bridges across the creek where the street cars now run. Dollard Lane was called after Dollard, a French Commander, who made himself famous in the wars between the French and the Indians. Dorchester Street was called after Sir Guy Carleton, Governor General of Canada, after the British conquest. He was governor from 1796 to 1797. Fortification Lane was called after the old fortification wall, the north side of which was built on that site. Frontenac Street was called in honor of the popular French Governor of Canada of that name. He was governor from 1672 to 1682. He built Fort Frontenac, now called Kingston. Gosford Street was named after the Earl of Gosford, who was Governor-General in 1835. McGill Street was called after the Hon. James McGill, the founder of McGill University, and the first English-speaking Mayor of Montreal. Maisonneuve Street was named after Monsieur de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. Metcalfe Street was called after Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General in 1842. Montcalm Street was named after the famous French General Montcalm, who fell on the Plains of Abraham, when Quebec was taken in 1759. Murray Street, named after General Murray, the first Governor-General of Canada after the Conquest. Papineau Road was named after the Hon. L. J. Papineau, the leader of the French-Canadian Rebellion in 1837. Richmond Street was named after the Duke of Richmond, who was Governor in 1818 and 1819. He died on the 20th August, 1819, from the effects of the bite of a pet fox. Sherbrooke Street was called after Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, who was Governor in 1816 and 1818. Wolfe Street was named after General Wolfe, the hero of the capture of Quebec in 1759.

*Ceter me Gill
et non
James*



Royal Victoria College for Women—McGill University

Chronological Retrospect of Events in the Early History of Montreal

1492. October 12th, Christopher Columbus first beheld the New World.

1497. June 24th (St. John's Day), Newfoundland discovered by Sebastian Cabot.

1535. May 19th, Jacques-Cartier, with the "Great Hermine," the "Little Hermine" and the "Hermerillon," sail from St. Malo, in France, for Canada. August 10th (the feast of St. Lawrence), Cartier arriving in our Bay named it after that Saint. August 16th, he reached Stadacona (now Quebec). October 2nd, Cartier landed with his followers a little below the Huron Indian city "Hochelaga."

1548. François de la Rocque, Lord of Roberval, surveys the Saguenay River.

1608. July 3rd, Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec.

1609. Early in the Spring, Champlain ascended the River St. Lawrence, and allying himself with the Huron and Algonquin Indians, he accompanied them up the Richelieu, and defeated and routed their enemies, the Iroquois ("the Five Nations," viz., Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Mohawks, and Oneidas), on the shores of Lake George.

1611. Under the vice-royalty of the Count de Soissons, Champlain returns from France and establishes a fur trading post at Hochelaga.

1612. Champlain induces four Recollets to accompany him to this country to care for the spiritual wants of the new Trading Colony. On the death of the Count de Soissons the Prince de Condé succeeded to the vice-royalty, who continued Champlain as lieutenant.

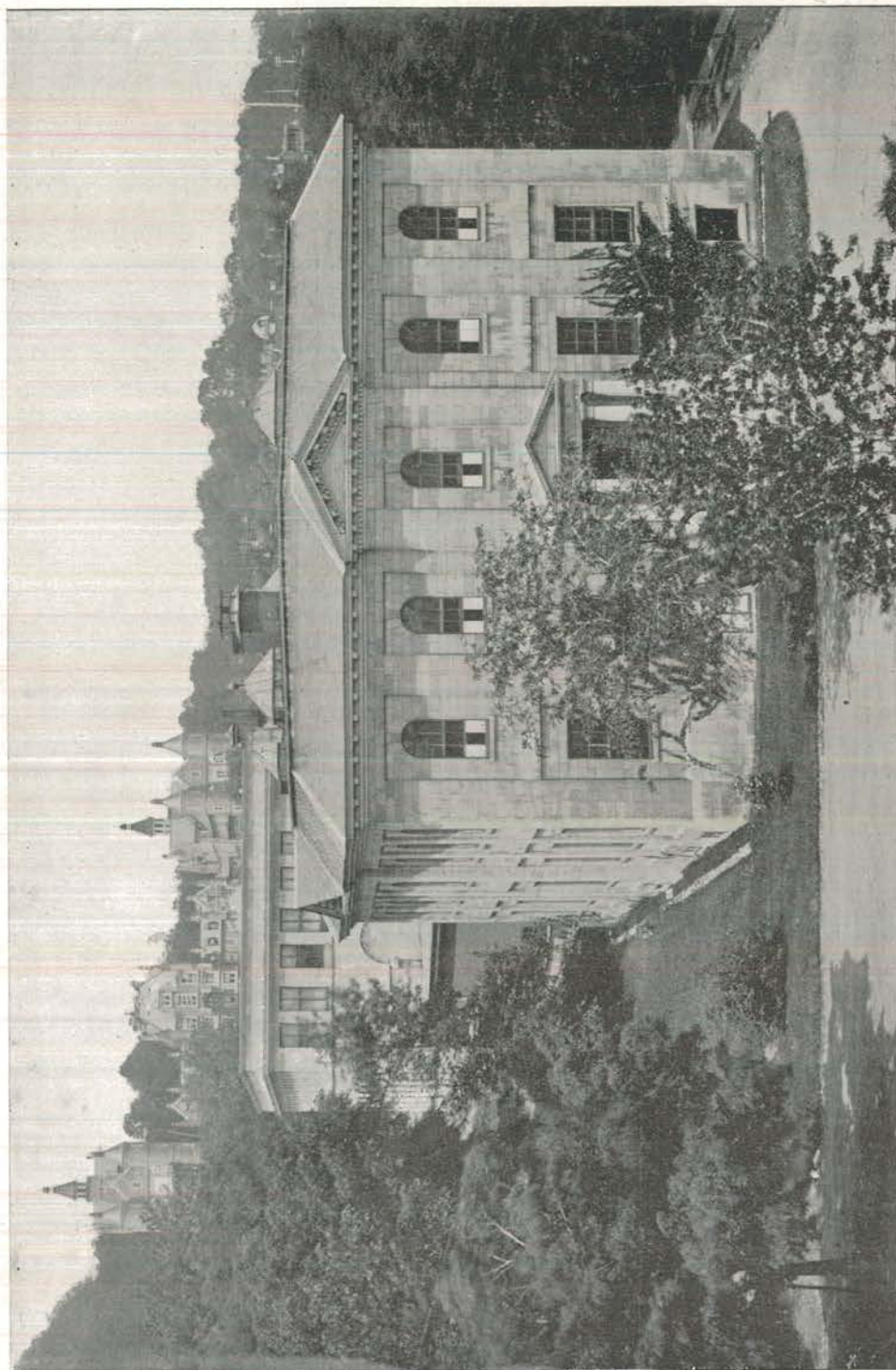
1620. The Duke de Montmorenci, Lord High Admiral of France, purchased the vice-royalty from the Prince de Condé for the sum of eleven thousand crowns, continuing Champlain as governor.

1621. Montmorenci deprived the "Merchants Association" of their charter, and transferred all their Colonial trade to the Sieurs de Caen.

1623. The DeCaens and the old "Merchants Company" formed a union.

1628. War broke out between France and England, and King Charles I. of England gave a commission to Sir David Kirk to conquer Canada. Kirk summoned Quebec to surrender, but Champlain refused, and he retired.

1629. Louis and Thomas Kirk, brothers of Sir David, appeared with three ships before Quebec and again demanded its surrender. Champlain, finding his regular supplies, ammunition and provisions well-nigh exhausted, surrendered, upon honorable conditions, Quebec and all Canada into the hands of the British, and then returned to France. The whole of the French settlements at this time were small. The Fort at Quebec was surrounded by a few small houses, and the whole population



Medical Buildings—McGill University

did not exceed one hundred persons, while at Montreal there were only three or four small log houses.

1633. By the Treaty of St. Germain (1632) Canada was restored to France, and the company became repossessed of its rights. Champlain was re-appointed governor, and brought out with him a number of respectable colonists.

1635. On Dec. 25th the Colony suffered a severe loss in the death of Champlain. His remains were interred in the settlement he had founded, and his name stands in the annals of Canada as the man who gave success and permanence to French colonization. M. de Montmagny succeeded him as governor.

1640. The peopling and fortifying of the Island of Montreal, with a view of repressing the incursions of the Iroquois and for the conversion of the Indians, had occupied the entire attention of the first missionaries, and the whole of this domain was ceded to a company for that purpose. Many very wealthy ladies in France contributed to the expense of the undertaking, and also became members of the "Association of Montreal," which had now increased to about forty-five persons. Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a devout Christian, an able statesman and a valiant soldier, was secured to take command of the expedition, and act as governor of the newly acquired Isle.

1641. In February the associates, with Olier at their head, assembled in the Church of Notre Dame at Paris, and before the altar of the Virgin solemnly consecrated Montreal to the Holy Family, and to be called "*Ville-Marie de Montréal*."

1642. On the 8th of May, Maisonneuve embarked from St. Michel, near Quebec, where he had wintered, and on the 17th May his little flotilla appeared; a flat-bottomed craft moved by sails and two row boats approached Montreal, and all on board raised in unison a hymn of praise.

1643. In January, Maisonneuve set his men to clear a road up the mountain. When this was completed they formed a procession headed by one of the Jesuits, and followed by Maisonneuve, "bearing a cross so heavy that he could scarcely ascend the mountain," and which he placed there.

1662. February 5th, commenced a most violent earthquake which continued from February to August. It extended throughout the whole of New France, from Gaspé at the mouth of the St. Lawrence to beyond Montreal, also in New England, Acadia, and other places more remote; but although the whole face of this country was convulsed, there was not a single life lost.

1663. Canada was changed into a royal government, and a Council of State was nominated to co-operate with the Government in the administration of affairs. This council consisted of the Governor, the Bishop of Quebec, and the Intendant, and four others to be named by them, one of whom was to act as attorney-general and another as clerk.

1664. May 28th, Canada was again separated from the French Crown and placed under the "West India Company."

1675. The Crown again resumed the government of Canada, and the charter of the Company was revoked.

1689. During the night of August 5th, 1,400 Iroquois Indians traversed Lake St. Louis, and, arriving at Lachine, massacred all the

inhabitants, burnt the houses and laid the whole place waste. Chevalier de Callières, Governor of Montreal, convinced that the only way to secure peace was by humbling the "Five Nations," and even their allies, the English, at New York, as well. DeNonville was recalled, and the government of Canada was entrusted for the second time to the experienced hands of Count de Frontenac, who landed at Quebec on the 18th October, amidst the heartiest demonstrations of joy.

1690. In August, General Winthrop marched on Montreal, while a fleet of vessels under Sir William Phipps was to proceed to capture Quebec; but failure of supplies compelled Winthrop to retreat with his army, and Frontenac was enabled to throw all his force into Quebec for its defence. The fleet reached that city on the 5th October, and demanded its surrender in the name of King William. Phipps was answered by Frontenac, "I do not acknowledge King William, and I will answer your summons by the mouth of my cannon." An attack was made, but the English were defeated and retired in great confusion.

1691. A large body of Iroquois, assisted by the English, advanced along the Richelieu to attack Montreal, but they were repulsed by De Callières.

1693. Frontenac gathered an army at Montreal for the purpose of marching into the country of the Mohawks, and punishing them. Major Schuyler, of Albany, started with 500 men to aid the Mohawks, and compelled Frontenac to retreat to Montreal, where he arrived on the 17th March after suffering much from fatigue and hunger.

1696. In July, Frontenac started from Montreal with about 1,500 men, to annihilate at one blow their troublesome neighbors the "Five Nations"; the Indians, however, eluded the main body of his army, and cut off two detachments with great loss to the French.

1698. Frontenac died, and De Callières was appointed governor, his place as governor of Montreal being filled by the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

1700. A treaty of peace completed at Montreal between the deputies of the Five Nations and the French.

1703. Death of De Callières, and succession of Marquis de Vaudreuil as governor.

1708. On July 26th, Vaudreuil sent an expedition to attack the English in the New England settlements, but the Indian portion deserted and so reduced the number that no advantage could be made by the French. They, however, attacked a small village, and acted with such great cruelty towards the unfortunate inhabitants, that the people of New England called loudly for the capture of Canada as the only means of safety from similar outrages. Colonel Vetch was commissioned by Queen Anne to attempt the capture of Montreal and Quebec, and immediately on his arrival at New York he commenced preparations for invading Canada, by way of the Richelieu. But Vaudreuil, receiving intelligence of the danger, ordered de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, to proceed with a strong detachment to Lake Champlain. He left on the 28th July, 1709. The French scouts brought the intelligence that the enemy, 5,000 strong, were on the march. The Indians refused to advance further, and the army retreated to Montreal. The alarm of the French was soon quieted by the news that the English army had retired, and the expected fleet had not been sent to Canada, but had been ordered on other service.

1710. Montreal was again in danger. Britain had not yet abandoned the idea of humbling the French power in America, and another plan was laid to capture Canada. A fleet was to attack Quebec, whilst General Nicholson with 4,000 Provincial troops and 600 Indians prepared to move upon Montreal. The naval expedition failed through the cowardice of its commanders, thus compelling Nicholson to retreat.

1713. By the Treaty of Utrecht, Acadia, Newfoundland and Hudson Bay Territory was ceded to England; Canada, however, being retained by France. After this treaty Canada enjoyed a long period of tranquillity, in which her resources were greatly developed.

1725. October 10th, Monsieur de Vaudreuil died, and was succeeded by Marquis de Beauharnois. During his administration an Annual Fair was established at Montreal, to be held in the month of June, to which the Indians came from long distances to dispose of their stock of furs. This Fair was opened with religious ceremonies of the most imposing character.

1747. The Baron de Longueuil appointed governor of Montreal and Beauharnois, succeeded by the Marquis de Galissonière as governor.

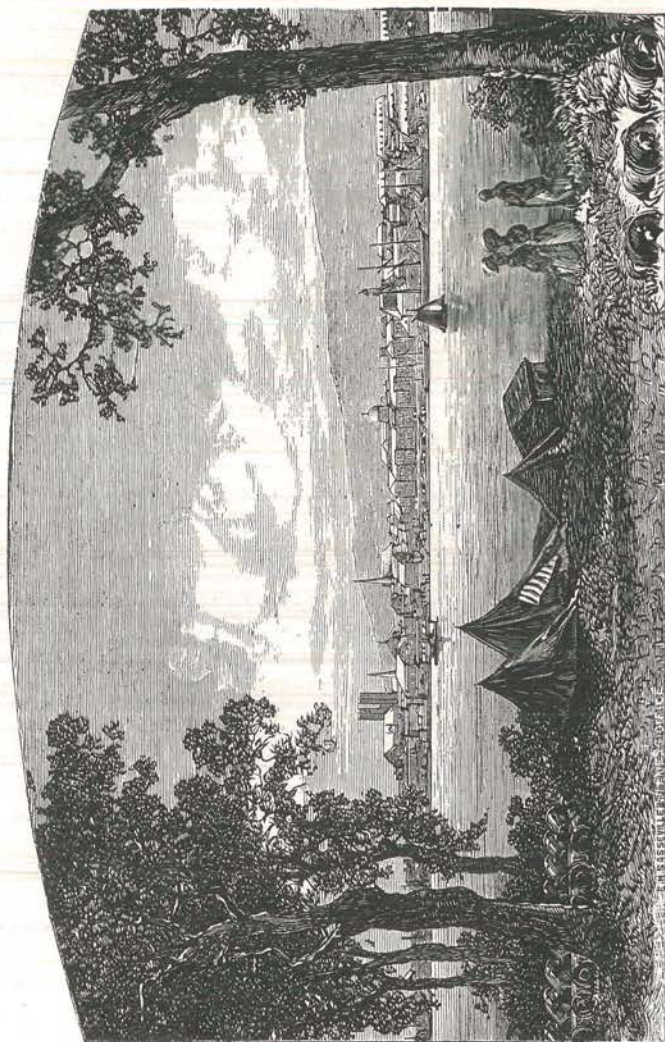
1752. During Duquesne's administration, extensive preparations were made by the British with the object of securing the conquest of Canada. For the purpose of protecting Montreal, the French troops were cantoned for the winter near the city.

1755. The Marquis Duquesne was recalled and replaced by Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal. De Vaudreuil did not commence his duties under very favorable circumstances, and it was during his administration that those events took place which led to the carrying out of the preparation for finally destroying the power of France in America. The English determined to conquer Canada by simultaneously attacking Quebec, Fort Niagara, and the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. To the army under Wolfe and the fleet under Saunders was assigned the attack on Quebec. To General Amherst, the commander-in-chief in America, the reduction of the forts at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and that of Niagara to General Prideaux, but which afterwards devolved on Sir William Johnson.

1759. In June the English fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence and appeared before Quebec. The result of that expedition belongs to the history of Nations, and does not form part of the annals of a city.

When Quebec capitulated, the Governor was at Montreal, where he determined to make his last stand against the British. For this purpose he placed his troops in the best possible position, and endeavored to sustain their drooping courage. But all was of no avail. Finding himself invested by the united forces of three British generals, amounting to more than 16,000 men, he found resistance useless, and on the 8th September, 1760, Montreal and all the French forces in Canada were surrendered to Great Britain.

The articles under which Montreal surrendered were highly honorable to de Vaudreuil, who exacted to the utmost what he could possibly expect to obtain for the people he had previously commanded.



Old Montreal, from St. Helen's Island

Montreal 142 Years Ago

The following very interesting description of Montreal as it was in the year 1760, will doubtless be read with interest. The clipping is from the London Chronicle or Universal Evening Post, of October 9, 1760—142 years ago. What wonderful changes have taken place during those 140 odd years. Then the population numbered about 3,500 souls, and where now the eye rests only on stately mansions, massive and imposing blocks of granite, innumerable churches, colleges and schools of learning, was in those by-gone days fields of richest verdure, fruit and corn.

“The town of Montreal is situated in an island of the same name, in the River St. Laurence, sixty leagues south of Quebec. It is well peopled, of an oblong form, the streets very open and the houses well built. The fortifications are pretty strong, being surrounded by a wall, flanked with eleven redoubts, which serve instead of bastions. The ditch is about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable depth, but dry. It has also a fort or citadel, whose batteries command the streets of the town from one end to the other.

“The banks of the River St. Laurence, on which the town is built, rise insensibly from the water's edge to the opposite part of the town, which is divided into two parts, called the Lower and Upper Towns, though the ascent in passing from the former to the latter is scarce perceivable. The merchants in general reside in the Lower Town; and here is also the place of arms, the nunnery, hospital, and the royal magazines. But the principal structures are in the Upper Town, among which are, the Recollects' Convent, the parish church and free school, the Jesuits church and seminary, the Palace of the Governor, and the houses of most of the officers belonging to the garrison. The Recollects' Convent is a spacious structure, and their community very numerous. The parish church is large, and well built of hewn stone; and the free school, which joins to it, very commodious, but not magnificent. The Jesuits seminary is small, but their church is well built, and very magnificent. The Governor's palace is a large building; and the same may be said of several others in the town of Montreal. The nunnery hospital is a commodious structure, and served by religious sisters, who originally came from la Fleche, a town of Anjou, in France. Their saloon in this structure is grand, and well furnished, and their church well built, neat, and convenient.

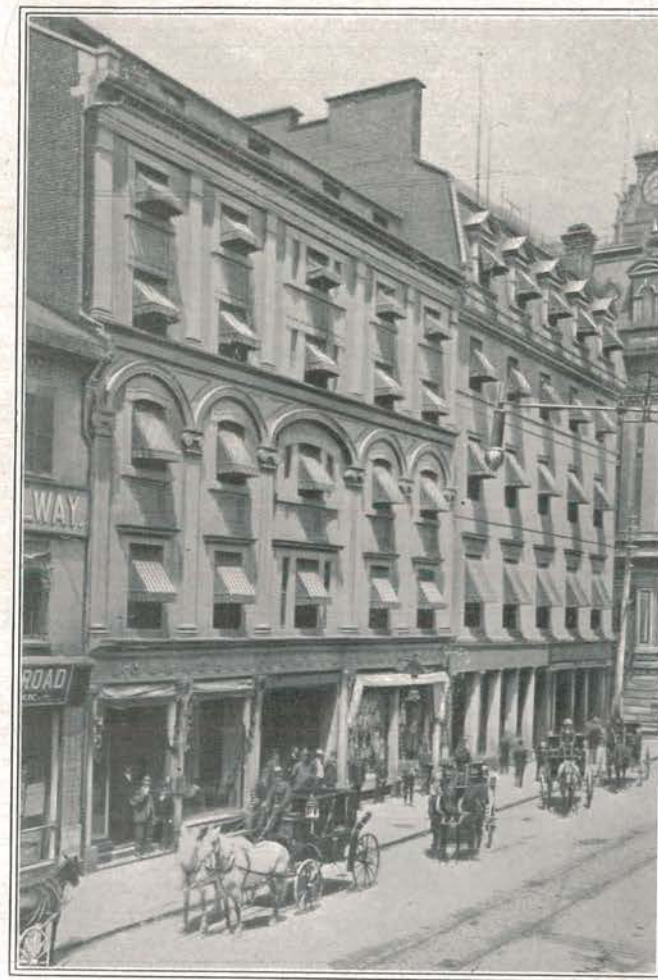
“Without the town, on the other side of St. Peter's River, are several elegant houses, particularly one belonging to M. de Callière, and the General Hospital, called Les Frères Charron, from its being established by a gentleman of that name, who had associated with him several persons of piety and learning, for founding so useful a charity, and furnishing the country parishes with schoolmasters, for instructing the Indian children. He had the pleasure of seeing the General Hospital established before his death, which happened in the year 1719, though

his brethren had deserted him some time before. The island of Montreal, in which the town of the same name is built, is about ten leagues in length and four in breadth, very fruitful in corn, and abounds with elegant plantations. It has its name from a mountain of great height, situated about the middle of the island, which it seems to overlook, like a monarch from his throne, and thence acquired the appellation of the Royal Mountain; a name which has since been given to the town itself, which was originally called Ville Marie.

"The River of St. Laurence is here about a league in breadth, and its banks interspersed with trees and seats, and containing several islands, some of which are inhabited, and others in their natural state, exhibiting to the eye the most beautiful prospects. Indeed, the banks of the river from Quebec to Montreal are pretty well settled; the farms lie pretty close all the way, and several gentlemen's seats show themselves at intervals. The river is not navigable above Montreal, on account of several cataracts and rocks, which obstruct the passage.

"They have wine, brandy, cloth, linen and wrought iron from Europe. And the Indian trade requires brandy, tobacco, a sort of duffil blankets, guns, powder and ball, kettles, hatchets, tomahawks, and several sorts of toys and trinkets. The Indians supply the peltry; and the French have traders, whom they call "coureurs de bois," who, like the original inhabitants, traversing the vast lakes and rivers that divide this country, in canoes of bark, with incredible patience and industry, carry their goods into the remotest parts of America, and dispose of them to nations entirely unknown to us. This, in return, brings the market home to them, as the Indians are by this means encouraged to trade with the French themselves at Montreal. For which purpose, people from all parts, even those who reside above a thousand miles distant, come to the fair at Montreal, which is annually held in June, and sometimes continues for three months. Many solemnities are observed on this occasion, guards are placed in proper stations, and the Governor himself assists in person to preserve order among such a vast concourse of savage nations. Nor are all these precautions sufficient, as the savages too often find means of intoxicating themselves with spirituous liquors, which produces a temporary madness, during which they are guilty of the most enormous excesses.

"Notwithstanding this, trade has for many years past been carried on at Montreal, yet many of the tribes of savages actually pass by our settlement of Albany in New York, where they might purchase the goods they want considerably cheaper than at Montreal; yet they travel on above two hundred miles further to buy the same commodities at second-hand, after the price is enhanced by the expense of so long a land carriage, at the French Fair. For the French have found by experience that it is cheaper for them to purchase their goods of the New York merchants, than to have them from their own country; so that the French have found some secret of conciliating the affections of the savages, which our traders seem strangers to, or, at least, take no care to put them into practice. But it is to be hoped, when peace shall be again restored in Europe, some proper method will be taken to render the Indian trade more agreeable to that people; especially as there is the greatest reason to expect that all Canada will be ceded to us; and consequently, that we shall have no European enemy to fear on that vast continent."



From Montreal in Halftone.

St. Lawrence Hall—Mr. Hogan, Proprietor.

Who has not heard of the old St. Lawrence Hall Hotel, on St. James street, kept by that prince of hosts, Mr. Henry Hogan. The hall has long been looked upon as one of the most popular resorts for the traveling public, and within its walls many of the most famous people of the old and new world have made their abode.



From Montreal in Halftone.

Queen's Hotel—Messrs. Fuchs & Raymond, Proprietors.

This popular house is in close proximity to both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway depots, as well as all the leading banks, postoffice, and places of amusement. The building is fire-proof throughout, and has recently been refurnished in the most elegant manner. No efforts have been spared to make the Queen's one of the most comfortable and up-to-date hotels in the Dominion.

Summary of Points of Interest In and About Montreal

- Seminary of St. Sulpice. Founded 1659. The Priests are the nominal lords of the Island of Montreal, as well as of other large tracts.
- Church of Notre-Dame. Ascend tower; see chapels, especially Sacred Heart Chapel in rear.
- Place d'Armes. Maisonneuve Monument.
- Bank of Montreal.
- Post Office.
- Court House and Law Library. On the square in front four savages were burnt at the stake in 1696.
- City Hall. Site of old Jesuit Convent. Tablet.
- Champ de Mars. With memories of French, British, and American Armies of occupation.
- St. Gabriel Church. Earliest Protestant Church, 1792.
- Chateau de Ramezay, erected 1704.
- Admiral Nelson's Monument. Behind it formerly stood the town pillory.
- Old French Streets. St. Vincent Street, St. Amable Street, Vaudreuil Street, St. Thérèse Street, St. Gabriel Street.
- Bonsecours Market. For French life. Bonsecours Church.
- Nunnery of the Congregation. Notre Dame de la Victoire, 1715 (in gateway).
- Site of House of La Mothe Cadillac. Corner of St. Lambert Hill. Tablet.
- The Harbour. Guard Pier; ocean and inland shipping; Lachine Canal and Victoria Bridge.
- St. Helen's Island. Cross by ferry every half hour.
- Custom House. (Where Champlain selected city site; Maisonneuve founded Ville Marie.) Read Tablets. Monolithic Monument to the founders of Ville Marie, Foundling Street. Site of first fort of Ville Marie. Near by, at Ogilvy's office, tablet.
- Site of La Salle's residence. St. Paul Street, corner St. Peter Street. Tablet.
- Site of De Luth's residence. Notre Dame Street, corner St. Sulpice. Tablet.
- Site of Charles Le Moyne's residence. St. Paul Street, west of St. Sulpice. Tablets.
- Board of Trade. At foot of St. John Street on St. Sacrament Street.
- Montgomery's headquarters in 1775. Notre Dame Street, corner St. Peter Street.
- Caughnawaga: Iroquois Village and Reservation, opposite Lachine; reach by C.P.R. Charlevoix's room, chair and desk. Old French fort walls. Other antiquities.
- St. Anne de Bellevue: At the head of the Island. Tom Moore's house, Chateau de Senneville; reach by C.P.R., G.T.R., or Ottawa River Steamer.
- Sault-au-Recollet: Back River; Convent of Sacred Heart; reach by Park & Island Electric Car.
- Cartierville and St. Laurent: Back River; reach by Park & Island Car.
- Bout de l'Isle: Foot of Island; Park & Island Car.
- St. Lambert: South Shore; reach by G.T.R. across Victoria Jubilee Bridge.
- Laprairie: Old fort, 1690; reach by steamer.
- Chambly: South Shore; by G.T.R. and steamer; Fort Pontchartrain.
- St. Johns: French Fort.
- Isle-aux-Noix: Moated Fort, 1816.



ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

The St. James Methodist Church, occupies a very fine site on St. Catherine Street, between St. Alexander and City Councilors Streets. This church is justly regarded as the finest specimen of Methodist ecclesiastical architecture to be found in the world. It was erected in 1890, from design by Dunlop; has a total length of 256 feet; two fine towers in front rise to elevations of 160 and 130 feet respectively. The church provides seating accommodation for 2,700 people, a large lecture room in the rear will hold 1,200, and is said to be the largest Protestant congregation in America. Two stones were employed in its construction, a red sandstone and a buff stone, which harmonize most satisfactorily. The whole effect is most imposing; the front elevation being particularly picturesque. It was feared for some time that owing to an enormous debt, this fine structure would have been lost to the city; that fear however is now happily removed. The present pastors are: Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., B.D., and Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D.

Some of the Principal Churches and Where They are Situated.

The following appended list of some of the principal Catholic and Protestant churches of our city may be found of interest to the "stranger within our gates":

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Luke's Church, corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., rector.

Trinity Church, corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square. Rev. Chas. G. Rollit, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Evening, 7 p.m.

Church of St. James the Apostle. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening, 7 p.m.

St. Martin's Church, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur Streets. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Evening, 7 p.m.

Christ Church Cathedral. The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. F. J. Steen, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; the Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Evening, 7 p.m.

St. George's Church. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Carmichael. 11.05 a.m., Morning prayer; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A. Evening, 7 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. American Presbyterian Church, corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. McWilliams.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Stanley Street Church, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

St. Gabriel Church, St. Catherine Street. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Erskine Church, corner of Sherbrooke Street and Ontario Avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Knox Church, corner Dorchester and Mansfield Streets. Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Mountain Street Methodist Church, corner of Mountain and Torrance Streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor pastor.

Dominion Square Methodist Church. Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock.



Windsor Street Station—Canadian Pacific Railway

Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromeo Streets. The Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Douglas Methodist Church, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedey Streets. Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A. Ph.D., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

St. James Methodist Church, corner St. Catherine and City Councilors Streets. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

First Baptist Church, St. Catherine Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor.

The Baptist Tabernacle, No. 1006 St. Catherine Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Osborne and Mountain Streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Emmanuel Congregational Church, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley Streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor.

Zion Church (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton Streets. Pastor, the Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND CHURCHES.

Notre Dame Church, Place d'Armes Square.

St. James Cathedral, corner of Dorchester and Cathedral Streets.

Church of the Gesù, Bleury Street.

St. Patrick's Church, Alexander and Lagauchetière Streets.

NOTE.—All of the Catholic Churches are open during the whole of Sunday, and services are held from 6 a.m. Visitors are always accommodated with seats. The musical portions of the service is generally of a very high order. The above is only a partial list of those churches which are situated in close proximity to the hotels and railway depots.

Distances from Montreal

Quebec.....	180	Chicoutimi.....	415	Detroit.....	547
White Mountains..	201	Halifax.....	756	Chicago.....	831
Saratoga.....	212	Vancouver.....	2906	St. Louis.....	1126
Albany, N.Y.....	261	Kingston.....	170	Portland, Me.....	292
New York.....	406	Toronto.....	333	Winnipeg.....	1424
Boston.....	332	Hamilton.....	372	Victoria.....	2990
Ottawa.....	112	Niagara Falls.....	400	Halifax.....	837

Places of Amusement.

Academy of Music, Victoria Street.

Proctor's Theatre, Guy Street. Matinees daily at 2 p.m. Evening at 8 p.m.

Theatre Francais. English troupe. Matinees daily at 2 p.m. Evening at 8 p.m. This house is situated on St. Catherine Street East.

Theatre Royal, Cote Street. Matinees daily, evening at 8 p.m.

Eden Musee. Historical Museum of Wax Work Figures, etc. Open all day and evening. St. Lawrence Main Street.

Sohmer Park, Notre Dame Street East. Vaudeville performances 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Wheelmen's Favored Routes.

Over the mountain is not a hard ride when one knows how to take it, and any up-hill work is more than repaid by the great beauty of the roads and the delightful ease of the homeward spin. If you object to hills you can take the elevator. From there just follow the roads; you will not exhaust them in one day or two.

Around the two mountains is a pleasant ride of about twelve miles. Take the road up Bleury Street past the old Exhibition grounds, along the Cote St. Catherine Road and through the village of Cote des Neiges, returning by the Cote St. Luc Road and either Cote St. Antoine Road or Western Avenue.

The Victoria Jubilee Bridge affords an easy way to ride to St. Lambert now, and it is in excellent condition for cyclists, the only drawback being the toll of fifteen cents return trip.

From Montreal to Lachine, returning by the lower road, is about seventeen miles. A very enjoyable ride for a summer evening is to go by the upper road, via Blue Bonnets, to Lachine Locks, crossing the canal and returning by the lower or river road, following the course of the St. Lawrence all the way home. The scenery is magnificent, and the roads very good.

To Back River.—The best route is up Clarke Street from Mount Royal Avenue near St. Lawrence Street through Mile End, from which the road runs direct to Back River. Distance, about seven miles to Sault-au-Recollet.

To Point-aux-Trembles and Bout de l'Ile.—Follow Notre Dame Street east, through Maisonneuve and Longue Pointe, passing through the village of Pointe-aux-Trembles, past the Presbyterian College, skirting the bank of the river parallel with the Belt Line Railway on to Bout de l'Ile. Distance, 15 miles.

To Cartierville the distance is about nine miles. The best road is by way of Park Avenue, turning along Cote St. Catherine road, near the old Exhibition grounds to Cote des Neiges; thence the road is a direct one through St. Laurent parallel with the Park and Island Railway to Cartierville.

Montreal to St. Rose is fifteen miles return. Leave Montreal by St. Lawrence Street to Sault-au-Recollet, crossing the Back River by the bridge (fare five cents); thence west to the village of St. Rose.

Montreal to St. Johns, twenty-four miles. Crossing by ferry to Longueuil; rough road to Chambly, and from thence to St. Johns take the tow path by the canal.

Mount Royal Park is visited daily, during the summer season, by hundreds of tourists from all parts of the globe. Its beautiful and romantic drives, balmy air, and matchless view from its lofty summit, will always have a fascination for the lovers of nature. To visit Montreal and not to have visited Mount Royal Park, is to have missed the principal attraction of our island city. We strongly advise visitors to pay a visit to this "paradise for weary humanity." On the "Lookout Point," from which the tourist may feast his vision on what is acknowledged to be the finest view in the world, a gorgeous display of souvenirs, views and Indian relics is for sale.



View of City from Mount Royal Park

How to See the City.

For the guidance of the great numbers of strangers who annually visit our city a few words of advice may not be considered out of place. Montreal has long enjoyed the reputation of having the best class of hackmen of any city in the world,—courteous, obliging and reasonable in their charges. Of course there will always be found a few "black sheep," but happily they are few in number. There are cabstands in almost every quarter of the city, so that the visitor will experience no trouble in securing the services of a son of the Emerald Isle, whose keen wit and fund of good humor will enable one to enjoy a drive through our busy thoroughfares, along the Lachine Road, or through our lovely and romantic Mount Royal Park. Or, perhaps, he may chance to be one of the genial descendants of the sons of sunny France, whose jargon of mixed French and broken English is at times most amusing. He will tell you he "take you all over de city; very cheap, for sure—good horse; me no charge much, come on my carriage, he is de best." However, whether he be a French Canadian or a quick-witted son of the Green Isle, the visitor may rest assured of being well treated, while the charges are never too exorbitant. As those men are well acquainted with every nook and corner of the city, sightseers should lose no time in securing their valuable services, and avoid the trouble and worry which one is sure to expect on arriving in a strange city.

Population of Montreal at various dates.—1642, 84; 1667, 766; 1790, 9,000; 1842, 50,000; 1871, 107,000; 1900, 350,000.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. One of the Guide's most interesting illustrations is the handsome, palatial building now being erected by this progressive Insurance Company, on the site of their former beautiful offices, at the corner of Place d'Armes Square and St. James Street. It is to be a nine-storey and basement building, and will be built of structural steel and white stone; fire-proof; with the most modern systems of heating, lighting, ventilating and sanitary plumbing, and finished in the most advanced and perfect manner. This magnificent building—the Company's headquarters in Canada—will be erected by them at a cost of \$250,000, upon land costing about \$150,000; which is a large addition to the \$3,300,000 already invested by the Company in Canada. Altogether, the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company's new building will be one of Montreal's architectural features, and will be a great monument to the confidence the citizens have bestowed on this foremost insurance corporation. Established in 1836, this great institution has demonstrated, again and again, its wise and prudent policy in the accumulation of capital in the form of general reserve and by its prompt settlement of every claim against it. First established as the Liverpool Insurance Company, it became, in 1848, the Liverpool & London Insurance Company, and in 1856 acquired the business of the Globe Insurance Company, with head office of the fire department at Liverpool and the life department at London, Eng. In Canada no insurance company has retained the same popularity as the Liverpool & London & Globe, and its affairs in the Dominion are conducted with conspicuous ability and marked success by Mr. G. F. C. Smith, the Chief Agent and Resident Secretary at Montreal, who takes high rank among the underwriters of America, and is a gentleman warmly esteemed in business, financial and social circles of this city.

Facing the Place Viger Square is the new Place Viger Hotel, erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—the latest addition to its chain of magnificent hotels which extends from Quebec to Vancouver, and includes, amongst others, those charming resorts in the mountains of British Columbia—Banff, Field, Revelstoke, the Great Glacier, Sicomous and North Bend. The Place Viger Hotel is advantageously situated for those reaching the city by train or boat, being a short distance from the principal steamer docks, and combined in its erection is the Place Viger Passenger Station of the



Canadian Pacific Railway (from which all trains leave for and arrive from Quebec and resorts in the Laurentians and certain trains for and from Ottawa), and although located amidst quiet and restful surroundings, is only a few minutes' walk from the business portion of the city, and convenient to the city's street car system. The Place Viger Hotel is operated on the American plan. The rates are \$3.00 per day and upwards.

St. James Street.—A few doors west on the south side of the street is the St. James entrance of the S. Carsley Company, the largest department store in Montreal, which is elsewhere referred to. They have recently extended their representation on this street by two large new stores, this gives them handsome frontages on three of Montreal's leading streets, St. James, Notre Dame and St. Peter.



Marble Facade, St. James Street Stores, of the S. Carsley Co. Limited

Notre Dame St.—That venerable pile of buildings next Notre Dame Church is the headquarters of the Seminary, the Seigneurs of Montreal, one of the wealthiest bodies to be found anywhere. After this we pass through a number of fine retail shops on both sides of the street, the largest being that of the S. Carsley Co., Ltd., which occupies the whole block from St. Peter Street to St. John Street, and Notre Dame to St. James Street, and it is the largest departmental store in Montreal. This establishment, after an experience of over a quarter of a century, is a splendid example of the application of modern common sense business principles to the successful conduct of commercial enterprise. The store is a regular beehive of industry with its three-score departments and its hundreds of clerks, and from appearances almost everything is kept for sale. To the tourist, a visit through the establishment will prove an interesting one as it will afford a view and study of Canadian purchasing and shopping rarely met with.

Our Advertisers. In selecting advertisements for the "Tourist's Guide," care has been taken to avoid anything of an objectionable character, and to insert only those firms of high standing in the commercial world. Strangers into whose hands this Guide may fall will do well to glance at the advertising pages, as we feel confident that those who have honored us with their patronage are men of sound business principles, who have attained a high reputation for uprightness and fair dealing.



*New General Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway System
McGill Street*

A Great Souvenir Book! Tourists visiting Montreal should secure a copy of "Clarke's Montreal in Half-Tone," which is beautifully illustrated with over 100 finely-executed half-tone pictures of the leading places of interest, public buildings, churches, cathedrals and colleges. This publication has met with an enormous sale all over Canada, and is acknowledged to be the standard view book of our city. Over 10,000 copies were disposed of last season. As the letterpress is from the pen of Canada's famous writer and poet, Dr. W. H. Drummond, author of the "Habitant," our readers can depend on the information being reliable. The price is 50c. for the paper edition, containing over 75 views, and only \$1.00 for the cloth edition, with 125 illustrations. Don't fail to secure a copy of this very valuable souvenir book when you visit Mount Royal Park. They are to be obtained at "Clarke's Souvenir Bazaars," on the Mountain top. Mr. Clarke is the publisher of "Clarke's Tourist Guide to Montreal," which can be had from all booksellers; price, 25 cents. This handy volume will tell you all about Montreal, and has a splendid map of the city, showing every street, church, public building, etc.

Advertisements

RAILWAY COMPANIES—

The Canadian Pacific Railway.....
The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.....
The Quebec & Lake St. John Railway.....
The Great Northern Railway of Canada.....

RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANIES—

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company.....
The Ottawa River Navigation Company.....

HOTELS—

The Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square.....
Place Viger Hotel, Place Viger Square.....
St. Lawrence Hall, St. James Street.....
The Queen's Hotel, Windsor and St. James Streets.....

INSURANCE COMPANIES—

The London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.....
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.....

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS—

Foster Brown, 2323 St. Catherine Street.....
A. T. Chapman, 2407 St. Catherine Street.....
F. E. Phelan, 2331 St. Catherine Street.....
D. & J. Sadlier, 1669 Notre Dame Street.....

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James A. Ogilvy & Sons, St. Catherine and Drummond Sts.....
The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., St. James and Notre Dame Sts.....
John Murphy & Co., St. Catherine and Metcalfe Sts.....

HATTERS AND FURRIERS—

Alex. Nelson & Co., 2288 St. Catherine Street and 1864 Notre Dame Street.....
A. C. Clement, 323 St. Lawrence St. and 24 Centre St.
J. B. Laliberte, Quebec

DINING CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS—

The Oxford Café, University Street.....
Chas. M. Alexander, 219 St. James Street.....

CARRIAGES AND TALLY HO COACH—

Alex. McGarr, Windsor Hotel.....

HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY—

L. J. A. Surveyer, 6 St. Lawrence Street.....

HENRY RODGERS & CO.'S CUTLERY—

James Hutton & Co., Victoria Chambers, McGill Street....

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—

The Herald Press, 603 Craig Street.....
The James Bayne Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.....
La Patrie, St. James Street.....
L. Z. Boudreau, 43 Recollet Street.....

PHOTOGRAPHERS—

James Dennison, 2264 St. Catherine Street.....
Lapres & Laverne, 360 St. Denis Street.....
H. M. Hinshelwood, 69 St. Famille Street.....

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SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, ETC.—

Maison H. Lamontagne & Co., The Balmoral, Notre Dame St.

JEWELLERY AND DIAMONDS—

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THEATRE—

Proctor's Theatre, Guy Street.....

INDIAN CURIOS, SOUVENIRS AND FANCY GOODS—

Geo. W. Clarke & Co., 2275 St. Catherine Street.....
W. J. Clarke, Mount Royal Park.....

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS—

Nerlich & Co., Toronto and Montreal.....

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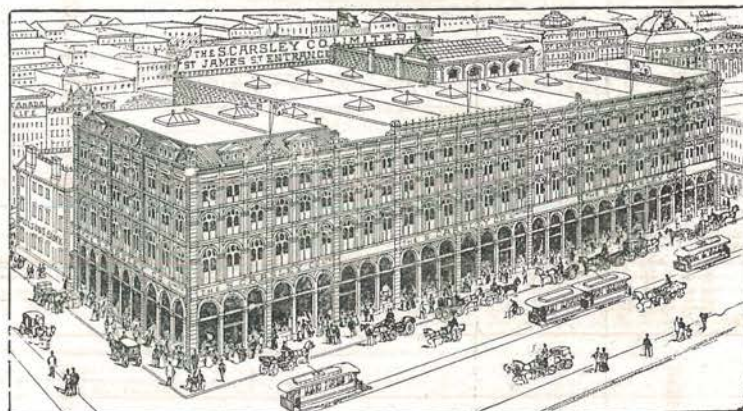
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THE BIGGEST STORE
IN CANADA'S BIGGEST
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The S. Carsley Company, Ltd.



SOME OF THE GOODS THE BIG STORE SELLS :

Basement	Ground Floor	First Floor	Second Floor	Third Floor
Groceries	Umbrellas	Jackets, Capes	Carpets	Furniture
Provisions	Ladies' Gloves	Costumes	Turkish Rugs	Hall Stands
Hams, Bacon	Silks, Ribbons	Silk Blouses	Oil Cloths	Book Cases
Teas, Coffees	Men's Furnishings	Silk Skirts	Art Draperies	Brass Bedsteads
China	Furs and Wools	Washing Blouses	Tapestry Curtains	Chiffonnières
Glassware	Hosiery, Laces	Whitewear	Lace Curtains	Bureaus
Souvenir China	Smallwares	Ladies' Wrappers	House Furnishings	Bedroom Furnit're
Jardinières	Prints and Corsets	Flowers, Feathers	Wall Paper	Dining-room Sets
Lamps	Flannels	Shirtwaists	Harness	Bedding
Gas Fittings	Embroideries	Baby Linen	Saddles	Office Furniture
Woodenware	Underwear	Millinery	Travelling Rugs	
Refrigerators	Boots and Shoes	Children's Mantles	Trunks, Valises	Parlor Furniture
Brushes	Books and Papers	Tailoring Dept.	Baby Carriages	Willow Goods
Wringers	Trimming	Men's Clothing	Toys	Upholstered Goods
Garden Seeds	Dress Goods	Waterproofs	Ping Pong Sets	
Hardware	Linens & Cottons	Boys' Clothing	Sporting Goods	Fourth Floor
Oil Stoves	Handkerchiefs	Hats and Caps	Fishing Tackle	Art Gallery
Lawn Mowers	Silverware		Bicycles	Restaurant
	Cutlery, Notions		Hammocks	Waiting Parlors
				Writing Room
				Picture & Framing
				Fifth Floor

Spacious and Elegant Refreshment Rooms

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"THE SHAWINIGAN FALLS ROUTE"

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The New Scenic Route between Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa.

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Quebec and Lake St. John Railway

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Steamers for

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The New Route to the Far-Famed SAGUENAY

And the only Rail
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north of Quebec,
and to Lake St. John
and Chicoutimi,
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A round trip unequalled in America, through matchless Forest, Mountain, River and Lake Scenery, down the majestic Saguenay by daylight and back to the Fortress City, TOUCHING AT ALL THE BEAUTIFUL SEASIDE RESORTS on the Lower St. Lawrence, with their chain of commodious Hotels.

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A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application.

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General Manager.



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Beautifully
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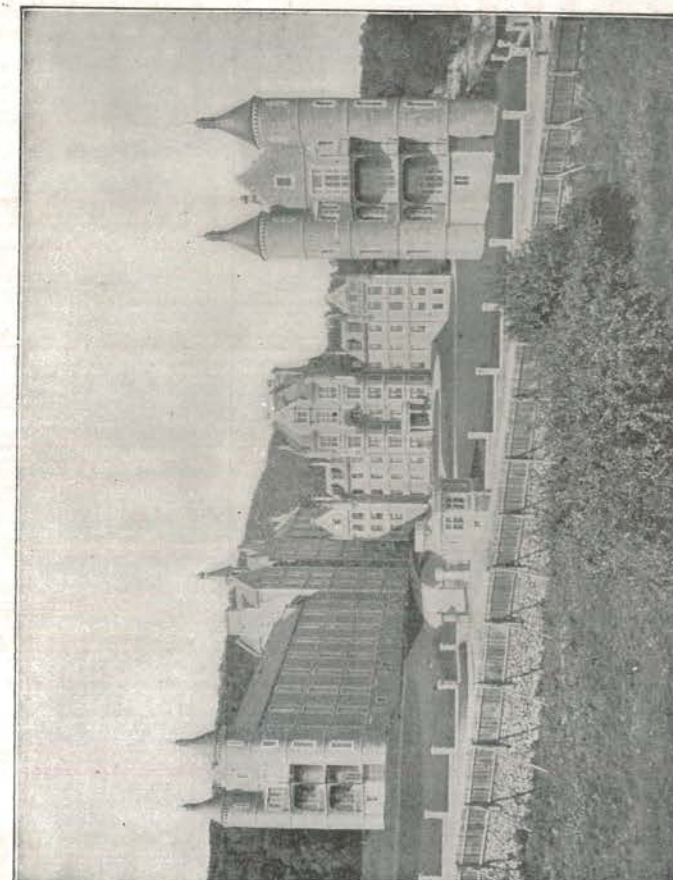
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Spirit Stoves
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One-third price
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For baby's food at night.
For a hasty and economi-
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For the tired office girl
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For the iron and curling
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Hot drink at night
For hot shaving water or
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The disadvantage heretofore with Spirit
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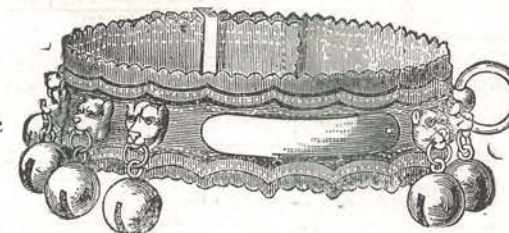
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NOVEL!!
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Afternoon Prices, 50c., 25c., 10c.

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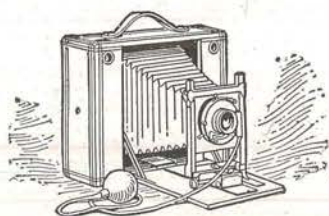


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To hang or to stand, of Nickel, Aluminum, Gold, Celluloid, Ivory.

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STATUES

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Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company's Building
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Tourists would do well to engage their Carriages at the Office of the Hotel, where competent guides are furnished and satisfaction guaranteed



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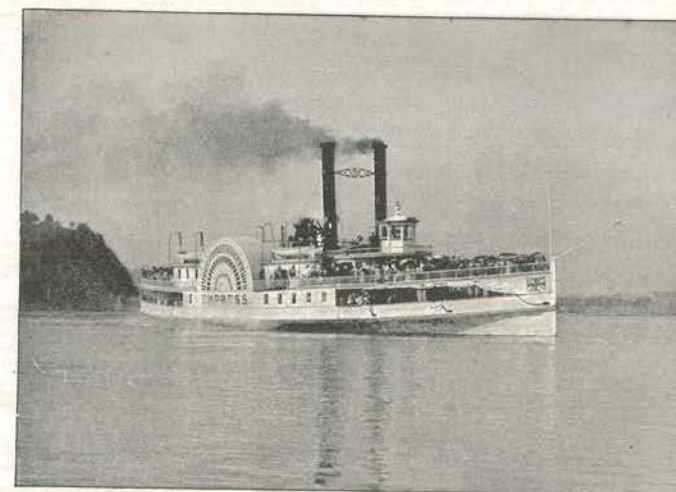
Leaves Hotel twice daily for Points of Interest in the City and Mount Royal Park, at 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

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ALEX. MCGARR, Proprietor

The Ottawa River Navigation Co.

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Daily, Sunday excepted
Between

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MOST BEAUTIFUL AND
PICTURESQUE RIVER
SCENERY IN CANADA.

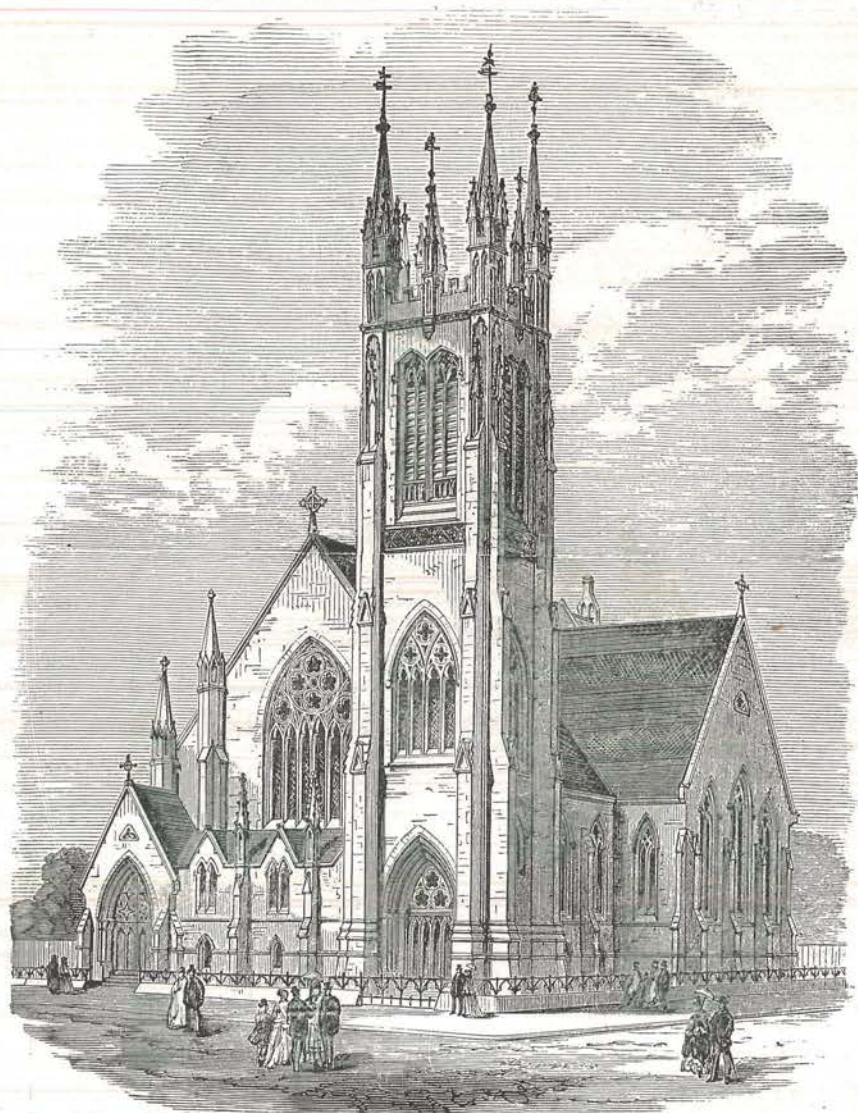
R. W. SHEPHERD,
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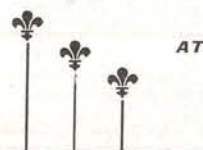


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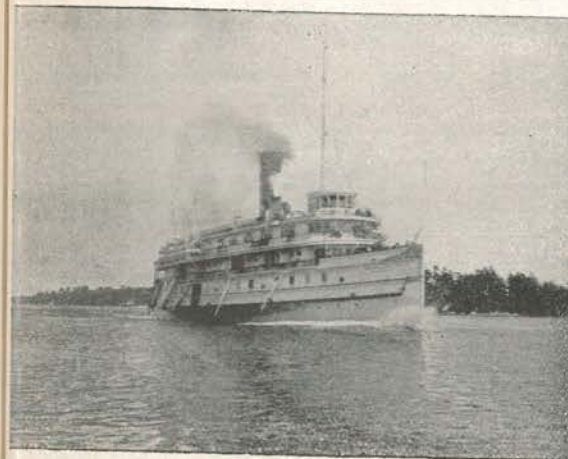
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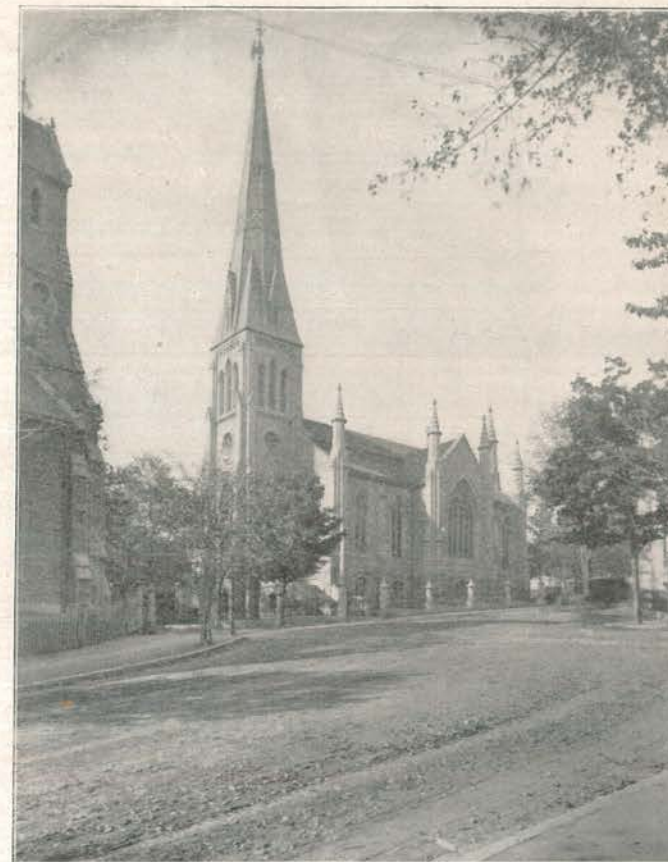
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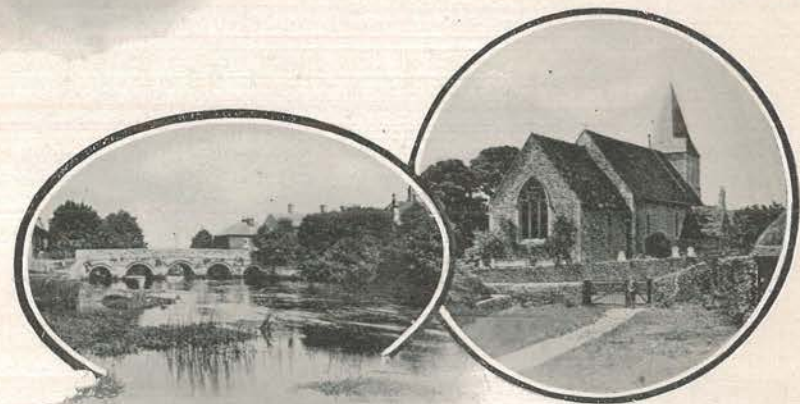
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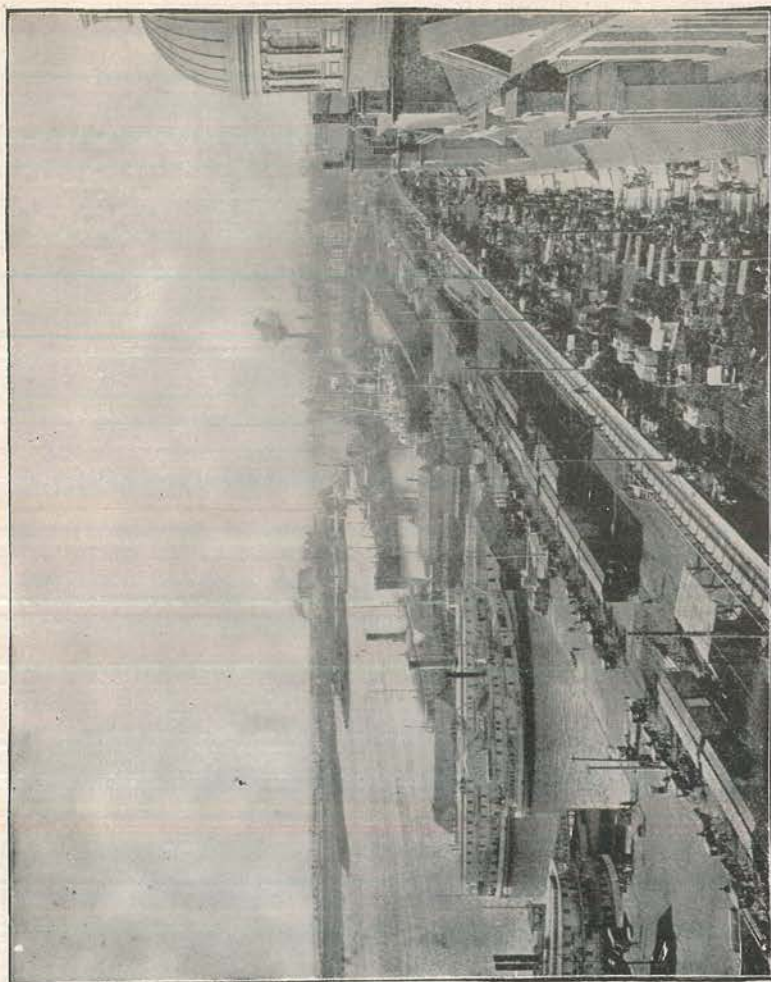


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