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# The National Monuments of Canada

By C. McClymont

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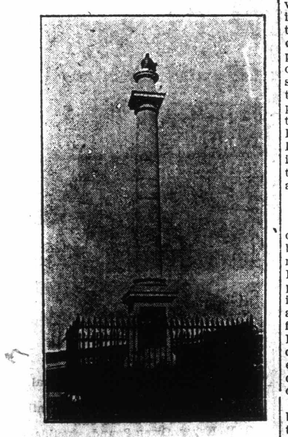
Although it is as yet a young country, Canada's history is rich with events of much more than national import. The conquest of Canada marks the beginning of the end of centuries of warfare between the French and British which only ended with Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. The early days of colonial development were marked by many events of national importance, both in peace, in war and rebellion.

Despite the pre-occupation of a young people, ambitiously struggling for a greater national life, the world old custom of celebrating great men and events by suitable monuments has been by no means neglected in the Dominion, in fact the rough outlines of the country's history can be read in its public monuments. Certainly the reading at times might prove rather trying because many of the monuments are far from being tolerably good, while some of them are veritable eye sores, particularly the crop which grew from the South African war.

On the other hand there are many superb monuments throughout the Dominion especially those of older date of which any country might justly be proud. Such monuments as the unique Wolfe and



MONUMENTS OF CANADA.
Shaft Marking Spot on the Plains of Abraham, Where Fell Wolfe, Victorious.

Montcalm shafts at Quebec, the Brock memorial at Queenston Heights, and many others are worthy to take a place in the collection of any nation.

Of late years the most fruitful events commemorated in stone in the Dominion have been the deaths of Queen Victoria, and Sir John A. Macdonald, and the South African War. Scarcely a town of any importance in Canada but has memorials of these events, some of great artistic merit, but many quite the reverse. Many of the finest statues in Canada are the work of a French Canadian artist, Philippe Hebert.

A short outline of some of his monuments should prove interesting reading to Canadian citizens as showing what those who have gone before have done for their country, and how the people have recognized their work.

### Nelson Monument, Montreal.

One of the most remarkable monuments in Canada is the lofty shaft erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, the greatest conqueror of the French, which stands in the very heart of Montreal, the metropolis of Canada and one of the greatest French cities in the world. It is scarcely, however, an impressive work of art, as the tall shaft is immensely too heavy and makes the bronze statue, at the top, look like a pigmy.

The monument was erected in 1808, when Montreal was much more exclusively French than it is today. Naturally it was not viewed with approval by some of the hotheaded French citizens, and a quarter of a century ago an attempt was made to blow it up, which, however, was unsuccessful, and the monument has long survived the feeling which caused the plot. Last year at the Nelson Monument, St. Henri, an imposing demonstration was made at the base of the memorial, in which several leading French Canadians joined the English speaking population.

### The Capital's Collection.

Perhaps the most noted statue in Ottawa is that to Queen Victoria in the centre of the Parliamentary Library. It is a magnificent centre piece of one of the finest collection of books in the world, there being 150,000 volumes there. It is exactly in the centre of the interior which is arranged in circular shape, with the books on shelves made of different kinds of rich Canadian woods. The statue is life size, is in the pure white Italian marble and was executed many years ago by the late Marshall Wood, an English sculptor. There is a replica of the statue in Calcutta, India. Then on Parliament Hill there is another statue of the Queen, in heroic size, supported by an emblematic group, the whole mounted on a lofty pedestal. This was placed in position since the Queen's death and is the work of Hebert, the famous French-Canadian sculptor, who now lives in Paris.

On the same side of the terrace overlooking the river and the Chaudiere Falls is a statue of Alexander Mackenzie, the first Liberal Premier of the Dominion, and another of Cartier, one of the famous French Canadian Fathers of Confederation. Near the entrance of Major Hill Park is a monument in the memory of Ottawa volunteers in the last North-West Rebellion.

In front of the City Hall is a statue of noble proportions that thousands have enquired after. It commemorates the Ottawa men who died for the Empire in South Africa. It shows a life-size bronze figure of a Canadian volunteer in South African garb and is inscribed with the names of "Ottawa's Honored Dead." To every child in the Capital this memorial appeals as each of the school children contributed five cents and the thousands of small coins went to the erection of the monument, which from a purely local standpoint is perhaps the most interesting in the city. Every anniversary of Paardeberg Day the Union Jack is draped around it and a laurel wreath is placed at the base to show the "absent ones are not forgotten."

### The Maissoneuve Monument.

Montreal Place d'Armes is an enclosure surrounded by several noble buildings. At the southern side is the magnificent parish church of Notre Dame with the seminary of the Sulpicians. The Bank of Montreal with its classic portico faces the church and upon either side are some of the finest business buildings of Canada. Decidedly the most noticeable feature of the Place d'Armes is the statue erected in memory of Sieur Chomedy de Maissoneuve, the famous founder of Montreal.

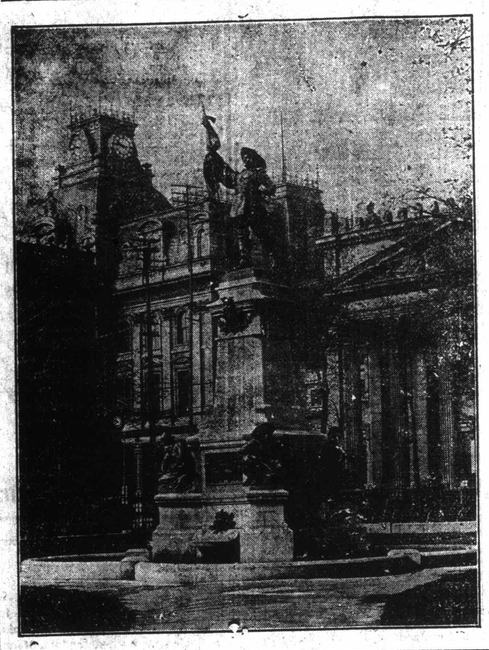
Maissoneuve is represented in bronze in the costume of the seventeenth century proudly waving the French banner. The statue stands on a magnificent massive granite pedestal on which is the inscription—"Paul de Chomedy de Maissoneuve, Foundateur de Montreal, —1641." The whole surmounts a fountain which displays several beautiful bas-reliefs. These represent Maissoneuve killing an Indian chief; the founding of Ville Marie; the death of Lambert Close while defending his enclosure

MONUMENTS OF CANADA.
Shaft at Quebec to Wolfe and Montcalm.

near St. Lambert Hill; the heroic death of Dollard who immortalised himself to Canadians by falling with his companions at the Long Sault on the Ottawa and thus saved the colony. At each corner are life-sized bronze figures, representing an Indian, a colonist with the legendary dog Pilote, a soldier, and Jean Mance. The monument is the work of Philip Hebert, the Canadian sculptor. Montrealers point with pride to this monument, especially as it was the work of a native of the Dominion, and is one of the most superb specimens of the sculptor's art on this continent.

### The Victoria Statue, Montreal.

Then at Victoria Square, in the heart of the city, is a fine bronze statue of collossal proportions of the late Queen Victoria—the work of Marshall Wood. Originally known as the "Old Haymarket," this square was renamed in honor of the late Queen in 1860 when the Prince of Wales, now the King, visited Montreal..



MONUMENTS OF CANADA—Maissoneuve Monument at Montreal. The Finest Piece of Statuary in Canada.

The Cremazie Memorial at St. Louis Square, Montreal, is of considerable interest to Canadians, as it is the first monument ever erected in the Dominion to a Canadian poet. It was recently unveiled with impressive ceremony and is the work of Philip Hebert. Chemazie was a French Canadian poet of the nineteenth century and wrote several poems. His most notable one was probably "Le Drapeau de Carillon" the hero of which is perpetuated in the figure at the base of the monument.

### "Wolfe and Montcalm."

Apart, perhaps, from its magnificent situation, the perpetual charms of the City of Quebec lies in the fact that it is the cradle of New France and that upon its lofty rock a drama was fought that decided the fate of a continent, that from its institutions scarcely altered by the passage of three centuries, men went forth to rescue from civilisation an untamed wilderness and paved the way for the great Republic of the United States.

In the Governor's garden at Quebec is a monument that always appeals to visitors and strangers—that no English visitor who sees it ever forgets, and no one thinks of visiting the citadel without seeing it. It is a plain granite column. On one side it bears the name of Wolfe and on the other side that of Montcalm, while on the base is this inscription—

"Mortem Virtus Communen, Famam Historia, Monumentum Posteritis, Dedit."

The monument is unique in the world annals, erected by the victorious British and the vanquished French Canadians as a dual memorial, to the heroic generals of the contending armies, who both fell at the battle which sealed the fate of the north half of the American continent.

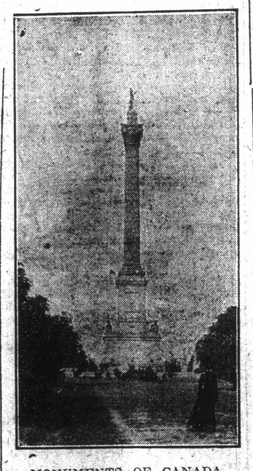
Near the Quebec jail is another momento that speaks of the great struggle of the past. It is a monument of Wolfe, which reads—"Here Died Wolfe, Victorious" and a little further on near what is known as the St. Foy Road is a splendid column to the memory of the French who fell when trying to retake Quebec in 1760. The name of the French Governor, Murray, is also prominent on a column erected at Quebec. These monuments, more eloquent than words, show the harmony existing between the two races, mingling with each other, yet still preserving their own pride of race.

Though not strictly speaking a monument, a place of great historical interest at Quebec is Cape Diamond, crowned by the citadel and so named after the numerous crystals found embedded in its surface. It was along Champlain Street at the foot of this cliff that General Richard Montgomery led seven hundred Americans to the assault of Quebec on December 31st, 1775. Montgomery, two aides, and a number of men were killed by the discharge of a cannon from a barrier erected at this point by the defenders and the attack was unsuccessful. A plain wooden sign is fastened to the cliff above the spot where the American general fell.

Another superb monument at Quebec is that of Samuel de Champlain, on the Dufferin Terrace near the Chateau Frontenac, also the work of Hebert.

### Where Brock Fell.

The most impressing and artistic monument in Canada is undoubtedly the Brock monument at Queenston Heights, only seven miles from Niagara Falls and opposite Lewiston, N.



MONUMENTS OF CANADA.
Column Marking the Spot Where General Brock Fell Driving Back American Invaders on Lewiston Heights.

Y. It appeals to both Canadians and Americans, and is annually visited by the thousands that view Niagara's wonders.

The Brock monument stands 185 feet high on the highest cliff overlooking the village, and of course on such an elevation can be seen at a great distance. It commands a superb panorama from Niagara to Toronto, and commemorates the battle of Oct. 12th, when General Van Rensellar, who commanded six thousand United States troops near Lewiston, sent a thousand men across the river in the dead of night to attack Queenston and pave the way for an invasion of Canada.

General Brock, the capturer of Detroit, commanded the British forces, but was killed quite early in the action. The rest of the American troops refused to cross the river, and the attacking party, overpowered by numbers, was compelled to surrender. The American loss in killed and wounded was a hundred and ninety and in prisoners nine hundred. The British also suffered severely and had 130 killed, wounded or made prisoners.

A smaller monument was at first erected, but this was blown up, and the people, troops and government of Canada then united to erect the present monument, which is well worthy of the great man and events it commemorates.

### The Macdonald Series.

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada are many monuments to the memory of Canada's "Grand Old Man," the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Probably the most interesting one is that in his native city, Kingston, Ont. It is an imposing structure standing in the main entrance of the City Park, facing citywards. The statue is the work of Mr. G. Wade, of London, England, a sculptor of world wide fame, and represents Sir John in a uniform of a Privy Councillor. It is of massive bronze, eleven feet in height and weighs two and one half tons, and possesses that delicate greenish bloom, resembling the verde antique of the celebrated ancient statues of Rome. Those who have seen some of the famous bronzes in the British Museum cannot fail to have noticed the dark greenish bloom on their surface—which is the result probably of the action of the atmosphere on the metal during a long series of years. It is this particular beautiful tint that the modern sculptors endeavor to imitate, and in which the French admittedly excell. The original model of the studio of Mr. Wade was inspected by the Baroness Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper and received, so it is stated, their cordial approval. It is a replica of the statue erected in Montreal. The pedestal is in harmony with the statue which surmounts it. It is eleven feet each way at the base and is fifteen and one half feet in height. Its weight is thirty-seven tons. It is made of a fine rose colored granite form.

On the base appears the word "Macdonald" in raised, highly polished letters. Immediately above on a beautifully polished plinth, are the now heroic words of the statesman uttered shortly before his death.

### "A British Subject I Was Born A British Subject I Will Die."

At each corner of the base is a pointed pillar of polished granite and on either hands are the dates, 1815 and 1891, Conservative Chieftain's Birth and Death. From the foundation to the foot of the statue is fifteen feet five inches. The added height of the figure making the total height of the monument twenty-six feet five inches. The monument is an ideal work of art and the Limestone City may well be proud of it.

### Former Lieutenant Governor.

The late Lieut. Governor Sir George A. Kirkpatrick, who occupied the gubernatorial chair at Toronto several years, was also a native of Kingston, and represented that city in Parliament several years. A very pretty fountain was erected to his memory and stands in front of the Court House at Kingston. It is about thirty feet high, of bronze surmounted by a figure of Liberty and at the base are life size representations of lions in steel.

### South African Memorial.

The City of Halifax along with many others in Canada sent a large contingent to South Africa during the recent Boer War and several from that city gave their lives in the Empire's services. The citizens of Halifax remembered them by erecting a magnificent monument in the public gardens there. The park is one of the most beautiful on the continent, and the monument in every way matches it. It takes the form of a fountain and is situated in one of the most beautiful and attractive sections of the gardens. It is in bronze and at the top is a life-size figure of a Canadian trooper in the regulation uniform worn by the various contingents.

### Statue of Burns.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, is one of the few statues of Robert Burns erected in Canada. It has generally been supposed that the great Scottish bard never was in this country but several descendants of his are now living in Montreal and at Guelph and at other Canadian points descendants dwelt for several years but some of them have now gone back to Scotland. Of course, to Scotchmen throughout Canada as in every part of the world his memory is still green and it was through the efforts of a great number of these that the handsome monument at Fredericton was arranged for. Another fine statue of Burns was erected at Toronto a few years ago.

### St. Anne de Beaupre.

Countless thousands from Quebec and Ontario have visited this shrine and statue and its fame is world-wide. It is but necessary to mention the name of St. Anne de Beaupre for every Roman Catholic to recall its repeated miracles. It is situated at La Bonne, Sainte Anne, twenty-two miles from Quebec, near the famous Montmorency Falls. For over 250 years it has been the Mecca of devout pilgrims seeking a renewal of health, and it is probably the most venerated shrine on this continent. The church is a massive and beautiful structure of gray stone, within are huge pyramids of crutches and canes—the most unique monuments in their line in the world—left by cripples and invalids who have been healed by the intercession of the saint.

### Brantford Indian Hero.

People in Brantford, Ont., are proud of the Brant Memorial in Victoria Park at that city. It was erected a little over a quarter of a century ago to commemorate the loyalty and heroism of a man who was known as "the great chieftain and warrior, Thayendinaga." The name of Brant will live throughout Canadian history and his devotion to the British cause will never be forgotten. Though generally little is known about him, Brant was one of the most gifted Indian chiefs this country ever saw, and his history was intimately connected with that of Brantford district. Joseph Brant Thayendinaga, son of a Mohawk Chief, was born in Ohio in 1742 and died in 1807. He was sent by Sir William Johnson to a school at Lebanon, Conn., from which grew Dartmoor College. Joining the Episcopal Church Brant taught religion to the Mohawk Indians and translated into their language parts of the New Testament and the English Prayer Book. His services against Pontiac and in the French and English war were highly valued. After Sir William Johnson's death he became in 1774 secretary to George Johnson, superintendant of Indian affairs, and when the American revolution began, he led the Indians against the contending armies. His presence at the massacre of Wyoming is authoritively disproved, but he took part in that of Cherry Valley and other savage engagements.

He was received with distinction when he went to England in 1786 and was attached to the military services of Sir Grey Carleton in Canada. He is credited with being instrumental in the building of the first Episcopal Church in Upper Canada. One

MONUMENTS OF CANADA.
Shaft at Winnipeg in Honor of Volunteers Who Fell Suppressing The Riel Rebellion.

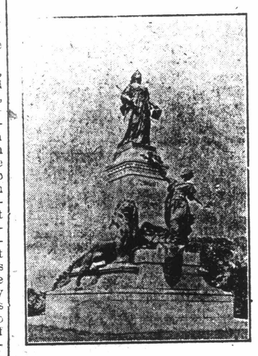
of his sons in the war of 1812 was leader of a body of Canadians and Indians who fought against Americans.

The statue raised at Brantford to his memory is a handsome bronze monument on a large stone pedestal and is one of the city's show places.

### Monument at Winnipeg.

The rebellion shaft at Winnipeg, or as it is known to many "The Columnar Monument," is a handsome memento of the Canadian volunteers who fell in the second Riel Rebellion in the North-West in 1884 and 1885. It is situated on Main Street, and stands directly in front of the City Hall. This rebellion did not mean a great loss of life, but was a serious matter for a time, and marks quite an epoch in Canada's history. Louis Riel, a clever half breed leader, lived just across the border and in July, 1884, moved to Duck Lake in the Northwest with his entire family, and there began a systematic rebellion amongst the Indians. That they had grievances, there was no doubt, but at that time Parliament had been asked to look into them, and steps towards relief were even then under way. Riel made them discontented and incited them to demands that were beyond all reason, and refused to see the necessity of delay. The Mounted Police foresaw a clash, and at Batoche closely watched Riel. He started a provisional government, seized public stores, and at Duck Lake and at Battleford, and other places defied the Mounted Police, and such volunteers as could reach there. Soon Eastern Canada was aflame, and from all points there were volunteers. It was winter, and there was great difficulty in reaching the scene of the trouble. Major Gen. Middleton and Sir Adolphe Caron (the Minister of Militia) hurried troops there, and several engagements followed Battleford, Batoche, Cut Knife Creek and others.

The rebellion was finally quelled, and Riel and eight others hung at



MONUMENTS OF CANADA.
Memorial Statue of Queen Victoria In the Grounds of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Regina. A number of Canadians lost their lives and the monument at Winnipeg was one of the memorials to them. Gen. Middleton and Sir Adolphe Caron were knighted for the part they took, and all Canadian volunteers received a grant of prairie land, or its cash equivalent as a reward. This put a final end to the trouble in the North-West, but also did good by paving the way for better administrative conditions.

### Douglas Memorial

The Douglas Monument at Vancouver, British Columbia, is one of considerable interest, as it recalls the early history and practically the establishment of that now thriving City of the Pacific Coast. "Fort Vancouver", as it was then known, was established by Sir James Douglas, and when first erected in 1825 measured exactly 750 feet by 600 feet. Douglas was for years the chief factor, and if not exactly the founder of the city was of what was first known as "Fort Vancouver." For fifty years Douglas greatly advanced the interests of the Hudson Bay Company on the Pacific Coast. Born in England of the noble Scotch Douglas family, he emigrated to Canada when young, learned the French language in a few months, and also rapidly mastered the various Indian dialects of the coast. There in various capacities, superintending the then great fur trade, the outposts, the regular inspections, and so on, he became a power in what was then known as new Caledonia, and is now Northern British Columbia. He had great influence over the Indians, and at a time when rebellions were numerous and trouble frequent kept them well in hand.

There are many more interesting monuments through the length and breadth of the Dominion, but enough has been said to show that the people of Canada are neither lacking in artistic spirit nor in national pride and gratitude, to those who have laid so well the country's foundations.

## BEANS FREEZE ON YUKON FIRES

### Miner's Tale, Which Makes You Move Up Close to the Hot Air Register.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 2—E. L. Parsons, an old-time Yukon miner, has arrived from the frozen north and tells some remarkable stories of happenings at Dawson City when the thermometer drops many degrees below zero.

"Strange manifestations appear as the result of the extreme cold. One is the way a fire burns in the stove. It roars and crackles like a great forge, and wood in the stove seems to dissolve in the flames like a chunk of ice; the wood is gone and we wonder where the heat went. At 60 below every stovepipe throws out a great white cloud of smoke and vapor, resembling a steamboat in its whiteness, and this cloud of smoke streams away for 50 or 100 feet, mingling with the other white-gray mist or haze that remains permanent in the atmosphere of the town like a dense fog whenever it is 40 or more degrees below zero. The white-gray fog is not a fog as you know it, but a frozen mist, and every man, woman, child, animal and even the fire that burns is throwing out moisture into the air, which is immediately turned into a cloud of frozen vapor, which floats away and remains visibly suspended in the air.

"Exposed hands, ears and noses freeze in this temperature while going a few yards, unless they are well protected. The breath roars like a mild jet of steam, while a dipper of boiling water thrown out into the air emits a peculiar whistling hiss as it drops through the frosty air.

"Prospectors in attempting to boil a dish of rice or beans upon a camp fire unprotected from the weather find that the side of the dish exposed to the weather will freeze. Edged tools subjected to this temperature become as hard and brittle as glass and will break as readily under strain. I have seen a safety valve blowing off steam while the temperature was 60 below zero, with icicles hanging to the valve, having formed from condensation. They would not melt with the outrushing steam, but remained for many days through blowoffs. All vegetables, fruits, eggs, etc., can be allowed to freeze until they become like bullets. To make ready for use place them in cold water for half a day before using, and the frost will shortly withdraw without injury to the article. To attempt to thaw them out by more rapid process of fire or hot water spoils them for use."

Mr. Parsons tells some remarkable stories of thawing out a frozen foot, ear or hand by immersing the frozen member in coal oil for some time—often for several hours. He says:

"This is absolutely a safe remedy, and one thus escapes the surgeon's knife, as no bad results follow. This is not hoarsay. A man from our camp was found several years ago after he had been out all night, while the thermometer was 50 degrees below zero, and both his hands were frozen to the wrists. He was taken into camp and his hands soaked in coal oil five hours. All the frost came out without his even losing a finger tip. The doctors were amazed, as they thought amputation would be necessary. His hands were white and hard as marble, and when placed in the oil they snapped and crackled as the fluid began to act upon the ice crystals. This remedy is often adopted by those who live in cold climates and it saves many a limb. The temperature of the oil should be about the same as that of the living room. Great caution must be exercised during the extremely cold weather not to freeze the lungs, which one will quickly do. Fatal pneumonia can be contracted in a few moments. Many a fine team of horses has been lost in this way in the Yukon.

"One has to be careful about touching things with unprotected hands. It is dangerous to take hold of a door knob when it is 60 below or thereabouts with the unprotected hands, unless you are careful to release instantly, for if you do not it will freeze your inner palm in five seconds."

## A ROMANTIC WEDDING.

### Westerner Wins by One Day and Carries Bride Off to Revelstoke.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 4—A romantic wedding took place at the home of the bride, when Miss Lena Burtt, daughter of Mr. Wilmot Burtt of Jacksonville, was married to Mr. Norval Brittain, and the couple left this evening for their future home in Revelstoke, B. C. Before the departure of Mr. Brittain for the west some years ago he was engaged to marry Miss Burtt. Their correspondence continued until recently. In the meantime Miss Burtt became engaged to a prominent young business man of Woodstock, and the wedding was arranged for Jan. 1st. An announcement card was sent to Mr. Brittain in Revelstoke. He promptly sent along some presents to the bride-elect, but just as promptly followed, arriving here a few days ago. He arranged another date, one day prior to the proposed wedding with the Woodstock man, and carrried his lady love off to his western home.

## YARD ENGINE BACKS INTO FREIGHT TRAIN

### Freight Locomotive Badly Damaged at Michel—Yard Engine Ran Away.

MICHEL, B. C., Jan. 6.—While switching in the yard here yesterday afternoon, during a blinding storm, the local yard engine ran into a freight train coming from ernie. The yard engine was backing up and going at a good speed. To reverse the engine and jumped for their lives was the work of a second, and both Engineer Harris, his fireman and a brakeman escaped without injuries. The freight engine was badly demolished. The yard engine, however, after smashing the other engine and being but slightly damaged started off the track. The throttle was wide open, and the locomotive soon gained a terrific speed. Like a race horse, it sped past the town at a rate of about 70 miles an hour towards the loop near the summit of the Rockies. The grade was very steep, however, the steam soon exhausted and the runaway was stelled near the tunnel, and was brought back here without doing further damage.

## GIRL OPERATOR PREVENTS WRECK

### Rare Presence of Mind Displayed by Miss Nora Breckenridge of Arlington, Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Jan. 6.—Nora Breckenridge, night telegraph operator at Arlington, near here, prevented a wreck of two Rock Island freight trains Thursday night. Through a confusion of orders, a westbound freight cleared from Arlington just as an eastbound freight left Turon, two stations west. A moment later Miss Breckenridge was ordered to hold the westbound train. Langdon station, which was between the two trains, is not a night office. After Miss Breckenridge had tried in vain to get Langdon station, she resorted to the telephone and located John Spencer, a farmer, living near the railway track. She told Spencer the situation, begged him to get a lantern, wrap it with a red cloth and hurry to the track. He did so, and arrived in time to flag the westbound train, with the second train only a half mile away.