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It is a pity that the historical significance of the name of Alberta's capital should be impaired by the omission of a letter—the right designation being Calgary. It was so named in 1875 by Col. McLeod, under whose supervision the Fort, which was the nucleus of the town, was erected at the junction of the Elbow and Bow rivers as a Mounted Police Station. Calgary is next to Regina, which is the headquarters of the force, the most important centre of that valuable service, being the residence of the assistant commissioner. The civilian pioneers of the place were Messrs. I. G. Baker & Co., fur traders, who built the Fort, and at the same time erected a cluster of log buildings for their own business. It was not until 1881 that any important additions were made to these primitive structures. In that year Mr. Fraser, of the Hudson Bay Company, put up a log building on the east side of the Bow, opposite to the Fort, and began trading on behalf of the company. In the following year rumours reached the locality that the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway would probably be changed to the valley of the Bow, instead of the valley of the North Saskatchewan, and before long the rumours were confirmed. The announcement gave an almost immediate impulse to the sale of land and to building enterprise. A tract of land pre-empted by Mr. Denny, was sold to Col. Irvine and Capt. Stewart, and these gentlemen surveyed it and laid it out in town lots. But the Railway Company and North-West Land Company subsequently changed the site to their own property, about a mile distant from that originally selected. That proceeding was the signal for a stampede, and ere long the dwellers in tents on the east side of the Elbow had followed the course of empire indicated by the companies, and the new town began to grow. "In the winter of the following year," writes the local historian, "the balance of the population, with their buildings on sleds, came over and located on their new lots, and many amusing incidents happened during this exodus. From this time forward the growth of Calgary has been rapid." That was in the summer of 1883.

Before the close of 1883 there were not far from two hundred buildings of every description on the site of the rising town, exclusive of the Fort buildings and those of Messrs. Baker & Co. In the enumeration there were several large stores and fine residences, though, as might be expected in so young a settlement, the greater number were of small dimensions and not very imposing in their style of architecture. In November of the same

year the town was incorporated, and on the 3rd of December, 1883, the first election for mayor and councillors took place in the Calgary Theatre Hall. The new council at once set to work in framing by-laws and regulations for the government of the town. In this task, Mayor Murdoch and his colleagues persevered, in the face of various obstacles, till success crowned their efforts.

The new town of Calgary was laid out on the 14th January, 1884. The terms offered by the North-West Land Company were \$300 a lot on Atlantic and Pacific avenues; \$450 for corners; \$50 to be paid down and a rebate of one half if proper buildings were put up before the 15th of April following. The company gave the preference in purchasing to persons who had already resided on the spot. The offer was for the most part gladly accepted, and the terms were generally complied with. The site of the town was universally recognized as in every way eligible, and its development from the first was rapid. By the close of 1884 there were nearly 200 buildings erected on the new site. Mr. Geo. Murdoch, the first Mayor, had come from St. John, N.B., in March, 1883, the railway having at that time advanced as far as Swift Current. He erected the first frame building in the vicinity on the west side of the Elbow. Subsequently, when the graders of the line reached that point, he built a log hut on the east side, each log costing \$2. He made an addition to it later on, but in February, 1885, he moved the whole concern to Atlantic Avenue, opposite the C.P.R. freight warehouse. Mr. Murdoch was from his first arrival noted for his public spirit. Soon after his election as Mayor, he was made a Justice of the Peace. He is now Police Magistrate, secretary of the Turf Club, and has a handsome residence at Nose Creek. The first councillors were Messrs. S. J. Hogg, J. H. Millward and S. J. Clark, and Dr. N. J. Lindsay.

Calgary is at no loss for churches. The first Roman Catholic Church was a building partly log and partly frame, half a mile south of the C.P.R. track, which served the twofold purpose of a mission house and chapel. It was in charge of Father Lacombe, O.M.I., well known as a missionary to the Indians and for his knowledge of the native languages. A new church is now in the course of construction. The mission is at present in charge of Father Leduc. There is a school attached to it. The Anglican Church of the Redeemer was built in 1884 by Mr. Henry Smith, under the supervision of Mr. E. McCoskrie, architect. It is one of the handsomest places of worship in the town. It is being enlarged and beautified in accordance with its character as a cathedral church. It is situated on McIntyre Avenue East, and is in charge of the Rev. A. W. F. Cooper, rector. The Methodist Church is between Sections 15 and 16, and has for pastor the Rev. J. J. Leach, Ph. B. In 1884 the congregation erected a handsome parsonage. There is a flourishing Sabbath School in connection with the church. The Presbyterian Church is situated at the corner of McTavish and McIntyre streets. The Rev. J. G. Herdman, B.D., is pastor. The congregation was first organized in 1884 by the Rev. Mr. Robertson and has since steadily increased. The Rev. Geo. Cross, B.A., is pastor of the Baptist congregation. The Right Rev. W. C. Pinkham, Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, has his residence in the town. His

Lordship was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in 1844; was ordained priest in 1869; was appointed Chief Superintendent of Protestant schools for Manitoba in 1871; in 1881 was created Archdeacon of Manitoba, and in 1886 was chosen Bishop of Saskatchewan, as successor to the late Bishop McLean.

The population of Calgary has quadrupled in five years. In the spring of 1885 it was estimated at 1,000. It is now at least 4,000. Its industries and trade have had a corresponding development. In 1885 it was credited with 9 general stores; 2 dry goods and millinery stores; 3 bakeries; 2 meat markets; 8 carpenter's shops; 3 blacksmith's shops; 1 furniture store; 3 book-stores; 5 hotels; 2 saddler's shops; 6 boarding houses, and 107 dwelling houses, besides professional offices, photograph galleries, barber's shops, and places of amusement. This enumeration is shown by the last directory to be trebled in almost every instance, and in some cases quintupled.

It is interesting to find that among those at present doing business in Calgary the pioneers who began their western career with or soon after the foundation of that thriving young city, are well represented. Messrs. Bain & Hamilton, for example, still conduct the livery stable started by Bain Brothers; the great firm of I. B. Baker, which is associated with the erection of the Fort, is to-day carrying on, through Mr. J. L. Bowen, the general business which was inaugurated fifteen years ago; the name of Bannerman retains its influence in mercantile circles; so does that of Freeze; while the occurrence of such names as Jarret & Cushing, King & Co., Linton Brothers, Millward, Pettit, Shelton, and several others, testifies to the perseverance and energy which have triumphed over all obstacles.

Those who had settled in Alberta before the troubled year of the North-West Rebellion will be the patriarchs of the next generation. There five years are as a score in the staid eastern provinces. We have already mentioned a few who were considered old-timers even in ante-bellum days. Some of these are still to the fore; others have left the fruit of their labours behind them to be still further developed by sturdy successors. Among these pioneers in the Calgary district were Samuel Livingston, John Glenn, James Vottier, James and William Barris, Augustus Carney, John Lowry, Messrs. Wilkinson, May, Lynam, Kirby, Jardine, Clark, and others too numerous to mention.

Among the professional men who have helped to make Calgary what it is to-day, may be mentioned Senator Lougheed, whose portrait has already been published in this paper. He opened his office in the town in October, 1883, first near the establishment of I. G. Baker & Co. About a year after he moved next door to the Hudson Bay Company's office. He is at present head of the firm of Lougheed, McCarthy & Beck, on Stephen Avenue, his residence being on McIntyre Avenue. Senator Lougheed, Q.C., is connected with some of the most important companies and enterprises of the place.

Among the industries of Calgary are two large saw mills, a sash and door factory and planing mill, a sandstone quarry and brick kiln. Public opinion is represented by the Calgary Herald and the Calgary Tribune, the former published by the Calgary Herald Company, of which Mr. John