

THE Cities and Towns of Canada

ILLUSTRATED.

III.

MORRISBURG, Ont.

LYLE'S BLOCK

includes three stores. John Halliday & Co. are general merchants, offering a well assorted stock of dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, crockery and glassware, and groceries.

Next door is Mr. J. C. Chalmers' well-appointed jewellery store, which, with its nicely-arranged windows and handsome show cases, filled with gold and silver ware, is one of the most creditable establishments in the village. The ticking of the telegraph mingles with the tick-tick of clocks, Mr. Chalmers being agent for the Montreal Telegraph Company. Adjoining is the "Central Drug Hall," F. B. Carman, proprietor, where may be obtained pills and potions for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Mr. Carman keeps a well-assorted stock of toilet and fancy articles usually looked for in such establishments.

The upper portion of the block is owned and occupied by Excelsior Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 142. The Lodge Room is large, and neatly furnished. There is only a small debt upon the building, and when this is paid the Brethren intend to make their quarters equal to any in the Dominion. The membership is large and growing.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

This, the leading, as it is also the largest, hotel in Morrisburg, is situated on Main Street, opposite Bradfield's Block, and close to the Post Office, bank and steamboat landing. It is the resort of business men, always has an air of bustle and life about it, has a reading-room well supplied with the daily papers, sets a good table, has airy and well furnished bed-rooms, sends a 'bus to all trains, has a good livery attached, and excellent yard and stable accommodation. The proprietors are Mr. J. J. McGannon and Brother, enterprising young men, who are well liked and bound to succeed.

Near the steamboat landing is another very creditable hotel called

WEAGANT'S FACTORY.

Mr. W. H. Weagant is an enterprising young man who has recently erected a commodious factory for carrying on the manufacture of furniture, blinds, doors, sashes, mouldings, &c., &c. Particularly noticeable among the machinery is an invention of the proprietor for making slats for inside window blinds. These slats are strips of wood about three quarters of an inch wide and about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, the length being governed, of course, by the width of the window. The old mode of manufacture was to split the laths by hand. This was not only tedious and expensive, but the laths were apt to splinter up. The machine perfected by Mr. Weagant will cut up per day enough slats to make five hundred yards of blind, and the slats are so cut that they can be bent almost double, are smooth and regular, and the edges bevelled so that they lap neatly and make a perfect joint. In operation, the machine works like the old French guillotine.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

Butter making is one of the staple industries of Dundas County. The quantity annually manufactured is something marvellous. Morrisburg being the point whence this commodity is distributed, the term "Morrisburg butter" has become a recognized trade mark, and such butter always commands the highest figures. In butter making, as in most other branches of industry, the inventive genius of the age has been working out improvements. Among such the Excelsior milk-pan and cooler, manufactured by Mr. O. J. Stickles, Lock Street, Morrisburg, is claimed to be a real boon to butter-makers. It is represented to be a pan which will cool milk in the shortest possible time—a most important item in the manufacture of first-class butter. The Excelsior pan is so arranged that the ice or cold water reaches all parts of the milk—bottom, sides and centre. The pan revolves on a pin and casters, said casters running on the stool on which they sit. By this means the operator can reach all parts of the pan to skim and clean it without changing position. But the greatest benefit of this is that farmers who have no milk-rooms can put them in an ordinary-sized pantry, where they can have access to only one side of the pan, and operate them with ease. Mr. Stickles has numerous testimonials from experienced butter and cheese makers, all agreeing in according the highest praise to the Excelsior Pan. One writer says, "The price of the pan is so low that it is within the reach of all, and no farmer who studies to make money with his dairy will do without them, as they will not only increase the quantity, but will add very much to the quality of butter."

If properly cared for and honestly conducted, the butter trade is destined to become one of the most important of Canadian staple industries. Among those who are doing their best to induce makers to bring to market none but first-class packages, is Mr. W. Garvey, known in Morrisburg and vicinity as the "butter king," from the

fact that he is building up a trade which enables him to pay higher than the general run of buyers for the "gilt-edged" variety. Mr. Garvey has the quick wit and ready tongue of the Milesian race, and takes great delight in haranguing a crowd on the market-place—his one text: Butter.

THE HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

are situated side by side. The former has an attendance of about seventy pupils; the latter about three hundred. Mr. J. S. Stuart is Principal of the High School. He has two assistants. Mr. J. S. Rowat, with five assistants, "teaches the young idea how to shoot" in the Grammar School.

St. James Church (Episcopalian) has an able and eloquent minister in the person of the Rev. Charles Forest, Rector. For many years the proposal to finish the edifice has been agitated, but at last the work has been actually taken in hand. Thanks to Mr. J. W. Tate, architect and draughtsman, we are enabled to present a view of the church with the proposed tower, though it is not yet decided whether the latter shall be placed at the end or centre of the edifice.

The Presbyterians at present meet in the hall in Meikles' Block. They propose building a \$16,000 church this season on a vacant corner opposite the Lutheran Church.

THE BATTLE OF CRYSLER FARM.

About five miles east of Morrisburg is the famous Crysler Farm where the British defeated the American invaders November 11th, 1813. It has been proposed to erect a monument on the battlefield to commemorate the event and as a tribute of respect to the memory of the dead. At present the only landmark is the tall chimney of the old Crysler house, accidentally burned a few years ago. This house was the headquarters of the British.

Dr. Chamberlain, recently re-elected Reeve by acclamation, graduated at Queen's College, Kingston. He settled in Morrisburg about fifteen years ago, and has built up a very large practice. He is gifted with eloquence, takes a great interest in public affairs and more than once has been requested by the Grits to accept a Parliamentary nomination. His duties have, however, so far prevented him from accepting the flattering invitation. Dr. Chamberlain is Associate Coroner for the United Counties.

Dr. Sherman, an American by birth, is an old and successful practitioner, having resided in Morrisburg some forty years. He claims that his new residence, when furnished, will be the finest in the village.

Mr. Frank Tyrrell, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancer, is the popular lawyer of the place. He is an able pleader and remarkably successful in his suits, especially if there is a jury in the case.

Mr. Gilbert Smith is the senior partner in the firm of Smith & Montgomery, Meikles' Block.

Near the western border of the village stands H. G. Merkley & Son's Sash and Door Factory—a very complete establishment, nicely arranged and containing the most improved labor-saving machinery for the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings, hand railing, newel posts, ballusters, &c., &c. Mr. Merkley is one of the "solid men" of Morrisburg. He is now erecting, on one of the finest lots in the village, a block which he says will equal any now standing.

Not "Under the spreading chestnut tree," but "Down by the river-side" the village smithy stands. It is something more than a smithy, however, as it contains four very fine lathes and a splendid planing machine. The proprietor, Mr. R. G. Nash, is a skilled machinist, and he "bosses" a smart lot of men. Repairing steamboat and mill machinery, making the huge valves used in lock-gates, and such like work keeps the blast blowing and the anvil ringing. "Each morning sees some work begun, each evening sees its close." Mr. Nash merits the title of the "Harmonious Blacksmith" for he is an accomplished musician and the organizer of more than one brass band. He comes of a musical family, and no village entertainment is considered complete unless the Nash's have something to do with it.

Two weekly newspapers are published in Morrisburg. The *Conservative*, H. C. Kennedy proprietor, is issued on Friday. It is now in its fifteenth year and enjoys a larger circulation than any other paper in the United Counties. The *Herald*, Arthur Brown, proprietor, supports the Mackenzie Government.

A BRIDGE PROJECT.

Some years ago it was proposed to bridge the St. Lawrence at Morrisburg for a railway connecting the Ottawa region with the eastern cities of the United States and passing through the Counties of Huntingdon and Beaufort. When the project was first mooted Capt. Farlinger and Mr. Augustus Keefer were its active advocates, and they obtained the opinion of many experienced railway men as to the feasibility of the scheme. These gentlemen reported very favourably, estimating that the bridge could be built for \$1,500,000. The point selected was at the western end of the village, where the river bank is forty feet high and two islands, known respectively as Merkley's and Dry, would reduce the widest span to about 400 feet. The railway, it is said, would shorten the distance between Ottawa and the eastern cities

of the States by fifty miles. The project in the meantime remains in abeyance, but it is said that a wave of prosperity in place of "hard times" would start it into life again.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILY,

DIRECTOR OF STORES AND KEEPER OF MILITIA PROPERTIES.

Lieut.-Colonel Wily, of the Militia Department, Ottawa, and for many years resident of this city, where his name was once as familiar as a household word, is the son of an old British officer of long service in various parts of the world, and came to this country in 1834 with his Regiment, the 83rd, in which corps he was then serving as colour and pay-sergeant of the Grenadier Company. In 1837, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in Canada, the 83rd was suddenly ordered to Quebec, and in November of that year, Col. Wily was appointed Ensign and Adjutant, to drill and organize the Quebec Light Infantry, one of the newly raised volunteer regiments. In 1838, he was created Brigade-Major to the whole volunteer force of Quebec, then numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Hope, of the Coldstream Guards. In 1839, he was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant to the First Provincial Regiment, organized and paid by the Imperial Government for frontier service, for which he raised one hundred recruits within twenty-four hours, in the City of Quebec. For three years he served with this regiment, until it was disbanded in 1842, when he was appointed Captain and Adjutant to the 4th Battalion of Incorporated Militia U. C., which also was disbanded a year later. From that period until after the burning of the Parliament Buildings in 1849, he was Chief of Police in Montreal, when he was nominated Assistant-Quarter-Master General to Colonel the Hon. James Moffat, in command of the District of Montreal. In 1855, he was appointed to the command of the 1st Volunteer Regiment of Canada, afterwards the Prince of Wales' Regiment, in which position he remained until 1861. In 1859, he was sent to Ottawa to remove a large quantity of ammunition, then improperly stored there by the Ottawa Field Battery, and which it was considered dangerous to allow to remain during the strike of the labourers engaged on the new Parliament Buildings. In 1860, he was appointed by the Government to superintend the arrangements for the expected visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, his duties being to provide accommodation, transport, &c. This was an onerous task, and for the manner in which it was discharged, he received the thanks of His Royal Highness, and a handsome present as a memorial of his visit. In 1861, Col. Wily was appointed Secretary to the Grand Trunk Railway Commission, and also subsequently to the Militia Commission, and in 1862, his present position in the Militia Department was conferred upon him. Immediately after he was directed by His Excellency Lord Monck to inspect the whole of the Volunteer Militia in Upper and Lower Canada, on which duty he was employed four months, and received the thanks of His Excellency for the manner in which it was performed. In 1865, he was sent to settle some disputed claims of the inhabitants of Chateau-Richer, below Quebec, consequently on the billeting of troops, called out in aid of the Civil Power. In December 1864, and March 1865, he was directed to provide quarters and other accommodation for the Militia called out to guard the frontier, and repress threatened incursions of Southerners into the United States. This he did in the west at Niagara, Windsor, Sandwich, Amherstburg, Chatham and Sarnia; and in the east, at Huntingdon, Hemmingford, Lacolle, Philipsburg and Freighsburg. In the same year he was again sent on a confidential mission by Lord Monck, to search for some piratical craft, said to be preparing in the harbour of Lake Erie, for the purpose of making descents on the American shore. The case was urgent, as the report came from our Ambassador at Washington. After making a thorough search of the Canada shore of Lake Erie, Col. Wily failed in making any discovery, except it were, indeed, as Lord Monck put it, a "mare's nest."

In 1866, during the Fenian troubles, Col. Wily was appointed Commandant of Ottawa, drilled and organized two battalions, which were called out on two separate occasions. During the same year he was appointed to the command of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment, which position he retained until it was disbanded in 1868. In 1870, he was directed to procure all the supplies required for the Red River Expedition, then being organized, and in 1872-73, he organized and sent off at Collingwood the drafts required for the Red River Force, doing the same thing from Sarnia in 1875.

From 1870 to 1872, Col. Wily was employed taking over the whole of the Imperial property—forts, armaments, and lands—then transferred to the Dominion Government, on the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. Speaking of this matter himself, he says:—"It struck me as a singular coincidence, that I should receive over, then a Lieut.-Colonel and Director of Stores of Canada, the Citadel of Quebec, with all its guns and stores, into whose gates I had marched a sergeant with my regiment in 1837, and to which I was sent in hot haste from Halifax, to hold it

"against all comers. Who could have predicted such a thing, without being laughed at for his pains?"

In 1874, he performed the last and most unpleasant of his many duties, having been sent down by the Government to obtain possession of the Crystal Palace at Montreal. He performed the duty successfully, and was subsequently tried for it before the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, on the charge of forcible entry and detainer. After a trial which lasted a week, he, and three others, members of the Water Police, also implicated, were acquitted by the jury.

In concluding a record of long service faithfully performed, it might be said that a "simple tale tells best being plainly told."

FASHION NOTES.

WRAPPERS are not worn to the breakfast table in hotels.

COLOURED pearl bonnets are as stylish as silk for handsome dresses.

DINNER napkins are very large, but those for breakfast and tea are smaller.

If you are wearing mourning, you should be married in a white silk dress, made very plainly, and a tulle veil. The only kind of travelling dress suitable to be married in would be dark iron grey camel's hair over silk.

THE coloured embroideries on muslin are used for trimming children's white dresses, and also for edging ladies' petticoats, dressing sacques and night-gowns. Those with scallops of dark blue or cardinal red are most used.

CHUDDAH shawls are very fine camel's hair of a single colour, not embroidered, but merely fringed out on two ends. They come in squares, or as double long shawls. The colours are sky blue, mazarine, cream, gray and red.

It is said that satin will be much used for trimming spring and summer dresses. Brocaded black silk will also be used with plain black. Dolmans will not go entirely out of fashion, and it is probable that Dolmans of a new shape will be very much worn.

BOYS of three years will wear long blouse princess dresses of linen pique and checked gingham, in the summer. These are made with kilt pleated back, a belt behind, and straight princess front all in one from neck to foot. They will also continue to wear kilt skirts and jackets with vests.

LITTLE girls' summer dresses will be made in princess shape, and with yokes, with or without belts, but laid in flat lengthwise pleats below the yoke. Jet black kid buttoned shoes without heels for a girl of two years, and coloured stockings to wear with her white dresses. Such is the odd fashion of the day.

It is a disputed question whether it is best to hang heavy silk dresses when not in use, or to fold them. Careful modistes who have elegant dresses to sell keep them packed in separate cases, or else in large trunks that are divided into many trays, putting a dress in each tray that it may not be crushed.

PURE white damask is preferred for table-linen, as it shows to advantage the coloured china now so much used on the table; there are, however, very handsome cream, rose, or blue damask cloths for breakfast, lunch, or tea, and there are others in very dark shades of blue, red and orange, with intricate Persian designs, or else bars or stripes.

MAKE little girl's cloaks long princess garments, double-breasted, with sash back and square pockets. It will be very handsome trimmed with white Smyrna lace, or with a narrow border of chinilla fur; but if the velvet is nice, it is good enough without any trimming, merely edging the bottom with a silk piping fold or cord. A little Carriack cape will add to the style and warmth of the cloak.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MADAME MODJESKA insists on dressing for her plays with historic accuracy.

MAX STRAKOSCH is said to be \$30,000 ahead on his Kellogg-Cary-Roze season.

MARIE ROZE says Patti is the greatest living prima donna, while Miss Cary is undoubtedly the first contralto.

THE drop curtain still in use at the Broadway Theatre, Philadelphia, was painted by Gustave Doré as one of his earliest bits of work.

ROSINA VOKES has married and spoiled the "Vokes family" fun by her defection. Fred's wife takes her place, but she is only beautiful and not at all funny.

LUCCA's manager had to raise the prices of admission during her trip in Italy and Spain to pay the \$1,200 a night she asked for singing, and as a result in Italy people stayed away, while at Madrid they hissed her off the stage.

A DANCER, rehearsing before his appearance on the Paris stage, suddenly stopped, and said to the conductor, "It seems to me that my *morceau* tires me more than it ought to. What key are you playing in?"—"In E."—"Ah, now I understand. I can only dance in D."

A NEW theatrical dodge in Paris. Several of the Parisian papers print "orders" amongst their advertisements, and these, when cut and presented at the door, admit the bearer at half price. We commend this extraordinary system to the attention of those who are learned in the art of papering houses.

MILLE FECHTER, daughter of the popular actor, has been engaged by Mr. Carl Rosa for his ensuing season of English opera at the Adelphi Theatre, which commenced lately. Mlle. Fechter, who has recently gained much distinction as a prima donna in French opera, is an excellent English scholar, having been brought up in the classic air of St. John's Wood.

MAURICE NEVILLE, a young Hungarian actor, has created a great sensation in the court theatre of Germany. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says Germany has scarcely seen an actor of so high a genius in tragedy, and some of the best continental critics do not hesitate to place him above Salvini in the role of Othello. His conceptions of the dramatic art are said to be very little short of revolutionary. He uniformly refuses to perform in any, but classically poetic pieces, and prefers to confine himself to Shakespeare. He is now in London.