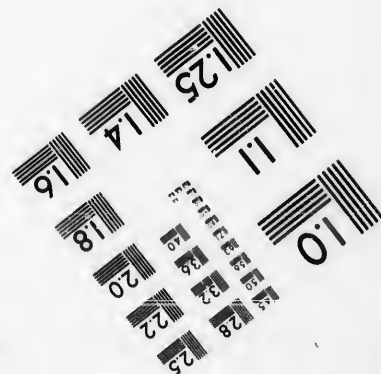
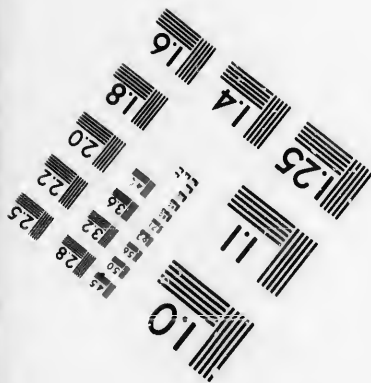
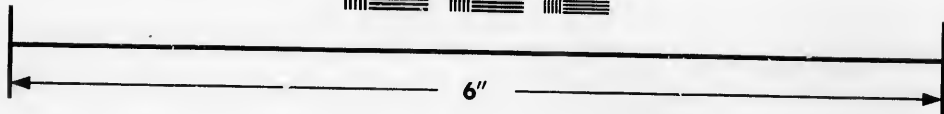
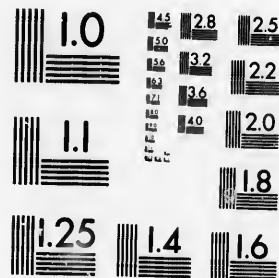


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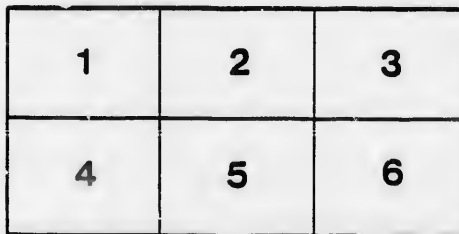
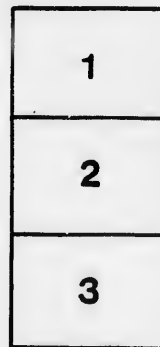
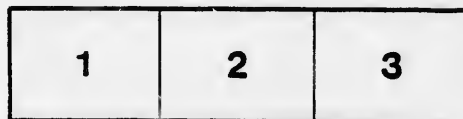
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1086

Montreal.

1891-92.



MONTREAL, June 18th, 1891.

*To the Trustees of the*

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

GENTLEMEN :—

On behalf of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union we beg to extend to you a most cordial invitation to hold the sessions of the Eleventh International Convention in our City.

In offering this invitation we would respectfully remind you,—while the movement is supposed to be thoroughly international in its character,—that all the large gatherings since its inception, held under your auspices, have invariably met on *one side* of the line 45° alone. What more fitting opportunity will present itself than the opening of our second decade, for a practical tribute to this phase of the work by holding this Convention in Canada, thus demonstrating to the world that Christian work and fellowship knows no political boundaries?

In support of our claim for this meeting in 1892, we would assure you that the necessary local arrangements for such a gathering can be satisfactorily carried out, the following requisites being already in hand, viz :

1. A guarantee fund of at least five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), to meet the expense of the occasion.

2. The permission of our Dominion Government to use the Montreal Drill Hall for all the meetings of the Convention. This hall, very centrally located within but a few moment's walk of all the public buildings and several of the largest hotels, has seating accommodation, by actual measurement for (13,000) thirteen thousand persons ; has a large choir balcony ; and has under the same roof and adjoining the main hall, ten suites of five rooms each. These rooms of varying size will accommodate from twenty-five to three hundred persons each, and so most excellent in arrangement and otherwise for committee, cloak rooms, etc.

3. The written guarantee of the two great railways terminal at our City of return tickets at single fare from all points governed by them, to this meeting, should you in your wisdom decide to meet here ; also their pledge to use all their influence with the various transportation companies throughout the United States and Canada to grant similar facilities. These companies have also agreed to arrange, at the single fare before mentioned, various special excursions to the numerous historical and other points of interest throughout Canada.

4. Accommodation ; regarding this we would state that the City that has efficiently provided for the thirteen to fifteen thousand persons per day, who for a week's time have attended our famous Winter Carnivals, can most certainly receive and comfortably entertain an even greater number now.

The location of our City, its historical and present importance, its beauty of situation and



numerous adjacent points of interest are all very clearly set forth in the sketch accompanying this, we might only add that the mean summer temperature here is from 70° to 80°.

In conclusion, we would respectfully submit, that whereas it has always been understood that the Convention of 1892 be held in an eastern city, and one in which the holding of this meeting would result in the establishment and growth of the Christian Endeavor movement, we claim that Montreal meets just the requirements of this, the decision arrived at by your Board at Philadelphia in 1889.

We feel that nothing can possibly affect our community so fully or influence all so greatly as would this meeting in our midst, we therefore most sincerely trust that after your careful consideration of the various claims, you will be pleased to announce your decision in favor of "Canada '92."

We are, Gentlemen,

With much respect,

Yours for Christ and the Church,

ROBERT GREIG, *President.*

W. H. CHAPMAN, *Secy. Treas.*

A. R. GRAFTON,

G. R. LIGHTHALL,

W. S. RUSSELL,

} *For  
Executive  
Committee.*

On behalf of the many Endeavorers throughout Canada, we most cordially endorse the above invitation of our Montreal brethren, and do promise them our loyal support and hearty co-operation should the Board of Trustees decide to accept this invitation.

GEO. H. WELLS,

*President Quebec Prov. C. E. Union.*

R. J. COLVILLE,

*President Ontario C. E. Union.*

JOHN S. SMITH,

*Superintendent Maritime C. E. Union.*

T. G. ANDERSON,

*President Toronto C. E. Union.*

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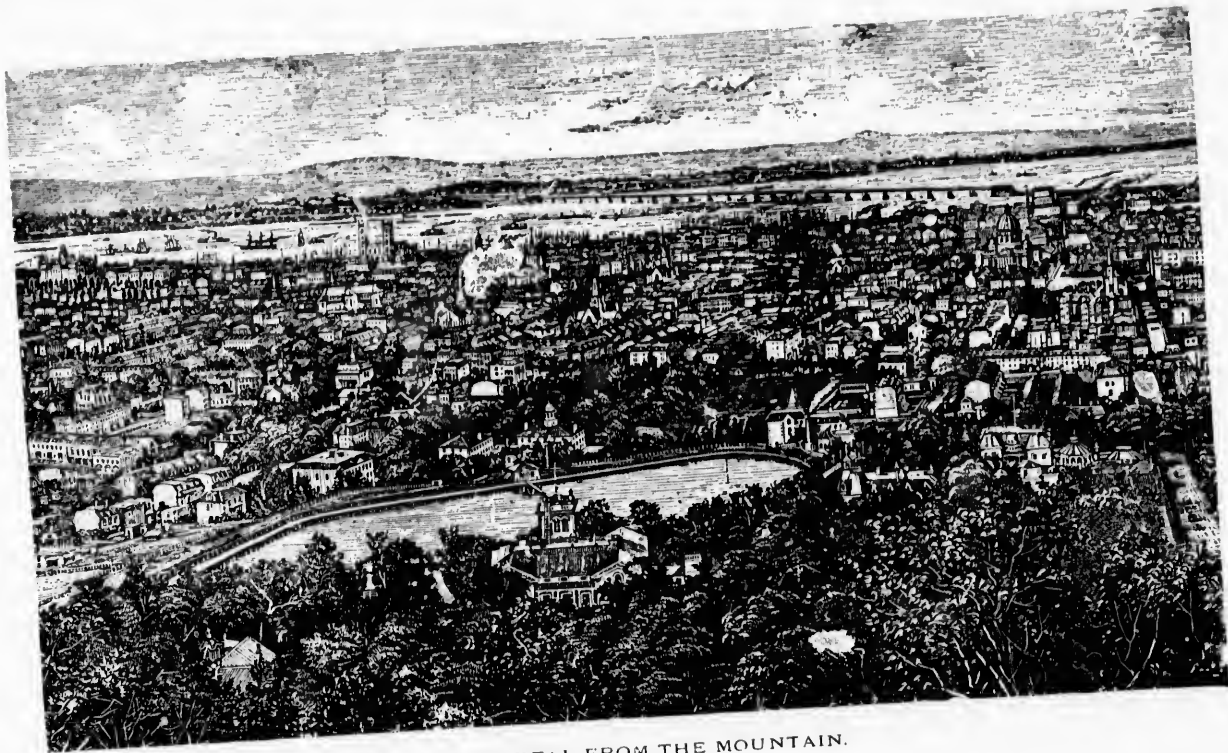
We, pastors, do most favorably regard the movement now on foot to secure the Eleventh International Christian Endeavor Convention for our City, being convinced from practical experience, of the far-reaching effect for good exercised through the instrumentality of the Christian Endeavor Society.

We believe that it will result in a great spiritual blessing to our City and do therefore cordially support this invitation of our Union.

S. P. ROSE,  
T. G. WILLIAMS,  
F. M. DEWEY,  
J. MACGILLIVRAY,  
W. R. CRUIKSHANK,  
J. TALLMAN PITCHER,  
G. COLBORNE HEINE,  
W. H. PULSFORD,  
JAMES FLECK,  
C. B. ROSS,  
JOHN NICHOLS,

GEO. H. WELLS,  
E. M. HILL,  
DONALD GRANT,  
A. G. UPHAM,  
W. H. WARRINER,  
THOMAS BENNETT,  
A. J. MOWATT,  
W. J. DART,  
ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
W. J. SMYTH,  
C. R. FLANDERS.





MONTREAL FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

0 11-10-10

# MONTREAL.

**T**HE city of Montreal has many titles to a civic pride. It is the largest city in Canada, having, with its immediate adjuncts a population of over 260,000. Though 620 miles from the sea, it is a great seaport. Its commercial sway extends over by far the largest portion of North America. It is backed by the great lake and canal system which connects it directly with Chicago, Duluth and the cities of the interior of the continent, to which some day, by a short and easy canal, will, no doubt, be added those also of the Mississippi. It is the headquarters of, amongst others, two of the greatest of railways—the magnificent Canadian Pacific, which runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and is the longest in the world; and its rival the Grand Trunk.

It is one of the five or six most historic North American towns; and situated on its rich Island bordering the greatest of rivers, and crowned by the famous Mount Royal Park, it is perhaps the most beautiful.

*Estimated at 260,000*

*Montreal*

The site was first visited in 1535, by Jacques Cartier, who was commissioned as explorer by Francis I of France. He found here a palisaded village of 1,200 Indians of the Mohawk stock, which was named Hochelaga, and was not far from a hill which he ascended and called Mont Royal. In 1616, Champlain, the founder and first Governor of Canada, came up the river, chose the site of the existing Custom House for a future town, and established there a couple of habitations. There were then large meadows, which once had been cultivated by the Indians, who, owing to wars, had entirely deserted the Island; and, except for trading at certain seasons, it remained deserted till, on the 18th of May, 1642, at the site aforesaid, the town was founded, by a guild of religious enthusiasts, who chose this dangerous situation for a post of forlorn hope in the conversion of the Indians. The leader of the colony was Sieur Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve. Of their battles with the savage foes of New France, the old streets retain many a tragic legend, among which may be instanced de Maisonneuve's combat with an Indian Chief, which gave name to the Place d'Armes; the legend of Dollard; and that of the Miraculous handkerchief of Père le Maître. The old town was the headquarters of French trading and exploration through the west. Here can be pointed out the spots where dwelt La Salle, the Mississippi explorer; Du Lhut, the founder of Duluth; Cadillac, founder of Detroit; Bienville, founder of New Orleans, and others. With the capitulation of Montreal to Sir Jeffrey Amherst in 1760, fell the old régime, and the new order came in. The place of capitulation was a cottage now in ruins, near the Côte des Neiges road. In 1775, for a time the American General, Montgomery, held the town, and Benjamin



Franklin and Charles Carroll of Carrolton, dwelt here, using as headquarters the old Governor's Palace known as the Chateau de Ramezay, still standing opposite the city Hall, the scene likewise of many other historical events. Montgomery's quarters were on Notre Dame Street in the house corner of Peter street. During the war of 1812, Ethan Allen, and afterwards General Hull, and his army, were brought in prisoners through the gates of the then walled town. Montreal is, however, too busy to think much of history. What is more characteristic of to-day is her miles of stone quays and solid warehouses, and the great railway bridges which span the St. Lawrence. Still, she does not forget learning, as the University of McGill, situated in handsome grounds towards the Mountain; the Collège de Montréal, the Roman Catholic Seminary on Sherbrooke Street, the Art Gallery, many schools, Convents, Seminaries and libraries show.

The churches are a striking feature, being so numerous that Mark Twain's saying was that he found himself in "a city where you could not throw a brickbat without breaking a church window." The largest is St. Peter's on Dominion Square a copy with some variations, of its namesake at Rome, and itself an immense affair. The central dome of this church is 250 feet high at the top of its cross. The English Cathedral on St. Catherine street, is smaller, but a perfect specimen of fine Gothic architecture both within and without. St. James (Methodist), a little to the eastward, is another handsome edifice and so are St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, and Crescent (Presbyterian) further down the city. St. John the Evangelist represents the Ritualistic interest. The American Presbyterian is one of the handsomest, and its congregation among the most influential. The leading

Congregational is Emmanuel : the leading Baptist, Olivet Notre Dame, the French Roman Catholic Parish Church, holds 15,000 souls. The tourist appreciates the ascent of the towers (211 feet) and an examination of the largest bell on the continent. Notre Dame de Lourdes and the Gesu are show churches on account of their frescoes. The French Protestant Mission churches, on the other hand, are worthy of special inquiry.

Of charitable institutions, there are many. The most striking is the new Victoria Hospital, The Mackay Deaf and Dumb Institute and Ladies' Benevolent Institution are worth a visit. Mount Royal Park and the Island Park, especially the former, are the chief pride of the city. Making a fair bargain with a cabman at tariff rates, have him drive you along one of the winding roads to the summit and stop at the outlook and observatory. Below will be seen the city spread out before you to the St. Lawrence. The grey centipede crossing it is the tubular Victoria Bridge, two miles in length built for the Grand Trunk Railway in 1860, by Robert Stephenson, son of the inventor of the locomotive. It is one of the greatest public works existing. Further up the stream, above the flashing Lachine Rapids, is descried the light cantilever bridge of the Canadian Pacific. Straight opposite Montreal is Longueuil, distinguished by its huge church, which stands on the foundation of the castle of the Barons of Longueuil. Further up the River is St. Lambert, and higher still, Laprairie. The highest of the volcanic peaks on the plain beyond is Belceil. Eastward, on clear days, the Green Mountains can be distinguished ; southward the Adirondacks, with Mt. Lyon.

Along the north run the Laurentian range, oldest of the world's mountains. Mount Royal Cemetery, in its vale behind the Park, should not be missed.

If there is time and visitors are so disposed, the surroundings of Montreal contain a number of interesting spots. They should take train for Lachine, in the afternoon, and run the famous Rapids. Part of a day might also be spent at the curious Indian town, Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine, where the old French walls, built in 1721 still stand, together with the priest's manse of that time, a quaint building within and without, containing the shrine of an Indian Saint whose bones were formerly said to work miracles. Ste. Annes, Pointe Claire, Dorval, and other such places, are pretty summer resorts.

Taken, altogether, Montreal is a city of the past and of the future, and the fit mistress of a great country. One half or more of the population is French: about one quarter Irish. Life is therefore very varied, and lessons of true liberalism are learned here from day to day, such as cannot come except in a cosmopolitan metropolis.

W. D. LIGHTHALL, M.A.

*Notes on the history of the city of Montreal, from the early settlement of the French in 1642 to the present time. See history of the Province of Quebec, Vol. 1, p. 100. Lambert's Atlas, etc.*

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 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 *Notes on the history of the City of Montreal*.)
- Bank of Montreal (capital and rest, \$18,000,000. Corinthian in architecture. See interior, Post Office.)
- New York Life Building. (Ascend tower.)
- City Hall ~~(tower)~~ *Site*
- Château de Ramezay *(Site of residence of French Governor)*
- Admiral Nelson's Monument. (Behind it formerly stood the town pillory.)
- Court House (On the square in front four savages were burnt, in 1696, at the stake.)
- Champ de Mars (with memories of French, British and American armies of occupation).
- Bonsecours Market—(for French life) Bonsecours Church. (16- )
- The Harbour. *Guard Pier - ocean shipping - Laclaire Canal -*
- Island Park *(Cross by ferry every day)*
- Custom House (where Champlain selected city site, 1616, Maisonneuve founded Ville-Marie, 1642)

*Notes on the history of the city of Montreal, from the early settlement of the French in 1642 to the present time. See history of the Province of Quebec, Vol. 1, p. 100. Lambert's Atlas, etc.*

*Chapel of St. Nicholas - 1716*

*Site of house of St. Lambert*

*Monument to the British - to the memory of the British soldiers who died in the battle of the Plains, near the site of the present Custom House.*

POINTS OF INTEREST (Continued).

- Site of LaSalle's residence, St. Paul St. cor. St. Peter St. (marked table)
- " " Du Lhut's residence, Notre Dame St. cor. St. Sulpice. | 6
- ~~Place of residence of~~ Bienville's residence, St. Paul St. west cor. St. Sulpice St. (marked table)
- Montgomery's headquarters in 1775, Notre Dame St. cor. St. Peter St. 1760, 1775 - corner with Notre Dame St.
- Victoria Square, with statue of Queen Victoria.
- St. Andrew's Church. Church of the Messiah.
- Art Gallery.
- English Cathedral. St. James Church.
- Natural History Museum.
- St. Paul's Church.
- Dominion Square (with Y. M. C. A. Building, St. Peter's, Windsor Hotel, C. P. R. Station, St. John & Lockwood Hotel)
- St. George's Episcopal Church, Erskine (Presbyterian) and Dorchester (Methodist).
- American Presbyterian Church.
- Crescent St. Presbyterian Church.
- Residence of Sir Donald Smith.
- Residence of Lord Mount Stephen.
- Grey Nunnery. (marked table)
- Sherbrooke Street, with residences.
- Red snow with record of 1886.

POINTS OF INTEREST (Continued).

Pine Avenue, with residences.

Mount Royal Park - S. *See Pine Avenue - View as above*

Mount Royal Cemetery, *See above*

Roman Catholic Cemetery.

*Site* Capitulation Cottage (on Côte des Neiges Road) *where had their flag signed + S. ...*

Priests' Farm (with ancient round towers and Collège de Montreal) *See ... Jones in*

Villa Maria Convent, *was*

Amateur Athletic Grounds,

Amateur Athletic Club House.

Gésu (frescoes) with St. Mary's College.

McGill University with Redpath Museum and affiliated Theological Colleges. *Royal Victoria & ...*

Notre Dame de Lourdes Church (frescoes, &c).

*Boys* Victoria Hospital, *Price - ...*

Hotel Dieu " *Cor. Pine & ...*

*Mountain* *Montreal* *Public Library - ...*

Laval

Pierre

Logan Park

Station

1838

E.P.

East

St. ...

...

Lachine

train

afternoon

...

...

...

...

Caughnawaga & Iroquois Village & Reservation, opp. La Chine - Reach by C.P.R., -  
old French town walls 1721 - old ~~presbyterian~~ manse 1725, with relics  
of Charlevoix, library of Jesuit missionaries, precious ancient vestments, etc.  
& ~~portrait~~ <sup>miraculous</sup> tomb of Ste. Jegahkwita.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue - head of Island - Tom Moore's house, ~~Chapel~~ of Voyer-  
d'Arny - Chateau ~~de~~ Schmeville & Tower - Reach by C.P.R., G.T.R., or  
Ottawa River Steamer.

Oka - Indian Reservation on Ottawa River - <sup>Jesuit</sup> Monastery, ~~of~~ Reach by Ottawa  
River Steamer.

Sault-au-Regnet - Back River, - Convent of Sacred Heart - Reach by  
P & O Electric car - Back river - P & O car.

Bout de Wale - foot of Island - ~~Reach by~~ P & O car.

St. Lambert - South Shore - by G.T.R. Victoria Bridge.

La Prairie - old "fort" 1690. - " Steamer.

Chambly - Fort Port-Charlevoix 1711 - British Barracks & military chapel -  
French, British & American <sup>military</sup> burying-grounds - Seigniorial  
Manor house - Richelieu River.

For additional details of above points of interest, see historical  
& descriptive sketch infra.



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