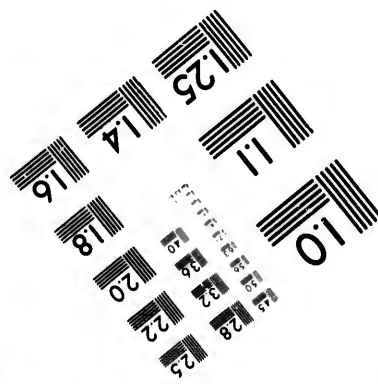
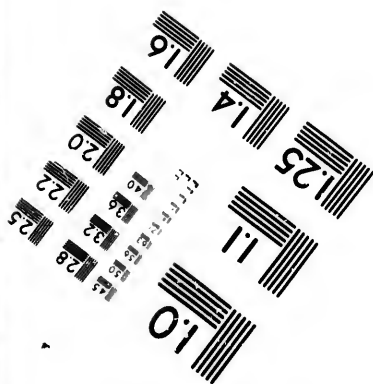
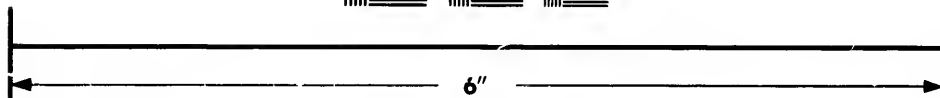
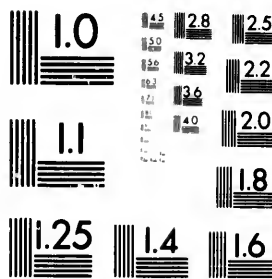


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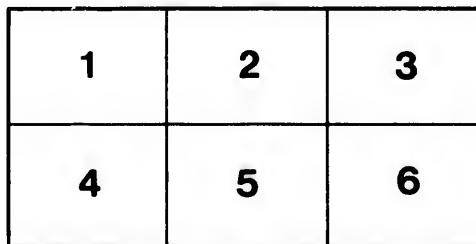
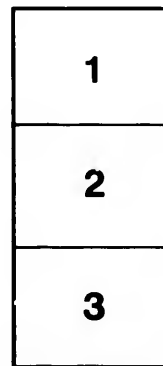
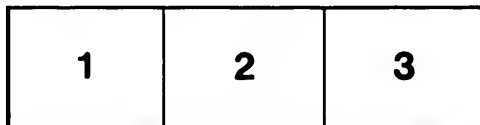
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GLIMPSES

:: IN AND ABOUT ::

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

ITS PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES AND ATTRACTIVE
SURROUNDINGS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED



W. H. HOWARD

PUBLISHER



HALIFAX FROM CITADEL—Looking Northeast.

INTRODUCTION.



BEAUTIFUL, of situation, rich in historic association, and year by year advancing in commercial and industrial importance, it is fitting that the CITY OF HALIFAX should have such a souvenir of its progressive march as this book proposes to be. Known as is the name of the city in every quarter of the world, year after year the pilgrimage of strangers increases. These depart to tell in other lands of the beauties of the city, and of its fitness in location, climate, and all else, to be a great summer resort.

Each season is repeated the inquiry for some souvenir of the city beyond what mere photographs or ordinary guide books can supply. An album, combining the best class of views with a sketch of the chief attractions should supply the long-recognized want, and such a work it is the aim of the present publisher to supply.

To deal with the city from the standpoint of history, and to do even scant justice to its record in trade, in commerce, or to adequately describe all that is of interest within and around its gates, would be a task far beyond the scope of this work. The most that can be undertaken is to use careful judgment in selecting from such a wealth of material enough to give a stranger a good general idea of what Halifax is like. When this is done, those who read will want to come and see more, while those who depart will want to carry with them a book which is a pleasant reminder of what they have seen and enjoyed.

To this end every effort has been made to have the best available selection of views, and a letter-press account that will sufficiently tell what is to be told, without going into the matter with unnecessary details. The idea is to have a readable book, as well as one so illustrated that its value will be apparent at a glance.

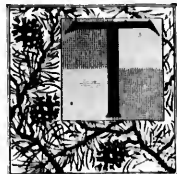
This idea the publisher believes will be found carried out in the following pages, and that the souvenir will be valued by citizen and stranger alike, as a work which will give in brief form, yet clearly, a picture of Halifax and its surroundings as they are to-day.

— W. H. HOWARD.



GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX Looking North from George Street

Glimpses In and About Halifax.



THE foundations of the City of Halifax were laid nearly one hundred and fifty years ago by Hon. Edward Cornwallis, and since that memorable day the story of that city has been the history of a century and a half of progress. Other colonial cities have had less fortunate records. Some have risen only to decline through the failure of this or that industry. Others, while continuing to advance, have met with calamities which have checked the tide of their prosperity, but Halifax has grown steadily and surely, on foundations of commercial interests laid broad and deep, and is to-day one of the most solid cities of its size in the world. The very look of the place impresses the stranger with this idea. From the summit of the citadel to the harbor line, everything that attracts the eye is in opposition to the idea of the mushroom cities which spring into being in weeks or months, have their day, and decline when the speculative boom is over. The impression one gets of Halifax is that it has always been there, and always will be there, a substantial reality in which sham work or wild ideas can have no place. It has a settled and substantial look belonging to sturdy growth, the result of a wise conservatism which believes in proving all things and holding fast that which is good.

As with the city, so with its people. The speculative mania, the fever of making haste to get rich, has never characterized their methods. They have done their business on the broad principles of commercial integrity, ever alive to their opportunities for advancement, but never carried away in a reckless race in which they could only trust to luck for success. They have had as their ideal the standard of the British merchant, and they have lived up to it to find their confidence in sound methods rewarded with substantial results. Halifax has a large proportion of wealthy men, and the list is long of business houses of which the name of each one is, indeed, as a tower of strength in the commercial world.

Halifax is a beautiful city, from whatever point of view the observation is taken. It is a city of infinite variety in the things to be seen and enjoyed, and it never fails to charm the tourist in search of rest and recreation. It is a place which when one has seen he registers a resolve to come and see it again. With a summer climate not



ATTRACTIVE BITS IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS, HALIFAX.



Y.M.C.A. Building
HALIFAX



Deaf and
Dumb Institute
HALIFAX



Admirals House
HALIFAX



Old Building
HALIFAX

W. H. FOWLER



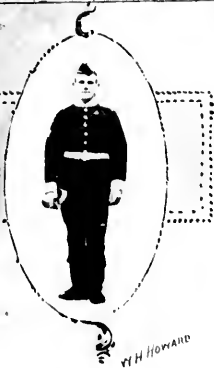
CITY HALL. HALIFAX —From the Parade.

surpassed by any city in America, and approached only by a few, it is the ideal resort for the tourist, and each season shows that the people of the cities further south are becoming more and more impressed with the fact. To the cultivated American it is especially attractive, because it has so much which is both novel and instructive to him. With every step he takes he realizes that he is under the British flag, and is more and more favorably impressed with the character of British institutions. He learns something of England's army and navy in this notable garrison town and naval station. The style of the people is English, too, as is their hospitality, if he has the good fortune to have a circle of acquaintances. Even if an utter stranger, however, he can never lack for enjoyment. Apart from what is to be seen within the city itself, and there is much, the excursions by land and water are so numerous and so fruitful of enjoyment that an ordinary summer vacation seems all too short to fully realize the opportunities for genuine recreation.

Governor Cornwallis reached Halifax on the 21st of June, 1749, with 2,576 English emigrants, largely composed of troops who had been disbanded after the conclusion of the war with France. The Imperial government had made a liberal grant in favor of the colonization project, and the conditions were such that the intending settlers were easily procured. The government undertook to support them for one year after their arrival, to supply them with implements of agriculture and material for prosecuting the fisheries, as well as with weapons for their protection and defense. Events soon proved the need of the latter.

Reaching the site of what is now Halifax, operations were begun and vigorously carried out for clearing the ground and erecting houses, under the direction of Governor Cornwallis. A careful survey had been made and the plan of the streets defined, and the first rude fortifications were erected by the construction of block-houses and a stout line of palisades. The main settlement was thus well secured against attack by the Indians, who from time to time committed hostile acts when opportunity offered. There were isolated instances where men, and sometimes women and children, ventured into the woods and disappeared by the craft of their savage foes. Now and then a house which had been built at a distance from the settlement was attacked and burned, and the family carried away captives. The most fearful event, however, was the attack on the small village at Dartmouth, a large portion of which was burned by the Indians one night, and many settlers murdered while endeavoring to defend their families and homes.

So much for the beginning of this fair and flourishing city by the sea. It is not the object of these pages to deal with historic matters, but to speak of Halifax and its places of interest as they are to-day.



V. H. HOWARD

MILITARY AND NAVAL.



THE military and naval sights of Halifax are of themselves enough to repay the stranger for his visit, for they are such as can be seen in no other city on this side of the Atlantic. Halifax is now the only place in North America where a force of the troops of the regular army of Great Britain is garrisoned, and it is also the chief naval station for Her Majesty's ships of war in this western world. Founded by a soldier, it has been a military and naval rendezvous from the first, and it will doubtless continue to be so "till the war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled" in the era of universal "peace on earth and good-will to men." The troops in Halifax are always in command of a general, and in the history of the city many men whose names shall live in the pages of England's story have held chief or subordinate commands in the garrison. The name most frequently quoted is that of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who was here about one hundred years ago, and who planned and directed the beginnings of the present mighty citadel. Then there have been other names, of men less exalted in rank, but whose deeds on the fields of battle in other lands will live as long as the world remembers the glorious campaigns which have become an integral part of the world's imperishable record.

The citadel is the chief object to attract the stranger's eye in approaching the city, which it crowns at a height of 265 feet above the level of the sea. It is a massive and wonderful fortification, which has, year by year, been strengthened and improved as the science of warfare has advanced in modern times. A large amount of money has been spent upon it and the other fortifications of Halifax by the Imperial government, and it is safe to say that the expenditure will continue to be freely made as circumstances demand. At this important station all must be kept up abreast of the age, and the work of improving and putting in order is practically a continuous one. The most approved arms and appliances of war are to be found here, and should occasion unhappily arise, Halifax would be found well prepared to meet any warlike emergency.

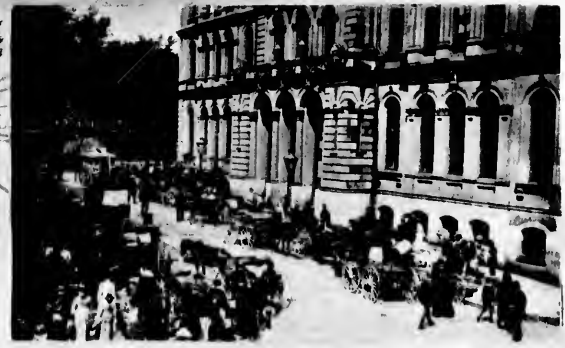


A SATURDAY MARKET SCENE.

OX TEAM, MARKET DAY.

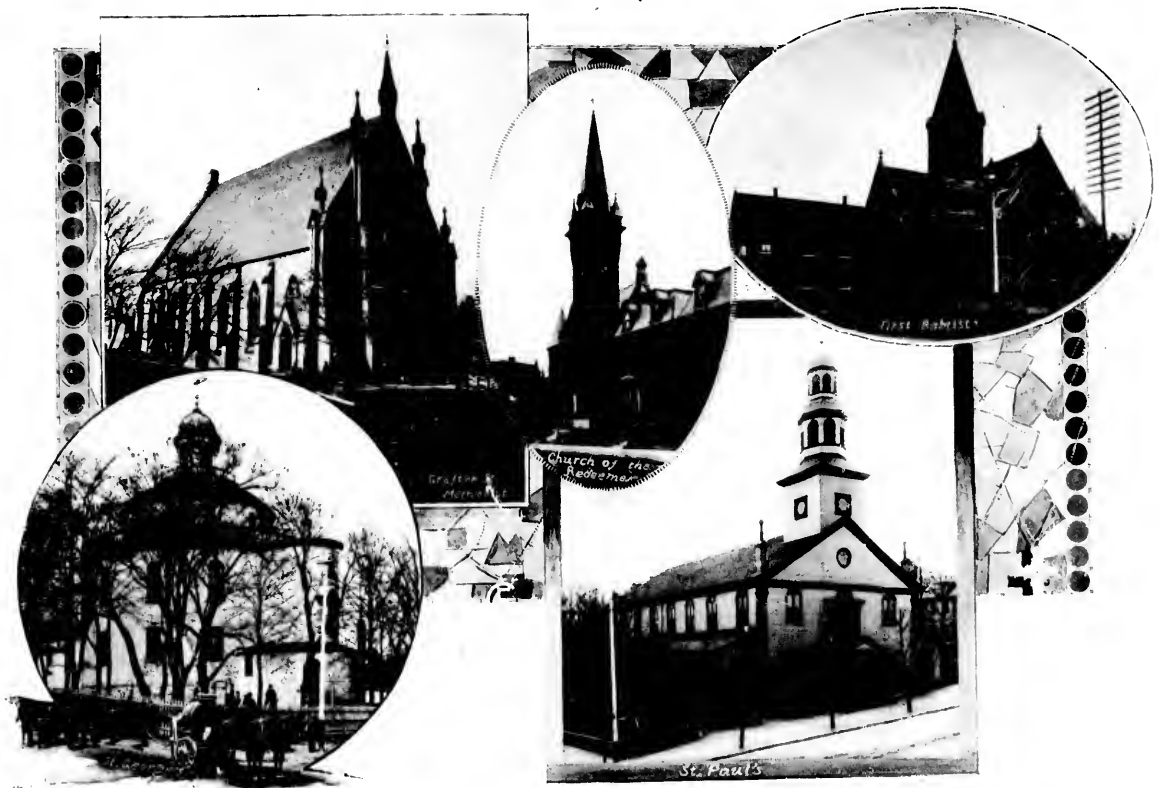


INDIAN WIGWAM, DARTMOUTH.

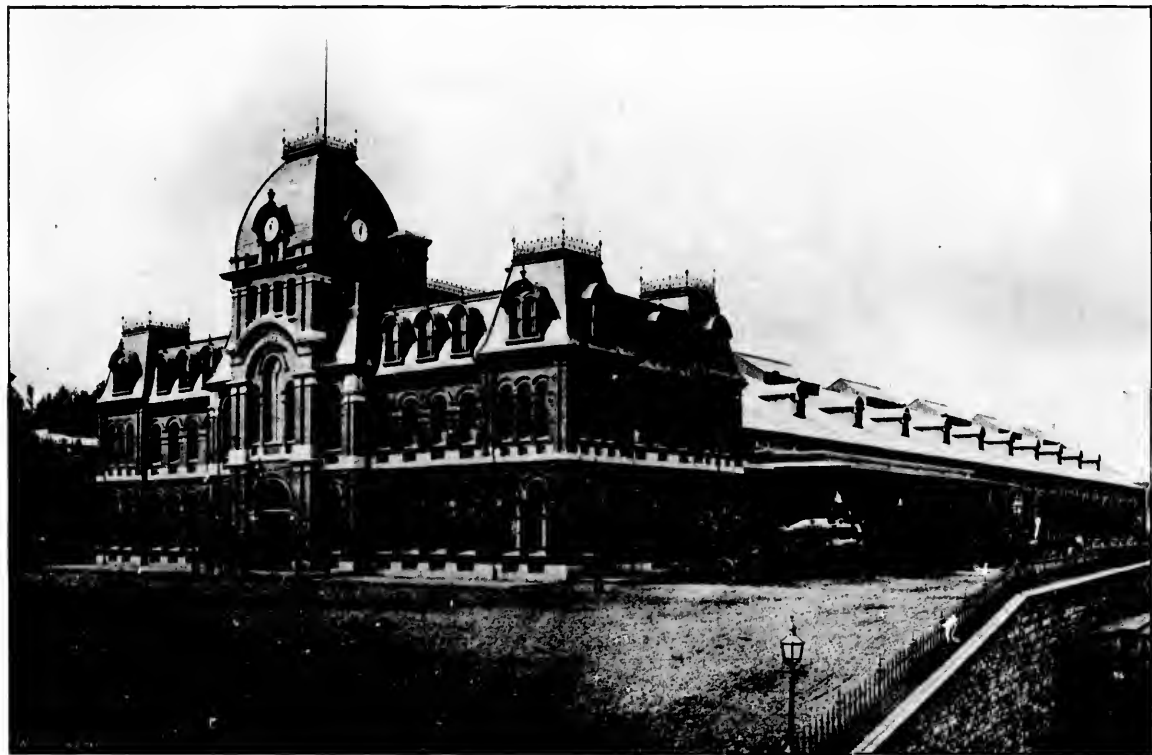


MARKET DAY, CHEAPSIDE, HALIFAX.

TYPICAL VIEWS OF HALIFAX.



PROMINENT CHURCHES OF HALIFAX.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY STATION, HALIFAX.

Every stranger naturally wants to visit the citadel, and may do so under certain very proper restrictions. In former years visitors now and then committed what were grave breaches of etiquette through ignorance of the proprieties necessary to be observed. It can be readily understood that in such a fortification it is not permissible for visitors to take notes of the features of the defences, or to make sketches. No government in any country would permit such a liberty. Despite of this self-evident fact, thoughtless tourists have in the past been found going around with pencil and note-book in hand, and after the introduction of kodaks the chances of such offence were greatly increased. For this reason the citadel was for some time kept closed to the general public, though it was possible to obtain permission to visit it when properly recommended. Of late, however, the restriction has been removed, and visitors are once more admitted. Application is made to the guard, the visitor signs his name in a book, and a soldier is detailed to accompany him and explain the points of interest, including the canteen. There is no charge made by the guide, though he may not be averse to accepting a small fee by which to remember the stranger whom he has sought to entertain and instruct.



The citadel is but one of a number of fortifications. They are found on the islands and at various points commanding the approaches of the harbor. A wonderful and powerful fortress is that on George's Island, with its subterranean works and mighty batteries hidden to the view as one passes by. Indeed, Halifax even without the protection of ships of war would be a hard city for an enemy to approach, but the warships are there as well, and usually some of the most complete in the navy are to be found in port.

With several barracks filled with troops, with a dock-yard and ships of war at hand, the streets of Halifax show an abundance of the military and naval element to be found nowhere else on this continent. The presence of the officers, too, gives a definite tone to society circles not found in ordinary cities, and hence it is that the social lines are drawn in a way which would be out of the question in other Canadian cities, where the problem of what is and what is not "society" is often a most difficult one to solve.



HALIFAX, FROM GEORGE'S ISLAND.



BARRINGTON STREET HALIFAX Looking North from Prince Street



NORTHWEST ARM, HALIFAX.

THE ROAD TO THE FERRY, OAKLANDS.

THE ROAD TO THE FORT, PURCELLS COVE.

THE ROCKING STONE, NEAR HALIFAX.

ON THE ARM FROM CHAIN ROCK.

SOME WELL-KNOWN PLACES.

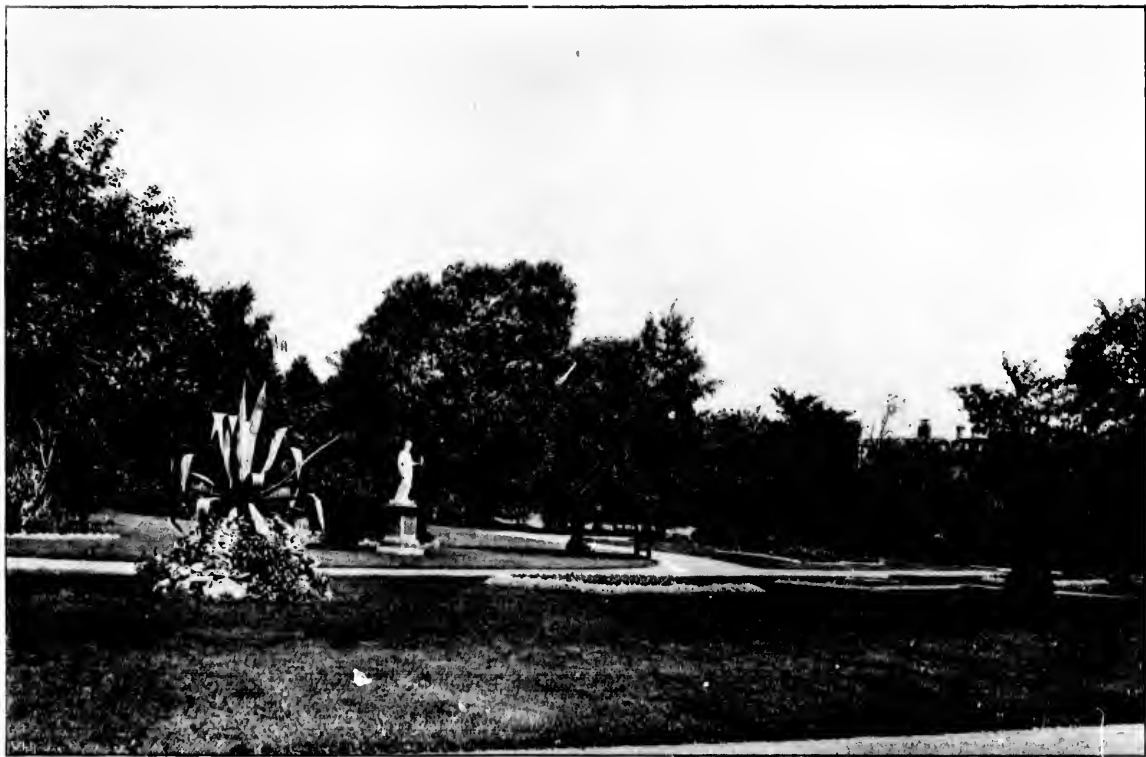
SIGHTS WORTH SEEING.



P to the time that Governor Cornwallis and his settlers reached their haven and founded their city, the place was known by the Indian name of "Chebootook" (modernized into Chebucto), the word meaning "Chief Harbor," and the chief of harbors in this part of the world it has remained and will continue to remain. Its fame has spread to all parts of the earth as one of the great ports of the American continent; and surely a haven where a thousand vessels may ride in safety at all seasons deserves such fame. The harbor of Halifax is a source of honest pride to the citizens and an object of admiration to the stranger. It is one of the finest havens in the world, beautiful in appearance, easy of access in all weathers, safely sheltered from storms, and so commodious that whole fleets may avail themselves of its accommodations, and the largest vessels afloat may traverse its deep water and find ample room on its broad surface. It is six miles in length, with an average width of one mile, and is a busy place at all seasons. Vessels of war are here, not only of Great Britain, but at times of other nations. Lines of transatlantic steamers make this their port of arrival and departure, while merchant vessels flying the flags of all the maritime countries lie at the wharves or anchored in the stream. The beautiful and capacious waters known as Bedford Basin must be seen to be appreciated. This portion of the harbor connection is without a peer in America as a yachting ground or pleasure course of any kind. Around its shores are the homes of many wealthy citizens, who have there all the enjoyment of rural life while still in touch with the busy city. Overlooking Bedford Basin is the famous Prince's Lodge, once the residence of the Duke of Kent, an historic spot. It is now the home of the Ramblers Cycle Club.

The Northwest Arm is another attractive sheet of water, and indeed all of the marine scenery around Halifax and vicinity is such as to charm the eye and afford every opportunity for summer recreation.

Located on a peninsula, and founded on a rock, Halifax is a city with much worthy of attention. It is a solid, a wealthy, and a handsome city. It has now a population of about 45,000, and is steadily growing. It is estimated that about \$600,000 was expended in building operations in 1895, and from this it may be judged that the people are full of thrift and enterprise. What they build is solidly built, for that has been the rule of Halifax, to be sound and conservative in all things, small and great.



PUBLIC GARDENS, HALIFAX.



HON. JOSEPH HOWE



PROVINCIAL BUILDING



NEAR ROCKINGHAM.



HEAD OF NORTH-WEST ARM.



PURCELL'S COVE.



SURF AT HERRING COVE.



NEAR HERRING COVE.



OLD CANAL, DARTMOUTH LAKES.

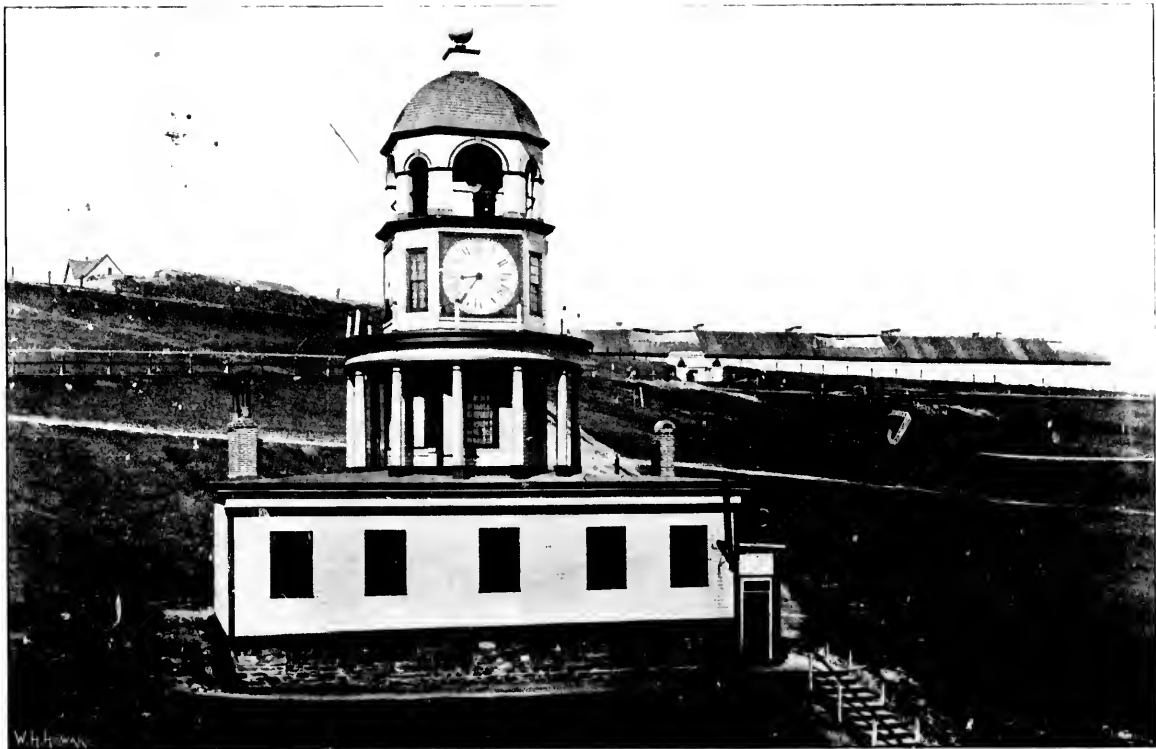
SCENES BY THE WAYSIDE.

The Interecolonial Railway, with a splendid service, connects Halifax with all the great railway systems of the continent, while the Dominion Atlantic Railway, with a service through the famed Annapolis Valley and the Land of Evangeline, connects with a splendid steamer service across the Bay of Fundy and to points west. As to steamships, transatlantic and for the United States, they are so numerous as to give the traveler a choice of routes. The Furness line, and Pickford & Black's steamers for Europe are in particular identified with this port, and there is a fine service to Boston by the Canada Atlantic and Plant line.

To begin with, supposing one to arrive in the city by train, he is at once impressed with the idea that he has reached an important terminal point, for he finds himself in one of the finest depots which he has seen east of Boston. He has a choice of good hotels, which he can reach by a finely equipped electric railway. Of these hotels the "Halifax" may be said to take front rank. It is one of the institutions of the city which has for many years been known to travelers from all quarters of the globe, and it has, year by year, kept abreast of the times in all that pertains to the science of hotel keeping. It is conveniently situated, ample in its accommodations, and splendidly furnished throughout. Its grand dining-hall is but an index of the good cheer to be found on the tables, and the high reputation enjoyed by the house in this respect from the beginning increases, season by season, as the tide of travel grows greater and greater. Another hotel with a deservedly wide reputation is the "Waverley," a house which has always been the resort of those who sought a resort at once refined in all its appointments and yet with an air of quiet, such as pertains rather to a private mansion than a bustling modern hotel. For families who seek a genteel and luxurious resort, the "Waverley" has no superior in the Provinces.

These leading houses by no means exhaust the list of hotels where the traveler may find good cheer. There are a number of others, smaller than those already mentioned but worthy of patronage, where good accommodation is furnished at very reasonable rates. Among these may be mentioned the Queen Hotel, Lorne House, Carleton House, British-American, Albion, Acadian, and Revere. Halifax has had some great occasions, when the city has been thronged with visitors, but the stranger has never had cause to complain of the lack of hotel accommodations.

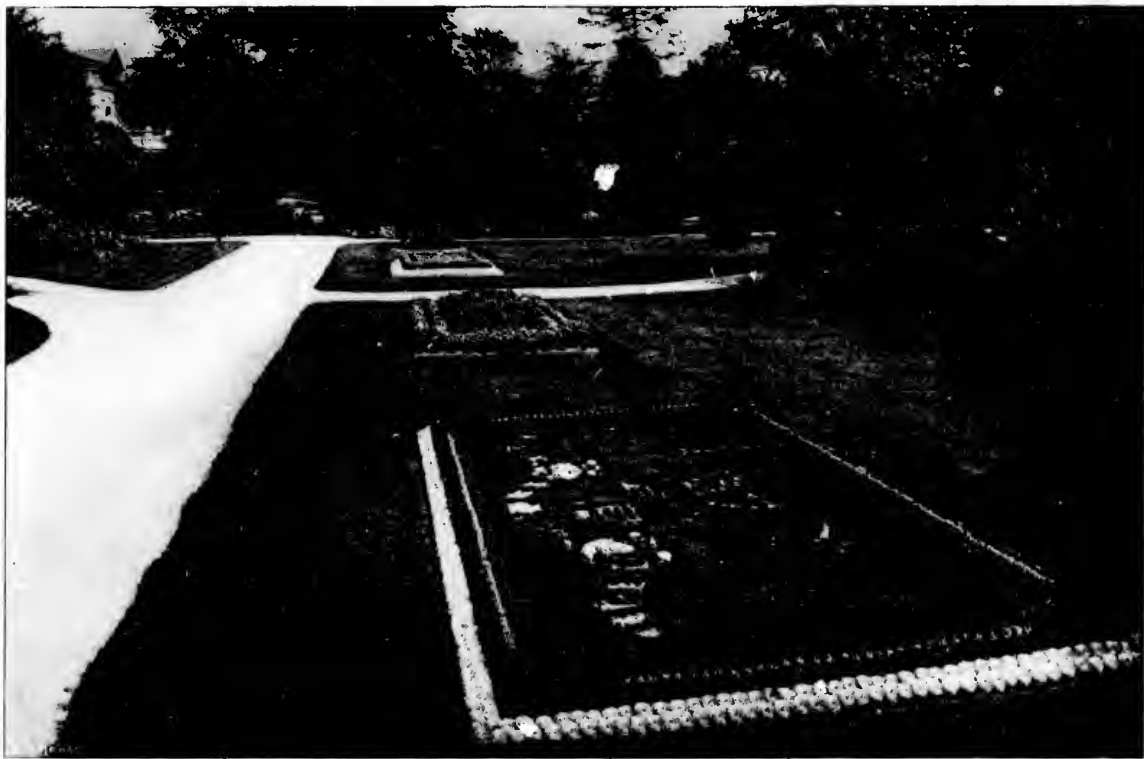
The matter of hotels being settled, the places of interest to be seen are next to be considered. The citadel is, of course, an object of keen inquiry to every stranger. The glimpse he is able to obtain of the fortifications cannot fail to impress him with the sense of a vast reserve of power within these walls, and he is conscious that much which he cannot see is there in case of need. The real secrets of the defences are well guarded, and no description of them can be given which avail an enemy in time of war.



OLD TOWN CLOCK, HALIFAX.



GRANVILLE STREET HALIFAX Looking North from Duke Street



THE PUBLIC GARDENS, HALIFAX.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.



FROM the citadel, significant of war's resources, one may easily reach a place typical of all that is lovely in peace, the Public Gardens. These, in their summer beauty, are beyond any attempt at brief description. The grounds are perfect in their arrangement and design, and need fear no rival on this continent, save as to extent of area. They comprise about eighteen acres, and the work of making them what they are was begun a little more than a score of years ago. Every acre has been utilized and made beautiful. The eye of the artist and the hand of the expert have united to make this one of the fairest spots of its size in all America. The smallest details have been carried out with scrupulous nicety, and the result is well-nigh perfection. He is a wise man who cannot here learn something of the trees, shrubs, and flowers of this and other lands. The variety is wonderful, and not less wonderful is the beauty of the general effect. It would seem as though every kind of a tree that can grow in this climate is represented here, and every kind of a flower. To the seeker after knowledge the garden is a perpetual object lesson, more potent to impress and instruct than all the teachings of professors and their books.

One thing that strikes the visitor to the gardens is the excellent taste displayed in all that has been done. A pleasure ground may have a vast amount of labor and expense bestowed upon it, yet may fail to please the cultivated eye unless the artistic spirit has been shown in the work that is accomplished, and the artist must be a lover of nature, whose heart is in his duties. Halifax seems to have been specially fortunate in having had a superintendent thoroughly qualified to design and carry out such work, in the person of Mr. Power, and his memory will long live in the hearts of the present and future generations who profit by the wise ordering of things which have been due chiefly to him. Evidences of good taste and fine judgment are seen on every hand, and the best use has been made of the opportunity to make art co-operate with nature.

The gardens are the resort of all citizens of all ages and ranks, and they are among the places where a stranger comes to take more than a passing glance. Their benefit to the people, from a moral and physical point of view, is beyond estimate. They are not only recreation grounds to the masses, but they are factors in the



AMONG THE DAISES. ENTRANCE TO PARK, HALIFAX.



HARBOR FRONT, FROM GREEN BANK

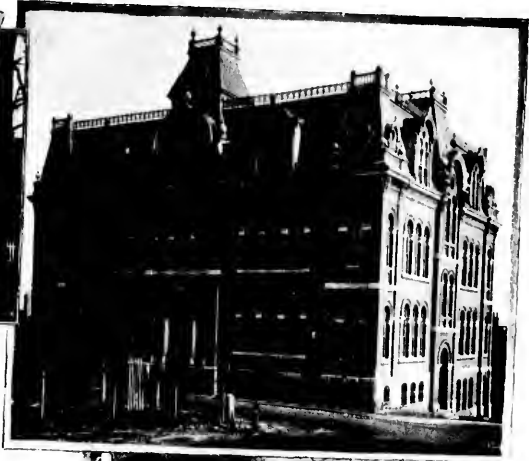


BARRINGTON ST. ST. PAULS CHURCH AND CITY HALL, HALIFAX.



GOING TO THE PARK, HALIFAX.

MOUNT ST VINCENT LADIES ACADEMY, BRACKENHAM.



ST. MARY'S Y.M.T.A. & B. HALL
CITY CLUB & CHURCH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE.



HALIFAX COUNTY ACADEMY
ALEXANDER SCHOOL
HALIFAX.



PARK GATES, HALIFAX, N. S.

development of the finer feelings and education in pure sentiments which go to make human nature better. To the dweller in a city whose circumstances prevent the enjoyment of rural pleasures, such gardens do, in a large degree, what a visit to the country is designed to accomplish in the way of rest and recreation, and in no city in Canada are there pleasure grounds better designed to accomplish such results.

The gardens contain between one and two hundred varieties of trees and shrubs, thus giving a splendid object lesson in arboriculture. As to the number of varieties of flowering plants of this and other countries, it is possibly beyond any successful attempt at making a list, though such system is observed in everything that no doubt there is a record of all of them. One feature of great interest to all visitors is found in the artificial lakes and ponds, with the water fowl of this and other continents, a never-ending source of pleasure to old and young alike.

This unequaled pleasure ground, with its well-kept walks, its inviting seats, and its multitude of natural attractions, is the favorite resort of the public throughout the summer season. On stated days the music of the band draws an additional number of all ranks and classes; while at all times the benefits of such a place of recreation are evident to any observer. The gardens are a gift to the people, and one of which any city might be proud.

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POINT PLEASANT PARK.

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JUST here it may be well to say something in regard to another pleasure ground, which, though some distance away from the Public Gardens, is naturally thought of in connection with them. This is Point Pleasant Park, at the southern extremity of the peninsula on which the city is built, the point itself reaching out to the Atlantic at the extreme end. The place is an ideal one for such a purpose, and the park is worthy of all the praise that can be given it.

This portion of the peninsula is owned by the Imperial authorities, and designed for defensive purposes should the need be. Lines of fortifications are placed where they would be most available in commanding the approaches to the city, for on one side is the entrance to the harbor, and on the other the Northwest Arm. The land was for many years much as nature had made it, apart from the fortifications, and was just the kind of a place to be made into a park with an easy adaptation of art to the natural situation. A number of years ago the citizens



V.H. HOWARD

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N. S.



H.M. Dock Yard Gates



Dock Yard from Commissioners House




Landing of Troops At Halifax



H. M. Dock Yard Halifax



MARKET DAY, BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX.



of Halifax obtained a perpetual lease of it from the British Government, and from that time forward the work of beautifying and making the grounds attractive has been steadily carried on. Public-spirited men have, at different times, made generous gifts to aid in the work, and every dollar given has been expended to the best advantage. The grounds comprise nearly two hundred acres, so there is an abundance of area and a great diversity as regards scenic beauties. Many miles of splendidly finished carriage drives and almost countless foot-paths give the visitor abundant opportunity to ramble at will, and choose his way as the fancy pleases. Substantially-built pavilions invite the wanderer to rest and meditation, but the charm of all to most visitors lies in the fact that this pleasure ground is one where the pure breezes from the Atlantic temper the summer sunshine, while the view of the ocean is one to evoke the enthusiasm of the most indifferent lover of nature's beauties. It is a place where one may spend hours, and never weary, and which once seen and enjoyed must be seen and enjoyed again and again. No mere description can do justice to the beauties of Point Pleasant Park and its wonderful beauty of scenery. To be understood it must be visited, and when this has been done the visitor will see that no published account of its attractiveness has begun to do it justice.

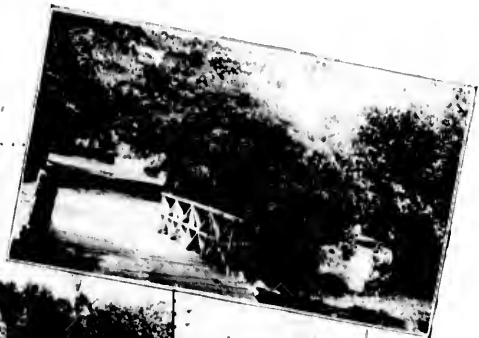
One curious structure in the park is likely to provoke inquiry, from its resemblance to an ancient fort, which some might suppose to have been built during the early days of the French in Acadia. It has a much more modern origin, however, for it is a Martello tower, a species of defensive fortification common on the English coast in the early part of the century, but more rare on this side of the water. With its present surroundings it gives a touch of variety to the scenery, and in general effect is very far from seeming out of place.

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OTHER ATTRACTIVE SPOTS.

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THE pleasure drives in and around Halifax are many in number, and all are worthy the attention of the tourist. From Point Pleasant Park, for instance, one may drive up the Northwest Arm, out on the Prospect Road, and around Herring Cove. Then there is the favorite drive to The Dingle, and beyond to the Rocking Stone. This is one of nature's curiosities, the why and wherefore of which is not apparent at a glance. It is a huge mass of moss-covered granite, estimated to weigh about 200 tons, supposed to have been deposited in the glacial period.



"BEAUTY SPOTS" IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS, HALIFAX.

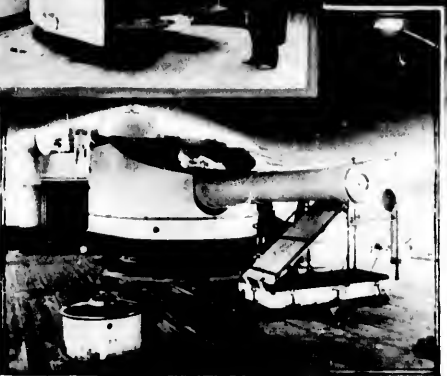
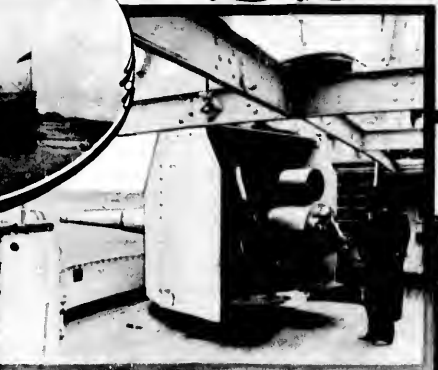
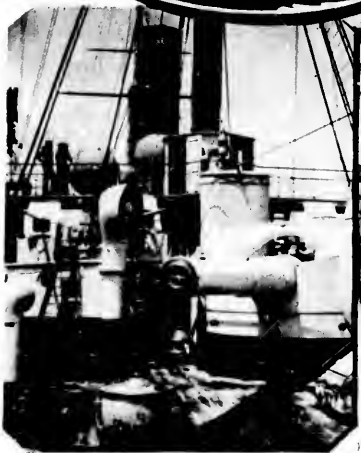


Y. H. HOWARD



Y. H. HOWARD

*"GLIMPSES OF H.M.S.
'CRESCENT'"*



At whatever time it was placed in position it was so put on a balance that ever since it has readily yielded to slight pressure to rock as would a giant cradle. One cannot understand why it should have thus for thousands of years preserved so nice a balance; but that it does so, and is as sensitive now as in the past, is a singular fact. The Rocking Stone is about six miles from Halifax, and is a mile and a half from the Herring Cove Road.

One excursion which is always in order is from the City to Bedford and back by the way of Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbor. This suburb is as busy as well as an attractive place of about 6,000 inhabitants, and is the home of many wealthy citizens. It has a number of extensive industries, and in many respects is worthy of a special visit. It is connected with Halifax by a steam ferry, and in crossing on this one of the best possible views of the city as a whole may be had, being the reverse of the view which one may have from the heights of the citadel.

In all the drives in the vicinity of Halifax there is a constant succession of varied scenery, and the eye never wearies of the prospect of hill and vale, of green woods and richly-cultivated grounds, of lands that are among the fairest of lands, of lake, of river, and of the wide expanse of the Atlantic.

As to excursions by water, with the nine miles of Bedford Basin, the nearly four miles of the Arm, to say nothing of trips far down the harbor, there need be no limit to the enjoyment of those who delight in sailing on the placid sea. One excursion of special interest is to McNab's Island, at the mouth of the harbor.

With numerous coves and bays where the best of surf bathing may be enjoyed, with a country abounding in lakes where the finest of trout are found, and with a balmy and health-giving summer climate, Halifax should be the objective point of the tourist in search of a watering-place. It is one of the very few where he may have all the comforts of life in a city, with all the pleasures of life by the seaside, and in one of the most beautiful parts of the continent of America.

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AROUND THE STREETS.

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THE streets of Halifax are regularly laid out, and year by year the business portion becomes more notable for the handsome and substantial edifices which have been erected. There are many private buildings worthy of notice, while the list of structures of a public character is a long one for a city of this size. Some of the most noteworthy public institutions have not pretentious edifices, however, as is the case of the "Green Market," which



*MERCHANTS BANK
of HALIFAX,
HALIFAX N.S.*



*PEOPLES BANK
FURNESS LINE OFFICES HALIFAX N.S.*



*BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX N.S.*



*UNION BANK
of HALIFAX,
HALIFAX N.S.*

W. H. HOWARD



H. H. Howard.

HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX—Looking North from Prince Street



HALIFAX, FROM CITADEL—Looking Southeast.

has long borne the reputation of being one of the finest in the world as regards the abundance, quality, and variety of the wares offered for sale. But the remarkable feature of it, in the eyes of the stranger, is that it is carried on without a market house. It is all outdoors, and has the highest possible roof—the sky. It is located in the centre of business, on the sidewalks in the vicinity of the post-office, and is a very busy place indeed, especially on Saturdays, when one has to move with care in order to make his way through the mingled crowd of buyers and sellers. The lover of the odd and picturesque can find much to catch his eye in the queer-looking venders from the rural districts, and the remarkable style of some of the costumes in which it delights them to come to the city. The market, despite its curious character, is a good one as regards supplies. All the edible fish of the sea, common to the North Atlantic, are found here in their season, fresh, tempting, and at prices which surprise the stranger who has come from lands less favored by the bounty of the sea. The prices are higher than they were years ago, when it is said a shilling, sterling, would furnish a fish dinner for a party of epicures, but the figures are still remarkably low. In respect to lobsters, for instance, a few cents will procure the choicest. The Green Market is also well supplied with country produce, vegetables, flowers, and herbs, while the Indians display canoes, easels, and many other knick-knacks, and it is a fastidious taste which cannot be more than satisfied.

Some day, no doubt, an imposing market building will be erected, but it is doubtful if the country people will take to it with pleasure, for the outdoor market has done for them as it did for their forefathers, and they have come to regard it as being just what they need. The citizens, too, would miss the market were it taken off the pavement, while one of the landmarks of the greatest interest to the tourist would be removed were the "green goods" and their venders put into an ordinary kind of a market house.

On Upper Water Street Her Majesty's dock-yard, or rather the line of walls enclosing it, will attract the stranger's attention. This property of the Crown extends for a half-mile along the harbor front, and contains all the buildings and appliances which are necessary at a naval station of such importance. The dock-yard is not ordinarily open to the public. Halifax being the headquarters of the North Atlantic and West India squadrons has the vice-admiral's flagship in port much of the time. The city residence of the admiral is at Admiralty House, Gottingen Street. In former times the dock-yard was the central point for the annual regattas, which included some aquatic contests that have become famous in the annals of sport. Its position in this respect has been changed in recent years, since the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club established headquarters further up the harbor, from which all great events in racing are controlled.



PUBLIC GARDENS, HALIFAX, N. S.

JEWISH
SYNOGOGUE
HALIFAX



OLD
DUTCH
CHURCH
BUILT
1735



ST. MATTHEW'S

ST. ANDREW'S

PROMINENT HALIFAX CHURCHES.



VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, HALIFAX.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC, HALIFAX.



HALIFAX SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.



MASONIC TEMPLE, HALIFAX.



COUNTY COURT HOUSE, HALIFAX.

At the north of the dock-yard is the Naval Hospital, and not far away the Naval Cemetery, where Jack is laid away after his body is "under hatches," and it is hoped "his soul has gone aloft." The Orphans' Home is another institution, of a civic character, in this vicinity.

Near the dock-yard is the famous dry-dock, one of the largest on the continent, and which can take one of the big war ships, such as the "Blake," or "Crescent," as easily as a skiff can be placed in a pond. It is a most substantial structure, with the solid rock for its foundation, and is built of granite and concrete. Its dimensions are a length of 613 feet and a width of 102 feet on top, and a length of 593 feet and a width of 70 feet at bottom. It has been of great service to the port, and may be justly regarded as one of the important features of Halifax.

Near Admiralty House, to which reference has already been made, are the Wellington Barracks, occupying a fine site, and having the best accommodations of any of the quarters in the garrison. The buildings are of brick, and their grounds extend from Gottingen to Water Street.

SOME PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE Dominion Building, as it is called, is considered one of the finest structures in the Maritime Provinces. It is located in a fine situation near the harbor, and has a frontage on George and Hollis Streets, Cheapside, and Bedford Row. It is owned by the Dominion Government, and occupied chiefly by the Customs and Post Office departments, with other offices. It also contains the Provincial Museum. The building is 120 feet in length, and 55 in width, with an extensive portico. It is four stories high, with a cupola rising from the roof, and is of freestone in the Italian renaissance style. The basement is of granite. The carving on various parts of the structure is very elaborate and excellently executed. The building is adorned with a statue of Britannia. The Provincial Museum is located in this edifice, and is well worthy of a visit and careful inspection. It contains not only many rare and curious specimens from all parts of the world, including some very ancient coins, but it is illustrative of the natural resources of Nova Scotia and their development. One may here learn much about the wonderful coal fields and their fossil remains, while a very striking feature is a gilded pyramid representing the bulk of a portion of the gold mined in this province since its discovery, early in the sixties. It represents millions



W.H. FOWLER

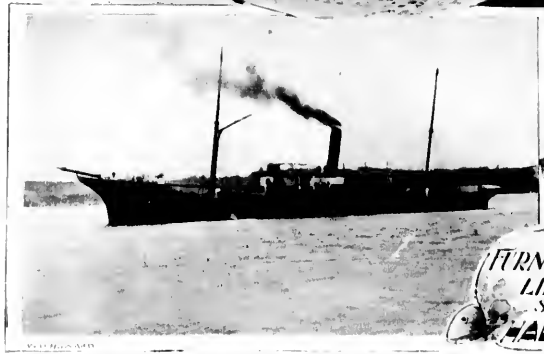
THE RUN FROM
CHOCOLATE LAKE
HEAD OF NORTH WEST ARM
HALIFAX, N.S.



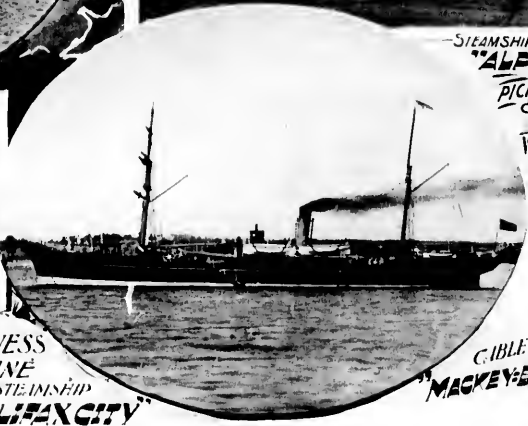
HALIFAX
HOTEL
HALIFAX N.S.
H. HESSLIIN & SONS
Prop^s



STEAMSHIP
"ALPHA"
 PICKFORD
 & BLACK'S
 WEST INDIA
 LINE




FIRNESS
 LINE
 STEAMSHIP
"HALIFAX CITY"



CABLE STEAMER
"MACKEY-BENNETT"



HOLLIS STREET—Looking North from Sackville.



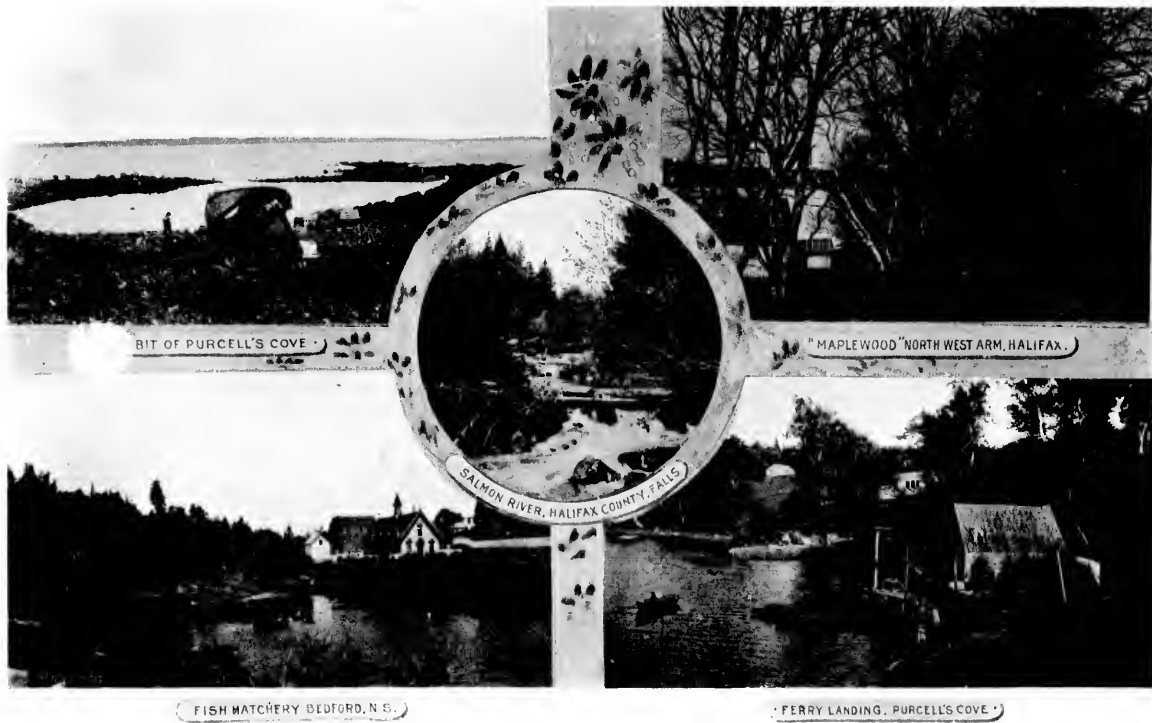
of dollars and shows just how large a pile one's fortune would make if he had enough wealth to build a monument of the precious metal. The museum is rich in many other specimens of the country in the way of products of the earth, the sea, and the forest, and one great feature is the thorough classification and splendid arrangement of the whole. The museum is open to visitors every week day.

The old Province Building, near the Dominion Building, is of special interest from an historical point of view. It stands on the site of the former Government House, and its foundations were laid in the year 1811. It was completed in 1819, at a cost of \$209,000, a large sum for a building of any kind in the provinces in those days. It was and is still a splendid specimen of architecture, and when Haliburton, in his history, in 1829, spoke of it as "the best building and handsomest edifice in North America," he was probably quite within the limits of the truth. The building has a length of 140 feet, a width of 70 feet, and a height of 42 feet. Within its walls have been heard in legislative debate the famous men of this land, whose names have become historic, and here have been fought political battles which influenced the destiny of all Canada. Nova Scotia has had a large number of men famous in politics, and the story of Confederation would be woefully incomplete were it told without their being brought prominently to the front as opposing or advocating that important measure. The Province Building has, in its time, also been the scene of famous festive events on the occasion of visits of members of the royal family and other notables to Halifax. One of the prominent events of this nature was a ball given during the visit of the Prince of Wales, in 1860. The visitor to the building to-day will find much to interest him, including a number of excellent oil portraits of the great men of the country. There is also a large and well-arranged library of legal and other works.

Government House, on Pleasant Street, is the residence of the lieutenant-governor of the province. Its foundations were laid as long ago as the year 1800, and it was first occupied as an official residence in 1805. It cost nearly as much as the Province Building, and is a roomy, comfortable-looking three-story building, with wings, and is built of gray freestone, which gives it an appearance quite compatible with its age. It has been and continues to be the scene of the most brilliant social functions, for it is in the nature of things the central point of the best society in a city where the society lines are thoroughly of an English idea.

The City Hall, dating back only a few years, is a handsome structure, while the Court House is a substantial edifice with good claims to architectural beauty.

The Academy of Music is a building with appointments thoroughly in line with the objects for which it was



BIT OF PURCELL'S COVE

MAPLEWOOD NORTH WEST ARM, HALIFAX.

SALMON RIVER, HALIFAX COUNTY, FALLS

FISH MATCHERY BEDFORD, N.S.

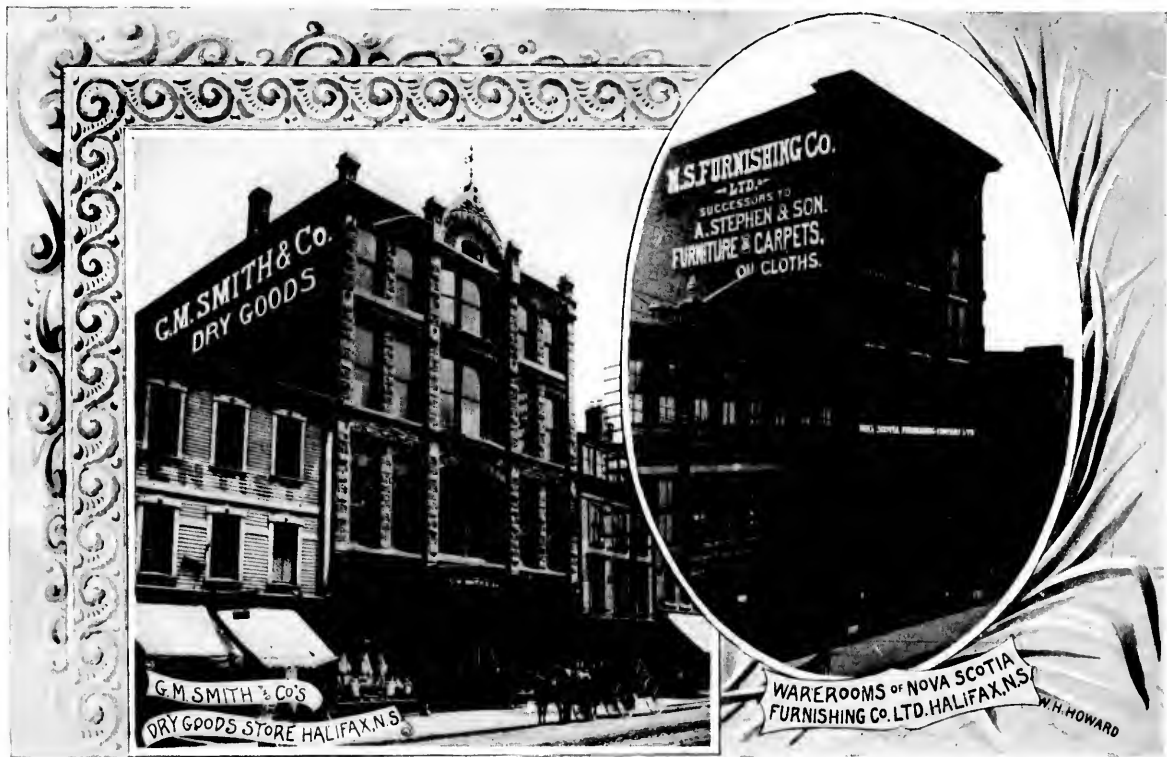
FERRY LANDING, PURCELL'S COVE.



V. HIGGARD CANADIAN OFFICES PLANT LINE

WAREHOUSE PLANT WHARF AND HALIFAX

CANADA ATLANTIC & PLANT S. S. LINE.



designed. It has a fine auditorium, and the stage arrangements are such as to be equal to every reasonable demand. Some famed artists have appeared before the footlights here, and have never lacked for a thorough appreciation of their talent, for Halifax is a cultured city, where the best in the musical and dramatic line always has a hearty welcome.

The Masonic Temple is one which reflects credit on the members of the craft in this part of the world. It is of stone, in the Italian style of architecture, surmounted by an imposing dome. Within is a large and handsome lodge-room, finely furnished, while other and well-appointed quarters are provided for the Royal Arch Chapter, the Preceptory of Knights Templar, and the bodies of the Scottish Rite, as well as a recreation room and offices for the Grand Secretary. In the lower part of the building is a spacious audience room, used for banquets and social gatherings of the Masonic bodies, as well as for balls, lectures, and other events by the general public.

The Y. M. C. A. building, on the corner of Granville and Prince Streets, is a six-story building, with a height of 105 feet, built of brick, with granite facings, on the Gothic style. It is well adapted to the excellent purpose for which it was designed, and has been a potent factor for good in influencing the lives of the young men of the city, and of the youths from outside places who by its work have been saved from the temptations of life in a strange city.

Dalhousie College, College Place, is a modern building, the former site having been on the Grand Parade, where the City Hall now stands. The new building is a fine specimen of architecture and occupies a splendid situation, commanding a grand view of the harbor and bay. Dalhousie is a famous educational institution, founded by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1821. It has abundant endowments and is of recognized high standing among the great colleges of Canada. The present building is thoroughly modern in its appointments and is admirably adapted to the uses for which it is designed.

The Halifax Ladies' College, in affiliation with Dalhousie University, includes an Art Studio and Conservatory of Music. This institution of learning provides a literary, scientific, linguistic, and musical education for girls and young women. It is beautifully situated, has accommodation for one hundred resident students and an average attendance of nearly four hundred in all the departments. The teaching staff of the College is selected from graduates of the best Canadian, English, and American Universities, and that of the Conservatory from musicians educated chiefly in Germany and France. Both College and Conservatory give graduation diplomas; the College to those ready to enter a university, and the Conservatory to those who have made a record as performers or singers in the recitals and who have passed satisfactory examinations in harmony and the history of music.



HALIFAX AND GEORGE'S ISLAND—From St. Matthew's Spire.

Though not properly among the buildings of Halifax, the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane, on the Dartmouth side of the harbor, is worthy of special mention. It is a very extensive institution and cost about half a million dollars. It easily accommodates about four hundred patients, which is about the average number of those who receive the benefits of its treatment.

The new Educational Home for the Deaf and Dumb is located in Gottingen Street and is a splendid monument to the philanthropy of those by whose efforts it was erected. It occupies a beautiful site and is complete both from an architectural and utilitarian point of view. The building is of brick and freestone, and has a length of 225 feet, a width of 95 feet, and a height of 60 feet, exclusive of the cupola. It cost about \$50,000.

There are many other buildings of a public or semi-public character in Halifax which are worthy of a more extended notice than the limits of these pages will permit. Mention must, however, be made of the Poor's Asylum and the Asylum for the Blind, as well as the Victoria General Hospital. Halifax has a very large number of charitable and benevolent institutions, more so than most cities of its size, and all have done and are doing excellent work. Among those not already referred to may be named the Protestant and Catholic Industrial Schools for Boys, the Infants' Home, Home for the Aged, Public Dispensary, Protestant Orphans' Home, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and St. Paul's Alms House, while all sorts of benevolent societies are at work.


The new drill shed for the militia, now in course of construction, will be one of the most complete structures of the kind in Canada. The volunteer movement in military matters has always been a live one in Halifax, and there are crack regiments of both infantry and artillery.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

HALIFAX is abundantly provided with churches, and has been since the day it was founded. While the Imperial Government in those days sent soldiers as colonists, the clergy with the gospel of peace were with them in their journeyings to this and other lands. Divine service was regularly held in Halifax long before a church could be built, and the place of assembly for public worship was in the open air on the Parade Ground, which was then but beginning to be reclaimed from the original forest. The clergyman was Rev. William Tutty,



GOTTINGEN ST.
 LOOKING NORTH FROM CORNWALLIS.
 HALIFAX N.S.



the first incumbent of old St. Paul's, the building of which was begun in 1750, less than a year after the arrival of the colonists. The work would doubtless have been begun earlier, but that it was desired to build a substantial and permanent place of worship, which should serve not only that generation but the generations which were to come. So they planned wisely and builded well, and thus it is that St. Paul's stands to-day the oldest Protestant church in British North America. The frame, of oak and white pine, was brought from Boston and the timbers are as sound to this day as they were when they were landed. The church was built at the expense of the British Government, and is not only the oldest but is believed to be the largest wooden place of worship in Canada. It will accommodate 2,000 persons. It is a cherished landmark, full of rich historical associations, and the story of it would be, to a large extent, the story of the rise and growth of the city. St. Paul's has been enlarged during its history and alterations made both to the exterior and interior to adapt it to the needs of the congregation. Beneath it are twenty vaults in which are interred some of the distinguished men of former times. The first burial there was that of Governor Lawrence, who died in 1760. The church has a large number of monuments, tablets, and escutcheons, many of them of great historic interest.

About the time St. Paul's was built the Imperial Government also erected a church for Protestant dissenters, the historic St. Matthew's. It was the first church of dissenters in British North America, and the only one ever built by the Imperial Government in any part of the world. The original church was destroyed by fire in 1857, and two years later the present handsome edifice of freestone and brick was erected. It is the leading Presbyterian church in Halifax, and, including the site, cost about \$50,000. The church will accommodate about 1,000 sitters.

A church which attracts the attention of strangers by its shape is St. George's, or the Round Church, Brunswick Street, built in a circular form and of wood. It, too, has a history. Its foundations were laid in 1800, and it took the place of the old Dutch Church, built in 1755 for the Lutherans. Its service is and always has been that of the Established Church of England.

St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral is a conspicuous object with its tall, white spire rising high above the city, and is visible from a long distance to the approaching traveler. This beautiful edifice is situated on a commanding and central site on Spring Garden Road, near the junction of that thoroughfare with Pleasant Street. The building is in the thirteenth century Gothic style and has a remarkably fine exterior, the facade being of white cut granite, chiseled with every regard to the canons of art. The interior is finished in equally beautiful style. It was within these walls that the obsequies of Canada's loved Premier, Sir John Thompson, took place in January, 1895, after



HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX—Looking South from Post Office.

the British nation had accorded his memory the highest honors and had sent the remains to his native city in a ship of war detailed to cross the ocean on that special mission. Close to the cathedral is the residence of His Grace, Archbishop O'Brien. In addition to other churches, the Catholic body in Halifax has a college, convents, and a number of benevolent and educational institutions. The relations between differing religious bodies in Halifax have always been of the most friendly character, and a broad spirit of tolerance is observable among all denominations and parties.

St. Luke's Anglican Cathedral, Morris Street, was not built for a cathedral, but was a church selected by the Bishop for that purpose. It is a free church as regards its sittings and will accommodate about 1,000 people. The style is Gothic, and the church has some noteworthy stained-glass windows.

One of the smallest of churches to be found anywhere is the Old Dutch Church, corner of Brunswick and Gerrish Streets, which has been in use until a recent date as a school-house, as it was used in its early days. It was built in 1755 by private means, with a small grant from the government, and a few years later was consecrated as a church for the use of the Lutherans. The congregation was later merged with that of the Round Church, to which reference has already been made. The old building stands as it was built, and is one of the curiosities of Halifax.

Fort Massey Church, Presbyterian, is a remarkably fine specimen of architecture, within and without. The Grafton Street Methodist Church is also a fine structure, accommodating about 1,200 worshippers. Indeed, did space permit, much could be said of many other churches among the forty with which Halifax is provided. One which is apt to impress the visitor by the inscription on its front is Trinity Free Church, Jacob Street, whercon is inscribed, "This Church is for the Poor and the Stranger Forever."

The Garrison Chapel is not noteworthy as a structure, but possesses a great interest for the stranger on account of the services for the military each Sunday, when the troops march to worship in uniform led by one of their splendid bands. The band also accompanies the singing in addition to the conventional music of the organ.

CITIES OF THE DEAD.

LESS than three old burial grounds are contained within the city limits, though long since closed against further interments. One of these was in the grounds around the Old Dutch Church, where the headstones, mossy with age and stained by the hand of time, may yet be deciphered by the curious. Another, the Poor's Burying Ground, was on Grafton Street, near Spring Garden Road, but the graves are not now to be traced, for the



MILLER BROS
Plans, Organ & Sewing Machine
Warerooms Halifax



KENNY & CO
Wholesale Dry Goods
Warehouse Halifax



CLAYTON & SONS
Clothing House Halifax



A.E. McMANUS
Furnishing House Halifax

W.H. HOWARD

grounds have long been leveled and ornamental trees have taken the place of the wooden stakes and headboards. The third and one of chief interest is that on Pleasant Street, known as the St. Paul's Cemetery from being attached to St. Paul's Parish and Church, though it was the general burial ground for all Protestant denominations. It was closed, in common with other old burial grounds, by order of the legislature in 1844, but it exists to-day as a place of great historic interest, by reason of those buried there and for the monuments to the memory of gallant sons of Nova Scotia who have fallen in distant lands while striving in defence of England's cause.

This is brought vividly to the mind at the very entrance to the grounds, where an imposing monument, surmounted by the British lion and bearing the word "Sebastopol," with the names of Welsford and Parker, tells of two Nova Scotians who shed lustre on their native land in the terrible Crimean War. Welsford lost his life in the memorable storming of the Redan. The monument is a massive and finely-proportioned arch of freestone on a base of granite.

These are not all the heroes whose memory is honored here. One stone commemorates the life and death of Lieutenant Lloyd, of Halifax, who was killed while with Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar. There are also the graves of a midshipman and several of the crew of the "Shannon," killed during the famous engagement with the U. S. frigate "Chesapeake" in 1813. General Ross, who was killed in battle after the defeat of the Americans at Bladensburg, in 1814, is also buried here. There are graves of others who have lived and died for their country, and memorials to those whose remains lie far away, where they died in discharge of their duties.

The story is told that one citizen to whom fate had been adverse was buried at the gateway at his own request, for as he felt he had been trodden on by his fellows in life he deemed it fitting that they should step on his grave after he had passed away. It is said that a stone inscribed to this effect, and lying flat on the ground, once marked the place, but was removed at a later date.

Camp Hill Cemetery was opened in 1844, when St. Paul's was closed, and is the place of burial for the general public at the present time. It contains a large number of fine monuments, is a beautiful city of the dead, and is kept in fine order.

The Military Cemetery is at the ground where was once the fortification known as Fort Massey, corner of Queen and South Streets. It contains the grave of Governor Sir John Harvey and other notable men. The grounds, as might be expected of a military property, receive excellent care and are very attractive to the visitor, as well on their own account as for the extended view to be had from them.

Near at hand is Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery, opened in 1844, entered from Park Street. It has well-arranged walks and many monuments worthy of a careful inspection.



SCENES IN POINT PLEASANT PARK, HALIFAX.

Railway and Steamship Lines.

BRIEF mention has already been made of the splendid facilities for travel in all directions afforded by the railway and steamship lines connecting at Halifax. A more particular mention will be of interest and value to the traveler. The Canada, Atlantic and Plant Steamship Line is the short, direct route to Boston and all points in the United States. The steamships "Halifax" and "Olivette" leave Plant Wharf twice a week during the summer season, the trains from the west making close connection. The days of sailing are Wednesday and Saturday, and the steamers leave Boston on the return trip Tuesdays and Saturdays. During this season the service extends to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, the steamer leaving the former port on Friday afternoons, calling at Hawkesbury the same evening and leaving Halifax on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock. This will land the passengers in Boston at 7 o'clock Monday morning. The steamers of this line are splendidly fitted up and give an excellent service. H. L. Chipman is the Canadian agent.

The Furness Line of transatlantic mail steamers is under special contract with the Dominion Government, and makes regular fortnightly sailings between Halifax and London direct. The fine accommodations for passengers afforded by this line have given it a deservedly high reputation with travelers on the Atlantic, and year by year this popularity becomes greater. The steamers "St. John City" and "Halifax City" are two typical vessels of the line. They have the most approved modern ideas in all their appointments. They are lighted throughout by electricity, while the saloons and staterooms are amidships, where less of the motion is felt than under the old-style system. Each steamer carries both a doctor and a stewardess. The Halifax office is that of Furness, Withy & Co., limited, in the People's Bank Building, corner Hollis and Duke Streets.

Pickford & Black's Steamship Lines are as well known as the port of Halifax itself, and have for many years given a fine service. A steamer runs between Halifax and Bermuda, Turk's Island, and Jamaica, sailing once a month, and at the same intervals another steamer runs from Halifax to Havana. The accommodations for passengers on these West India lines are all that can be desired. The saloons and staterooms are large and airy, and are so situated as to give the passengers the greatest amount of comfort and freedom from the effects of the motion. This firm has a service from Halifax to Charlottetown and is also agent for the Yarmouth Steamship Company, limited, and the steamers sail weekly for Yarmouth, calling at Lunenburg, Liverpool, Lockport, Shelburne, and Barrington. Pickford & Black are also agents for the Donaldson Line to Glasgow, the Halifax and Newfoundland Steamship Company, the Bossiere Line to Havre, and for other houses.

The Canada and Newfoundland Steamship Company, limited, runs its steamers, such as the "Barcelona," "Ulunda," and "Capulet," between Halifax and Liverpool, calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, going and coming.



ON THE SHORE, POINT PLEASANT, HALIFAX



ARTILLERY PRACTICE, POINT PLEASANT, HALIFAX



SUNDAY PARADE, GARRISON CHAPEL, HALIFAX

These steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers. James Hall is the manager, with his office in Bedford Chambers, Halifax, while there are agencies in Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and St. John's, Newfoundland.

The railway lines, the Intercolonial and Dominion Atlantic, with their connections, put the city of Halifax within easy and rapid reach of all parts of the continent. So far as regards the facilities for travel, both by land and sea, no city in Canada can equal the advantages of Halifax.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

HALIFAX is a very wealthy city, and not only is the number of private fortunes large, but a very heavy capital is invested in the business enterprises of the citizens. It did not always have banks, however, for in its early years, when there was already a large business done, the merchants got along very well with their solid cash, kept in their own strong boxes, while accounts were paid in specie when they were due. As business increased, however, it was necessary to have a medium for exchange, and a number of leading business men started a bank of their own. They did not seek a charter at the outset because it was not needed. It was enough for the customers to know that the solid men of Halifax had charge of the institution and that it was therefore perfectly safe as a place of deposit for anybody's money. In due time the chartered banks came and they are to-day as sound institutions as are to be found in Canada. There are no less than five local banks, all of them of long-established reputation and high repute at home and abroad.

The Halifax Banking Company is the oldest bank in the city. It was established in 1825 and incorporated in 1872. For more than three-score and ten years it has had the confidence of the mercantile community, and its splendid record is recognized wherever its name is known. This institution has a very extensive business and maintains agencies not only in all the principal towns of Nova Scotia, but in St. John and other parts of New Brunswick.

The Bank of Nova Scotia, the second oldest, is another local institution in which the people of Halifax have cause to feel a pride, for it is an old institution which has always had an honorable record. It was granted a charter in 1832, and has been making substantial progress ever since that date. Its sphere of operations is very extended, for it has some thirty-one branches, twenty-six of which are in the Maritime Provinces and the others in Montreal, Province of Quebec; St. John's and Harbor Grace, Newfoundland; Kingston, Jamaica, and Chicago, Illinois.

The Union Bank of Halifax was incorporated in 1856 and has agencies in all parts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The building which this institution owns and occupies in Halifax is on the corner of Hollis and Prince Streets and is a notably fine specimen of architecture. It is of stone, four stories high, and has a handsome as well as substantial look from top to bottom. The interior is fully in keeping with the exterior and the banking room is a specially beautiful apartment. The fixtures and furniture are worthy of any bank on the continent and the finish of everything is perfect. The Union Bank not only does a very extensive general banking business, but has a savings bank department which has a large patronage.



LOOKING UP GEORGE STREET, HALIFAX.

The People's Bank was founded by prominent merchants of Halifax to carry out the idea of its name in being a bank for the people. It was incorporated in 1864, and its management has always been on the most sound business principles. It has branch offices through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as at points in the Province of Quebec. Its head office is at the corner of Hollis and Duke Streets, in a thoroughly business-like looking brick structure which makes no claim to being ornate in its design.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax was established as a private bank in 1866 and was incorporated as a general banking institution three years later. It has done a very successful business from the first and now has no less than twenty-four branches in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. The bank building is at the corner of Hollis and George Streets, and is a very beautiful structure within and without. It is built of granite, with an especially fine finish at the lower portion, and is four stories in height. It is one of the buildings which attract particular attention and call for admiration. The interior, in arrangement and finish, fully corresponds with the exterior and everything is of the best and most modern style. There is an extra fine set of vaults, and a large number of steel safe deposit boxes for the use of patrons. The bank does a large business and has correspondents not only at all important points in Canada, but in the United States, the West Indies, Great Britain, and France.

In addition to these home institutions, the Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America have branches in Halifax and do a large amount of business.

OTHER PLACES OF NOTE.

THE Halifax Club is the leading institution of the kind in the city and has an elegantly appointed club-house in Hollis Street. The City Club has its quarters in Barrington Street. The Wanderers' Amateur Athletic Club is the most famous organization in the line of manly sports in the Maritime Provinces and has made some splendid records in its contests.

The Halifax Camera Club is of recent organization and is very successfully managed. It already has a large membership, which includes some of the best amateur photographers in the country. Meetings are held every two weeks, at which some lecture or practical demonstrations pertaining to the art are given by members. The club has rooms in the Hesslein Building, Hollis Street, and has very bright prospects for its future.

In the matter of photography in general Halifax has always had a reputation for being to the front, and it is as well merited at this day. The publisher of this book has been very greatly aided in his work by the artists of the camera. Some of the admirable views are the work of Notman, Ross, and Gauvin & Gentzel, of Halifax, and Lewis Rice, of Truro. These long-established houses have more than a merely local fame and their work is well able to speak for itself. Many of the pictorial features have been executed by A. R. Cogswell & Co., who have no superiors in this class of work. They are thoroughly equipped with all the latest up-to-date appliances and have given the publisher much valuable information and assistance besides furnishing the greater number of views. The amateur photographers, also, have rendered material assistance with excellent work. Among them are



George Street, Halifax.



Monument to Nova Scotian Heroes of the Crimea.

Mr. B. P. Saunders, Mr. J. E. Hosking, Mr. G. H. Jost, and Mr. W. H. Stevens. Another is Mr. E. A. Wilson, to whom the publisher is under special obligation, and who has contributed greatly to the success of this work. Mr. Wilson is the leading amateur photographer of the provinces, and his work has been awarded first prize in competition with skilled amateurs in exhibitions in St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ontario. He also captured first prize in England for the best general picture in competition with the world.

In a city where business is carried on so successfully and extensively it may be well to refer in particular to some of the prominent dry goods and other houses, though a brief mention of one or two must suffice.

G. M. Smith & Co., the large dry goods firm, are located in a new and handsome building in Barrington Street, opposite St. Paul's Church. This is a thoroughly modern and up-to-date store, with a front design entirely new in Halifax. The structure is freestone and the amount of plate glass, about 1,000 feet in all, is a very prominent feature. The floor of the shop is 60 by 40 feet, and a passenger elevator of the most approved style gives swift and easy access to the upper stories. The offices of the firm are on the second floor. The building is heated with hot water and lighted by electricity, and in the operations of the business the cost carrier system and other modern ideas have been adopted with the effect of making the establishment completely fitted out in every respect. The firm has a wide and deservedly high reputation not only in Halifax but throughout the province.

Another extensive establishment is that of McPherson & Freeman, the People's Store, Gottingen Street, where everything in the dry goods line is to be found. The building is new and of remarkably striking design, a feature of it being that the entire front, 60 feet long and 28 feet high, is of plate glass set in a framework of iron pillars. The effect is all that could be desired, and there is nothing like it in the Maritime Provinces. The interior is a grand apartment, 100 feet deep with a height of 28 feet from floor to ceiling. A balcony on pillars of polished oak extends around the entire store and is reached by a massive staircase also of polished oak. Indeed, the beautiful oak wood is found everywhere in the fittings and fixtures. Instead of the old style of counters are movable oak tables extending around the shop, each table representing a department or division of a department of the numerous lines of goods kept in stock. In the centre of the floor is a beautifully finished and furnished ladies' parlor, also in oak, with plate-glass, sliding windows. Above this is the office of the firm. The cost carrier system and all other modern ideas have been utilized in these spacious premises.

The warerooms of the Nova Scotia Furnishing Company, limited, are in a handsome and thoroughly-fitted building, devoted exclusively to the display of furniture, carpets, and general house furnishings. It is built of brick, with freestone facings and caps on the front. It is six stories high and extends through the block from Barrington to Argyle Street, giving a floor space of 35,000 square feet, and is fitted with all modern improvements, including passenger and freight elevators of the most approved style. All the floors are beautifully lighted, and the stock in every department is so arranged that everything can be seen to good advantage without any inconvenience. A very extensive stock is carried, covering every requisite for the complete furnishing of a house of any kind.



"ON THE HARBOR" HALIFAX.



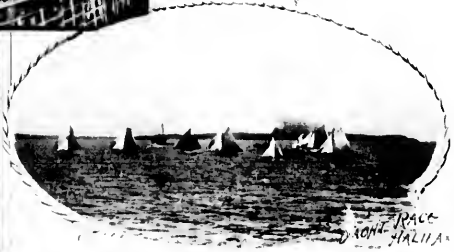
"SAILING" HALIFAX HARBOR.



YACHT CLUB HOUSES HALIFAX.



HARBOR FRONT HALIFAX.



RACE HOME HALIFAX.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

ONE curious bit of history in regard to Halifax is that it has the oldest newspaper now published on the continent of America. Singular to say, however, it is not the paper which is best known or most widely read, for it is the "Royal Gazette," the medium through which the announcements of the Provincial Government are made. It was started in March, 1752. There were papers in New England prior to that date, but none of them have survived, and the Halifax "Gazette" was the first to be published in what is now Canada. The "Gazette" office was established by Mr. Green, a son of the publisher of the "Boston News Letter," the first of the American papers.

With five live daily papers the people of Halifax have no cause to complain of any deficiency in the supply of the news of the day, and they have all the politics they want into the bargain. Vigorous political discussion has always been a feature of Halifax journalism since the famous days of Joseph Howe and the "Nova Scotian." "The Herald," with "The Mail" as its evening edition, is the great exponent of the Conservative policy, while "The Chronicle," with the evening "Echo," is equally pronounced on the liberal side. "The Recorder" is a live evening paper with a long-established reputation.

THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE.

TAKING Halifax as a whole, one need not desire to find a more delightful place in which to tarry for a season or to choose as a permanent city of adoption. In the preceding pages the mention of many things of interest has necessarily been brief, and much more could have been told of what is to be seen and enjoyed. In a work of this kind, however, the most that can be attempted is to point out the attractions, or at least a portion of them, in general terms, leaving the visitor to make discoveries of new objects of interest as he roams here and there. The illustrations give a good idea of the general character of what is to be seen, but to know what is to be enjoyed requires a personal inspection from day to day during the weeks of glorious summer with which this part of America is especially favored. As for the people, one cannot help but like them, in whatever grade of good society his lot may be cast for the time, or if he be merely on business intent he will find the citizens pleasant to meet and with good judgment as to what is of value from a purely practical standpoint. In the preparation of this book, for instance, many of them have shown a strong interest, and the publisher would be remiss in his duty did he not express his appreciation of the encouragement which has been given him in his work and the substantial proofs of the good-will of some of the leading houses in a city where business is done on a sound and solid basis, and where the value of whatever is worth having, whether it be a publication or anything else, meets with a prompt recognition. All classes of citizens, indeed, have rendered the publisher valuable aid in his task.

"Go to Halifax" is a phrase which is in common use in many parts of the world, used in a jocosé way, but taken in a serious sense it contains in a very small compass a volume of wise advice. To the seeker for health, rest, or solid enjoyment, who has tried in vain to find the one place where the climate, the scenery, the people, and the prices were all of a nature to satisfy the stranger, the soundest of all advice that can be given is "Go to Halifax."



St Mary's Cathedral and Glebe House, Halifax.



Post Office and Custom House, Halifax.



MARTELLI TOWER, POINT PLEASANT PARK, HALIFAX.



THE PEOPLE'S STORE, GOTTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX.

DARTMOUTH AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

DARTMOUTH is a very live suburb of Halifax, having about 6,000 inhabitants and steadily increasing in population. Being easily reached and very attractively situated, it is a place which has long been in favor by lovers of beautiful homes, many of which are found in and around the town. These villas are surrounded by grounds which are in many instances pictures in themselves. Beautiful shades trees and ornamental shrubs are plentiful wherever one may wander, while gardens, rich with floral treasures, continually charm the eye. All around Dartmouth the scenery is of a nature to captivate, for there is an infinite variety both as regards the land and the waters around its shores. A specially attractive place is the Cove, and on the hill which overlooks it are some residences which are among the most pleasantly situated of any in this part of the country. From some of the elevated points around Dartmouth may be had the best views of Halifax, the harbor, and the lakes. The latter form a chain which extends back to the Waverley gold mines. It was from these lakes that the famous old-time "Enterprise" of the Shubenacadie Canal made its start. The scheme was a grand one for those times, but though much money was spent on the work it never became a commercial reality. The lakes have long been a famous resort for skaters.

Dartmouth is connected with Halifax by a steam ferry making trips at short intervals. Apart from the town being a most desirable place of residence, it is a busy place as regards important industries. Among those which have been prominent for years past are the sugar refinery, marine railway, rope-walk, and skate factory. The most imposing public building is the Mount Hope Lunatic Asylum.

Reference has already been made to the great event in the early history of Dartmouth, the surprise of the inhabitants by the Indians in 1751, when a large number were killed and others carried away captive. The history of the place in modern times has been one of continued growth and prosperity, with nothing to mar the harmony of the scene which nature has so enriched with beauty.

To see Dartmouth and its surroundings will require at least a day, and it ought to take several days, for there is much that is beautiful in this part of the country. Following the southern shore of the harbor one can visit Eastern Passage, Lawrencetown, and Cow Bay, the latter place being seven miles from the town. It is a watering-place with more than ordinary natural advantages for surf bathing. There is a crescent-shaped beach about one and a quarter miles in length, composed of firm, smooth sand which makes bathing a perfect luxury as the waves roll in from the ocean. The surroundings, such as the river and lake near at hand, are of themselves worth seeing; but to the lover of the seashore Cow Bay Beach must have a most potent attraction.

Taking another route from Dartmouth, the lover of the curious may find much to attract him at the French settlement of Chezzetcoak, where many of the inhabitants dress and talk much as did their ancestors when Nova Scotia was called Acadia. Another place for the student of races and people is the colored settlement of Preston, which is eight miles from Dartmouth, by a road which has much to charm the traveler during the drive. Altogether Dartmouth and its surroundings give many bright glimpses to the seeker for scenes of interest and beauty.

PORT WILLICE
LOCK
OLD CANAL
DARTMOUTH



ST PETER'S CHURCH
DARTMOUTH.



DARTMOUTH - North of Ferry Landing



DARTMOUTH
FERRY STEAMER
"MADISON"



FERRY LANDING, DARTMOUTH.

SULLIVAN'S POND, DARTMOUTH.



SULLIVAN'S
POND
FALLS
DARTMOUTH.

POINTS ABOUT TRURO.

THE town of Truro, sixty-two miles from Halifax by the Intercolonial Railway, is recognized as one of the most progressive places in the Maritime Provinces. It has about 7,000 inhabitants and is growing at a rapid rate year after year. It has already taken high position as an industrial centre, just as it is the railway centre of the province, reached with ease by the lines from north, south, east, and west. It is the junction point of the branch of the Intercolonial which extends to the Strait of Canso and through Cape Breton, and in time, by the building of various projected lines in other directions, Truro will be the veritable hub of the province.

Truro impresses the stranger as a busy town where a noticeable amount of push is characteristic of every line of business. It has some very extensive mercantile and manufacturing establishments, and in many respects where enterprise is concerned it holds a leading place among the towns of the Maritime Provinces. Truro has many private residences of handsome design and complete in all that makes life enjoyable. The number of lawns and flower gardens in the residential parts of the town has a very pleasing effect, while magnificent shade trees are found wherever one may go in the vicinity. Truro is built on gently rising ground, which makes the place appear to fine advantage when one is approaching from a distance, and the favorable impression then formed is fully confirmed when one arrives and is able to make a closer examination of the place.

Victoria Park is justly styled a beautiful place. Nature made it a park before man began to adapt the grounds to public uses. More than seventy years ago Nova Scotia's favorite son, Joseph Howe, told of its beauties and its fitness as a place for the lover and the poet to lift their thoughts above the cares and distractions of everyday existence. It is more beautiful now than when it woke the enthusiasm of Howe, for all that nature gave to it has been preserved and the best of taste has been shown in all that has been added. The touches of art have not interfered with the picturesque scenery, but have brought it into greater prominence. One may follow the windings of the brook around the hills and find much to appeal to the sense of the beautiful. The natural falls are specially worthy of attention, the descent of the waters over the rocks being of itself a picture which cannot fail to enlist the admiration of the visitor. The surroundings are so poetic that one can well understand why Joseph Howe should say that "never was there a more appropriate spot for our old men to see visions and our young men to dream dreams." It is as true to-day as it was in the olden time.

All around Truro is a fine and prosperous country where there is much to be found to repay the visitor for his journey. There are many journeys which may be taken that will give a good idea of this flourishing part of the province, and among them are the drive over Tatamagouche Mountains, to Acadia mines, and in other directions.

There is no lack of good hotels in Truro and the traveler may have his choice. One of the latest and fully equipped houses is the New Learment, where the traveler will find every comfort and convenience.

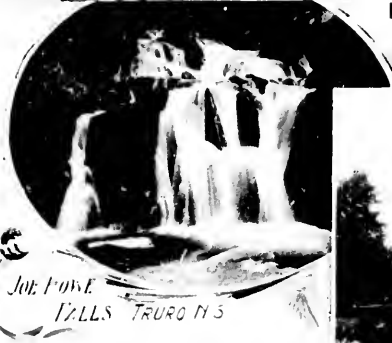
Truro is one of the places which should be visited by those who make Halifax the objective point of their summer outing, and when one has seen both Halifax and Truro he must carry away with him only the most favorable ideas of Nova Scotia, its attractions, its resources, and its people.



HAZELTON HOTEL
TRURO N.S.



WEST PRINCE ST
TRURO N.S.



JOE POVE
FALLS TRURO N.S.



VICTORIA SQUARE TRURO N.S.



VICTORIA
PARK
TRURO N.S.



