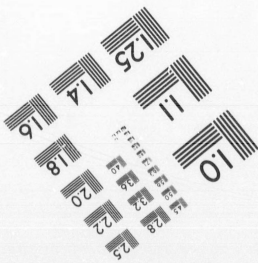
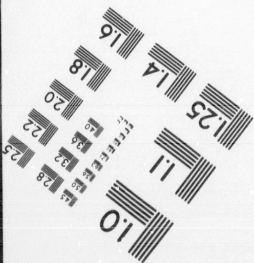
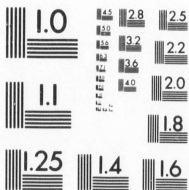


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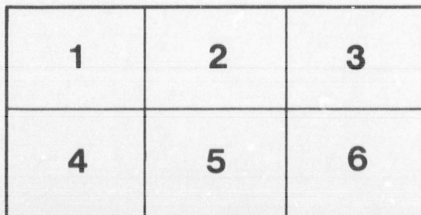
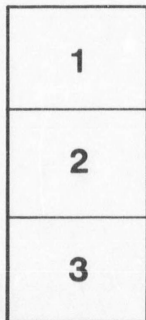
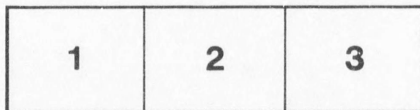
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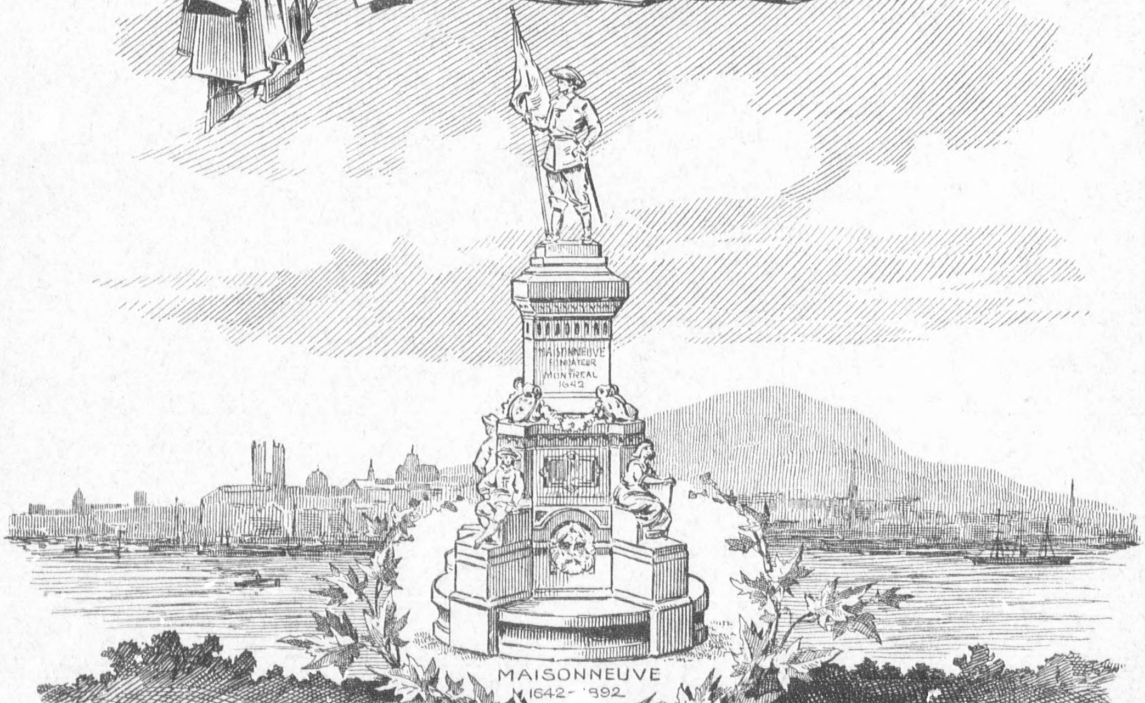
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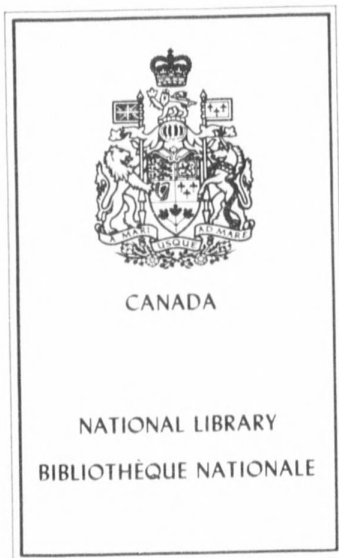


# C. O. F.



# MONTREAL SOUVENIR.

Published under the auspice of De Breboeuf Court No 166.  
Publié sous les auspices de la Cour De Breboeuf No 166.



*Paul de Chomedey.  
De Maisonneuve*

Fondateur de Montréal, 1642.

"Maisonneuve was a great man, knightly in bearing, brave as a lion and devout as a monk" (*Picturesque Canada.*)

A tous les Forestiers Catholiques que la 9ème Con-  
vention Annuelle réunit cette année dans la Métropole du  
Canada, le Comité de Publication souhaite la plus  
cordiale bienvenue et leur dédie ce journal-souvenir.

Le Comité.

JOS. MÉLANÇON,  
F. N. LAVALLÉE,  
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Montreal, Juin 1892.

To the Catholic Foresters attending the 9th Annual  
Session of the order, in the Canadian Metropolis, the Com-  
mittee of Publication offers a most cordial welcome and to  
them dedicate this souvenir number.

The Committee.



# The Hero of Montreal.

1642.

(PARKMAN'S "JESUITS IN NORTH AMERICA.")

In the heart of the Royal City, that rises grand and fair  
 On the banks of the blue St. Lawrence, is throned a  
 stately square:  
 The "Place d'Armes" is the name they gave it. Ah!  
 fitter than ye wot  
 Was the chivalrous title given that scene of battle hot.

Sounds ye bell from yon towers his praises! Extol, O Ville  
 Marie,  
 The renown of thy valiant Founder: who dared so much for  
 thee!  
 Bid your trumpet-tongued heralds cease not to fling their  
 peans wide  
 O'er the fields where the doughty Champion brought low the  
 Redman's pride.

Mid the gloom of the wild-wood's silence see yon devoted  
 band  
 Reverent kneel at their leafy altar, and consecrate the land.  
 See them wrest from the trackless forest a space to call  
 their home,  
 Where they sleep 'neath the twinkling tapers hung high in  
 Heaven's dome.

By the faith of a brave endeavour, and self-forgetting toil,  
 The germs of a future City takes root in kindly soil.  
 And the birds and the trees, and flowers breathe forth a  
 song of peace,  
 That descends as a benediction to bid complainings cease.

Now their out-branching roots strikes deeper; old friends  
 lend powerful aid;  
 And the zeal of devoted women inspires the soldier's blade.  
 For the souls of the dusky heathen they claimed as their  
 reward;  
 A New Land their earthly sovereign, its People for the  
 Lord.

Soon their fate shall be put to the trial. The river from  
 its bed,  
 With a roar of a host advancing, in solid phalanx led,  
 To the sack of some leagured fortress, rose up one awful  
 night,  
 And the hearts of the watchers failed them, before the dire-  
 ful sight.

Lo! the hand of the Lord, in mercy, the rushing waters  
 stayed,  
 As of old the engulfing billows on Galilee He laid.  
 And the Cross, in devout thanksgiving, one joyous, happy  
 morn,  
 To the summit of far Mount Royal in stalwart arms was  
 borne.

But the lust of the wolfish prowler is thirsting for his prey;  
 And the blight of the skulking savage lurks darkly night  
 and day.  
 In the soldier's enforced inaction, the foe he could not see  
 Dulled the edge of his fiery mettle, and chafed his spirit free

Now their murmurs, becoming louder, soon reached the  
 leader's ear,  
 And the taunt, undeserved, "Thou coward!" was flung with  
 mocking jeer.  
 "Do we never draw sword, Commandant? do naught but  
 watch and wait,  
 While the arrogant Redskins flout us, before the fortress  
 gate?"

In the dawn of a bright March morning, the crisp snow  
 lying white  
 Round the fort still enwrapped in slumber, what sound the  
 ear affright?  
 'Tis the bay of the watchful Pilot, as, with her yeeping  
 brood,  
 She gives tongue to the dreaded tidings: "The foe is in the  
 wood!"

All was bustle and hurried arming. "Now shall ye have  
 your will!  
 And take care that ye fight as boast ye—I promise ye your  
 fill.  
 I shall lead ye myself to thrash them—you curs must feel the  
 whip:  
 See that ye be not slow to follow, nor fail their claws to  
 clip!"

Bind the thongs of the snowshoe tightly, and test the flint-  
 lock's pime;  
 Fill your measure of ball and powder, waste not the pre-  
 cious time,  
 Lest the wolves in the thicket hiding shall sneak in fear  
 away,  
 And the hunter return disheartened, balked of his long-  
 sought prey!

At the head of the little column the leader takes his place.  
 Now they make for the snowy clearing, and cross the open  
 space:  
 Till the hush of the woods enfolds them, still as the silent  
 grave,  
 Where the plumes of the tossing pine trees their spiny tassels  
 wave.

On they push through the whirling snow-drifts, 'mid count-  
 less pitfalls deep,  
 To the depths of the sunless forest, still wrapt in winter's  
 sleep:  
 When a yell from the ambushed demons through all the  
 arches rang,  
 And the whiz of the biting arrow answered the bow-string's  
 twang.

For a moment the bravest falter—the odds are five to one—  
 But they fight till the powder fails them, for thought of  
 flight had none,  
 Till the Captain, to save the remnant, commanded the re-  
 treat,  
 And the rush of the fleeing soldiers proclaimed the rout  
 complete.

The intrepid Commander, scorning on foes to turn his back,  
 All alone, in the open clearing, defied the howling pack.  
 Till the last of the wounded strugglers the longed-for shelter  
 gained  
 He confronted the shower of arrows the Indian bowmen  
 rained.

Now, their chief from the van advancing, 'mid yells and  
 vengeful cries,  
 With the spring of the panther bounded to seize so rare a  
 prize.  
 But the heart of the Soldier quailed not, straight at the  
 tufted head  
 He discharged his remaining pistol, and shot the savage  
 dead.

Then the howls of the shrieking rabble were turned to cries  
 of woe  
 As they gazed on their fallen comrade, dead on the crimson  
 snow.  
 "Though the scalp of the hated Frenchman ne'er grace the  
 council tent,  
 We shall rescue our chieftain's body, and wail his Tribe's  
 Lament."

Unmolested, the brave Deliverer the fortress wall regains.  
 Now the women press round him, weeping, to kiss his  
 bloody stains:  
 And the men, in glad praise of their hero, break forth in  
 loud acclaim,  
 As the sound of retreating footsteps across the snowdrifts  
 came.

'Mong the names that enrich the pages of Canada's bead-roll  
 Shines there ONE in a halo lustrous, the man of noble soul,  
 Who endured with a faith unswerving, nor reeked the toil  
 and loss;  
 MAISONNEUVE, the Heroic, the Fearless, "First Soldier of  
 the Cross."

Montreal.

SAMUEL M. BAYLIS.



HIS G  
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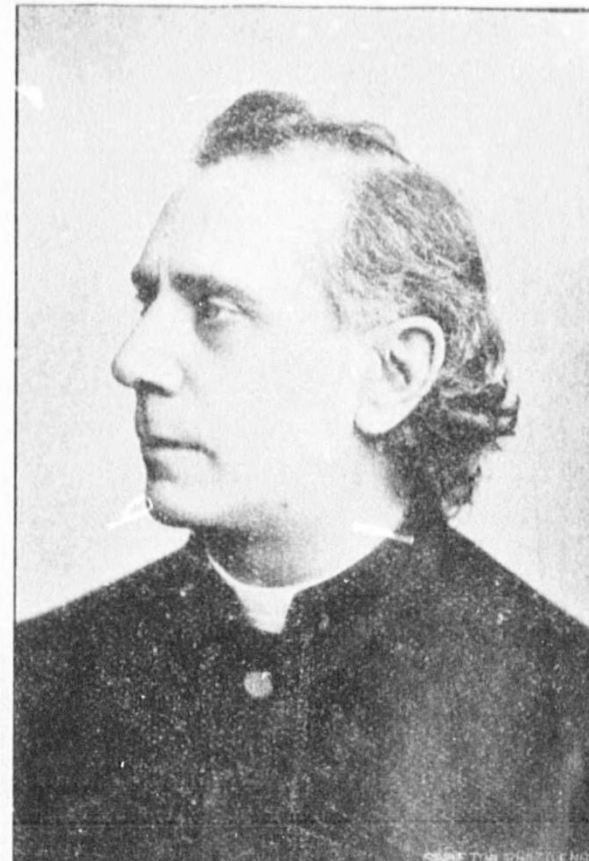
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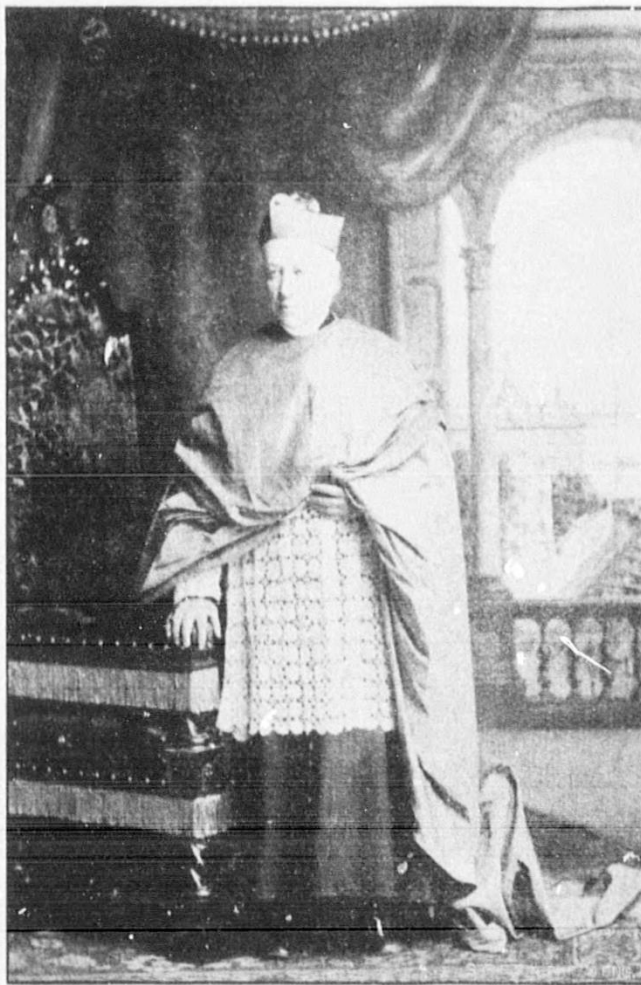
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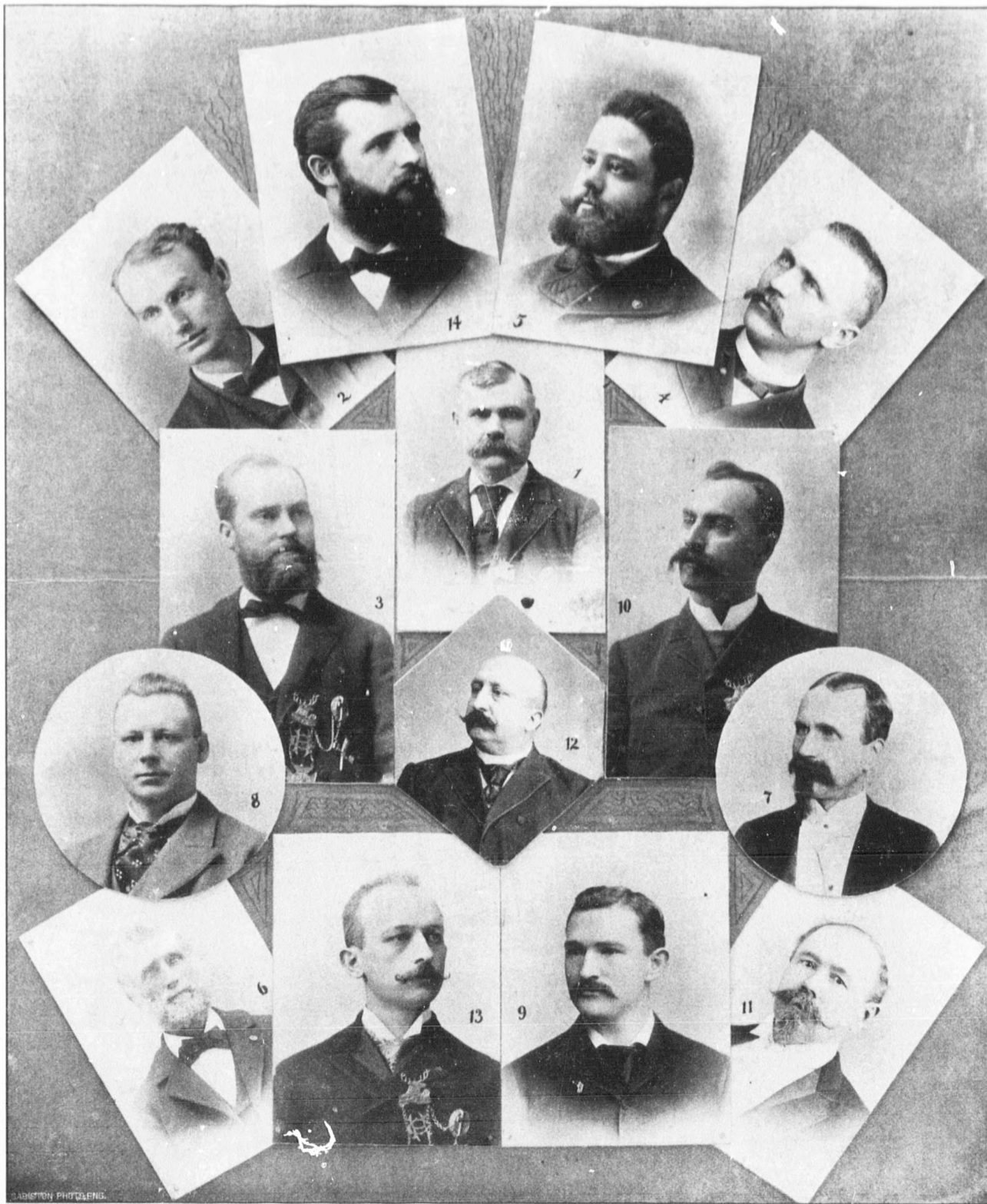
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SA GRANDEUR MGR. E. C. FABRE, ARCHEVÊQUE  
DE MONTRÉAL.



HIS GRACE P. A. FEEHAN, ARCHBISHOP OF  
CHICAGO, Grand Chaplain of the Order.  
SA GRANDEUR MGR. P. A. FEEHAN, ARCHEVÊQUE  
DE CHICAGO, Grand Chapelain de l'Ordre.



H. E. CARDINAL E. A. TASCHEREAU, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.  
S. E. CARDINAL E. A. TASCHEREAU, ARCHEVÊQUE DE QUÉBEC.



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 2. J. T. Kelly, M. V. C. R.  
 3. J. J. Dillon, H. S.

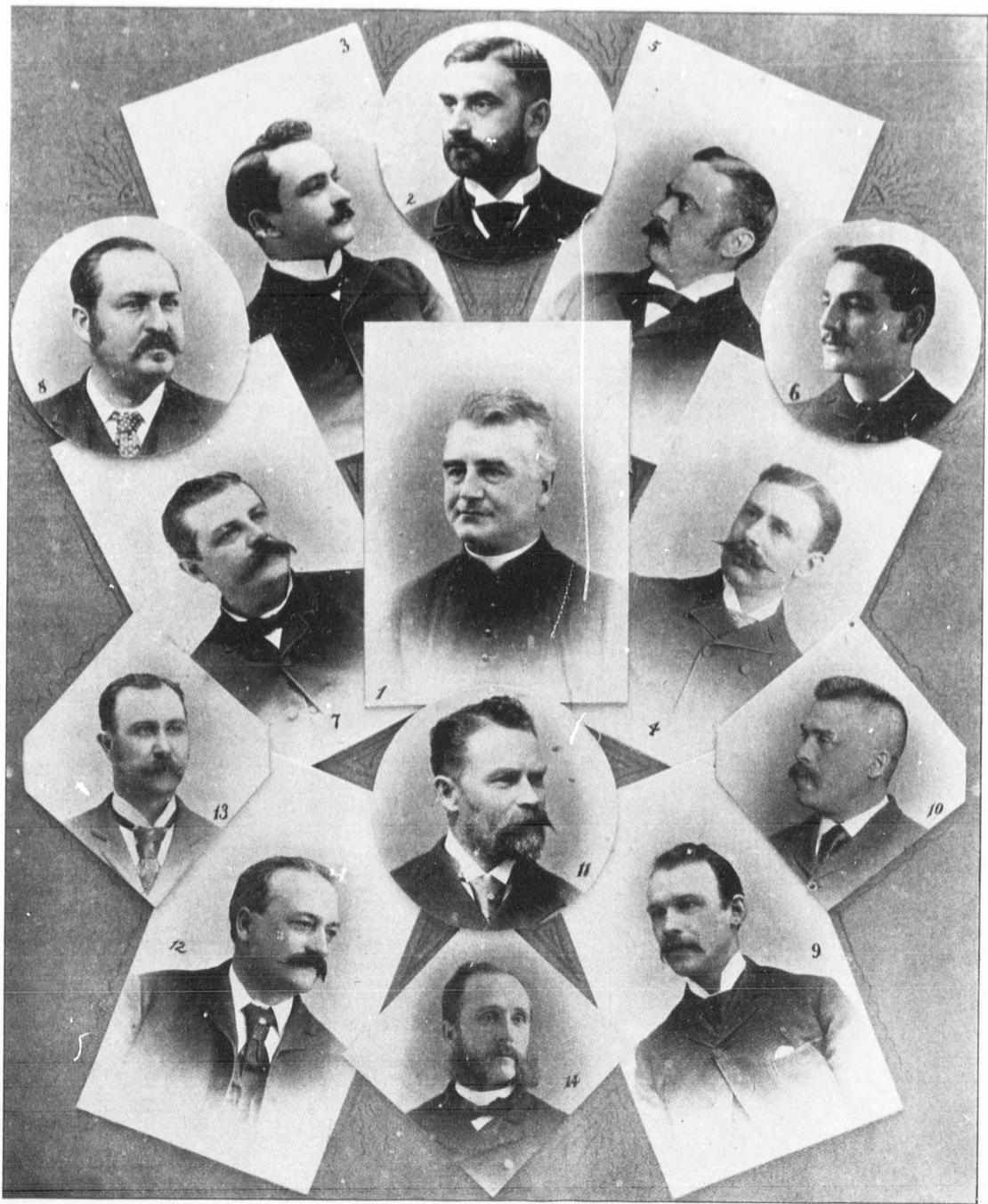
4. Henry Detmer, H. Treas.  
 5. Math. Brand, H. M. E.  
 6. James Kelly, H. I. S.

7. J. V. Cook, H. O. S.  
 8. J. C. Schubert.  
 9. Thos. H. Cannon.

10. Ludger Drolet.  
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# MONTREAL, 1535=1892.

## HISTORICAL NOTES.

**F**EW if any cities on the continent of America excel Montreal in the quaint picturesqueness of its early history; nor in the more practical qualities of financial strength, steady growth and general business solidity has it been outdone by many rival towns. Its position has been a peculiar one. Standing at the head of the sea-connecting navigation of the St. Lawrence river, with a vast territory stretching out north, west and south, all rich to a degree in the marvelous natural wealth of the forest, lake and river, it at an early date became the commercial head and front of *La Nouvelle France*. Commercial success meant the steady influx of new settlers; settlements in those troublous times required means of defending life from the wily and bloodthirsty Iroquois, and trade from the keen and determined trader of the English colonies in the south; to see to this must come from time to time the representative of Imperial France with his suite and retainers modelled on the stately court life of Versailles; and present through all the shifting scenes, and actors in all the life dramas of the little town, were the black robes of the ecclesiastics and the many coloured gowns of the *religieuses*. Thus settler, citizen, soldier, governor, priest and sister of mercy—all pass in brilliant



JACQUES CARTIER.

procession before us. How vividly can be recalled many stirring scenes in the early annals of Ville-Marie. The bold sally of de Maisonneuve against the Indians in 1644 when, on the retreat of his men, he fought his opponents hand to hand and alone; the amazement and horror of the little settlement when the great earthquake of 1662 visited it, the running through the streets, the flocking to the churches, as they felt the earth rocking under their trembling feet; the tears and prayers that accompanied the departure of the heroic Adam Daulac and his noble little band to sacrifice themselves in saving Canada from the fierce Iroquois; the horror and dread when word reached the town of the fearful massacre at Lachine in 1689; the unique and impressive ceremonies at the great Indian council in 1701; all these were prominent and exciting scenes, and must have been of intense interest to the little community. Again in later years we see the pomp and circumstance of war—a war of defence even of national existence—absorbing all other features of daily life. The great expeditions to the Ohio in 1753, and to Oswego in 1756, and the triumphant return of the latter laden with prisoners and spoils; the military bustle and excitement though all the long years ending with the memorable drama on the eighth of September 1760, when a picked detachment of the British army, with colours flying and bands playing, and headed by the Royal Artillery, marched proudly into the town and took possession of it for king George and for Great Britain. But fifteen years later and we have another scene of great interest in the hasty withdrawal of the small garrison of the Royal troops, and the immediate occupation of the town by the rebel forces under Montgomery; and the tramp of the sentry in the narrow streets for several months was that of a foreigner. Less than forty years go by and again the streets are crowded to see the entry of the American invaders, but this time they came not as conquerors, but as prisoners of war. The events of the rebellion of 1837-38, the burning of the Parliament House, the visit of our future sovereign, the opening of the great bridge, the call to arms at the Trent affair and Fenian raids—all are red-letter days in the history of our city. Many more there

are of a like vivid character, but these stand out boldly from the pages of the story of Montreal and are worthy of especial attention.

Within the limits of a brief sketch such as this, it is impossible to do more than outline the principal events of the history of the town. Prior to the first voyage of Jacques Cartier up the St. Lawrence in 1535 no white man had set foot on its shores, nor had seen the fair mountain whose name is now that of the island. To many places of importance Fortune has been strangely remiss, in that the details of their discovery and early life have been entirely lost, but to Montreal this, luckily, does not apply. Few, if any, of the early settlements in America can show as good and as authentic a record of the beginnings of their history. The recital commences with the, to us, ever memorable voyage made by Jacques Cartier, begun on the 10th of May 1535; early in September he cast anchor near the heights of Quebec. Amazed Indians swarmed about the ships; kindness and courtesy were mutually shown in their intercourse; and one of the earliest items of information gained by the French leader was that the metropolis of this savage territory was a town far greater than Stadacona, and situated many leagues up the mighty river near which they were. Thither the adventurous pioneers of France made haste to set sail. With some fifty men, on a little vessel of forty tons, and two open boats he set out, and in the early morning of the 3rd of October the party disembarked on the shores of Hochelaga, and visited in state and with impressive ceremony, the Indian town that held sway over that land. Thence the guests were escorted to the top of the mountain close by, and so pleased was Cartier with the view from its summit—a view that is still a great charm to visitors—that he gave it the kingly name of *Mount Royal*. He returned to Stadacona and wintered there, and it is sad to think that so many of the brave little band who first set foot on our island never saw another summer, the scurvy making terrible havoc in the ranks during the winter. The remnant lost no time in returning to their native land, and many years elapsed before another expedition set out for Canadian shores.

No European visitors again came to the little Indian town until 1603 when the illustrious Champlain, making the first of these voyages—so pregnant with import to the history of New France—reached Hochelaga with two tiny vessels, one of twelve the other of fifteen tons, in which he and his companions had crossed the stormy Atlantic. Hardy and skilful sailors must have been those navigators of old, to dare the ocean surges with such pigmy craft. What changes had taken place around the base of Mount Royal since the visit of Cartier, sixty-eight years before. The busy town had vanished, how and why no one can tell; none were there but a few wandering Algonquins. Passing the island, Champlain in a small boat tried to work his way up the rapids; his efforts were in vain and the whole expedition returned to France. Although each successive year saw him and a following—sometimes small, sometimes large—on Canadian shores—at St. Croix, at Port Royal, at Quebec and many other spots now well known,—yet it was not until 1611 that he again visited Hochelaga. This time he contemplated permanent settlement. His fame as an explorer, and as a valiant pioneer of France had now been established, and from all sides he was looked up to as the head and front of American enterprise. Closely following him, in the expedition of this year, came a flotilla of small vessels, sent out by private adventurers, all eager to share in the fortunes supposed to be ready for the plucking. They soon found their mistake and returned, disgusted and poverty-stricken, to France. Meanwhile Champlain had decided on the site of his settlement and soon broke ground for the new post. The spot was close to the little stream that ran into the St. Lawrence at the place since known as Pointe-a-Calliere, where Foundling street now runs into Commissioners street and where the Custom House stands. He called the clearing *Place Royale*; and it may be mentioned as a curious instance of early attention to a subject now of great importance, that he made bricks and built a wall along the shore to protect the little settlement from the disastrous consequences of the ice shove, and to measure its effects. Soon the aborigines come flocking to the post with their canoes laden with furs, and here commenced the business of Montreal. But little time was necessary to conclude the barter and the Indians returned to the wigwams, the French to their quarters at Quebec, whence urgent business called Champlain to his native land.

For two years Hochelaga remained unvisited by Europeans, (excepting a few traders), trouble at home preventing Champlain from his wished-for yearly voyage to New France. In 1613 he again visited the island, while *en route* to a new path of discovery along the upper Ottawa. At the post in the *Place Royale* he left the greater part of the following, to await his return. In less than a month he was once more with them; but the permanent settlement of the locality was again postponed, and Champlain returned to France to arrange for the next summer's expedition. For the next thirty years grave events,—the capture of Quebec by Phelps and the death of Champlain,—diverted the attention of the settlers from the little trading post under the shadow of *Mont Royal*; settlement appeared as if entirely stopped when two pious men, Jérôme le Royer de la Dauversière, a tax-

receiver of *La Flèche* in Anjou, and Jean Jacques Olier, a young Parisian priest, urged upon by an irresistible need of devotion and sacrifice, thought of establishing on the Island of Montreal, communities where the ruling object was to be: good works among settlers and aborigines. With that object in mind no difficulty, to these generous men, was found insurmountable. Friends were solicited for funds; partners in the enterprise were procured, and soon the germ of the "*Société de Notre Dame de Montréal*," was formed, their plans matured and after patient labour a grant was obtained of the Island of Montreal and confirmed by the King. A party of forty men were raised to act as soldier-colonists; and an able and energetic military governor for the settlement was secured in the person of Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a manly and honourable soldier. A notable addition to the little party was Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance, a pious though sensible woman to whose care would fall the hospital proposed to be built. All preparations were completed and in February 1641 the Associates, at the altar of the church of Notre Dame, in Paris, solemnly consecrated Montreal to the Holy Family.

In the spring of the same year the party of pioneers set sail, but reached Quebec too late to ascend to Montreal that season, and on the 8th of May 1642 their boats left that historic shore for the future home of the colony. The voyage of the little fleet (four boats in all) up the river was a slow one, and it was not until the eighteenth that they reached the shore of Hochelaga. Maisonneuve sprang ashore, followed by his party; all fell upon their knees and gave thanks; an altar was erected and mass said by Father Vimont, the Jesuit who had accompanied them from Quebec; and all attention



MANOR HOUSE OF JACQUES CARTIER.

was devoted to praise and prayer. Addressing the little company, Vimont uttered these prophetic words:—"You are a grain of mustard seed, that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land."

Mass over, sentries were posted, and the wearied travellers laid down to rest. Such was the birthday of Montreal two and a half centuries ago; it is in commemoration of that great event that the gratitude of the citizens are now erecting that magnificent monument to the Founder of Montreal, on *Place d'Armes Square*,—a view of which adorns our cover page. Should not the 18th of May be a commemoration day for our City. The holiday observance of days of such import to our citizens, not only brings into prominence the historical facts connected with them, but helps to feed national spirit—a thing of which Canada cannot have too much.

On the following morning the new life commenced in earnest. Maisonneuve cut down the first tree, and all laboured with such assiduity that soon their tents were enclosed within a strong wooden palisade. By degrees huts were built, and the fortifications strengthened; a chapel was erected; an hospital was built and the energetic and capable Mademoiselle Mance took charge of it. The work of extension and improvement went steadily on, and while the settlement grew, Indians were attracted and converted, and a certain measure of trade established. But the inveterate hostility of the Iroquois was the great cloud, for their ferocious and bloodthirsty tribes were ravaging the country, and their discovery of the new settlement had been quickly followed by attack. Maisonneuve, a skilful officer, kept his little force well in hand, and fought always on the defensive; but his men, impatient at this, clamoured to be allowed to attack the enemy and imputed their commander's caution to cowardice. This state of things threatened to subvert discipline, and the governor decided to show them his ability to fight in the open as well as under cover. On the thirtieth of March 1644 the opportunity came. The enemy had approached the fort, lurking in the forest just beyond the clearing. The soldiers asked to be permitted to attack; Maisonneuve acquiesced and himself led them out into the woods. Suddenly they were met with volleys and yells from the Iroquois, who pressed the Frenchmen close, and after a stubborn fight,

forced then of the bush, leaving Ma retired, killed regained th unquestioned d'Armes S brilliant / Society" ha fact to the Building ju During tilities, the of especial settlement l the foundres and the tra of St. Sulpic Montreal. and assume his residence headquarter church was walls of the Dieu, combi Meanwhil

Iroquois knew or settler, it n reserved for t Indian could t mand to Mais in the colony, their worst, at their lowest pe annals of histo tacks of the Ir resident of Mo of age, of good unteered to be the Iroquois c for the direct l enemy, but to rounded and h war into the l accepted; sixt expedition; th quarter, receiv Hotel Dieu, b April set out c Ottawa, they r May. Here i to await the Ir a reinforcement

forced them slowly backwards toward the fort. When out of the bush, they broke and ran for the shelter of the palisades leaving Maisonneuve alone to cover the retreat. Slowly he retired, killed an Indian chief who tried to seize him, and regained the friendly wall. From that day his valour was unquestioned. The scene of this fight was about where Place d'Armes Square is now laid out. To commemorate that brilliant *fait d'armes* the "Numismatic and Antiquarian Society" has had the good idea of a tablet that relates the fact to the passer by; it has been affixed to the Imperial Building just opposite the Square.

During the next fifteen years, in spite of the Iroquois hostilities, the colony grew slowly but steadily, the only event of especial note marking that period of the history of the settlement being the arrival of Sister Marguerite Bourgeoise, the foundress of the Order of la Congregation de Notre Dame and the transfer by the "Société de Montreal" to the priests of St. Sulpice of their rights and privileges on the Island of Montreal. Four priests of that Order came to Montreal and assumed its spiritual control. The Governor gave up his residence for their occupation and this they made their headquarters until their permanent building near the parish church was ready. The first chapel had been within the walls of the fort; then followed the erection of the Hotel Dieu, combining church and hospital.

Meanwhile the Indian war was raging relentlessly. The

heard of their enterprise and seized the opportunity of striking a blow at the common enemy. The expected Iroquois came. Attacking again and again they were repulsed with severe loss, and finally had to send for the assistance of five hundred more warriors. With their help the finale to the tragedy was not long deferred. Assault followed assault until the heroic band within the fort, suffering terribly from thirst, hunger, loss of sleep, and desertion of their Indian allies, succumbed to their savage assailants. Not a man escaped. But their defiance of the proud Iroquois, their superb resistance to his attack, the loss of so many of his best fighting men, and the overthrow of his plans for a general onslaught on the settlements, saved Canada. No attack came that year.

In the roll of the heroes of new France, no name shines brighter than that of Adam Daulac. Soon after another event, the loss of Maisonneuve, engrossed public attention. Canada had changed masters, passing from the hands of the "Hundred Associates," and had come under the direct control of the King. De Mezy was sent out as Governor, and Maisonneuve, who had ably commanded at Montreal for twenty-two years, was superseded in June 1664 by de la Touche, formerly commandant at Three Rivers. Maisonneuve returned to France where he resided until his death in 1676.

In 1667 the population had risen to 766, over 300 in excess of that of Quebec. Emigration from France had been

About the time of the quarrel between Frontenac, governor of New France and Perrot, governor of Montreal, the first regular survey of Montreal was made, and streets regularly laid out. This was done by Benigne Basset, first land surveyor, under superintendence of Dollier de Casson, Superior of the Seminary. Records show that from then until the end of the century a large number of streets were opened up. In 1697 was built the Mountain Fort, on the site of the present Seminary college, the towers of which still stand, two of the very few mementoes remaining of the Montreal of two centuries ago.

De Courcelles by his firmness and sagacity had won the respect of the Indians and under the able and vigorous regime of Frontenac, his successor, the hatchet had been kept buried; but under their weak successor de La Barre war with the Iroquois again broke out, and with it came the most disastrous calamity that had yet visited the settlement. Ordered home in 1683, La Barre was replaced by the Marquis de Denonville, whose treachery to a number of Iroquois was punished two years later, on the night of the fifth of August, 1680. About fifteen hundred Indians landed at Lachine, surrounded the houses of the settlers, and then, in the large settlement inaugurated there by La Salle, perpetrated the most dreadful massacre recorded in the history of Canada. Not a house in the vicinity escaped the savages. All the buildings were burned; a mere handful of settlers escaped; the remainder



RUINS OF HOUSE ON COTE-DES-NEIGES ROAD WHERE THE CAPITULATION OF MONTREAL IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED.

Iroquois knew neither pity nor fear. Priest or nun, soldier or settler, it mattered not; all were butchered on sight, or reserved for the indescribable tortures that only an American Indian could think of inflicting. Major Clossé, next in command to Maisonneuve and one of the most energetic officers in the colony, was shot by the savages. Matters were at their worst, and the fortunes of the whole colony were at their lowest point, when a deed of heroism, unexcelled in the annals of history, resulted in an enforced respite from the attacks of the Iroquois. Adam Daulac or Dollard had been a resident of Montreal for three years; he was twenty-five years of age, of good family, and had been in the army. He volunteered to head a small picked band of colonists to attack the Iroquois on their way down the Ottawa river, not only for the direct loss that he would thus be able to inflict on the enemy, but to show them that the French, although surrounded and harassed, still had sufficient *elan* to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. His offer was accepted; sixteen more young men volunteered to join in the expedition; they bound themselves by oath to accept no quarter, received the sacrament in the little chapel of the Hotel Dieu, bade the last farewell to their friends, and in April set out on their forlorn hope. Slowly ascending the Ottawa, they reached the Long Sault rapid about the first of May. Here in an old disused Indian fort they determined to await the Iroquois. In a day or two they were joined by a reinforcement of friendly Hurons and Algonquins who had

steadily going on, and the shiploads of young women sent out each year as wives for the settlers, showed the determination of the King to colonize the country in the most systematic manner. At Montreal the great annual fair established by order of the King, brought together new features of picturesque interest. From all parts of the great west came the savages in swarms, their canoes laden with beaver skins; and the narrow streets of the town were thronged with a motley crew of half or wholly naked Indians, *couveurs des bois*, soldiers, priests and soberly-clad merchants. Peace had been made with Iroquois, the result of an attack made on their towns in the preceding year by an expedition under the new Governor, the Sieur de Courcelles.

On the stage of Montreal life now enters one of the most heroic men that ever stepped on North American soil. Robert de la Salle, born at Rouen in 1643, and educated among the Jesuits, came to Canada in 1666. The Island of Montreal was then held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Eager to promote its settlement, they granted him—gratuitously—a large tract of land above the Lachine rapids. Just at the entrance to Lake St. Louis he laid out a palisaded village, granting land to settlers in return for the most nominal seigniorial dues. Happily for the continent at large, his connection with Montreal soon ceased, as but three years elapsed before the settled resolution to explore the great west determined him to sell out his estate and devote himself to discovery. The results of this are well known.

were either butchered on the spot or burnt to death at their captors' leisure.

The war, already so bloody, raged year after year with varying success. Several attacks were directed against the outlying settlements in the English colonies, and most of these were attended with success. The fur trade,—the commercial life of Montreal,—languished for a time, but by diplomacy and military skill a vast quantity of beaver skins which had accumulated at Michillimackinac during three years was, in 1694, directed to Montreal; the impetus given to its business was enormous, and much wealth accrued to its citizens. The succeeding winter was marked with great gaiety, and we at this time find mention of the first theatricals, an amateur performance of two plays, "Niomedé" and "Mithridate"; this met with severe condemnation from the clergy.

The death of Frontenac and of Sister Marguerite Bourgeoise are the only events of special interest that marked the end of the seventeenth century and the early years of the eighteenth. De Callières, governor of Montreal, succeeded de Frontenac at the head of the colony, and in 1701 assembled the Indian tribes at Montreal in a Grand Council and peace was solemnly declared.

In the first part of the eighteenth century, when the necessities of war did not keep them away, the governors of Montreal were busy fortifying and ameliorating the little town.

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ad Jean Jacques Olier, a by an irresistible need of establishing on the Island a ruling object was to be: gines. With that object in view, a party of forty men, partners in the "Société de Montreal," their plans matured, obtained of the Island of Montreal a party of forty men; and an able and energetic settlement was secured in the Hotel Dieu, combining church and hospital. Meanwhile the Indian war was raging relentlessly. The

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URS CARTIER.

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After the treaty of Utrecht, the King's engineer, M. Chaussegros de Lery was ordered to replace the wooden palisades which surrounded Montreal, with regular fortifications of stone and in accordance with modern system. The work was begun in 1717, but was soon afterwards discontinued, the funds not coming to hand, and it was not until 1721 that it was again steadily prosecuted. The new defences consisted of a solid wall of masonry with a ditch on three sides, and containing thirteen bastions. The total cost was 445,000 livres. Seven gates afforded means of ingress and egress. The Place d'Armes was laid out in front of the Parish Church, and the Royal Battery erected at Citadel Hill. Another government work undertaken soon after was the opening of a new road from Montreal to Quebec, the first wheeled vehicle passing over its entire length in 1734; the town then assumed a modern and regular appearance. The upper town was beginning to fill up with government and ecclesiastical buildings; while the number of dwellings occupied outside of the walls to the west and north had of late greatly increased. The Parish Church was larger and much superior in every way in any edifice of the sort in Canada. Quite a number of English merchants and artisans had settled in the town, but on this fact being reported to France in 1727, instructions were sent out prohibiting them from remaining unless actually settled on land, and from trading and selling in any way. From Montreal set out the expeditions that did so much to open up the great west to European influences. In June 1727 a party representing an influential company, just organized in the colony, started out for the first time to trade on the upper Mississippi; and all similar expeditions, whether bent on commerce or war made Montreal their starting point. Such events could not fail to give increased importance to the town, and financially benefit its merchants, notwithstanding the rather continuous state of war in which the colony was being kept by the frequent renewal of hostilities between France and England.

The conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1747, had brought the little town great hopes of prosperity, but peace celebrated with so much rejoicing was but a short one, and the stormy period of the great war with England drew near: Montreal had entered on her last years under the "fleur-de-lis." Throughout every campaign, the island town became as usual, the base from which most land expeditions set out and to which they steered their course after victory or defeat. On his arrival from France the Marquis de Montcalm almost immediately proceeded to Montreal which, as the key and base of operations, became his headquarters, and thither came the Governor, de Vaudreuil, and all the chief men of the colony. With so great an influx of distinguished visitors the social life of the town became no less brilliant than its military aspect, and the winter of 1756-7 brought an unusual train of official receptions and festivities where great ceremony was observed combined with as great a degree of hospitality.

But when summer was at hand, preparations for war superseded all social and domestic enjoyments. Montreal, at that time, was visited by an army of Indian allies on their way back from the victorious assault of Fort William Henry carrying with them hundreds of English prisoners, a great many of whom, the Governor Vaudreuil redeemed from their ferocious captors before they left Montreal.

In September of this year (1757) Montcalm left Montreal for Quebec, where he spent the winter, returning in February. For some reason he preferred Quebec, probably because the Governor-General was in Montreal; for between the latter and his little court on one hand, and Montcalm and the Imperial officers on the other, the relations were decidedly strained. A divided command has always resulted in jealousy and ill-feeling; and the relations of de Vaudreuil and Montcalm throughout the war were no exception to the rule.

When the campaign of 1758 opened, Montreal and all Canada were in a deplorable state. Provisions were at famine prices; a British squadron cruised about the Gulf and intercepted many vessels with supplies; salt cod and horseflesh were the staple articles of diet. All this time the official heads of the colony and the officers in command of posts, were with a few exceptions, swindling and peculating in every direction. Montcalm, honourable and pure amid all this trouble, sent two envoys to France to lay the state of the country before the King. The response was unsatisfactory, for France, herself in peril, could spare little for her American colony. The opening of the season of 1759 brought all that could be

sent, less than five hundred men; and with them came the startling news of the expedition fitting out in England for the reduction of Quebec. All was bustle and excitement; Montcalm spared no exertion, omitted no precaution for a successful resistance to the invaders; Montreal was almost denuded of troops, all but a small garrison being ordered to the threatened city. Every available man and youth in the colony was under arms; defensive works were thrown up at every point where they might be of use; and Quebec swarmed with troops, over sixteen thousand men being mustered there. The militia from Montreal occupied the extreme left of the army encamped along the Beauport flats.

The stirring events of that summer do not come within the scope of this sketch. Wolfe came; besieged Quebec; attacked and was defeated; attacked again and won; the city surrendered and the remnants of the French army fled to Montreal. Then they again took heart; recruited their strength; restored discipline in the ranks; and in turn fought and defeated the English, just prior to the arrival of supplies and reinforcements for the latter. Hope must now have died in the hearts of de Vaudreuil and his followers, as retreating

morning Vaudreuil accepted the terms as insisted on by Amherst, signed the capitulation, and Canada and all the undefined territory to which it laid claim passed forever from France. The terms of surrender were easy, and practically no changes that would unfavorably effect domestic, social, or religious life were made. The next act in this eventful drama was the formal taking possession of the town for King George.

The town and district were placed under the charge of General Gage, whose rule was at once beneficial and popular, while General Murray was appointed Governor.

The inauguration of the British regime found Montreal a well built and prosperous city. Unlike Quebec it had been visited by no disastrous bombardment, and the prominent position it had necessarily assumed during the entire war had brought influence and the expenditure of much official money, while the presence of so many of the troops and government officials had induced a substantial increase of buildings. Unfortunately a large portion of these buildings—some two hundred—went into smoke in the large fires of 1765 and 1768.

The annals of the city furnish few matters of interest until the invasion of Canada by the American rebels in 1775. In the campaign Montreal played a part second only to that borne by Quebec.

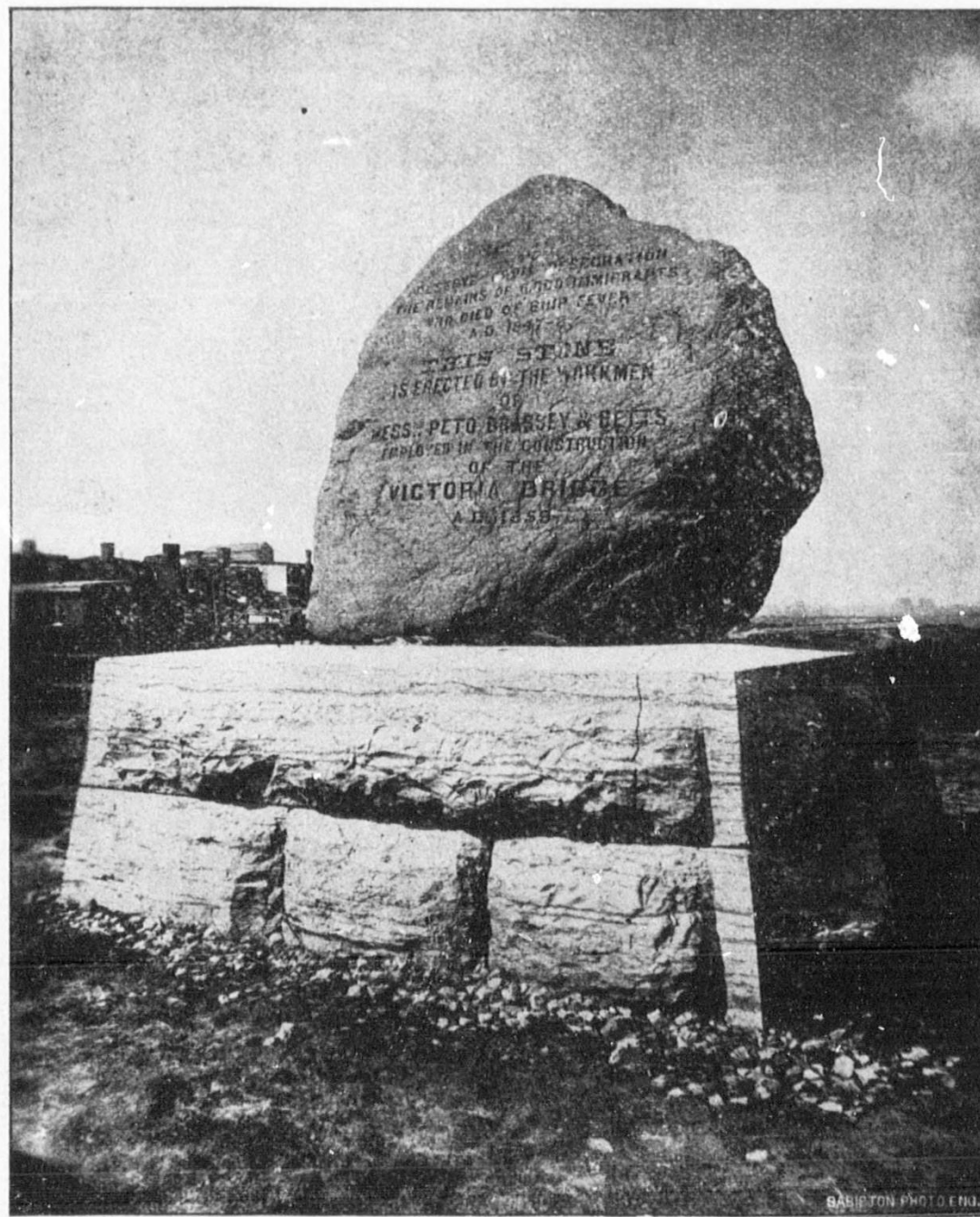
The expedition for the invasion was under the command of Richard Montgomery, a general in the rebel army. He had fought under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and had doubtless been in Montreal on its occupation by the British forces in 1760. He had now returned, but this time as an opponent of the flag he had once fought for; he had turned from the red to the blue. His advance was rapid, and the fact of there being very few British troops in Canada at the time, greatly assisted him. The forts at St. Johns and Chambly, with but trifling garrisons surrendered within a few days, and he then pushed on to attack Montreal. On the advent of Montgomery and his army, Governor Carleton, who was in Montreal at the time, withdrew his little force from Montreal to Quebec to increase the garrison at that more important point. Scarcely had he left before the Americans appeared. No defence could be made; articles of capitulation were therefore drawn up by the citizens and presented to Montgomery by a deputation of leading people. To these he gave a lengthy reply, acceding to most of the terms they proposed; and at nine o'clock on the following morning (13th Nov., 1775) the Continental troops took possession of the town. But a few months later not a single soldier of that victorious army was to be seen in the whole Province; defeated with heavy loss under the fortifications of Quebec in an attack where their chief (Montgomery) lost his life, they were soon driven out of the Province by Carleton, who had taken the offensive.

The temporary occupation of Montreal by the Americans had at least one excellent result, the establishment of a printing press in the city. Joseph Fleury de Mesplet, who had been brought by the invaders to influence the French Canadians in favour of the colonial cause, was our first printer. Two years later appeared Montreal's first newspaper, *La Gazette Littéraire*, and which has had a continuous existence down to the present day. It appeared wholly in French, a fact

which shows how comparatively small was the English element in the town at that time. The little sheet was devoted exclusively to literary and philosophical subjects, the current news of the day, either local or general, not finding any mention in its pages.

From this date down to the breaking out of the second war with the United States, Montreal made steady progress in all lines.

The arrival from the United States of a considerable number of United Loyalists, materially increased her population and efforts were made towards the introduction of civic improvements on the lines then in vogue in well ordered communities; the boundaries of the city were considerably enlarged, being extended some distance on each side beyond the fortification. On the 3rd of June, 1799, an Act was passed authorizing the appointment of a city surveyor to superintend the laying-out of the growing localities just outside the walls. No suitable provision having hitherto existed for the proper carrying on of judicial proceedings, a court house was decided on and erected, and in 1805 a gaol to replace the newly burnt one. In 1805 was also inaugurated, during the progress of a ball, the movement which resulted in the erecting of Nelson's monument on Jacques Cartier's Square.



MONUMENT AT POINT ST. CHARLES TO EMIGRANTS WHO DIED OF SHIP FEVER IN 1847.

again to Montreal, they realized that nothing but a miracle could save them. Again during all that summer of 1760 were the narrow streets of Montreal crowded with soldiery, awaiting the end. They had struggled hard and long for the existence of the fleur-de-lis in North America; but France had done little to help them, while her hereditary enemy was neglecting no measure that would hasten their overthrow. Deserted, outnumbered and hemmed-in on every side there was no recourse but in capitulation.

On the sixth of September the army of Amherst had reached Montreal, and was encamped on its northern side. On the seventh, Murray disembarked his forces on the east, and Haviland's men were already waiting on the south. The whole British force amounted to 17,000 men, while the French army had been so reduced by the wholesale desertion of the Canadian militia and the Colony troops that it did not exceed 2,500 in all. Nothing remained to be done but to gain the best possible terms. Vaudreuil drew up a set of articles of capitulation to be submitted; called a council of war that unanimously approved of them, and, on the seventh, sent them by Bougainville to the British commander. Some were granted, others modified, and the rest refused. Negotiations went on during the day, and on the following

The population about 12,000 other places was just coming in availing themselves of her former prime mover he fitted up on the 3rd of Quebec; she thirty of passengers, ever she stopped the second Steam navigation by year, until had been granted certainty. declared war Canada was of invasion was launched was not long Canada they

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"These two American armies most skilfully hitherto made of Canada."

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\* J. F. N. D.,

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Unlike Quebec it had been a British regime found Montreal a British regime it had been a British regime, and the prominent mind during the entire war had little of much official money, of the troops and government of the increase of buildings. Unlike these buildings—some two the large fires of 1765 and

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A month later not a single British soldier was left in the whole Province; and with heavy loss under the command of the British chief (Montgomery) lost they were soon driven out of the Province by Carleton, who was on the offensive.

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anything coming out of the second year of the war made steady progress

of a considerable number of her population, and the introduction of civic institutions in well ordered cities were considerably advanced on each side beyond

June, 1799, an Act was passed of a city surveyor to survey the localities just outside the walls, having hitherto existed as a village, a court and in 1805 a gaol to replace the old one, which resulted in the building of Jacques Cartier's Square.

under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, and their northern army under the command of Gen. Hampton.

Wilkinson was defeated at Christler's Farm, and Hampton routed at Chateaugay.

"These two battles not only impeded the progress of the American armies but decided their retreat. Thus ended the most skilfully planned and the most formidable attempt hitherto made by the American Republic for the subjugation of Canada."

The war over, Montreal thought of repairing the damages suffered in her trade; steps were taken towards building the Lachine canal; commenced in 1821, it was regularly opened to vessels in 1825. At first it was a mere ditch compared with the present work, being then but five feet deep and 48 feet wide. At several points since that date has the rapid growth of the business of Montreal and the increase in size of vessels, necessitated enlargements which have resulted in our canal being one of the finest in the world.

Scarcely less important than the inauguration of the Lachine canal was the establishment of the first banking house in this city. This was carried out in 1817 by an association of merchants, and was called the Bank of Montreal; the institution, commenced in a quiet and unostentatious way, has grown enormously since then, and is to-day the largest banking institution in the country, with branches in every town of importance in the Dominion. Within a year or two were also established the Savings Bank, (the predecessor of the Montreal City and District Bank), and the Bank of Canada.

About this time Grant's Island—now bearing the more euphonious name of St. Helen, and one of our most attractive parks—was purchased from the Grant family by the Imperial Government, or rather given in exchange for the block bounded by Notre Dame, St. Helen, Recollet and St. Peter streets. Its situation was deemed an admirable one for defence and military occupation, much attention being at this time given to such matters by the commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wellington, whose unerring judgment was well aware of the importance of the Colonies towards the growth of the Empire. Barracks and storehouses were erected on the island, and the ordnance stores and munitions of war that had been formerly stored at Citadel Hill, were removed to the new depot, a large body of troops being stationed there. Citadel Hill was entirely removed; part of it had been taken a few years previously to form the Champ-de-Mars, and in 1819 the rest was devoted to the filling up of ponds that then existed in the vicinity of the present St. Louis street.

The population of the town at this period had grown to about 12,000, and improved means of communication with other places were eagerly looked for. Steam navigation was just commencing to be known, and Montreal was not long in availing herself of the discovery. To John Molson, one of her foremost citizens of that day, is due the credit as the prime mover in this direction. During the summer of 1809 he fitted up a little steamer called the "Accommodation," and on the 3rd of November of that year despatched her to Quebec; she arrived there after a passage of sixty-six hours, thirty of which were spent at anchor. She carried ten passengers, and created great excitement and interest wherever she stopped. It is worthy of note that this vessel was the second steamer launched on the American continent. Steam navigation in this port thus begun, grew steadily year by year, until it has assumed its present large proportions.

The grim prospect of war with the neighbouring Republic had been gradually developing into a still more formidable certainty. On the 18th June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain. By the Americans, Canada was thought to be an easy prey, and the great army of invasion which had been in preparation for many months was launched against our borders. The fate of the army was not long left in doubt, after some success in Upper Canada they had concentrated on Montreal their central army

of running fight through the principal streets of the city. In the afternoon H. M. 1st Regiment "The Royals" was ordered out, as well as a detachment of the Artillery. For a few days everything was apparently quiet, but it was the lull before the storm; rebellion was in the air. On the 16th, warrants were issued for the arrest of the most prominent among the disaffected. Bitterness and hatred were rampant; the city became an armed camp, and was temporarily fortified in case of attack from the surrounding district. Several engagements took place in various parts of the Province between the troops and rebels; the latter fought well, but were overpowered, as could only have been expected, and most of the leaders fled to the United States. Martial law was proclaimed on the 5th of December, and immediately went into effect. The fight at St. Eustache on the 14th December put an end to any hopes of success the insurgents may have then had, and the following winter and summer were comparatively quiet. During all this time, however, the rebel leaders were actively engaged in propagating their sentiments of hostility to British rule, sentiments with which so many were in accord; and early in November the expected rising took place, and attacks were made by the insurgents on loyalists residing near Laprairie and Beauharnois; one of the latter was killed, others wounded and a number taken prisoners. But this rising was quickly quelled; a few

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THE OLD TOWERS IN SEMINARY GARDEN.

With the exception of the excitement aroused in the city in 1822, by the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a Bill to unite Upper and Lower Canada, a Bill which met with strong opposition of the French element and was withdrawn, but few events worthy of mention took place until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1837. Of these few we may note an Act passed in 1830 for the improvement and enlargement of the harbour, the result of which was the erection of that splendid system of wharves and piers we now enjoy. In 1831 Montreal was duly incorporated, and became a port of entry; in 1832 an electoral contest gave rise to riots where three persons were killed in an encounter between the rioters and H. M. 15th Regiment. Great excitement ensued, and the officers of the Regiment were indicted for murder, but the Bill was rejected by the Grand Jury. Death visited many homes in Montreal that summer and two years later. Asiatic cholera broke out with great violence, and raged furiously for many weeks, in each case destroying thousands of lives.

The two great classes of our citizens, those of British and of French descent, had been gradually becoming more and more antagonistic to each other for many years previous to the insurrection of 1837-38 to which our narrative now comes. The bitter feeling existing between the two parties had reached its culminating point in the fall of 1837, and on the 6th of November of that year they came to blows in a sort

skirmishes took place in the district south of the city, ending in the utter discomfiture of the rebel forces, and by the end of November many prisoners had been taken. These were tried by a general court-martial; they numbered one hundred and ten, of whom nine were acquitted, twelve suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and the rest transported to the Australian colonies.

The rebellion over, political events of importance to the country followed in quick succession; of these the most noteworthy was the union of the two Canadas, which came into force on the 10th of February, 1841, and was the first step in the chain of events which led to the greater union of 1867. To Montreal it brought a central position, giving a degree of commercial control and influence which has been steadily maintained and developed during the years which have since elapsed. Toward being the centre of the political life of Canada, it also gave great promise, as in 1844 the seat of government was thither removed from Kingston; but the fiery and uncontrolled zeal of a section of its citizens in less than six years forever dispelled its chances for a continuance of this *desideratum*. In fact, in October, 1847, after a succession of virulent riots, which had originated in party disputes and which ended in the burning by the mob of the Parliamentary buildings, the Government decided to hold in future the sessions of the House in Quebec and Toronto

\* J. F. N. D., p. 100.



alternatively, and in November the removal took place. Thus did the unchecked frenzy of a mob cause the loss to Montreal of the privileges and financial advantages of a capital city. It was during that same year (1847), all through the summer and fall, that typhus, brought across the Atlantic with the Irish emigrants, who that year came to America in great numbers, made some 6,000 victims among those unfortunate wanderers. They were buried in a vast grave near the present entrance to the Victoria Bridge. The place of interment remained unmarked for many years; it was not until 1859 that the memorial that now denotes the spot was erected, and this was the outcome of the warm hearts and sympathies of the workmen who, also from the Old Country, had come to aid in the erection of the Victoria Bridge.

Fire, that inveterate enemy of our city, paid her some disastrous visits in 1850 and 1852. A vast area of the city's then limited extent was covered with ruins, and not less than half a million pounds worth of property was destroyed. Many families were utterly ruined, and active measures had to be promptly taken for their relief; the City Council voted large sums, and subscriptions poured in from neighbouring cities, both here and in England and the United States.

About this period commenced that active extension of railway connection with the principal centres, which has resulted in the excellent facilities now possessed by our citizens. The first railroad in Canada had been opened in 1836 from Laprairie to St. Johns, followed in 1847 by the line from Montreal to Lachine. In 1851 rail connection was opened between Longueuil and Richmond, whence an extension to Quebec soon followed, and two years later the Grand Trunk Railway, having completed their connection with Portland, the foundation stone of the first pier of the Victoria Bridge was laid down. In the meanwhile the company was at work on the Toronto section the opening of which, a few years later, (1856) was the occasion of a great celebration in the city.

In July, 1855, the city was favoured with a visit from M. de Belveze, commanding the French navy on the Newfoundland station; our people vied with each other in extending courtesies to him, his ship being the first war vessel of that nation that had navigated the St. Lawrence since the stormy events of 1760.

In 1859, the great work of the building of the Victoria Bridge being at an end it was arranged that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was to visit America during the following year, be asked to formally open the bridge, and a large sum of money was subscribed in order to properly carry out the proposed festivities. The Prince duly reached Montreal on the 24th August, 1860, and disembarked at Bonsecours Pier on the following day, when a magnificent reception was given to him. A few days after, the Prince proceeded to the formal completion of the Victoria Bridge and its official opening for traffic, by his laying on the mortar to the last stone and driving the last rivet.

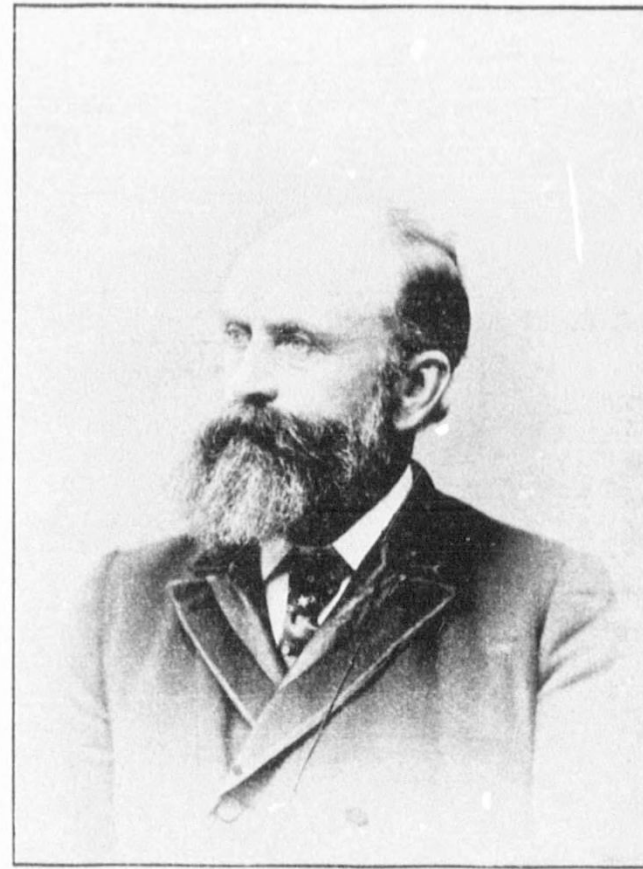
During these years, in spite of disastrous floods (1861 and 1865) and frequent threats of war (1858, 1861 and 1866), the progress of the city in every particular had been steady and substantial. From 1857 to 1866 over 5,000 new buildings had been erected, replacing many of antiquated and defective design, besides extending the visible limits of the city in every direction. From the completion of the Victoria Bridge and the rapid extension of railway facilities, the rate of growth during the "sixties" was even more noteworthy.

The 1st of July in the following year, 1867, saw the birthday of the new Dominion of Canada, and nowhere was the great event celebrated with more enthusiasm than in the good city of Montreal. To Montreal, as well as all the other Canadian cities, the Confederation, thus fittingly inaugurated, has been of no small significance; many new markets for our merchants and manufacturers were by it brought within reach; and the result has amply proved, that in trade and commerce, as in everything else, the Union of the British North American Colonies was an event of the greatest importance and benefit to all the provinces concerned.

Fenianism in Canada and the United States frontier, though scotched in 1866, still lived, and exerted its baneful influence on all possible occasions. The murder of the Honourable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, in April, 1868, was a direct result of its venomous power. The last episode of that foul war created great excitement in Montreal and in the country; since 1868 Lieut. Col. Osborn Smith, the first commanding officer of the Victorian Rifles, had been in charge of the southern frontier, and closely watched the marauders who threatened our border. On or about the 23rd of May, 1870, it became evident to the authorities that some movement was on the tapis, and the telegraph wires were taken possession of by the Government. On the following day the Montreal volunteers paraded as usual to honour Her Majesty's birthday, but were informed that the orthodox routine was not to be followed on that occasion; that the Fenians were again on our borders, and that a service company from each battalion would have to leave for the front that afternoon. They left effectually and after some skirmishes at Eccles' Hill and Trout River the Fenians were driven out of Canadian territory at the point of the bayonet.

Of public and civic interest was the formal presentation to the city of the statue of the Queen, which now adorns Victoria Square. This took place on the 21st November, 1872, the ceremony being performed by Lord Dufferin, our late popular Governor-General. Montreal is singularly deficient in monuments to those connected with our national or civic life and it was hoped that this handsome statue to Her Majesty would be only the first of a series of similar structures; twenty years have elapsed since and the next step in that move is the one that resulted in the erecting on Place d'Armes Square of that most elegant monument to the founder of Montreal.

National and religious feuds occupied much public attention during the next few years, in the Guibord case (1875),



HON. JAMES McSHANE, MAYOR OF MONTREAL.  
Honorary Member of Angelus Court No. 151 C. O. F.  
HON. JAMES McSHANE, MAIRE DE MONTREAL.  
Membre Honoraire de la Cour Angelus No. 151, C. O. F.

and two years later, in the old standing trouble between the "Orange and Green" factions. These latter troubles created much excitement with all the classes of the community, and ended on the 12th July, 1878, by the arrest of the Orange Leaders, and the prohibiting of the Orangist demonstration, by order of Mayor Beaudry, whose action was afterwards approved by the courts of law.

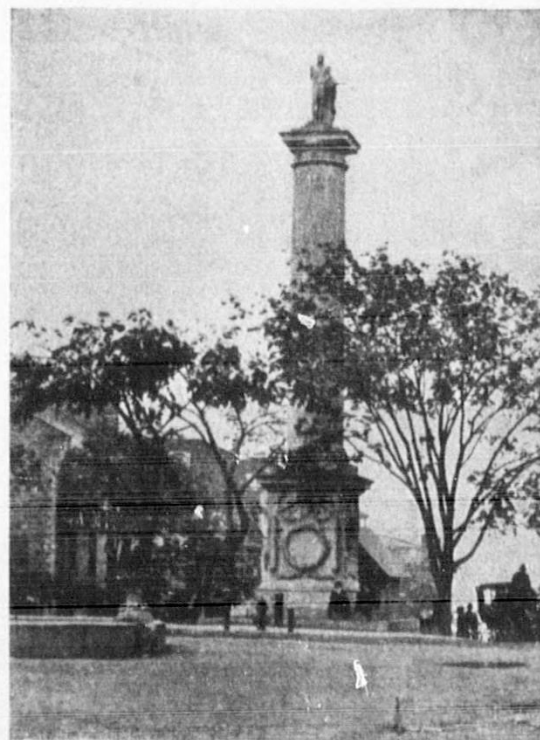
During the past ten years so many things have occurred well worthy of record that selection becomes difficult. Perhaps the events in the city during the year 1885 are most worthy of note. When news of the sudden outbreak of the rebellion in the North-West reached the city, intense excitement followed and the bulletins and daily papers were scanned with the keenest interest. This was intensified

when news came that two Montreal battalions of militia had been ordered out for active service; and the departure of these two corps—65th Rifles, and the Montreal Garrison Artillery—was marked by the attendance of vast crowds and the exhibition of great enthusiasm. Their progress throughout the campaign was closely watched by our citizens; and on their return in July, they received a magnificent ovation from all classes and communities of the people. The small-pox epidemic which broke out during the same summer, besides occasioning the loss of life of a great number of our people, had an extremely serious effect on the general business of the city, tourist travel—in fact travel of all sort—being almost entirely suspended for fear of the contagion. One of the first victims was a man who had occupied a prominent position in the political life of old Canada, the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks. The execution of Louis Riel at Regina, in November 1885 aroused great excitement among his sympathisers in Montreal; a mass meeting was held on the Champ de Mars and considerable disturbance took place on the streets for several nights.

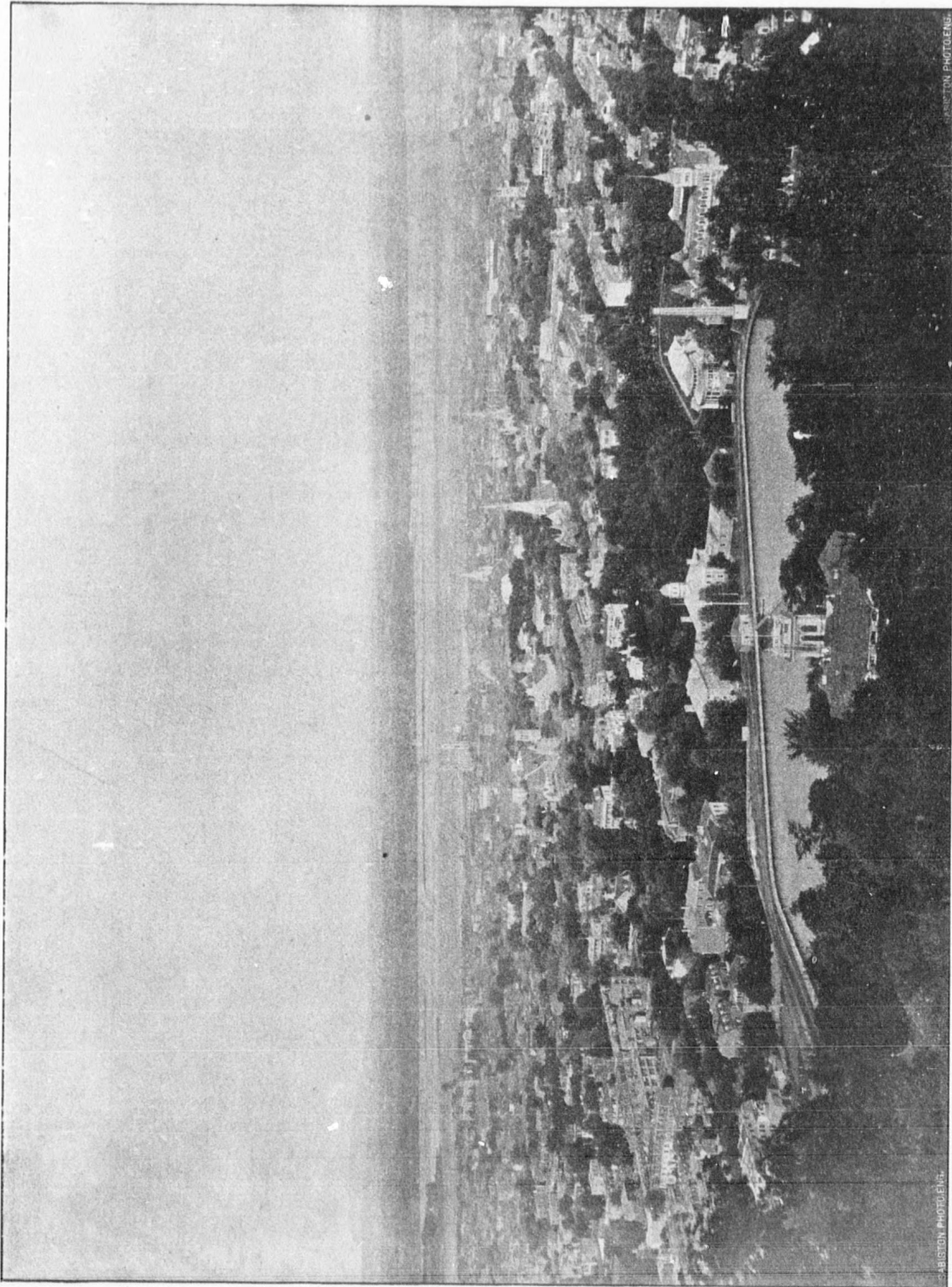
One of the most important events of late years has been the erection of the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, crossing the St. Lawrence at Lachine, thus affording another link between our railways and the Southern systems. The structure is light yet substantial, and affords to the passenger crossing it a magnificent view of Lake St. Louis on the one hand, and the beginning of the Lachine Rapids on the other. Considering the extensive nature of the work, the enormous length of the necessary approaches, and the rapid current in which the piers had to be built, the bridge was built and opened for traffic in a marvellously short space of time.

In bringing to a conclusion our hasty sketch of the city's development, it is pleasing to be able to point to its present unequalled commercial position among Canadian cities, and its rapid growth into the front rank of the great marts of the world. With a population of over a quarter of a million souls, Montreal can justly claim the first place in the solidity of her public buildings, her warehouses, and the residences of her wealthier sons; in the superb natural advantages she possesses, in the scenic beauty of her surroundings, and in her position at the head of the navigable reach of a great river. With renewed energy on the part of her citizens to watch carefully her civic administration, and to introduce measures of reform and improvement, she may never fear of being distanced in the race for commercial supremacy.

Montreal has, for the last half century, ranked first among Canadian cities; and first she will always be if her citizens maintain that energy and spirit of commercial enterprise which has in past years been their marked characteristic.



NELSON'S MONUMENT, JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.



SUMMER VIEW OF MONTREAL.  
VUE DE MONTREAL, (ÉTÉ.)

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WINTER VIEW OF MONTREAL FROM THE MOUNTAIN.  
VUE DE MONTRÉAL DE LA MONTAGNE, (HIVER.)



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# THE CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.



To start an organization like the Catholic Order of Foresters, one of the necessary conditions for calling it into existence and making it a success is, that the wants of the people demand such a society; but even where the field is ripe for such a movement there must have been executive ability, generalship and judgment of men and things on the part of the men who established such a perfect organization, and whose history is made up of one continued success as the Catholic Order of Foresters, hence a sketch of the establishment and growth of the Catholic Foresters, with a sketch of the men who gave to the community such a valuable branch of Catholic benevolent organization must have more than passing interest to its members, if not to the general public.

The first meeting, that finally resulted in the establishing of the Catholic Order of Foresters, was held in the month of April, 1883, in the Sodality Hall, corner May and Eleventh streets, Holy Family (Jesuits) Parish, Chicago, Illinois.

The subject had been agitated some time by Mr. Thomas Taylor, and the holding of this meeting simply resulted in the conviction of the few gentlemen who were present that a necessity existed for a Catholic organization, based on the co-operative plan. About the first of May following another meeting was held, at which there was present Dr. F. W. Fitzgerald, John Conway, J. K. Clowry, M. Fleming, M. B. Bailey, James Graham, M. J. Dooley, J. F. Scanlan, Patrick Keane, Thomas Taylor, L. P. Dwyer and others, to the number of twenty or thirty; all seemed desirous of seeing such an organization, as above described, started, but few seemed to understand how to commence; the best methods of doing so was discussed pro and con, after which John F. Scanlan said, in the language of Horace Greeley, the way to start was to start, and moved that a Catholic benevolent association be established, and that a committee be named to secure a charter from the Secretary of State, and that said association be known as "The Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters." This motion was unanimously carried, and the following gentlemen were named as committee and as incorporators: John F. Scanlan, Michael B. Bailey, John K. Clowry, Patrick Keane, John J. Collins, Francis W. Fitzgerald, Mathew Fleming, and through the agency of these gentlemen, on the 24th of May, 1883, the State of Illinois issued the charter which brought the Catholic Order of Foresters into existence, for the objects as defined in application for said charter.

1. The name of such corporation is the ILLINOIS CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

2. The object for which it is formed is the promotion, fraternity, unity and true christian charity amongst its members. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members. To establish a widows' and orphans' benefit fund for the benefit of dependants of deceased members. No annual premium required. No money as profit or otherwise paid.

As soon as the charter was received, authority was issued for the organization of Courts, and almost immediately Court No. 1 was organized in the Holy Family Parish; Court No. 2, in Columbkil Parish; Court No. 3, in Sacred Heart Parish; Court No. 4, in St. Pius' Parish; Court No. 5, in the French Parish of Notre Dame, and the first Board of Directors was organized by the incorporators, adding to the number M. J. Dooley, John J. McCulloch, Michael Hart and J. V. L. Lemoine; John F. Scanlan was elected High Chief Ranger; J. V. L. Lemoine, Vice-High Chief Ranger; John McCulloch, High Secretary.

The work of organization went on apace, the members of the Board of Directors, as well as the members of the different newly-created Courts, devoted their evenings and Sundays to the work of organization.

The brother members of this now widely-extended Order, who can at this date go forth to organize subordinate Courts, with a record of benevolent work of nine years that has few equals within the Church, have but little idea of the labors required and the obstacles overcome by the pioneer Foresters who started this Order, with only their earnest hope and zealous faith to work upon; in rain or shine, morning, noon and night, the work of gathering the scattered few together went on, breathing confidence into the doubtful, urging forward the laggards, instructing the faithless, enlisting a man here and there, calling on this and that priest to gain their co-operation, and often receiving cold encouragement from those who should be enthusiastic. But, as the men who undertook this work knew no such word as fail, they brushed aside those who would not labor and went into the highways and byways of the different parishes, banding together the faithful few to bring as many Courts into existence as possible. Consequently, the men who bore the brunt of the work, who gave their time, and labored in this practical field of benevolence, deserve well of the Foresters, as well as of the entire Catholic community for the seed they planted; hence, the list of the workers in those early days should be collected, and their names honored in accordance with their work. We are only able to give a partial list; they appear in accordance with work they performed. Dr. F. W. Fitzgerald, whose spirit of discipline, and personal labors breathed life into the organization, discipline and respect into the medical department; J. V. L. Lemoine, James Graham, P. C. Harbour, N. P. Franchère, M. J. Gerthey, A. W.

Blouin, John Durkin, J. K. Clowry, J. P. Coan, John Foley, Michael Hart, James Kelly, Stephen Conley, John Comisky, John Griffin, P. L. Labbé, Edward Hayes, P. J. Eustace, Thomas Derane, Thomas O'Malley, James F. O'Neil, P. M. Clowry, Dr. F. S. Macdonald, Thos. H. Faulkner, James H. Roche. Of course, the High Chief Ranger necessarily was the general commanding, and was everywhere with advice and energy, breathing a spirit of organization, toleration and charity into all; this list would be incomplete if the name of Father Hayes, S.J., was left out, for though he never became a member, it was his kind and fatherly advice that led the organizers over many a rough road, and paved the way to getting the kindly approval and advice of His Grace the Right Rev. Archbishop Feehan. As the Order had no law-making power during the first seven months of its existence, the Board of Directors adopted the constitution and by-laws of Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, as the laws to govern the Illinois Catholic Foresters, so far as they were applicable. Not only did the Order borrow the laws of our sister society, but we also drew upon the members of that very worthy Order for advice and instruction, which was responded to in a truly Catholic spirit.

At the close of the year 1883 the Catholic Order of Foresters had six Courts, with 245 members, hence it was deemed wise to hold the First Annual Session of the Order. The Board of Directors, bowing to this wish of the members, called upon the Courts to send delegates to said meeting, which was held in the Palmer House, Chicago, on December 27 and 28, 1884, which High Court Annual Session gave to the Order the first Constitution and By-Laws promulgated from their own law-making body.

The officers elected at that Annual Session were: John F. Scanlan, H.C.R.; J. V. L. Lemoine, H.V.C.R.; Dr. F. W. Fitzgerald, M.D., H.C.P.; John McCulloch, H. Sec.; Thos. Devine, H. Fin. Sec.; Michael Hart, H. Treas.; John Cumisky, John Griffin, John Durkin, P. L. Labbé, P. A. J. Maguire, Edward Hayes, Board Directors; E. S. Newman, S.C.; James Kelly, J.C.; Stephen Conley, I.S.; John Hickey, O.S.

From this time forth the Order grew with a prospect that gave satisfaction to the men who still labored with indefatigable zeal; several new members were added to the rank and file. St. James' Court No. 7 and St. Joseph's Court No. 8 brought a couple of hundred good practical workers into the field; soon came All Saints Court No. 9, who brought the Rev. Edward A. Kelly into the fold of Forestry, and few better or more earnest workers ever espoused a good cause than he; young, earnest and enthusiastic, he made the cause of the Foresters his personal mission, and made hosts of friends for the Order. Among his brother clergymen, his efforts to have the spirit of the Order thoroughly understood and fully appreciated, done much to clear away many of the objections that of necessity stand in the way of a young and untried organization in the Church, and thus one after another Courts were organized until the time when the Second Annual Meeting took place, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, January 29, 1885, where twenty-two Courts, representing close on 1,500 members, were present by representatives.

Seventy delegates, with the officers of the High Court, attended this Second Annual Session. Rev. M. J. Dorney officiated as Chaplain. Some new and necessary laws and rules were passed by this Convention, and the following officers were elected: John F. Scanlan, H.C.R.; J. V. L. Lemoine, H.V.C.; John V. McCulloch, H. Sec.; John C. Schubert, H. Fin. Sec.; P. M. Clowry, H. Treas.; F. W. Fitzgerald, H. Physician; Patrick Chambers, S.C.; M. G. O'Connor, J.C.; James Kelly, O.S.; Stephen Conley, I.S. After this Convention Archbishop Feehan appointed Very Rev. P. J. Conway, High Court Chaplain.

It was during this year, in January, 1884, nine months from the date of organization, that the first death occurred in St. Joseph's Court No. 8; the brother's name was John Lawlor; the Order had 846 members at that time, and the deceased's wife received \$846, being one dollar for each member in the Order at the date of his death; the next death was that of Edmond Condou, of St. James Court No. 7, in August, 1884, 940 members; the third death was Christopher Heaney, of St. Pius' Court, September, 1884, 960 members; and the fourth death was in November, 1884, Patrick Nowlan, of St. Joseph's Court No. 8, there being over 1,000 members in the Order, his heirs received the full \$1,000; since that time every member who died in good standing, to the number of nearly five hundred, has left to his heirs the full \$1,000 of the Order.

The third annual meeting of the High Court met at the Palmer House, Chicago, January, 28th, 1886, at which forty courts were represented by twenty-five delegates and High Court officers, the membership had grown to 2500, an increase during the year of 1,179 members. The officers elected at the third annual session were John F. Scanlan, H.C.; R. B. L. Lemoine, H.V.C.R.; Nicholas Wallenborn, H. Treas.; John V. McCulloch, H. Sec.; Dr. H. Fitzgerald, H.C. Physician; Board of Directors, Father J. J. Delaney, P. J. Cahill, N. P. Fennell, Dr. P. H. Cronin, A. Von Lesmer and John Kelley. The office of High Financial Secretary was abolished by this convention, and the duties of both secretaries merged into one High Secretary.

The fourth annual session of the Order was held at Ulich's

Hall, Chicago, Ills., June 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1887, as the time was changed by the last session, from January to June, and 230 delegates, alternates and High Court officers, representing fifty-nine courts, formed of 4,000 members, participated in the session. It was this fourth annual session that, on the advice of the H.C.R., gave authority to organize the Order outside the State. That move has proved productive of glorious results; the Order is now spreading its benevolent arms over almost the entire northern part of our continent. Many other good laws were passed, and it was at this annual session that the Holy Father recognized the good work of the Order by sending His blessings. The officers elected at the fourth annual session were John F. Scanlan, H.C.R.; John P. Lauth, H.V.C.R.; J. J. Dillon, H. Sec.; N. Wallenborn; H. Treas. Dr. J. W. Niles, H. M. Ex.; Board of Directors: A. Von Lesmer, Dr. P. H. Cronin, P. J. Cahill, Patrick Chambers, Rev. D. B. Looney, Nicholas Pauley, Stephen Conley, S.C.; Charles Langlois, J. C.; James Kelly, I. D.; Peter Shomer, O. S.

The fifth annual session of the Order assembled June 6th, 7th and 8th, 1888, in Ulich Hall, Chicago. Eighty-three courts were representing a net membership of 5,425; the total membership since the Order was started was 6,290; the number of expelled, suspended and dead, 402; the increase for the year 1892 being an average per month of 132 members. Much excellent legislation was enacted by this body of representatives, among which was the changing of the name from the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters to the more cosmopolitan name of Catholic Order of Foresters. As this was the close of the official duties of the founder of the Order, Hon. John F. Scanlan, H.C.R., we deem it our duty to republish a part of his address to that session. It is good reading, full of wisdom, and can be read by the members with good results one hundred years from this time, and it certainly must prove beneficial to the delegates who have the honour of attending the first convention of the Order held in Canada.

"In the five years that I have had the honour of presiding as your chief executive, I have had an opportunity of seeing perhaps better than most of our members, the great possibilities of this organization. I would be less than human if the organization and the result of its work had not exalted my manhood. I believe I have been brought nearer to a higher life than I have ever reached before. I have tried to leave my faults behind, and do my duty from the standpoint of a man charged with the interest of a great mission. In doing my duty I may not have pleased all. In laying down my badge of office I desire forgiveness of those whom I have failed to please, it was the demand of duty not the individual that acted. It is difficult to please all, I have tried to do my duty as I understand it, and regret if it has not pleased every brother, but under the circumstances I would prefer duty to pleasing you individually.

When I assumed the duties of H.C.R. the Board of Directors constituted the Order. After five years I find a magnificent body of men, numbering 250, in this H.C., representing 83 Courts, nearly six thousand members, who with their families number over thirty thousand Catholics, united in the double bond of Catholic charity, and the brotherly love of the Order of Foresters.

It is indeed like a dream and nothing but the actual presence of you gentlemen of the H.C. causes me to realize in its fullness the work done and responsibility assumed.

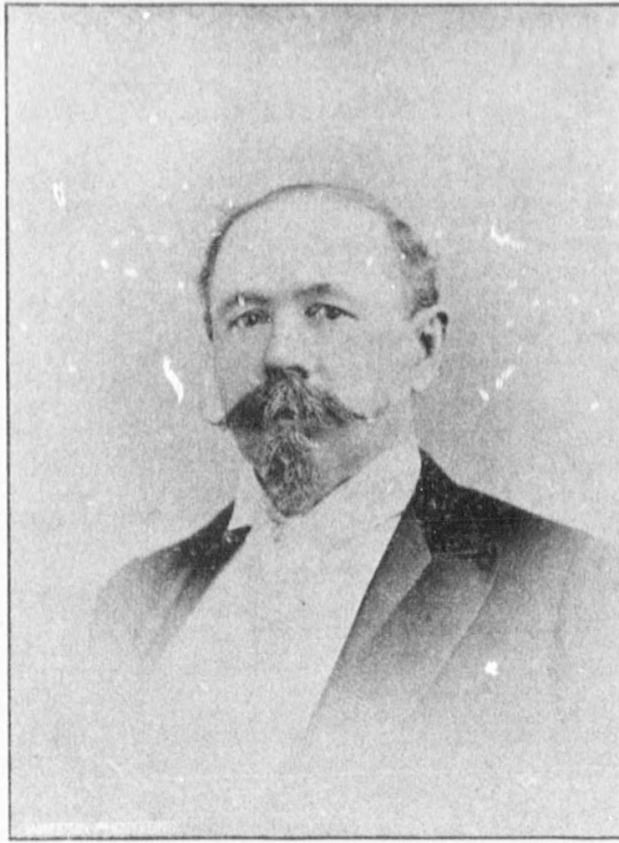
Gentlemen, my labours in this Order has lifted me to a higher sphere than that of selfishness or ambition. Standing on the corner stone of this our Order, now I hope firmly established, I can see this majestic country, with its magnificent lakes and beautiful rivers, its verdant prairies and cloud-capped mountains, a country worthy of the hand-work of God, filled with a race of people that will, I trust, have all the virtues and few of the vices of all nationalities, a country and a race worthy of being embraced by the golden shackle of Catholicity.

Gentlemen, what part will the Catholic Foresters take in this truly benevolent crusade? I leave you to answer.

Associations can do much to hold up the hands of those who are called. You stand beneath the overhanging branch of that church, whose roots spring from the feet of Christ. Lift your minds and your hearts to the exalted mission in your hands, legislate in the spirit of Him who uttered the divine proclamation of human equality. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." Turn your backs on the little imperfections of life. With your face towards the light, bear in mind how much there is to be done for humanity. Do each your part in this spirit, and I have no fear for the future of the Illinois Catholic Order Foresters."

It was during the last year of H.C.R. Scanlan's duties, that he prepared the way for planting the seed of Catholic Foresters in Canada by securing the able services and commissioning Bro. A. W. Blouin as Deputy High Chief Ranger for Canada. How wise was his selection; the large number of Courts in Canada speak louder than words.

The officers elected at the fifth annual session were: J. P. Lauth, H.C.R.; John O'Neil, H.V.C.R.; J. J. Dillon, Hon. Sec.; Nicholas Wallenborn, Hon. Treas.; Dr. J. W. Niles, H.M. Ex.; Board Directors: P. J. Cahill, N. P. Franchère, Patrick Chambers, Henry Detmer, J. W. Clancy, John Bednorz.



HON. JOHN F. SCANLAN.  
 Founder of the C. O. F.  
 Fondateur de C. O. F.



THE HON. JOHN F. SCANLAN, the founder of the Catholic Order of Foresters, is the youngest son of Mortema and Catharine Roche Scanlan, of Castlemahon, County Limerick, Ireland. He was born in 1840. His father was a large farmer, whose ancestors lived in that country for over a thousand years. The panic of 1848 having reduced the fortune of the family, they, with thousands of others in that exodus that swept out of Ireland at the same time so many of her sons, went and sought a new home in the land of the free. The tearing away from old associations, that, like a mighty oak had become almost a fixture in the country, brought about heart aches that cannot be imagined but by he who has known the sorrows of exile. The scanlan family landed in Boston, Mass., in February, 1849. The subject of our sketch was sent to school in Roxbury, and had been there for two and a half years, when in 1851 the family moved to Chicago, where he entered the school then connected with the church of the Holy Name. But in 1854,—when he was only 14 years of age,—Necessity called him to its harder school. Bravely he went to work. From a lawyer's office to a printing office, and then to a gas-fitting shop, he migrated around, gathering experience everywhere. Finally, in 1856 his tastes led him to become an apprentice in the wood carving business, at which he soon became adept, and would, had he continued at it, have excelled. In 1859 he went to New Orleans, worked at his business and was in a fair way to fortune, but being young and away from home, he turned his steps home-

ward, staying the summer and fall at Memphis, where he left the impress of his genius in the ornamental work of some of the best houses in that city. By a happy circumstance he reached home just in time to avoid the boundary guards of the then newly formed Confederacy that brought such a terrible war on the Union. Arriving in Chicago he left the carving bench and joined his brothers in their wholesale confectionery trade, (then the largest in Chicago). Always loving freedom, the Scanlan brothers joined the then newly established Fenian Brotherhood and in the Cause of Ireland put forth the very best efforts of their lives and what money they had, with the hope of giving to Ireland the freedom that the citizen of the United States enjoyed.

In 1862 John F. Scanlan joined the Union army as captain of Company B., 67, Illinois Volunteers. After his service in the army he returned to the confectionery business and in it continued until 1869. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, where he served two terms, with credit to him and benefit to his people.

In 1883 he secured a charter for the Catholic Order of Foresters and the story of his work in our noble Order is told in another part of this paper. At the end of his labours in the Foresters, the High Court presented him with a beautiful testimonial of esteem, in which he was gratefully honoured by being titled "the father of the Order." The testimonial was presented by the Rev. F. D. B. Toomey in an eloquent address, which has been printed in the "C.O.F. Guide" issue of June, 1890, and part of which reads as follows:—

It is then a pleasure to us to obey the orders of the High

Court by tendering you the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: The Fifth Annual Session of the High Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, did order, that suitable resolutions be presented to you, John F. Scanlan, bearing evidence of our gratitude for your able, arduous and charitable work in establishing this truly benevolent Catholic Order, and,

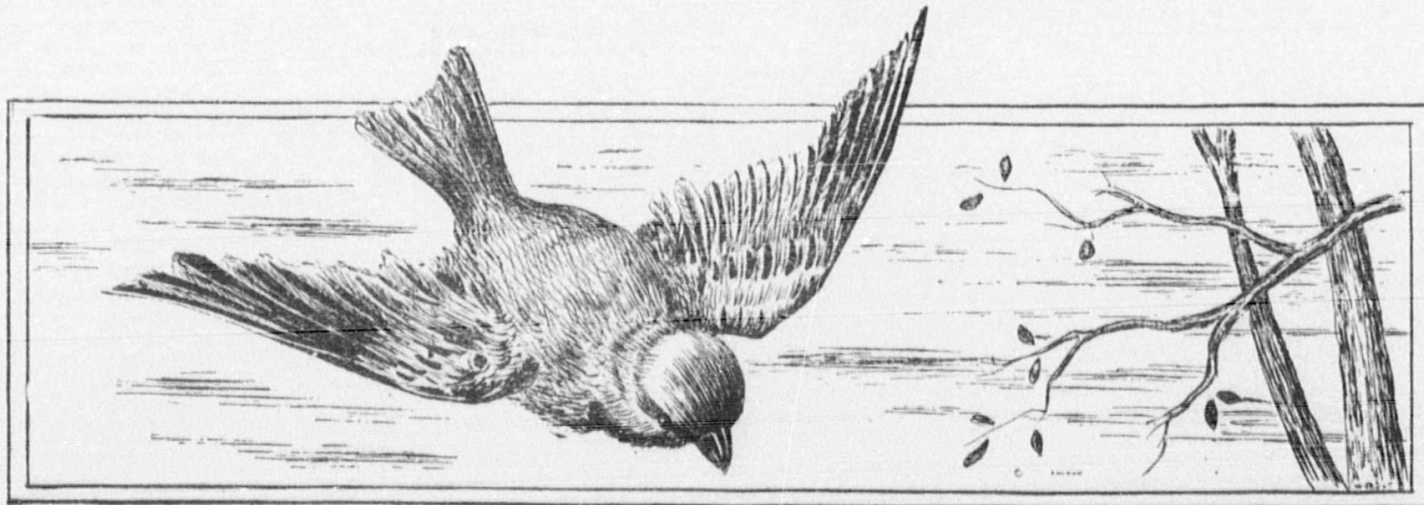
WHEREAS: We deem it a duty we owe to our church, our families and ourselves, that we place on record the evidence of our gratitude to the founder of this Order, and therefore be it

RESOLVED: Appreciating the magnificent results of the good work that, under the providence of heaven you were called upon to perform when you established the Catholic Order of Foresters, and recognizing the great success of your efforts, we hereby officially express our profound gratitude to you for the great and charitable work you done for the Catholic people of this country when you established the Catholic Order of Foresters. For this you have our most heartfelt thanks and our prayers. As a further evidence of our gratitude we hereby proclaim you "Father of the Catholic Order of Foresters," and hereby order that this address shall be printed in the "C.O.F. Guide," our official organ, and be read at a regular meeting of the Subordinate Courts of this Order, and that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to you, Mr. John F. Scanlan.

J. P. LAUTH,  
 High Chief Ranger.  
 J. J. DILLON,  
 High Secretary.

REV. DANL. B. TOOMEY,  
 NICHOLAS WALLENBORN,  
 P. J. CAHILL, } Committee.

Our esteemed brother, John F. Scanlan, now fills the honourable position of special agent of the United States Treasury in Chicago.



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A. W. BLOUIN.  
Fondateur de l'Ordre au Canada.  
Father of the Order in Canada.



**L**E fondateur de l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques en Canada, Mr. A. W. Blouin, est né à St. Pierre, Comté de Montmagny, P. Q., le 1er Août, 1852.

Après avoir suivi un cours commercial au collège de Montmagny, il fut nommé par son parent et protecteur feu l'Hon. J. G. Blanchet, orateur de l'Assemblée Législative, à une position de clerc sessionnel à la Législature en 1867, position qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1871. A cette époque il fut nommé à une position importante sur le chemin de fer Intercolonial par les contracteurs, M. M. Bertrand & Berlinguet, dans le Nouveau Brunswick, et plus tard par Mr. Thos. McGreevy dans la vallée de Métédia.

M. Blouin comme beaucoup de nos compatriotes avait la soif des voyages et en 1878 il partait pour aller se fixer à Chicago.

A peine était-il arrivé en cette ville, qu'il entra comme caissier dans une des plus grandes fonderies des Etats-Unis, "The Chicago and Erie Stove Co." Il administra les finances de cette puissante compagnie pendant cinq ans et en 1883 il entra au service de la "Union Trust Co. Bank" en qualité de comptable. Il laissa cette position en 1888 pour venir s'établir à Montréal.

C'est pendant son séjour à Chicago qu'il entra dans l'Ordre comme *charter member* de la Cour No. 25. Les avantages que notre société offre à ses membres l'avaient frappé. Il savait que ces sociétés de bienfaisance étaient alors à peu près inconnues au Canada, et quand, à ses heures de loisir, le souvenir du pays natal lui faisait naître au coeur l'espoir d'y revenir bientôt, il songeait au grand bien que l'établissement de l'Ordre y ferait à ses compatriotes. Bientôt cette pensée devint projet, et il en fit part à son ami l'Honorable

John F. Scanlan, fondateur de l'Ordre et Grand Chef Ranger d'alors. Celui-ci, en homme d'affaires, saisissant l'occasion qui se présentait de répandre la Société surtout à l'étranger, émit une commission de D. G. C. R. à M. Blouin, à son départ de Chicago, le 28 Avril, 1888, lui souhaitant un heureux voyage et succès dans sa nouvelle entreprise.

Arrivé à Montréal quelques jours plus tard, et voulant tenir la promesse qu'il avait faite à M. Scanlan, d'établir l'Ordre des Forestiers au Canada dans les trois mois, M. Blouin se mit à l'ouvrage avec toute l'énergie qu'on lui connaît.

Une opposition sérieuse et imprévue se fit aussitôt sentir de tous côtés; on ne voulait pas entendre parler de Forestiers à Montréal; les sociétés déjà existantes y voyaient un compétiteur redoutable et il fallait le combattre de l'origine.

La question d'introduction de la Société au Canada fut soumise à Sa Grandeur l'Archevêque de Montréal, qui, après avoir pris connaissance de la constitution et des règlements de notre société, se déclara satisfait et lui donna son approbation. Les démarches que fit notre fondateur pendant quelques semaines, en cette ville, furent peu fructueuses, mais loin de se décourager, il dirigea son travail dans la direction de Québec, où le besoin d'une société de ce genre se faisait sentir depuis longtemps. Il y reçut de suite l'appui du clergé: la cause triomphait.

Avec le concours de son frère, M. J. N. Blouin, la première Cour Canadienne fut fondée le 16 Juillet, 1888, et prit le nom de Cour Chaudière No. 86.

De cette Cour, qui fit parler d'elle dans le district de Québec, surgirent les cours St. David No. 90; de Montcalm No. 91, et Déziel No. 94. A la suite de ce beau résultat, il fallait reprendre à Montréal le travail interrompu. Des assemblées publiques furent tenues à la salle St. Patrick, rue

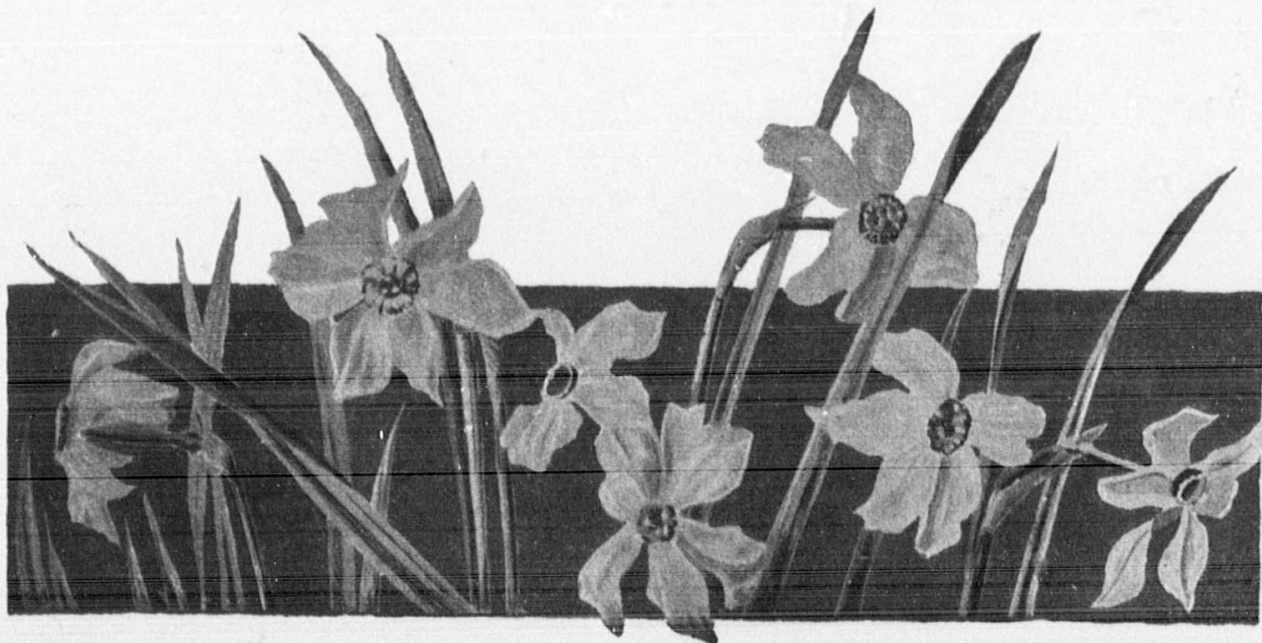
McGill, et à la salle des Chevaliers du Travail, rue St. Laurent. Ce n'est qu'après six longs mois de travail que les dernières difficultés furent vaincues, et que la Cour St. Patrick No. 95 fut instituée, le 7 Janvier, 1889. Nos compatriotes du Mile End ne se firent pas attendre bien longtemps. Aux premiers jours de Mai de cette même année, la Cour Ville-Marie No. 112 était organisée, et de cette époque date la prospérité sans précédent de l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques au Canada.

Nos compatriotes répondaient à l'appel: il fallait se joindre à la société qui donnait les plus grands avantages pour le moins de déboursés. Soixante et sept Cours sont maintenant en existence et prospèrent au Canada, et plusieurs autres sont en voie d'organisation. M. Blouin a aussi organisé les Cours de Bréboeuf No. 166; Trois Rivières No. 178, et St. Barthélemy No. 249; et il est maintenant membre de la Cour de Bréboeuf No. 166.

M. Blouin est aussi le fondateur en cette Province de la "Catholic Benevolent Legion," société qui donne une assurance de \$5,000, avec secours en cas de maladie. Cette société compte près de 30,000 membres.

M. Blouin compte de nombreux amis à Chicago. Lors de son départ de cette ville, ils voulurent lui témoigner leur appréciation des services qu'il avait rendus à la cause républicaine parmi ses compatriotes dans la grande ville de l'ouest, et le recommandèrent au Président Harrison pour la position de Consul des Etats-Unis aux Trois-Rivières; mais les amis du Colonel Smith, le Consul actuel, firent nommer ce dernier à la place de notre ami.

M. Blouin occupe à Montréal, depuis le 1er Mai, 1889, la position d'inspecteur de la Banque d'Hochelega, une de nos banques Canadiennes les plus prospères.



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Session of the High Court  
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High Chief Ranger.  
J. DILLON,  
High Secretary.

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1. Elz. Malouin, Cour 86	9. Am. Robitaille, Cour 116.	17. F. X. Ranger, Cour 141.	25. J. A. St. Amour, Cour 167.
2. Chas. N. Veilleux " 99	10. C. Rousseau " 122	18. Au. Lefebvre " 146.	26. J. P. Lamontagne " 168.
3. L. D. Poulin " 91.	11. H. C. McCallum " 126.	19. C. Ritchot " 149.	27. Samuel Dumaine " 170.
4. John Davis " 95.	12. W. J. Shea " 127.	20. J. E. Kenn " 150.	28. Eusèbe Morissette " 178.
5. T. V. E. Cantin " 110	13. Z. Renaud " 129.	21. R. S. Joron " 158.	29. Jules Gadoua " 182.
6. J. D. Coutlée " 112	14. J. R. Miles " 133.	22. C. T. Poirier " 162.	30. James S. Patrick " 185.
7. Geo. A. Marois " 113.	15. Rev. John I. McDonald " 136.	23. John Fillon " 164.	31. D. J. Carity " 187.
8. J. H. Marcotte " 114.	16. J. B. O. Langlois " 139.	24. Jos. Mélançon " 166.	32. L. Lessard " 189.

GROUP OF CANADIAN CHIEF RANGERS.  
GROUPE DE CHEFS RANGERS DU CANADA.

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SARISTON PHOTOGRAPH

SARISTON PHOTOGRAPH

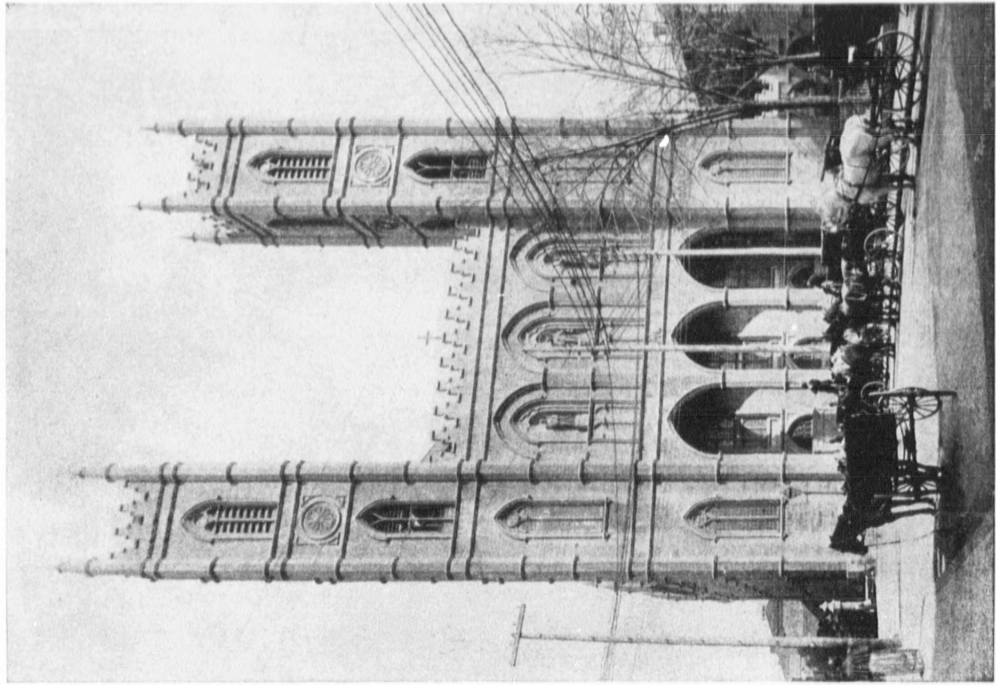
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|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Nap. Brunelle, Court 194. | 7. Geo. Racine, Court 205. | 13. John Buckley, Court 223. | 19. J. P. Dunn, Court 241. | 25. Godfroid Roy, Court 253. |
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GROUP OF CANADIAN CHIEF RANGERS.  
 GROUPE DE CHEFS RANGERS DU CANADA.

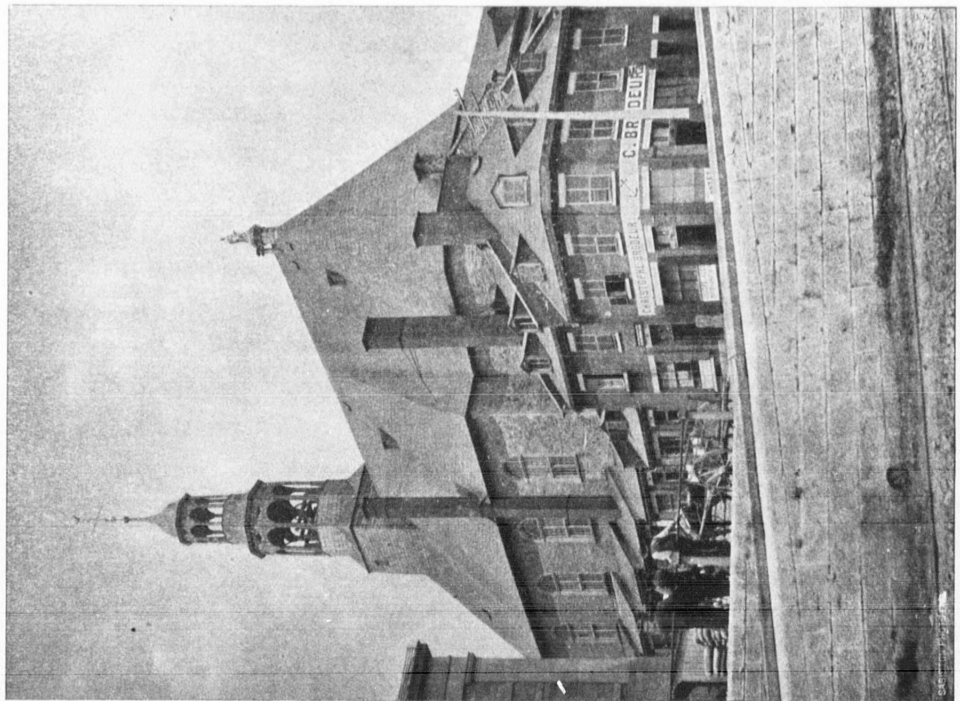
167.  
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LES PRINCIPALES ÉGLISES CATHOLIQUES DE MONTREAL.—PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.



NOTRE DAME CHURCH.  
EGLISE NOTRE DAME.



BONSECOURS CHURCH.  
EGLISE BONSECOURS.

LES PRINCIPALES ÉGLISES CATHOLIQUES DE MONTRÉAL.  
PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.

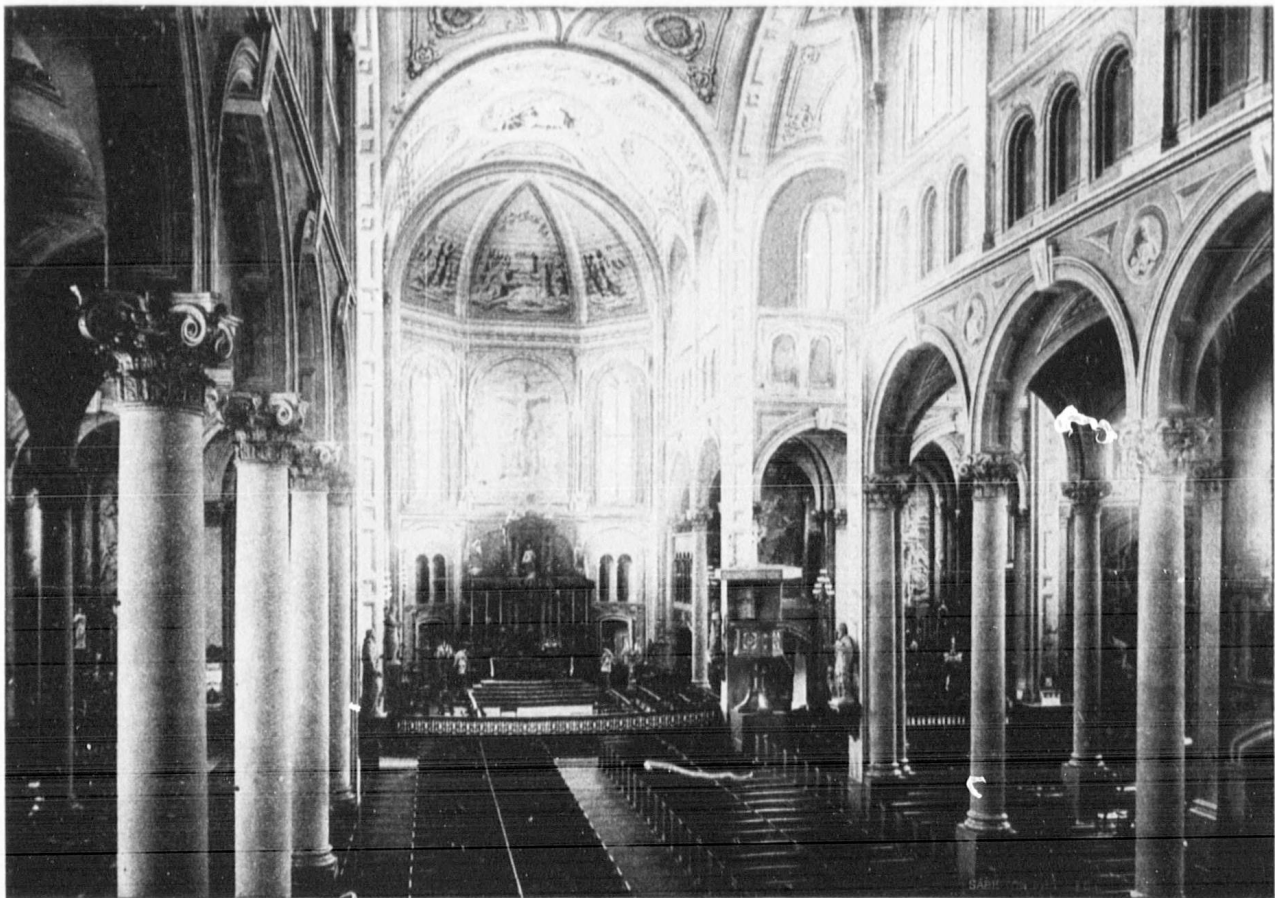
NOTRE DAME CHURCH.  
ÉGLISE NOTRE-DAME.



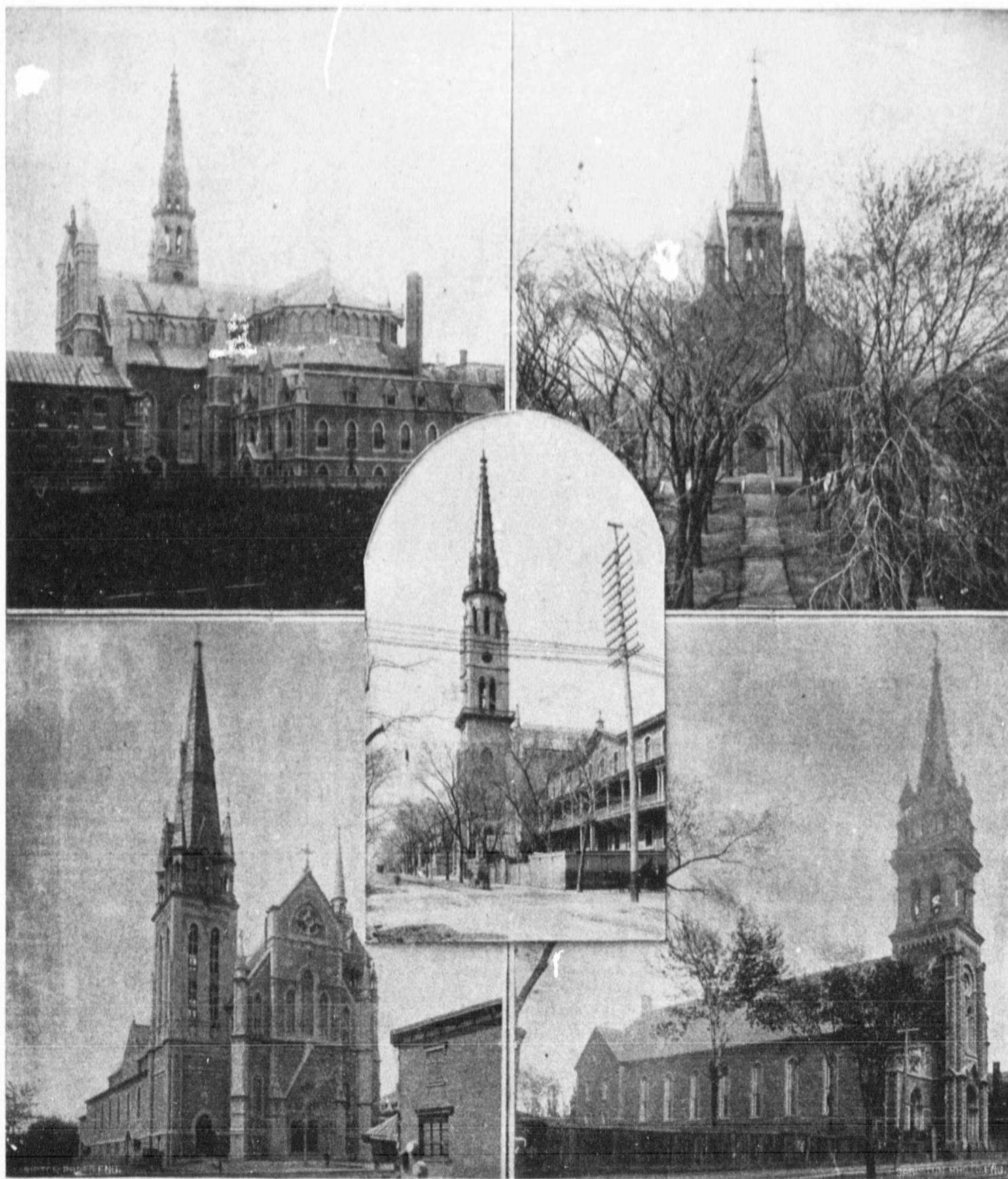
BONSECOURS CHURCH.  
ÉGLISE BONSECOURS.

NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES CHURCH.  
ÉGLISE DE NOTRE-DAME DE LOURDES.

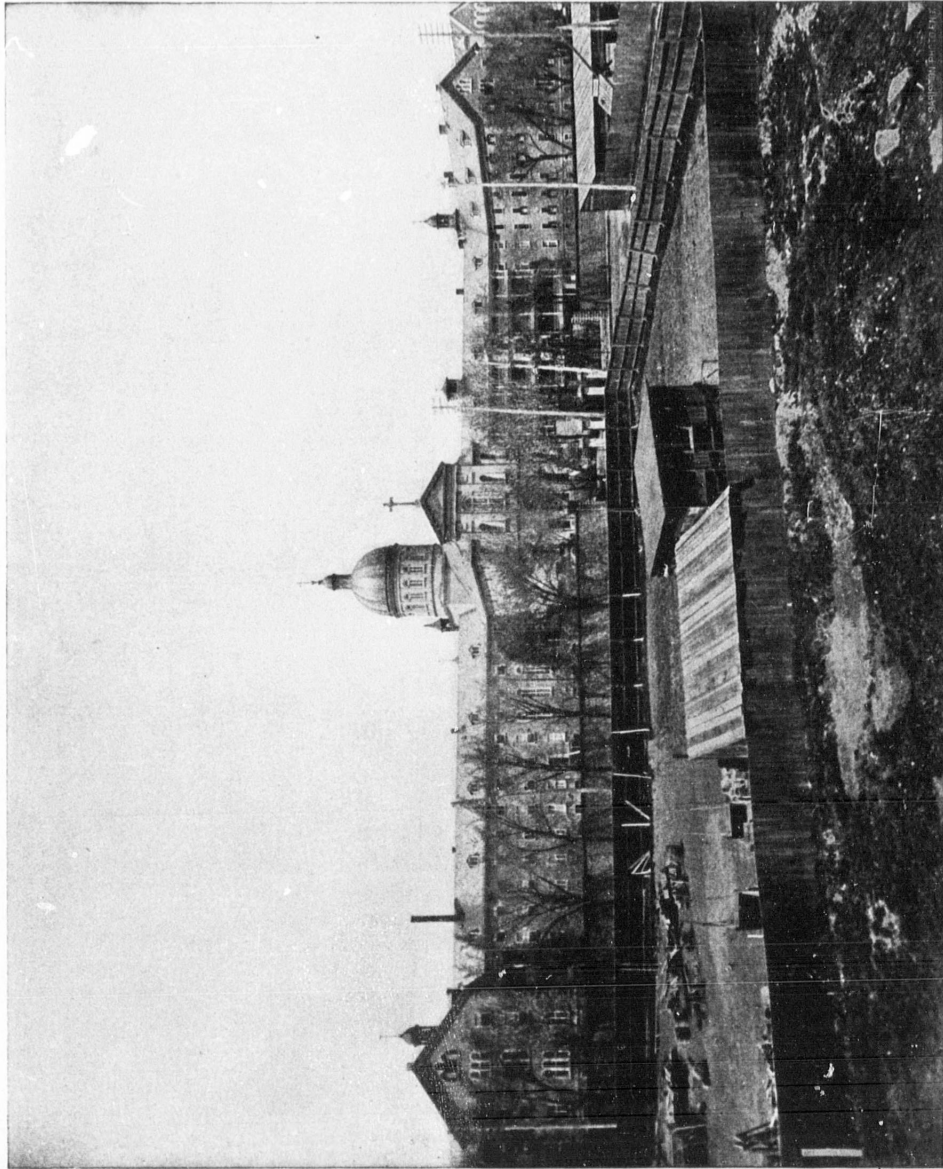
LES PRINCIPALES ÉGLISES CATHOLIQUES DE MONTRÉAL.—PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.

VIEW OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.  
LA CATHÉDRALE DE ST. PIERRE.JESUIT'S CHURCH.—INTERIOR.  
LE GÉSU.—INTÉRIEUR.

LES PRINCIPALES ÉGLISES CATHOLIQUES DE MONTRÉAL.  
PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.

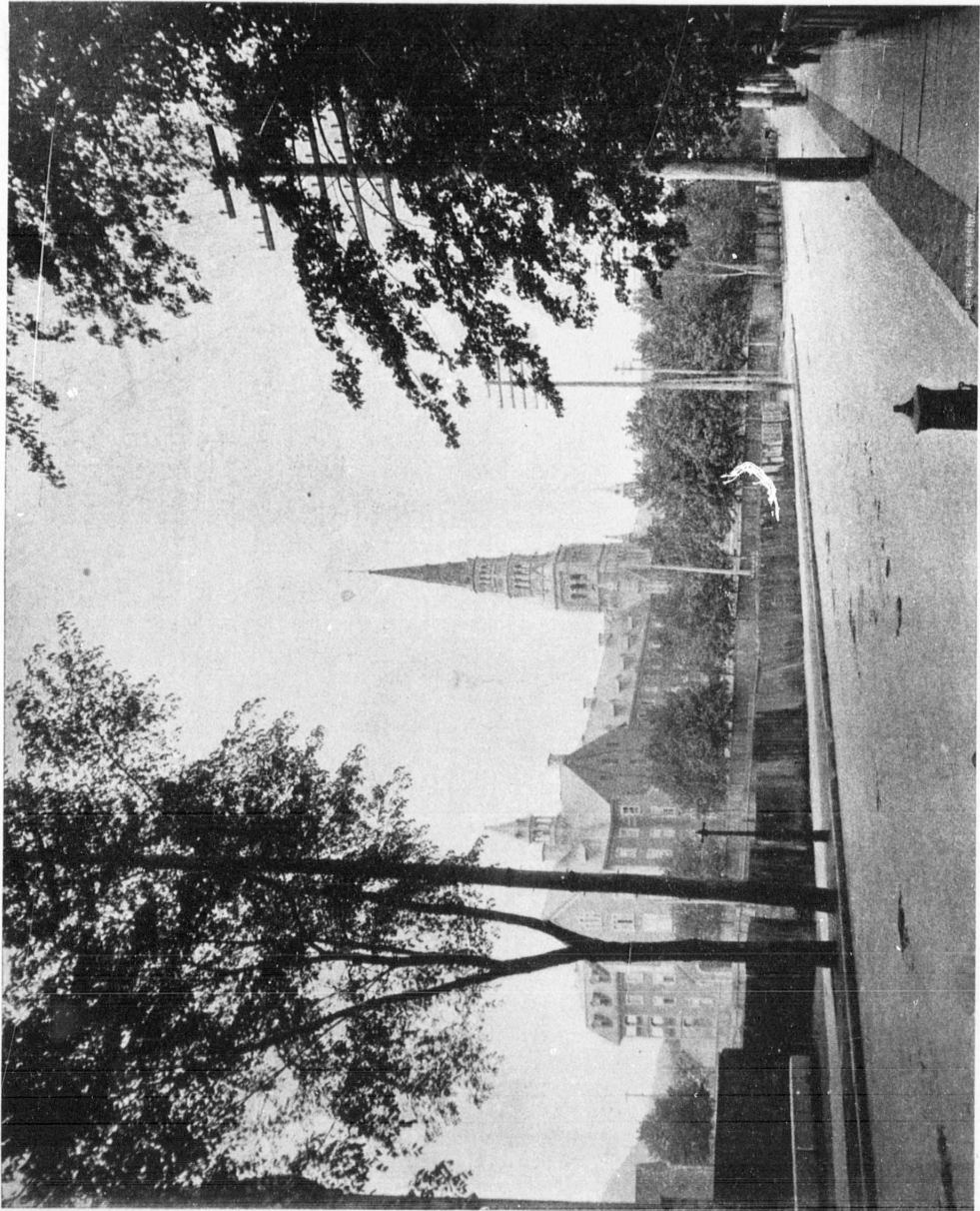


St. James Church, St. Denis Street, Back-View. St. Patrick's Church, Corner LaGauchetière and St. Alexandre Streets  
 Church of the Sacred Heart, Corner Ontario and Plessis Streets. St. James Church, St. Denis Street, Another View. St. Bridget's Church, Corner Champlain and Dorchester Streets.  
 Église St. Jacques, rue St. Denis. Église St. Patrice, coin LaGauchetière et St. Alexandre.  
 Église du Sacré Cœur, coin Ontario et Plessis. Église St. Jacques, (autre vue.) Église Ste. Brigitte, coin Champlain et Dorchester.



HOTEL-DIEU.

HOTEL-DIEU.



VIEW OF THE GREY NUNNERY,  
LE COUVENT DES SŒURS-GRISES.

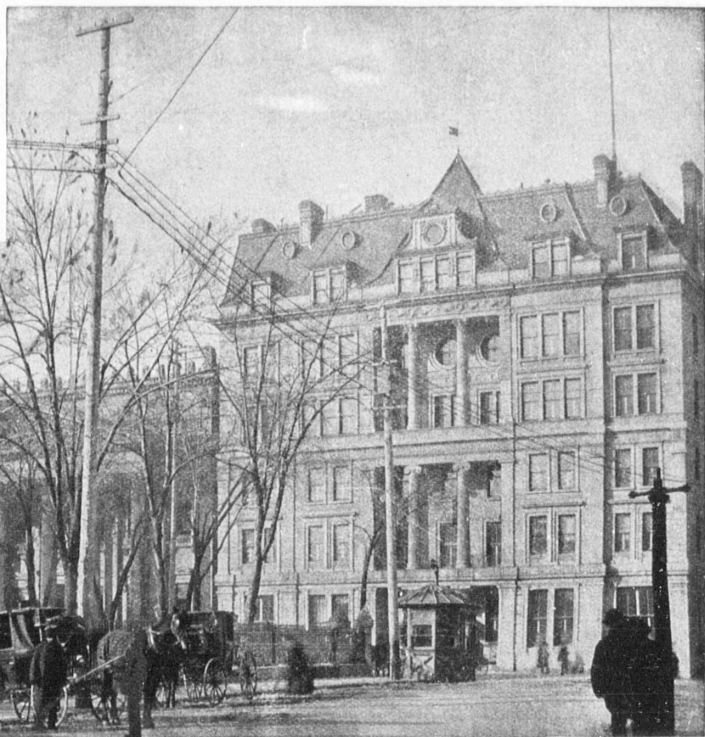


JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE—(ON MARKET-DAY.)  
PLACE JACQUES CARTIER—(UN JOUR DE FOIRE.)



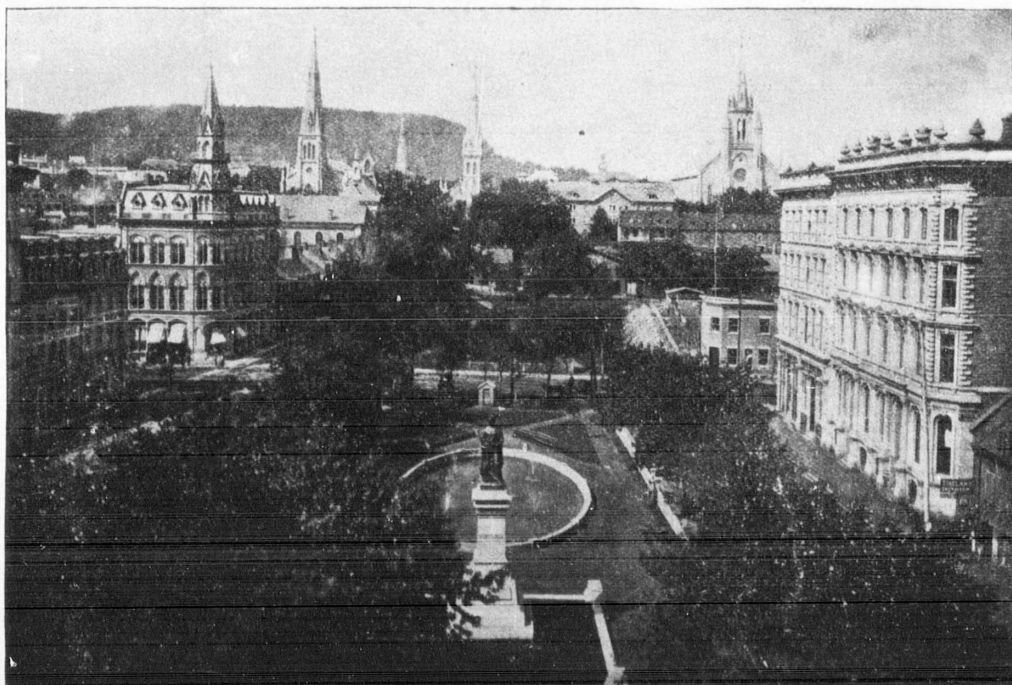
BONSECOURS MARKET.  
MARCHÉ BONSECOURS.

“Near this square afterwards named *La Place d'Armes*, the founders of Ville-Marie first encountered the Iroquois, whom they defeated, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve killing the chief with his own hands, March 1644.” (N. & A. Society.)



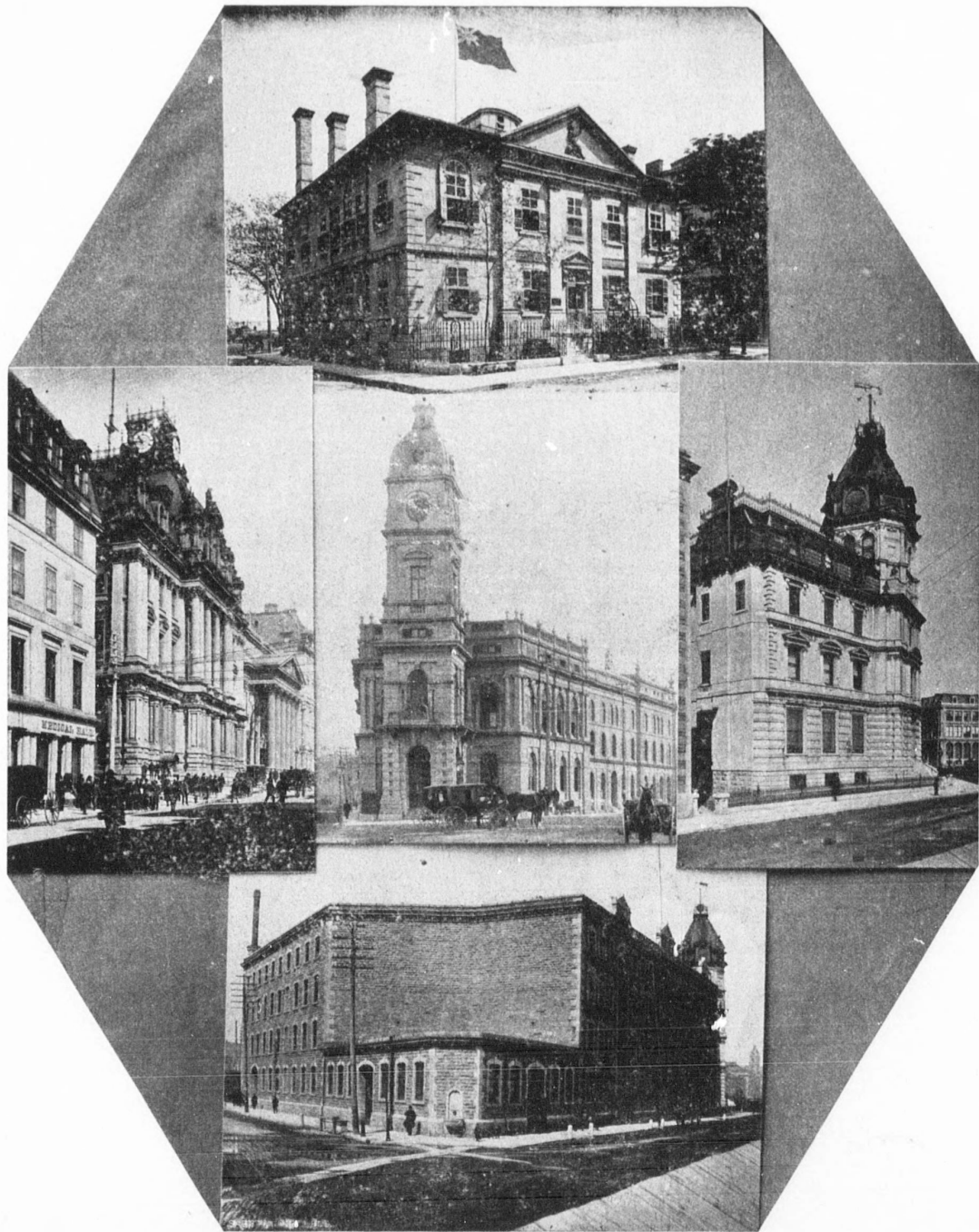
“Près de ce carré, qui fut dans la suite appelé *La Place d'Armes*, les fondateurs de Ville-Marie ont défait les Iroquois, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve ayant tué le chef de ses propres mains, Mars 1644.”

VIEW OF PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE.  
VUE DE LA "PLACE D'ARMES."



VICTORIA SQUARE.  
CARRÉ VICTORIA.



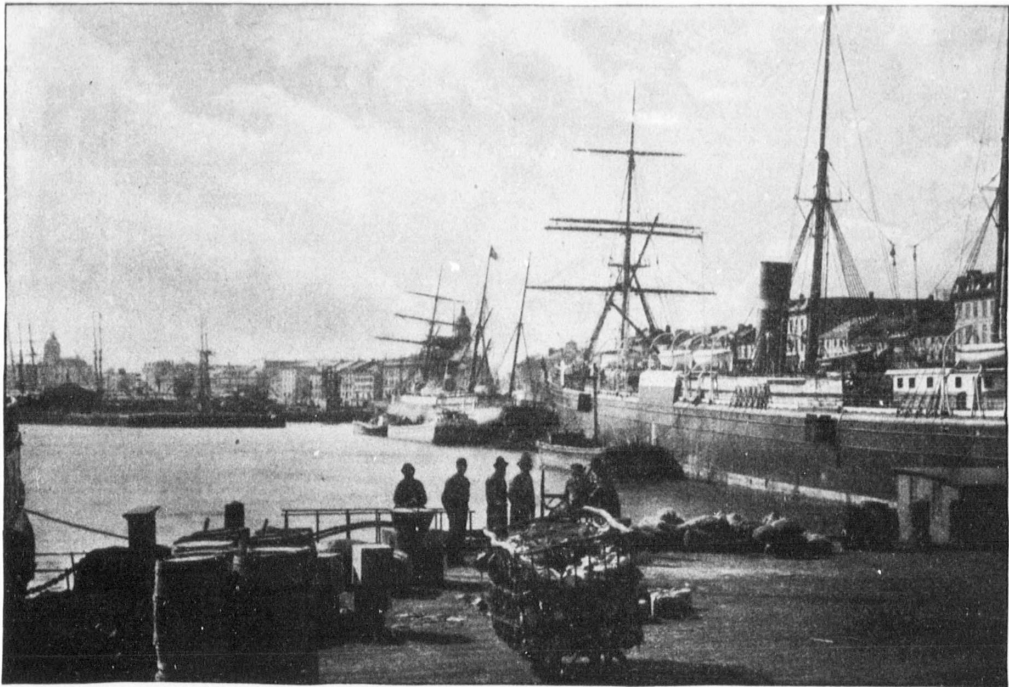


Post Office.  
Hotel des Postes.

Inland Revenue Offices.—Bureaux du Revenu de l'Intérieur.  
Custom House.—Bureau des Douanes  
Customs Examining Warehouse.

Harbour Commissioners' Offices.  
Bureaux de la Commission du Havre.

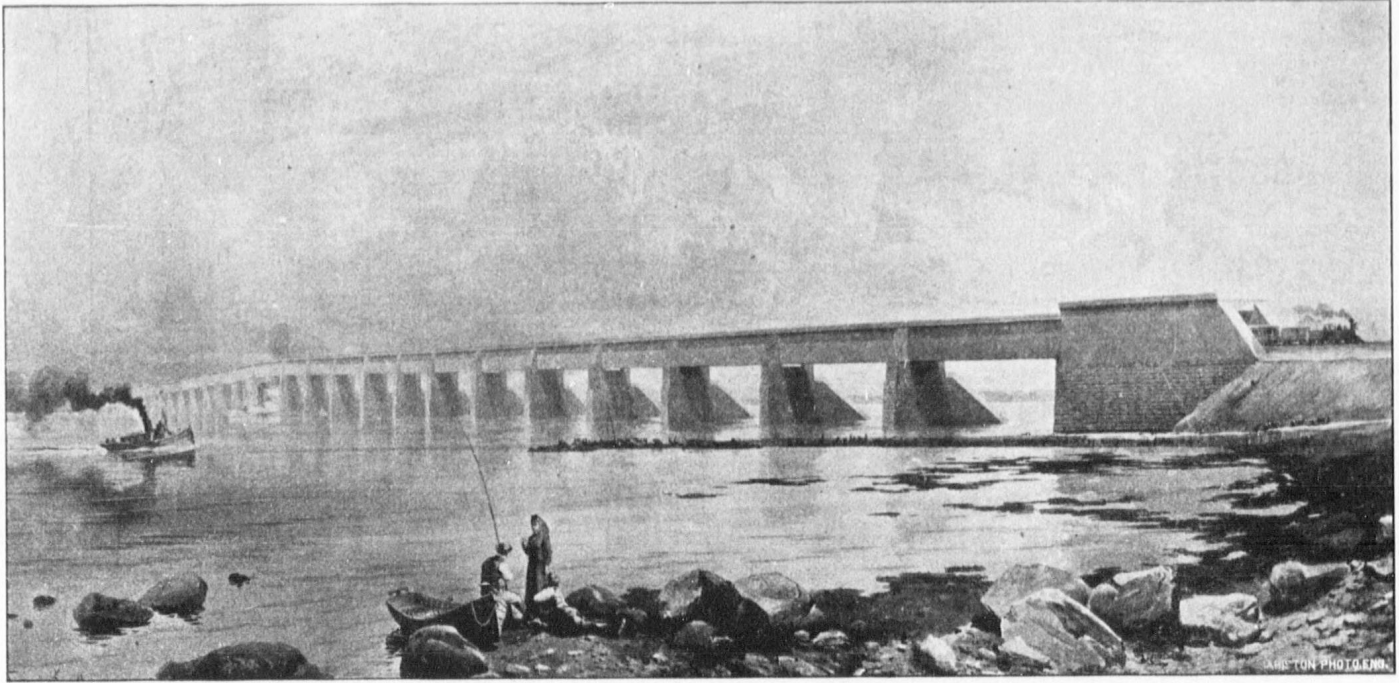
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS OF MONTREAL.  
EDIFICES PUBLICS DE MONTREAL.



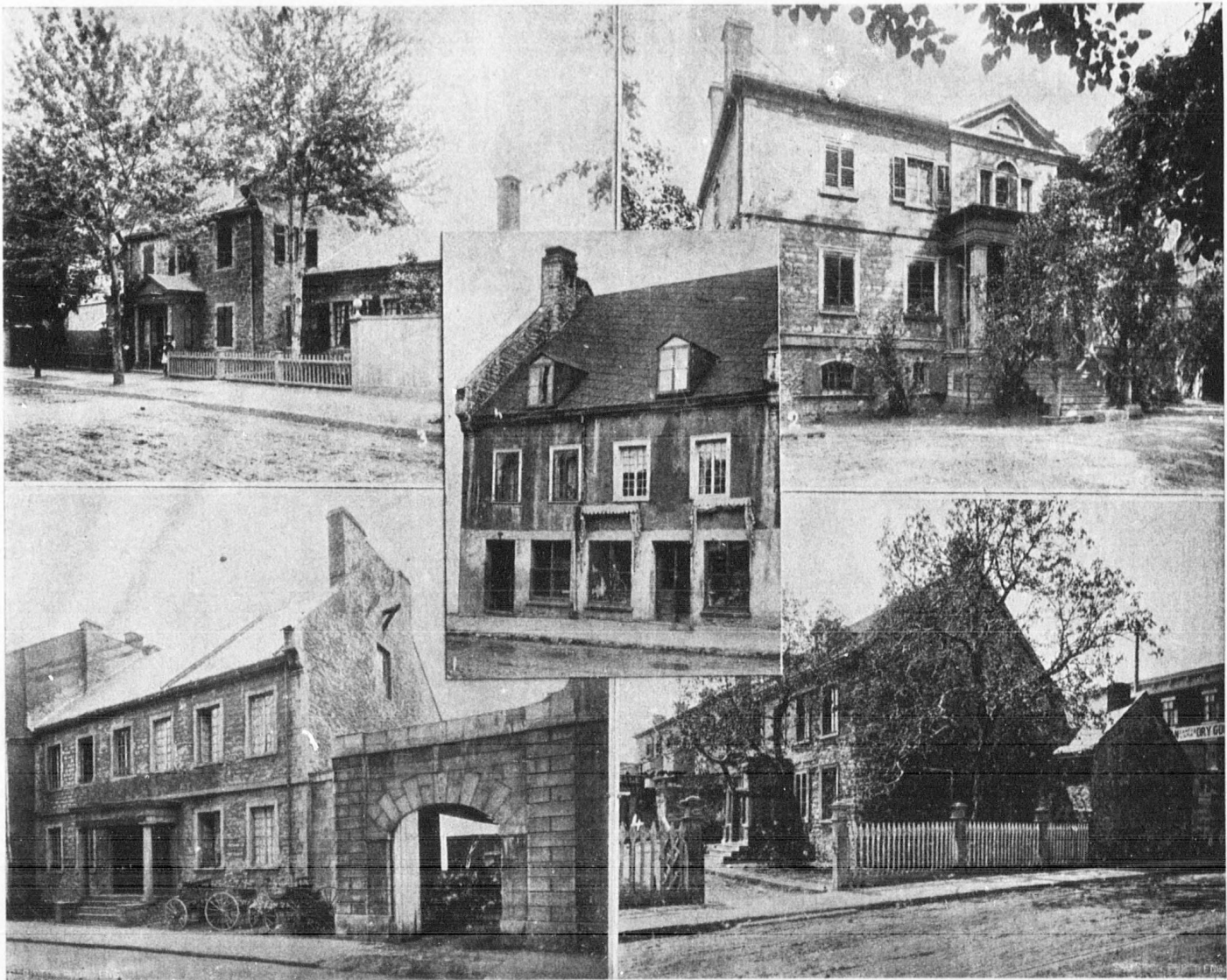
A VIEW IN THE MONTREAL HARBOUR.—VUE DU HAVRE DE MONTREAL.



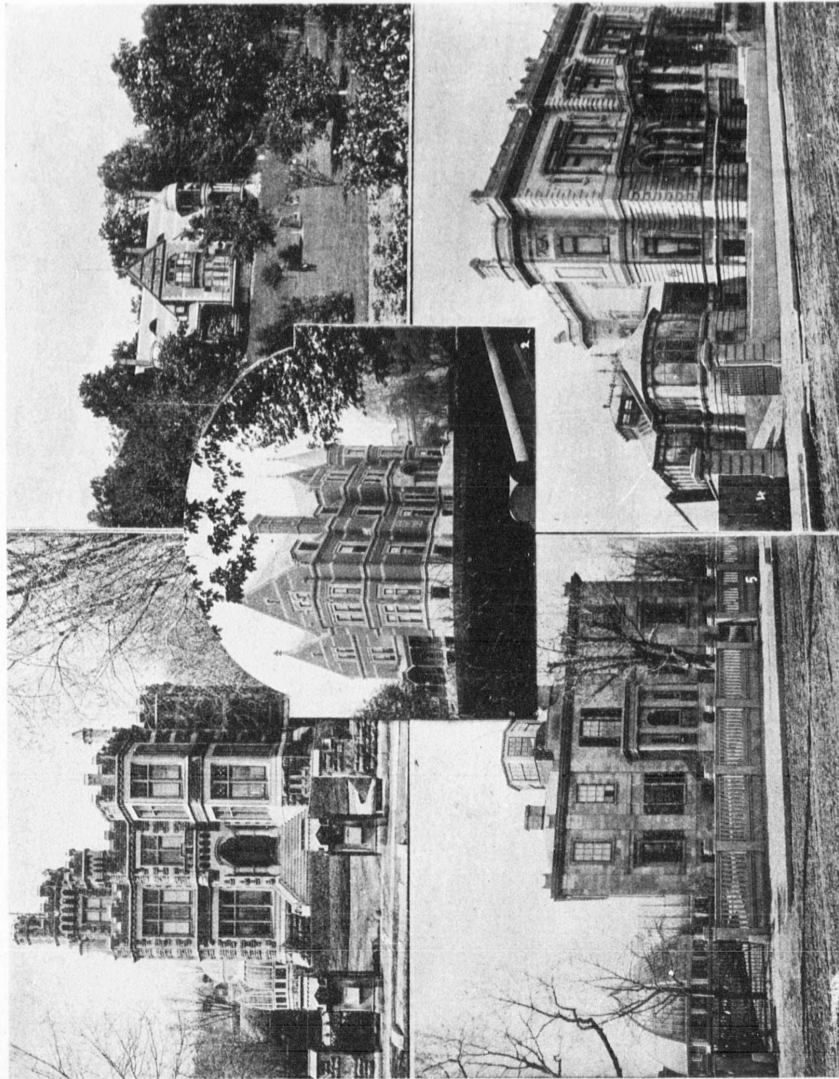
CITY HALL.—HOTEL-DE-VILLE.



VICTORIA BRIDGE.  
PONT VICTORIA.

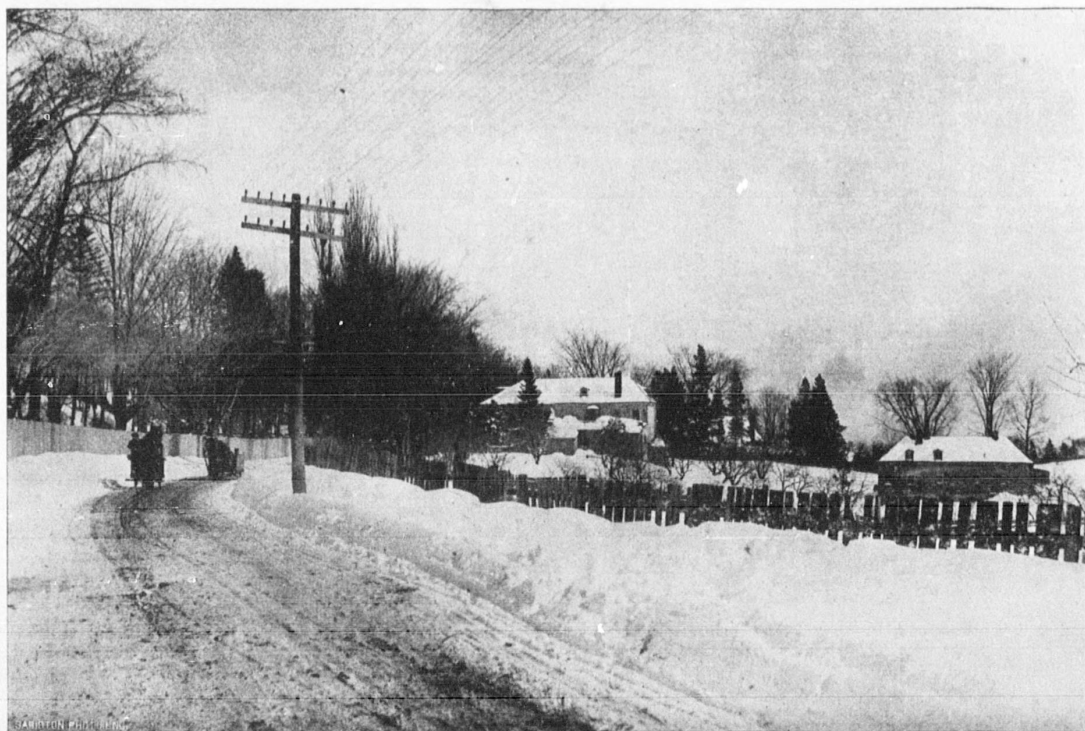


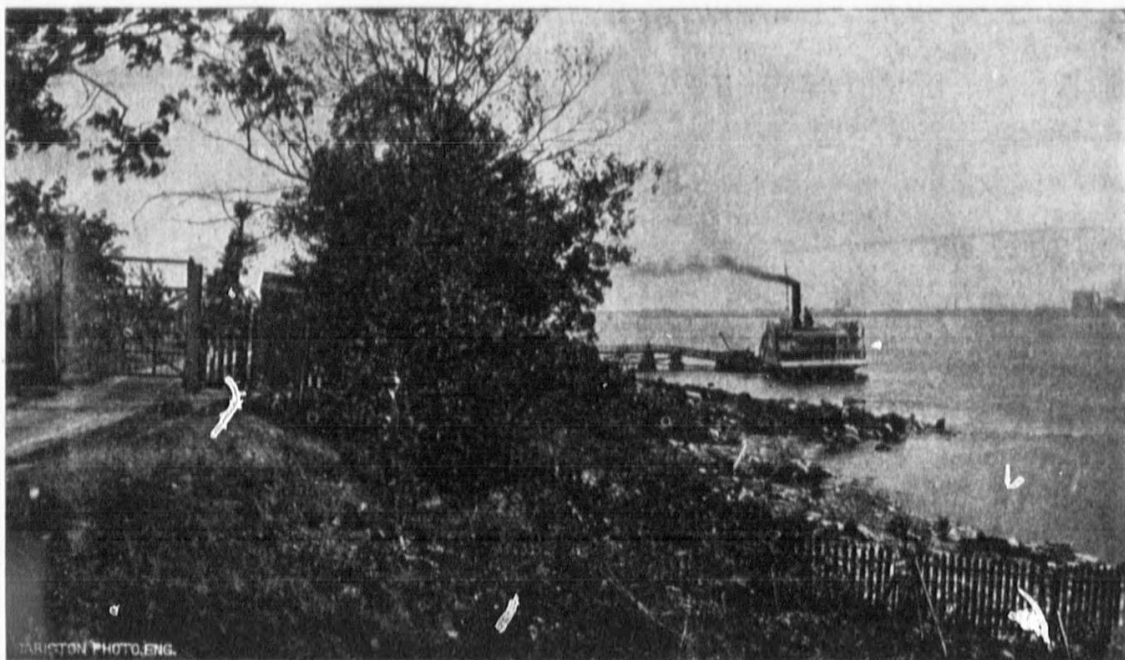
MONTREAL ANCIENT HOMES.  
LES VIEILLES RÉSIDENCES DE MONTRÉAL.



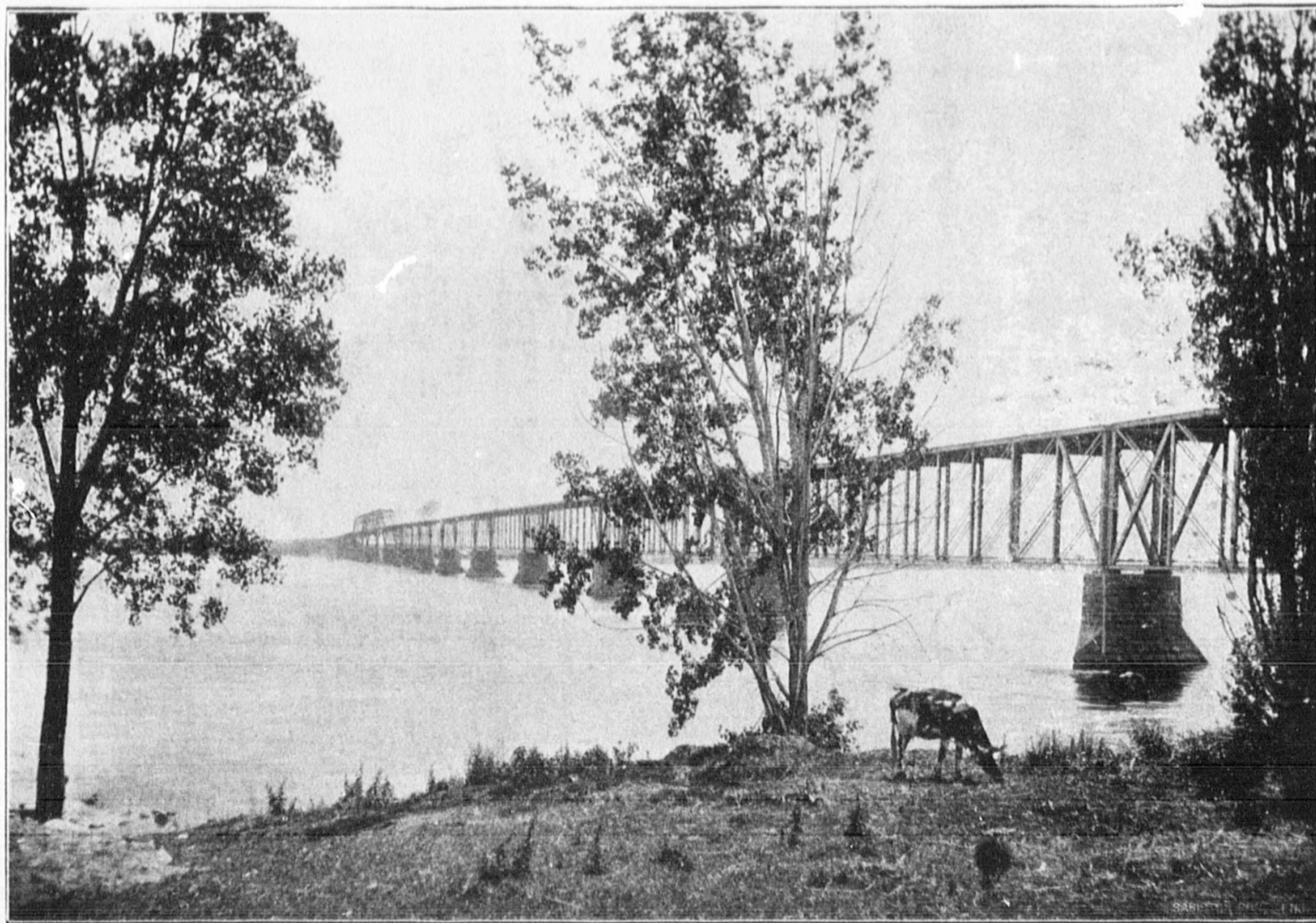
MONTREAL MODERN HOMES  
LES RÉSIDENCES MODERNES DE MONTREAL.



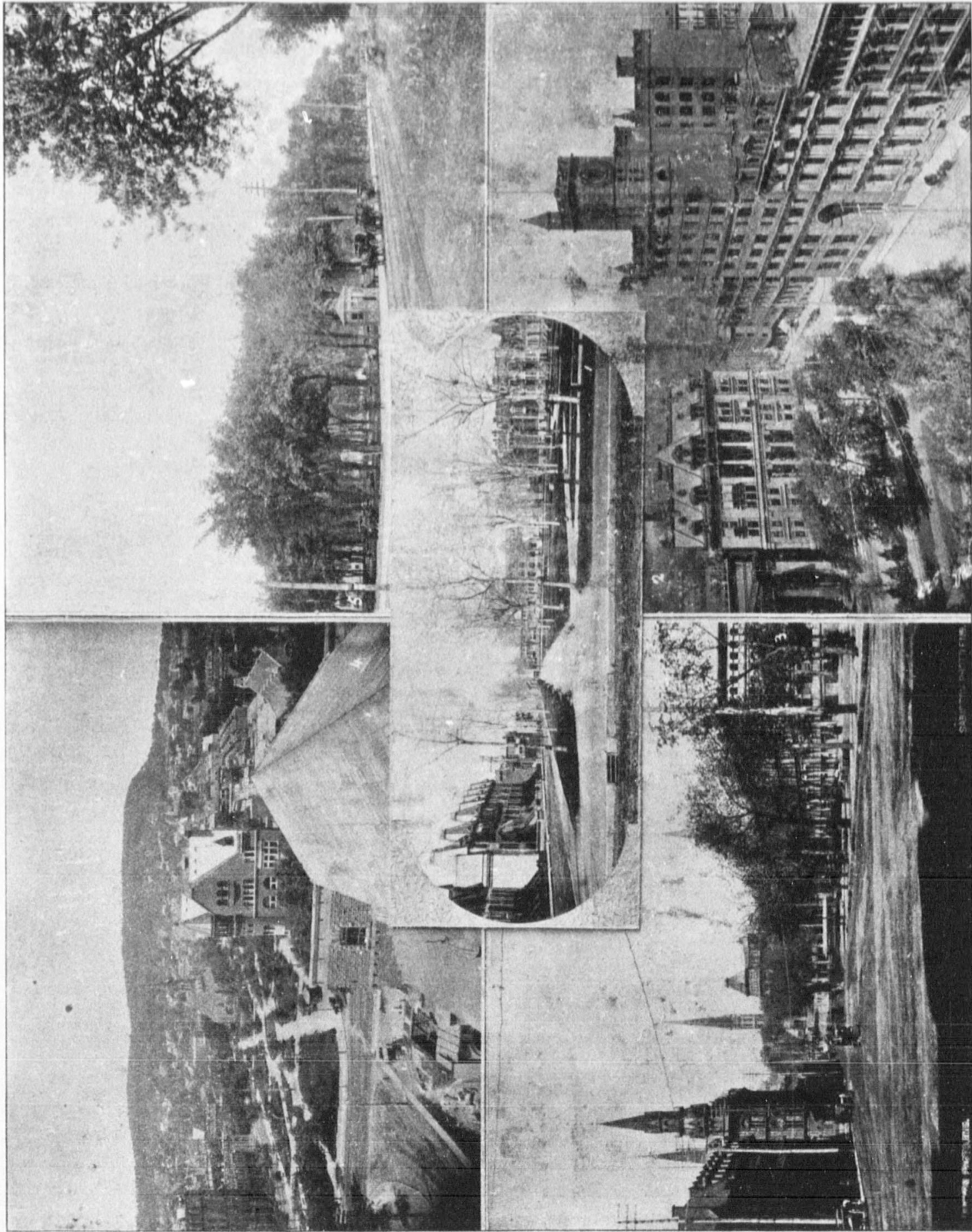
MONTREAL WINTER SCENES.  
SCÈNES D'HIVER À MONTREAL.ICE CUTTING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.  
RÉCOLTE DE GLACE SUR LE ST. LAURENT.BEHIND MOUNT ROYAL.  
SUR LE MONT ROYAL.



BOAT LANDING AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, OPPOSITE MONTREAL.  
DÉBARCADÈRE DE L'ÎLE STE. HELENE, EN FACE DE MONTRÉAL.



VIEW OF THE C. P. R. BRIDGE AT LACHINE, P.Q.  
VUE DU PONT DU C. P. R. À LACHINE, P.Q.



Vieux  
Place d'Armes.

St. Louis.  
PUBLIC SQUARES.  
LES CARRÉS PUBLICS.

Dominion.  
Victoria.

**Resolut  
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At the r  
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the following

*Resolved,*  
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Coat : sac  
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hooked.

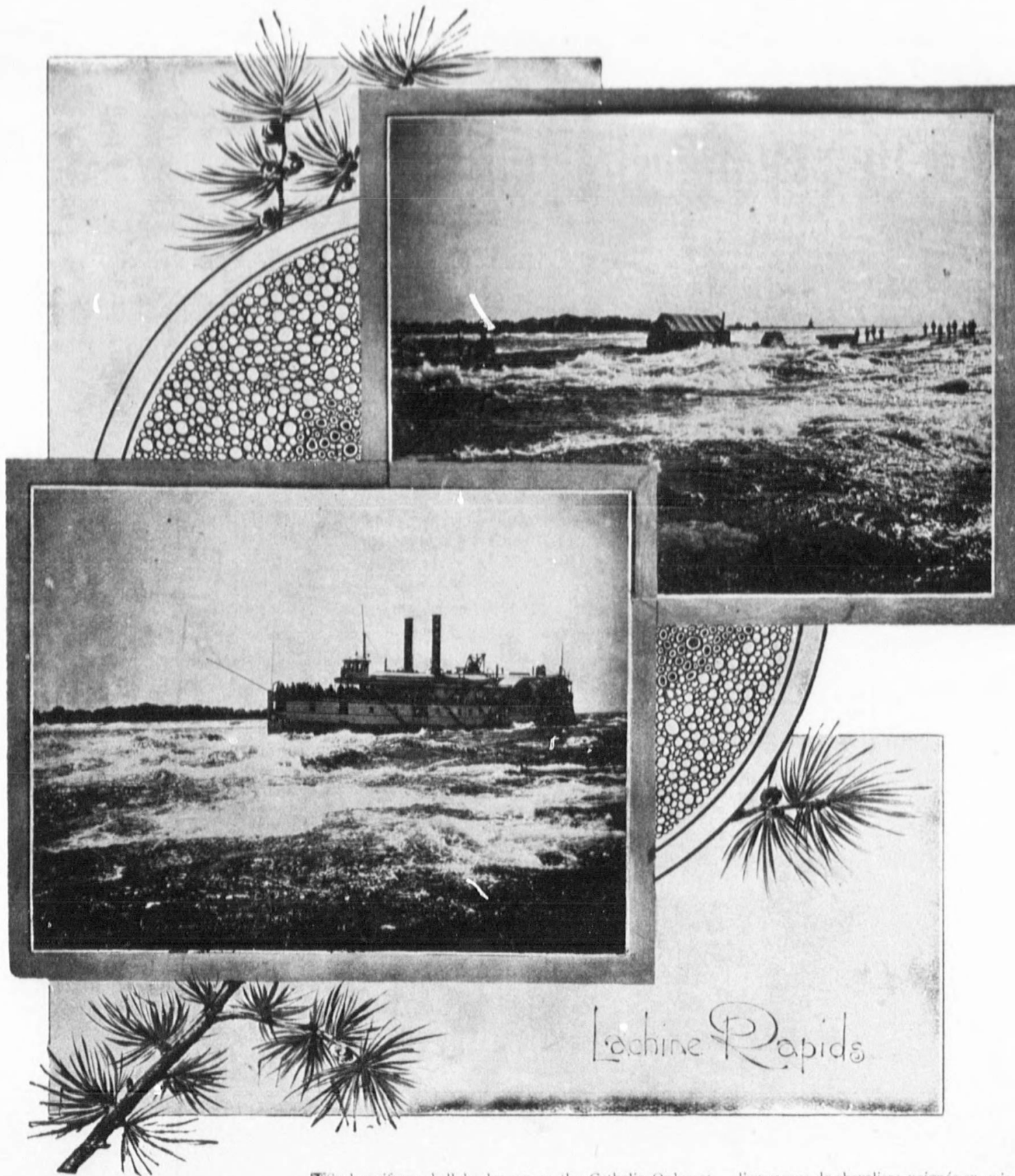
Pants will

Cap : sold  
and gold cor

Coat, cap  
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of hilt ; gilt  
front ; leath  
upper moun  
cross.

Belt : bla  
of gilt with  
sword chain  
attached to  
each.



**Resolutions declaring the Uniform to be worn by Commanderies in the C. O. F.**

At the regular meeting of the High Court held at the High Court office, on Wednesday evening, March 9, 1892 the following resolutions were adopted :

*Resolved*, that the following shall be the uniform which shall be worn by all members of uniformed bodies within the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Coat : sack, regular length 30 inches for average man 5 feet 8 inches in height, with one inch double braid on side seams, front and bottom edge, and around cuffs ; standing collar with commandery initials in gold on front. Front hooked.

Pants with one-quarter inch gold braid on side seam.

Cap : soldier's fatigue, with commandery initial in front and gold cord in front.

Coat, cap and pants must be made of good black broad-cloth.

Sword : knights, gilt world and crown emblems at top of hilt ; gilt guard with battle axe and miniature knight on front ; leather handle spiral, with spiral gilt wire coverings, upper mounting having elk head, middle mounting, raised cross.

Belt : black leather sewed with gilt thread, clasp or buckle of gilt with raised cross and C. O. F. in the center ; gilt sword chain of four flat links and bars, alternating with three attached to belt by gilt ornamental hooks with elk head on each.

Such uniform shall be known as the Catholic Order of Foresters' Uniform.

*Resolved*, that the uniformed bodies within the Catholic Order of Foresters are requested to take such steps as they deem proper to organize similar bodies in each of the Courts in the Order.

**Résolutions de la Haute Cour adoptant un uniforme pour les Commanderies de l'Ordre.**

A une assemblée régulière de la Haute Cour tenue le 9 Mars dernier les résolutions suivantes ont été adoptées :

1°. Que l'Ordre adopte un seul et même uniforme qui devra être porté par toutes les commanderies de l'Ordre, et qui sera comme suit :

Habit : Dolman agraffé devant, d'une longueur régulière de 30 pouces pour les hommes d'une taille moyenne de 5 pieds 8 pouces, avec bordure d'un pouce de largeur de chaque côté de la couture des côtés et des bords de l'habit, et autour des manches ; collet militaire portant de chaque côté les initiales de la commanderie.

Pantalon : Bordure (Braid) dorée d'un quart de pouce à la couture des côtés.

Coiffure : Beret militaire avec les mêmes initiales en or et cordon doré sur le devant.

L'habit, le pantalon et le beret, devront être de drap noir de bonne qualité.

Sabre : Chevalier, avec pommeau représentant un globe surmonté d'une couronne, le tout doré ; garde dorée portant comme emblème deux haches de combat en sautoir surmontées

d'un casque de chevalier ; poignée en cuir recouverte d'un fil doré en spirale ; virole supérieure ornée d'une tête d'original et la virole inférieure d'une croix en relief.

Ceinturon : Cuir noir cousu de fil doré ; boucle dorée avec croix en relief et les lettres "C. O. F." au centre ; pendants du sabre en chaîne à quatre mailles et boulons maintenus au ceinturon par trois passants ornés d'une tête d'original.

2°. Que cet uniforme soit connu comme étant l'uniforme de l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques, et que les corps en costumes déjà organisés dans l'Ordre soient priés d'encourager la formation de commanderies dans toutes les Cours de l'Ordre.

**Fraternité.**

**HOMMAGE À L'ASSOCIATION DES "FORESTIERS CATHOLIQUES."**

Que les hommes sont forts, qui s'entraident en frères  
 A supporter la vie, à lutter pour le bien,  
 Et, domptant par la foi tous les destins contraires,  
 S'offrent, sous l'œil de Dieu, le plus constant soutien !  
 Qu'il est beau, méprisant les jaloux téméraires,  
 Le regard sur le Christ, le cœur ferme, en chrétien,  
 De dépenser son âme à guérir des misères,  
 Et les biens d'ici-bas pour charitable fin !  
 Vous l'avez bien compris ce sublime devoir  
 D'être unis, en la Foi, la Charité, l'Espoir ;  
 C'est votre gloire, à vous, " Forestiers Catholiques !"  
 Votre fraternité, son but si noble et grand  
 Méritent de partout des louanges publiques ;  
 Le Canada Français, à son tour, vous les rend !

FRID OLIN.

Viger,  
Place d'Armes.

St Louis,  
PUBLIC SQUARES,  
LES CARRÉS PUBLICS.

Dominion,  
Victoria.





## To the Subscriber :



The Committee of Publication of the "*C. O. F. Montreal Souvenir*" regrets the few omissions to be noticed in the groups of the "*Chief Rangers of Canada*" on pages 16 and 17. In spite of all efforts to obtain a photograph from all the Chief Rangers of Canada, a few requests were left unanswered or unfavored. However, the Committee beg to expect an easy pardon, if the reader would only think of the difficulty of collecting from all parts of a large country as ours, such a considerable number of photos. The Committee's most cordial thanks are here offered to those who have answered their call. That precious help from them has enabled the Committee to do of their paper, if not a monument to the honor of the Order in Canada, at least a precious souvenir of the Annual Session of 1892 in Montreal.

As a mark of gratitude to those who, as advertisers, have helped this publication, which will doubtless put more into light our Order in Canada, the Committee beg to draw the reader's attention to the advertizements; a true Forester must give his cordial encouragement to all those who, in any way, contribute to the success of our dear Order.

The Committee:  
EUG. H. GODIN,  
Sec.

## Au Souscripteur :

Le Comité de Publication du *C. O. F. Montréal Souvenir* regrette les quelques omissions que le lecteur remarquera dans les groupes des Chef Rangers du Canada qui ornent notre 16ème et notre 17ème page. Malgré ses efforts le Comité n'a pu se procurer les photographies qui manquent et on lui en accordera un facile pardon, je l'espère, en songeant à la difficulté d'une tâche comme celle de réunir de toutes les parties d'un grand pays comme le notre, une collection aussi considérable de photographies. Nous remercions cordialement tous ceux qui ont répondu à notre appel; ils nous ont, par là, aidé à faire de notre journal, sinon un monument à la gloire de l'Ordre au Canada, du moins un souvenir digne de la grande Convention de 1892.

Comme témoignage de notre reconnaissance à ceux qui ont bien voulu, comme annonceurs, encourager notre œuvre, nous attirons l'attention du lecteur sur nos annonces.

Tous ceux qui contribuent de près ou de loin à jeter de l'éclat sur l'Ordre des Forestiers Catholiques et sur tout ce qui s'y rattache méritent le cordial encouragement de tout vrai Forestier.

Le Comité:  
EUG. H. GODIN,  
Sec.



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En second lieu, outre la propriété inestimable de rendre aux cheveux leur couleur primitive, la **CAPILLINE** réclame encore celle de nettoyer la tête, faire disparaître les pellicules, empêcher la chute des cheveux et même d'en activer la croissance.

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## “LA LOTION PERSIENNE”

est une préparation sérieuse, unique en son genre. C'est un véritable remède pour la peau. Ce n'est pas une poudre délayée dans de l'eau ou de l'essence. Cette sorte d'eau de toilette ne sert qu'à cacher pour un temps, les défauts de la peau, en étendant par dessus une espèce de voile blanc que la première sueur fait fondre, et qui d'ailleurs n'échappe pas à un œil attentif. LA LOTION PERSIENNE, au contraire, est une préparation médicinale, transparente et limpide comme de l'eau. Elle guérit radicalement

### LES BOUTONS ET AUTRES ERUPTIONS,

soit en détruisant les mauvaises chairs, en otant la vie aux petits germes parasites qui les produisent, soit en resserrant les pores de la peau, de manière à empêcher les gouttelettes de sang ou de matière purulente de continuer à suinter. Elle fait disparaître les

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### BLANCHIT LE TEINT

graduellement, par un usage persévérant, et lorsque la peau est

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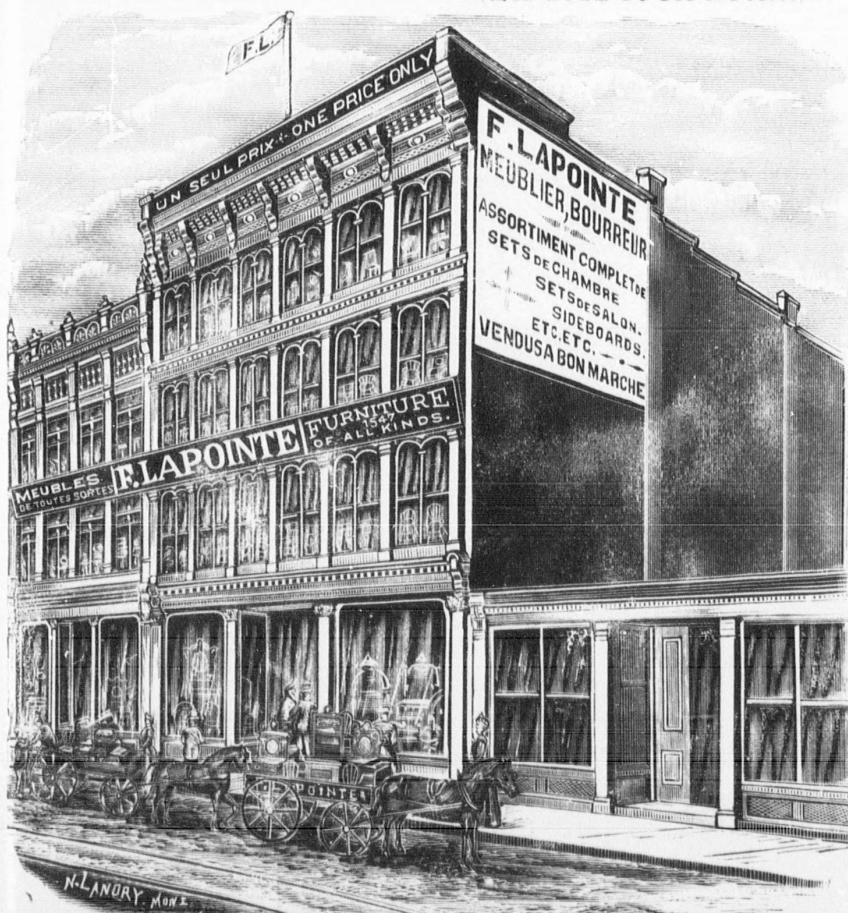
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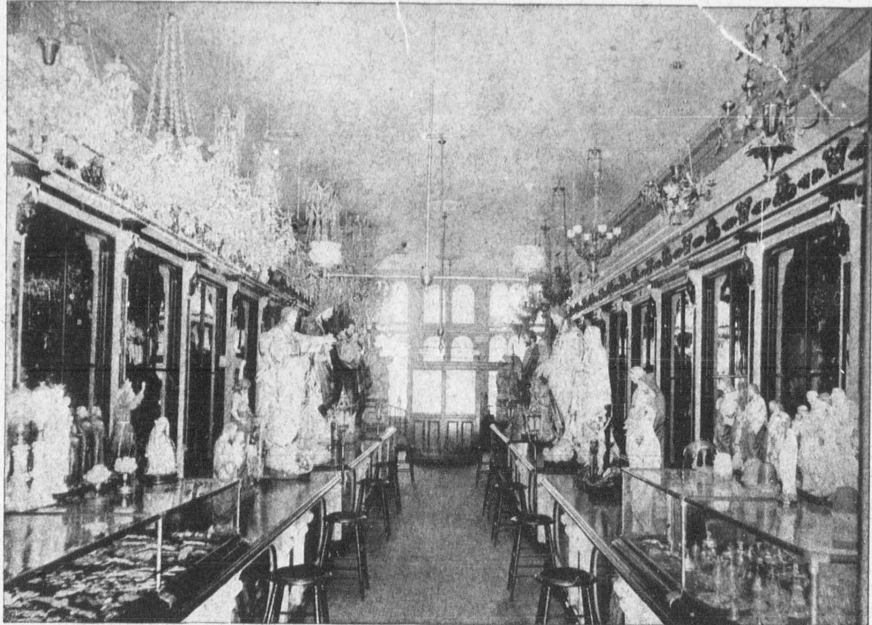
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