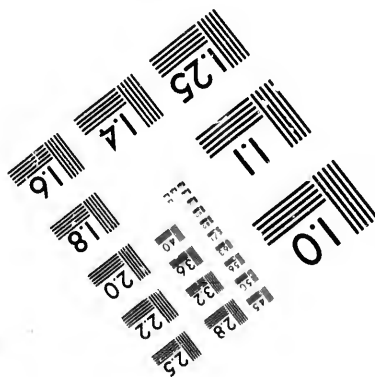
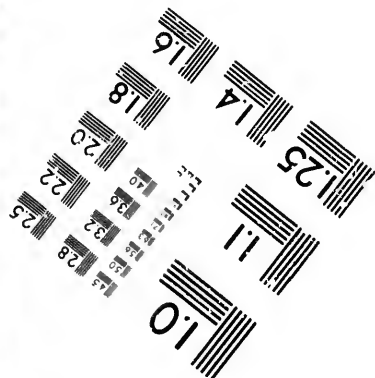
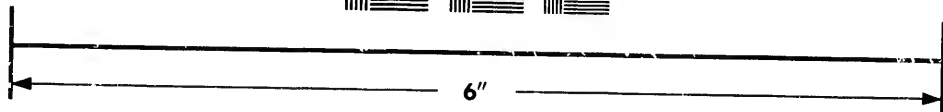
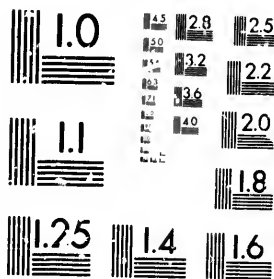


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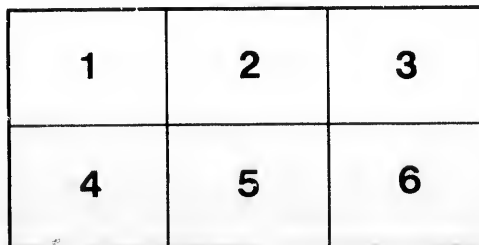
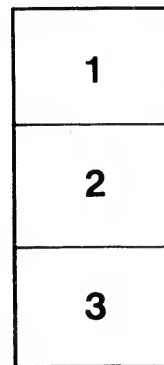
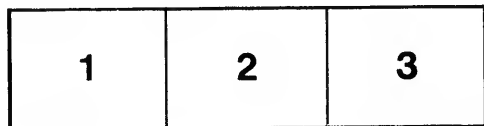
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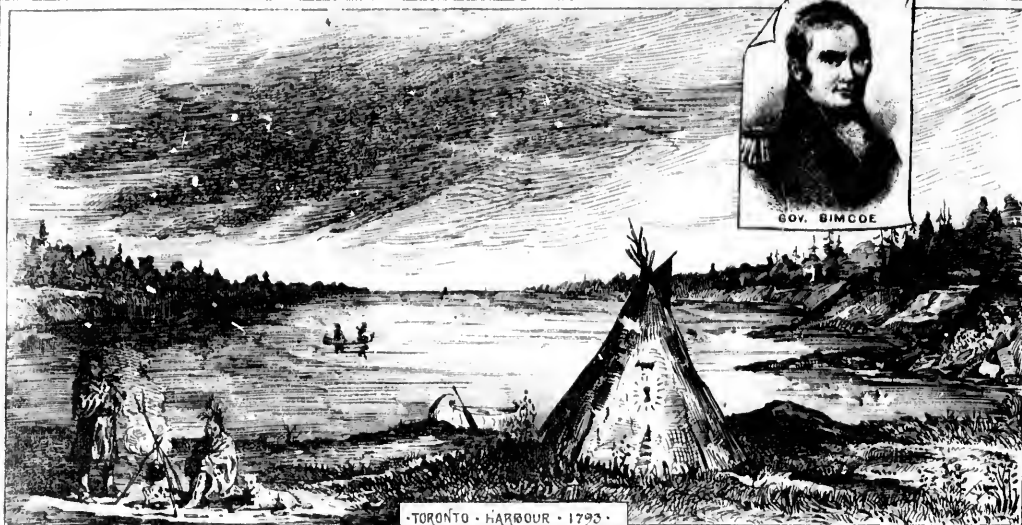
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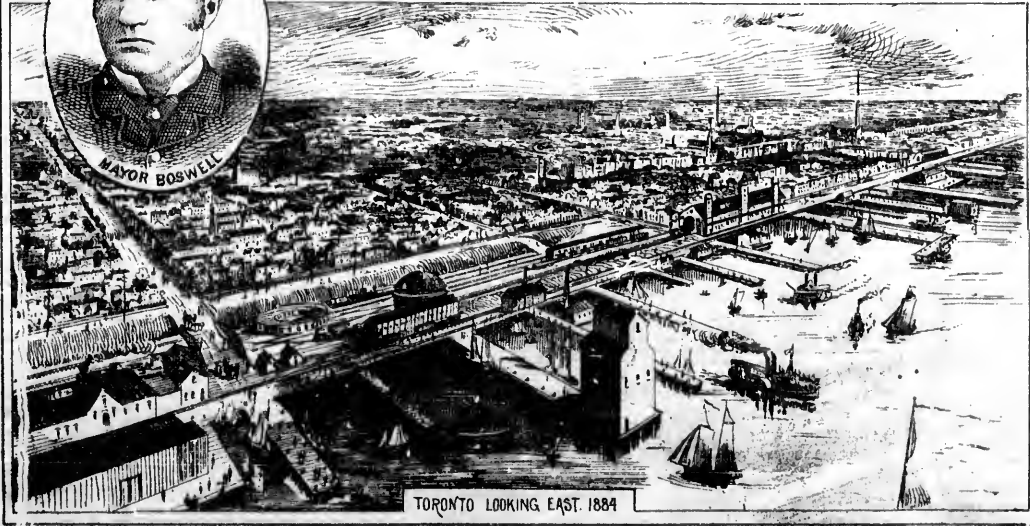
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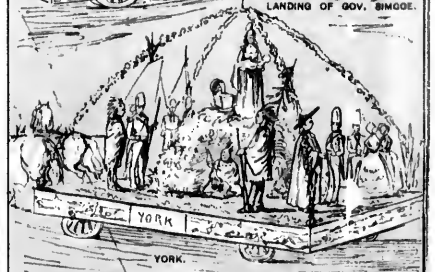
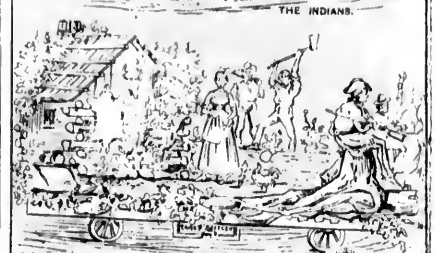
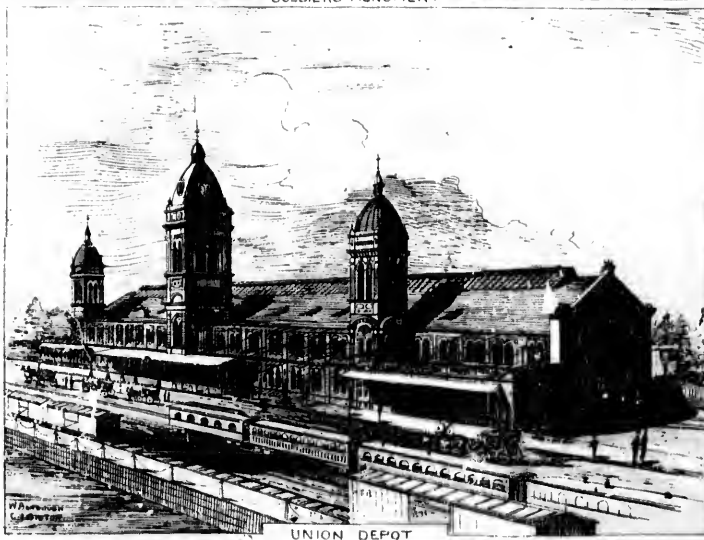
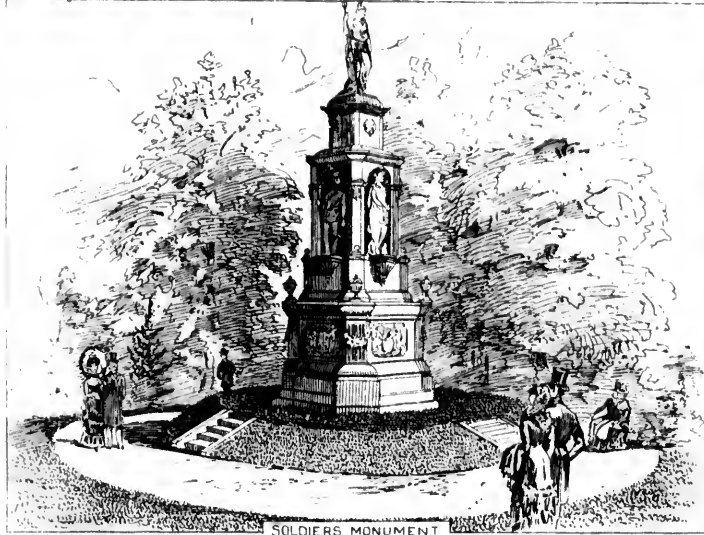


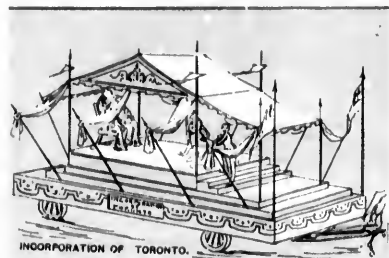
TORONTO - IN - 1803 -



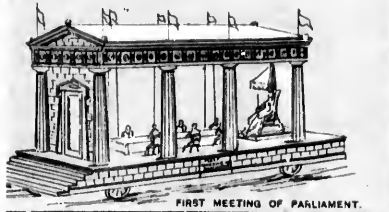
TORONTO HARBOUR - 1820 -







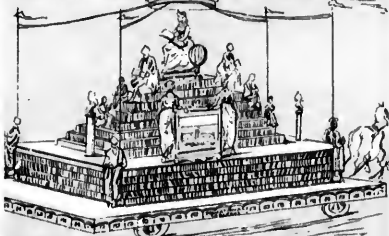
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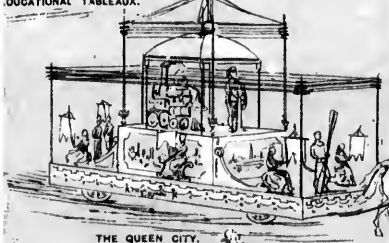
FIRST MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.



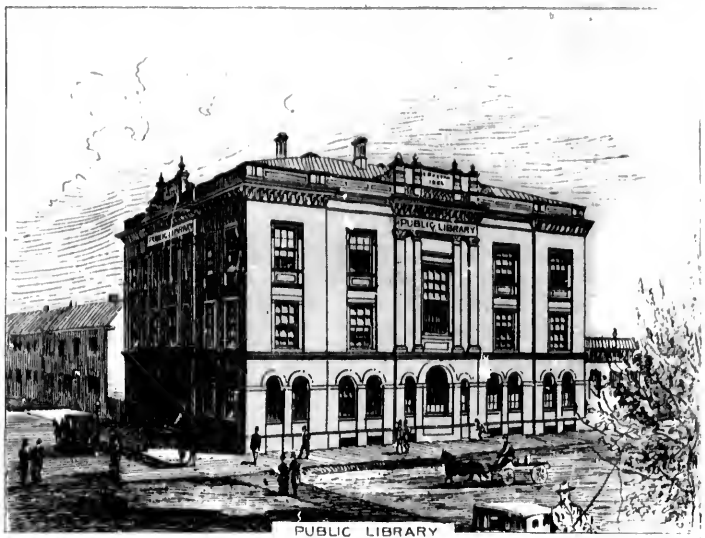
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1793—1834—1884.

THREE epochs in the History of the Queen City Scarce a century lies between the two extremes, and yet to walk the busy thoroughfares or to ascend some lofty structure and look East, West, North and South, over the closely built and regularly laid out Metropolis of the Garden Province of this Great Dominion, the spectator is led to exclaim "Can it be possible, that all this is the growth of such a comparatively brief period." But let the questioner bear in mind that all he gazes upon has not even the hoary head of the "Centenarian." Nay but little of it has as yet reached the prime of manhood, for he it known unto you dear reader, that among Toronto's Citizens there yet live those who can speak of the "first brick house erected."—The old pump, "which represented the water works of Little York," and but a few weeks have elapsed since death claimed as his victim the man who at one time filled the important position of sole official in charge of York's primitive Penal Institution, the Common Jail. Yes, strange though it may read, the spot where bustling, prosperous, beautiful Toronto City, with a population of 100,000 souls now stands, was less than 100 years ago an Indian Village, whose warriors speared the fish in her harbor, or chased the deer through the dense and trackless forest.

On the 8th day of July 1792, John Graves Simcoe, First Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, arrived at Newark, (now Niagara) and in September of the same year summoned the first Parliament. The Governor soon decided to choose another site for his Capital, saying, "the chief Town of a Province must not be placed under the guns of an enemy's fort." Having surveyed the upper coast of Lake Ontario he finally halted near the ruins of the old French Fort Toronto, and after further examination he decided that near this site should be his Capital City. Accordingly in the spring of 1793, Governor Simcoe attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, arrived at York, (as he named it) and on the banks of the Don, he for the first summer and winter resided in a canvas tent, while barracks for the troops, and houses for himself and staff were being erected. On the 27th of August 1793, the first royal salute was fired by the garrison of the new Capital, and responded to by the shipping in the harbor, to announce the fact that "York" was hereafter to be the name of the town. Rochefort, the French traveller describes its appearance in 1795 as "containing twelve houses besides the barracks in which the regiment was quartered."

The first parliament was convened at York on the 6th of June 1797, and in 1800 the printing office of the "Upper Canada Gazette," (which had been established at Niagara in 1795) was removed to York. On Saturday November 5th 1803, the first market was held on the plot of ground set apart for that purpose, (the present market occupies part of same plot.) During the same year a movement was originated for the erection of an Episcopal Church, services having been held for 7 years in the Parliament Buildings. Up to this time York could not boast of a single church or school-room.

In 1808, (January 12,) the first mail from Lower Canada arrived, and the Postmaster announced by advertisement that "letters are ready to be delivered." The mail between Montreal and York was at this time carried by white men, who walked all the distance.

During the war of 1812-14, the town on two different occasions suffered at the hands of the American Troops.

In 1817, Stage communication was established between York and Montreal, and during the same year the first Methodist Church, a plain frame building 40 x 40 was erected, (see cut page 9) It cost the enormous sum of \$250! And it took the Methodists of Toronto nearly 3 years to raise the funds to pay the same. Think of that as you look at the picture of the \$150,000 Methodist Church, with its \$15,000 Organ, the largest in America.

We now reach 1818, and York is 25 years old, and has a population of 1,200, with 200 houses, 5 taverns and two churches.

In 1820-21, the "Presbyterian Meeting House," an unpretentious structure was erected in the midst of an orchard, and upon the site of the present Knox Church, Queen St. W.

In 1832, the first Water Works of the Town were completed at a cost of £28 13s. or about \$112.25 and for many years afterwards the "Public Pump" was a landmark in the centre of the Capital. Here the gossips of the town assembled, as did also the local politicians. Here the public auctions were held, and the lash administered to criminals, and (perhaps?) here the Milk-man made provision whereby the lacteal fluid should extend its benefits to the greatest possible number at the least possible cost to himself.

We must not pause to note the stirring political scenes, which marked the years between the date just named, and the eventful 6th day of March 1834, when the town of York had its limits extended, and was erected into an Incorporated City under the name of TORONTO. From a directory of that year we learn that it contained 287 buildings, public and private, many of them old and dilapidated. About 100 buildings was all that Yonge Street could then boast: and of these but few remain to remind us of the bygone days. Mr. W. Lyon MacKenzie was the first Mayor, and when he entered office on the 27th March 1834, the whole framework of municipal government had to be constructed. Think of it. Not a single sidewalk in the city. Finances in a wretched condition. The value of all the property in the city under \$500,000, and a debt of \$45,000 resting on the Market Buildings, and when it was decided to levy a tax of 3 pence on every pound sterling, it almost culminated in a small rebellion. Without proceeding further with the history of the city, just look on the picture of Toronto of 1834, and Toronto of 1884.—

Now over 300 miles of sidewalks, well paved streets, beautifully shaded with trees of every kind,—Parks of no mean extent,—Massive Warehouses, Financial Institutions, and Public Buildings,—over 100 Churches, many of which are magnificent specimens of church architecture and monuments of Christian munificence,—Charitable and Religious Institutions, organized to meet every shade of want or belief,—Manufacturing interests the most varied,—Educational Institutes of the highest rank,—The centre of several Railway Systems, and Steamboat Lines connecting it with all parts of the Continent,—Telegraph and Telephone communication and Electric Lights.—Nearly 100 papers and periodicals published within its limits, and lastly boasting some of the largest Publishing Firms of the Continent.

All these are indications of marvellous growth during the half century past. But Toronto is still young in years, and possessing all the vigor of youth, she is extending her borders on all sides, so that with each successive season she is becoming more and more worthy of her proud designation of the "Queen City of the West."

THE CELEBRATION.

THE honor of having conceived the thought of celebrating the Semi-Centennial anniversary of the Incorporation of Toronto as a City, and much of the credit for having successfully carried out the thought, is due to W. B. McMurrich Esq., who while he filled the position of Chief Magistrate of the City, introduced to the Council the subject of such a celebration. It was met with considerable favor, but there were some who if they did not oppose it had but little to say in favor of it, but Mr. McMurrich had too much of the Scotch blood in him to be easily discouraged, and with increasing energy he has laboured in conjunction with the Gentlemen who form the Celebration Committee, and now the success attending their labours will afford the future historians of the City, with ample material for many pleasing pages.

The following are the names of the Chairmen of the several Committees:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE.	W. B. McMurrich Esq.
EXECUTIVE & RECEPTION.	Mayor Boswell.
ARRANGEMENTS.	Dr. Geo. Wright.
DECORATIONS.	I. J. Cosgrave.
PRINTING & INVOLUTIONS.	Samuel Trees.
MEMORIAL VOLUME.	Rev. Canon Scadding, D.D.
MUSIC.	Jas. B. Bonstead
MILITARY DISPLAY.	Lt. Col. G. T. Denison.
STREET PARADE.	Lionel Yorke.
TABLEAUX.	Dr. J. S. King.
FINANCE.	Walter S. Lee
FOUNDATIONS.	Robert Bell.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Our Illustrations will as a rule sufficiently explain themselves. The only exception will be the scenes of Tableaux given on pages 4 and 5.

These Tableaux were designed by Mr. J. W. Bengough, better known as "Grip," and were executed for the Committee by Mr. S. R. G. Penson at a cost of about \$2,250. An additional expenditure of \$1,000 was incurred in the construction of platforms and carriages with horses and drivers for the occasion.

The Tableaux are as follows:—

1. Indian Wigwam.
2. Occupation by the British.
3. Early Settlers.
4. The Landing of Governor Simcoe.
5. York.
6. Meeting of First Parliament.
7. Naming of York Harbor.
8. Incorporation of Toronto.
9. Toronto an Agricultural Centre.
10. Toronto an Educational Centre.
11. Toronto a Centre of Science & Arts.
12. Toronto Welcomes All.

The total cost of the Celebration is estimated at \$25,000, of which sum \$10,000, was granted by the City and the balance raised by private subscription.

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CORNER YONGE

AND

QUEEN STREETS.

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Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

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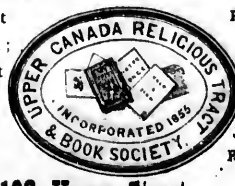
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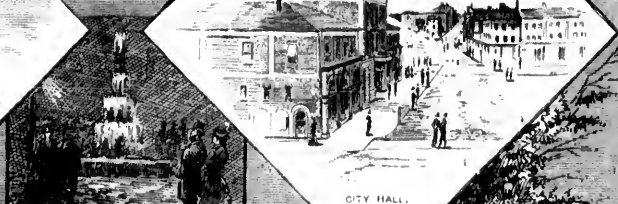
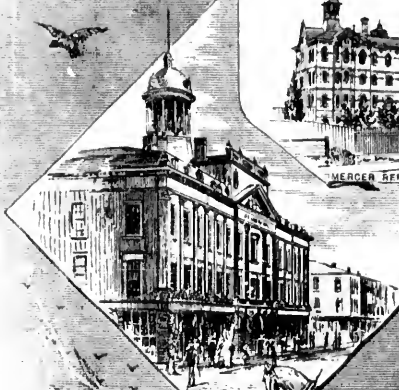
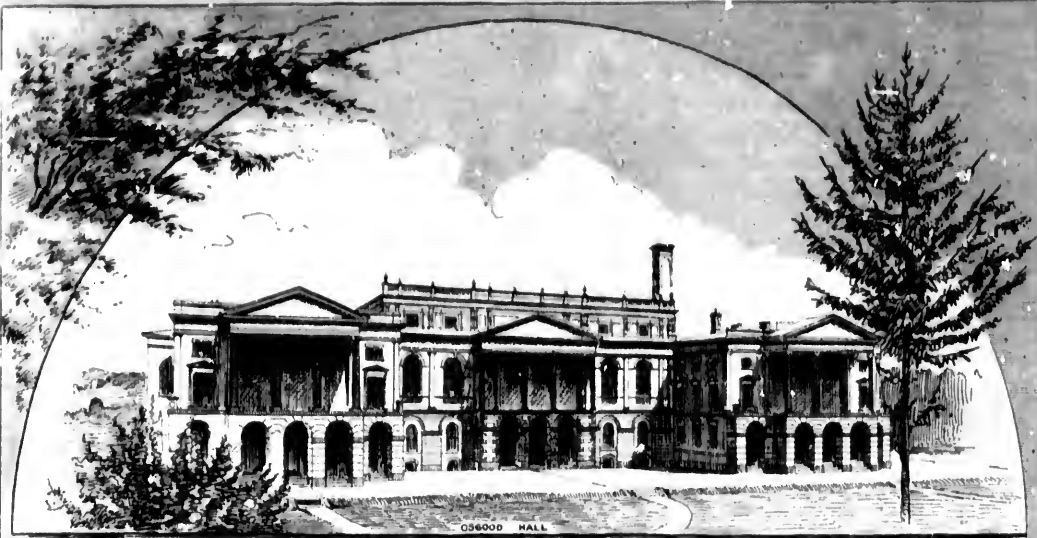
Secretaries :

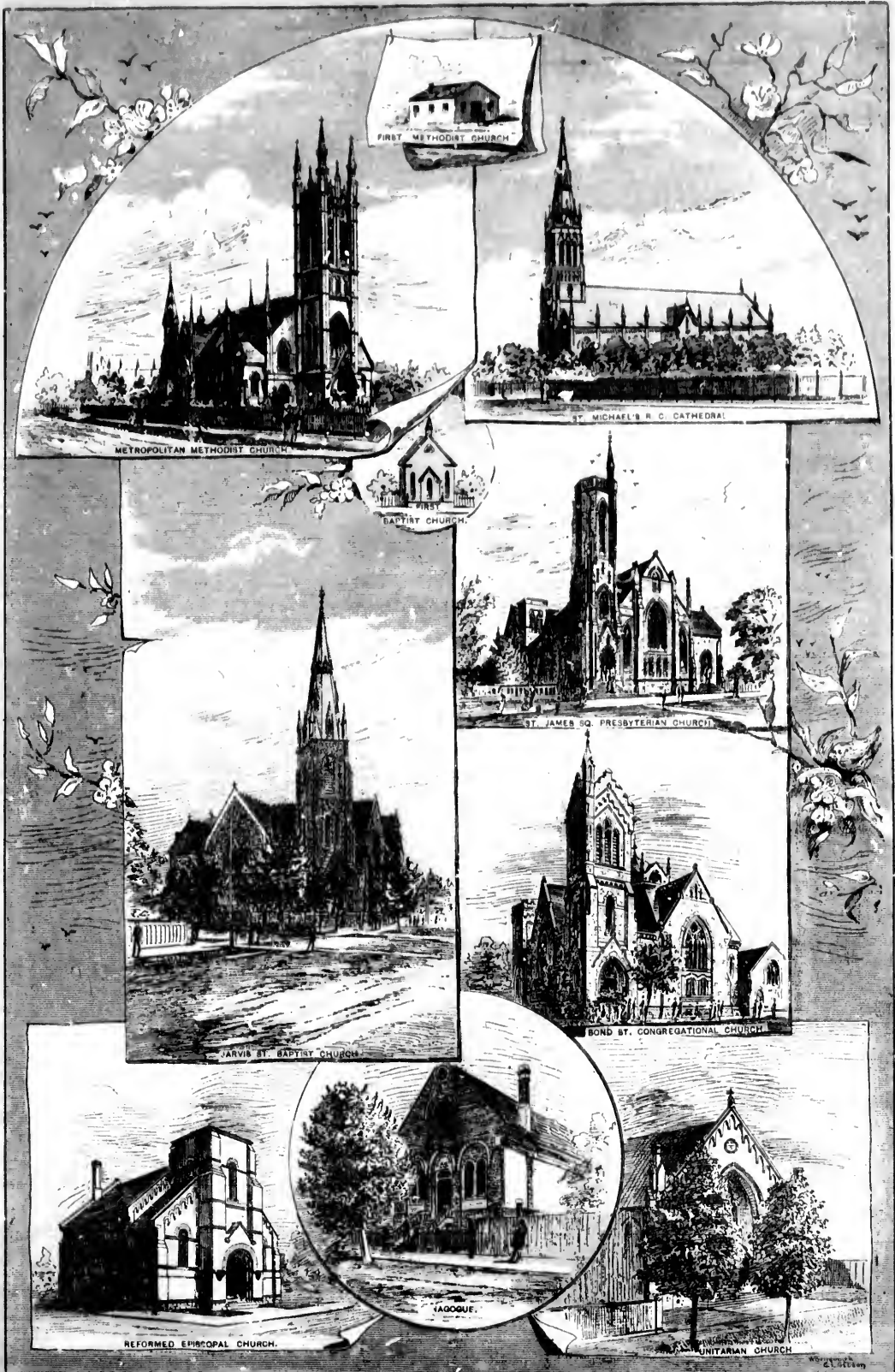
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Rev. A. F. Macgregor, B.A.

DEPOSITORY, 102 Yonge Street, - - TORONTO.

COR. YONGE & TEMPERANCE STS.





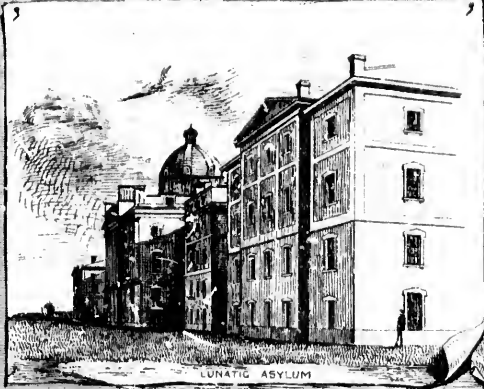


TORONTO BAY, THE CHAMPION SCULLERS TRAINING GROUNDS

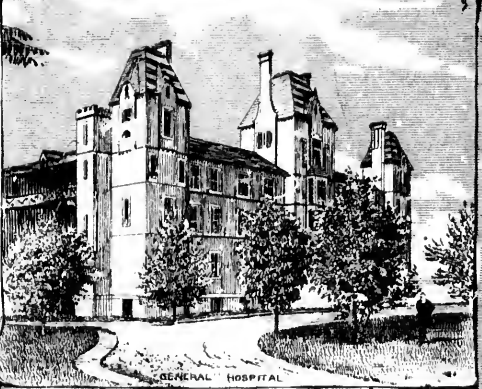


ILLUMINATION AND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS ON THE BAY

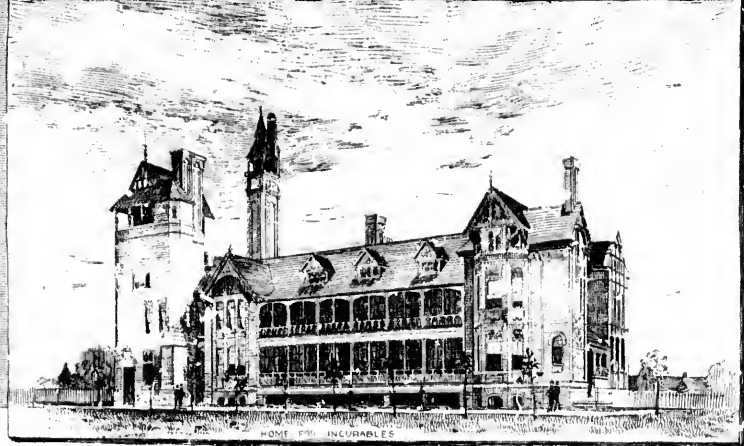




LUNATIC ASYLUM



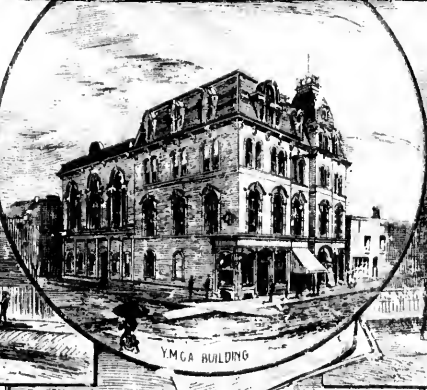
GENERAL HOSPITAL



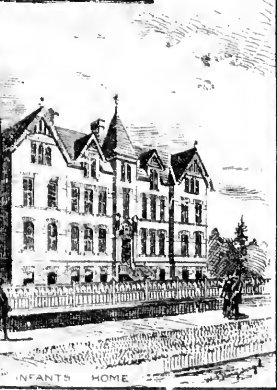
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- 1824—WM. LYON MACKENZIE, First Mayor elected in the Province.
- 1826—R. B. HILLIARD.
- 1828—DR. MOREMAN.
- 1837—GEORGE GURNETT.
- 1838—JOHN POWELL.
- 1841—GEORGE MUIR.
- 1842—44—HENRY SHEKWOOD.
- 1845—47—WM. H. BULLION.
- 1848—49—GEORGE GURNETT.
- 1851—52—JOHN G. BOYER.
- 1854—JOHNS G. BEATTY.
- 1856—60—ROBERT W. ALLAN.
- 1860—JOHN B. ROBINSON, (Present Local Gov. of Ontario).
- 1867—JOHN HUTCHINSON.
- 1868—69—HOW. A. WILSON.
- 1861—62—JOHN G. BOWEN.
- 1864—65—J. H. MIDCALF.
- 1867—68—JAMES S. SMITH.
- 1869—70—S. B. HARMAN.
- 1871—ALEX. MANNING.
- 1872—73—OSCAR HILDARD.
- 1874—75—J. H. MIDCALF.
- 1876—77—ANDREW ROBINSON.
- 1878—80—JAMES BEATTY.
- 1881—82—W. B. McWHIRTER.
- 1883—And still in office. A. B. BOSWELL.

POPULATION OF TORONTO

1794 Two families of Mississauga Indians encamped on the present site of our Governor's Staff, and Queen's Rangers.

1801—339 (About 200 being Militia)	
1806—530	1850—25,766
1812—950	1855—42,500
1817—1,200	1860—45,000
1826—1,977	1865—47,500
1830—2,860	1870—50,506
1833—3,731	1875—68,678
1842—5,336	1880—80,000
1845—10,706	1884—100,000



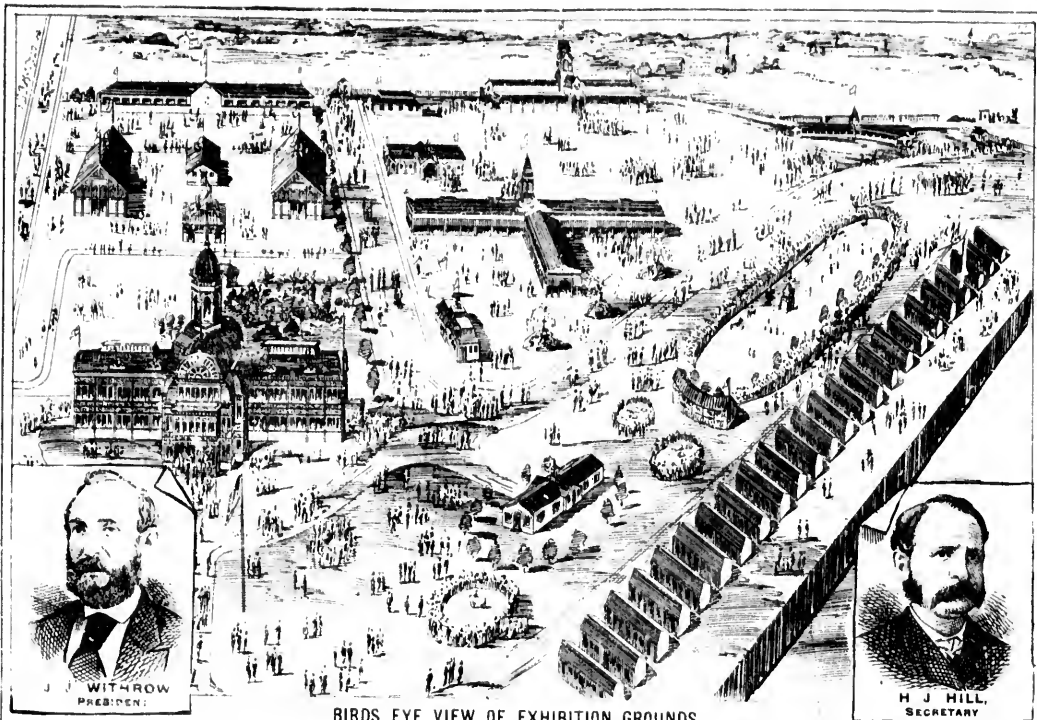
LORETO CONVENT

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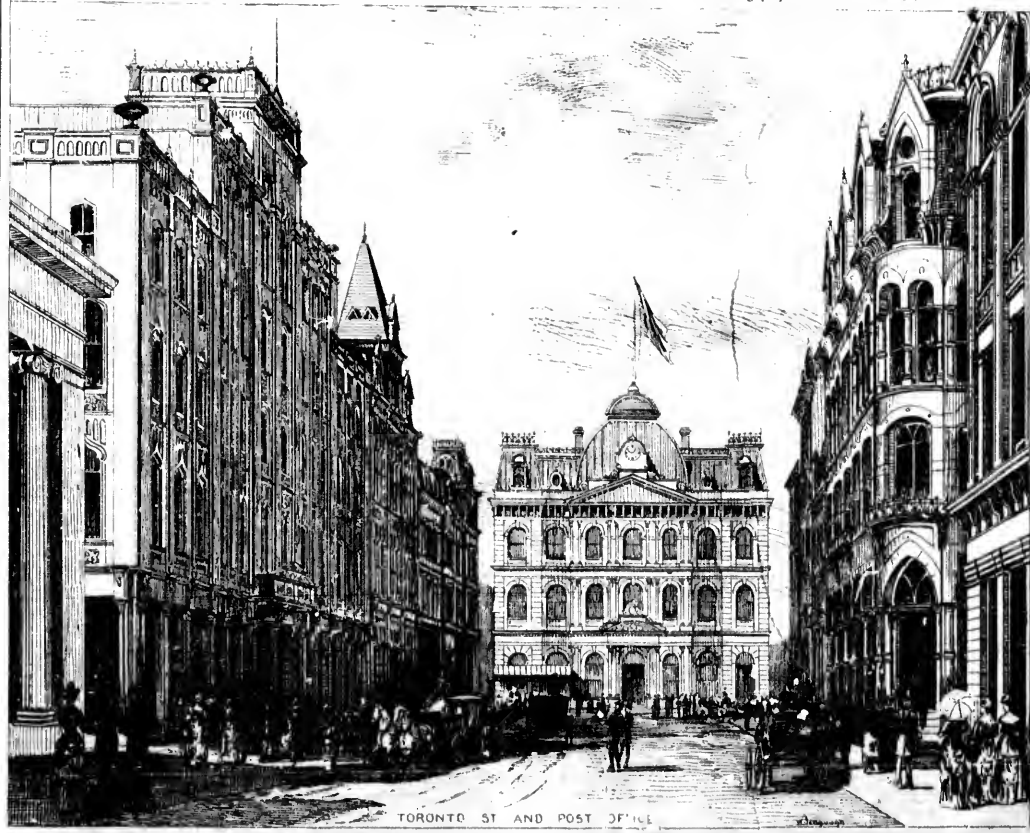


TRADES PROCESSION.



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The Grounds and Buildings for the Industrial Fair and Semi-Centennial Exposition to be opened by His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Lansdowne, to be held from the 19th to the 20th of September next. Unusual special attractions are being prepared for that occasion.



TORONTO ST AND POST OFFICE

GEO. BISHOP & CO PHOTO. LITH. MONTREAL

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TORONTO UNIVERSITY

THE educational establishments of Toronto are the glory and pride of her citizens. In these institutions, both public and private are unsurpassed, and if compared with others of similar age and population she has no rival. In connection with higher education she has Toronto University, Trinity, Knox, Wycliffe, Baptist and Upper Canada Colleges, all of which have high reputations as seats of learning. There are numerous handsome common and grammar schools, and many first class private day and boarding schools, some of which are well known throughout the entire Dominion, and also in the United States.

The University Buildings are situated in University Park (adjoining Queens Park), and are one of the noblest piles of architecture on the American continent, and as a seat of learning, second to none on this side of the Atlantic. The buildings, in their principal features, are in the Norman style of architecture, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for the main entrance. The chief facades are to the south and east—the former of great and massive elevation, for distant effect from the lake and city, the latter of more broken and picturesque outline for combination, with the beautiful ravine lying between it and the main park avenue, from which it will be chiefly viewed. The general outline of the building approaches the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 feet square, the north side of which is left open

to University Park. The main frontage on the south is about 300 feet long, with massive Norman tower in the centre, 120 feet in height, and comprising two storeys, that on the ground being devoted to lecture rooms, the upper storey to the library and museum. The east side of the building is 260 feet in length, and entered by a subsidiary tower. The west end of the quadrangle is about 200 feet in length, and used as residences for students. The whole cost was \$500,000. University Park originally consisted of 104 acres, but in 1859 fifty acres were granted towards forming Queen's Park, and the rest retained for the University, which are well laid out. Within the grounds are the buildings of the Magnetical Observatory.



TORONTO UNIVERSITY

1884.

1884.

Semi-Centennial Celebration,
June 30th to July 5th.

ARTHUR R. BOSWELL, Mayor.

W. B. McMURRICH, CHM. GEN. COM.
S. B. HARMAN, TREASURER.
R. B. HAMILTON, CORRESPONDING SECY.
JAMES ROSE, RECORDING SECY.

PROGRAMME.

Monday, June 30th,
"Municipal and Historical Day."

Specially commemorative of the City's municipal organization and progress. Parade to comprise: Municipal Bodies, Police, Fire Brigade, etc.; York Pioneers, with superb tableaux.

IN THE AFTERNOON—Historical Orations at the Industrial Exhibition Grounds.

IN THE EVENING—Fireman's Torchlight Procession. Military Promenade Concert at the Granite Kink, etc., etc., and Commemorative Fancy Dress Ball at the Pavilion, and Quadrille Sets in Costume, illustrative of fifty years ago, and dances then in vogue.

Tuesday, July 1st,
"Military Day"

Grand Street Parade and Review, comprising Visiting and City Corps to the extent of over Four Thousand men.

IN THE AFTERNOON—The Canadian Wheelmen's Association, to the number of Five Hundred, will parade the streets, and at 3 o'clock will hold their Annual Meet at the Rosedale Athletic Grounds, when Bicycle Contests for the Championship of Canada will take place.

IN THE EVENING—Grand Display of Fireworks, and Band Concert at the Horticultural Gardens. Military Promenade Concert at the Granite Kink.

Wednesday, July 2nd,
"Trades and Industrial Day."

Specially commemorative of the past progress and present condition of the Commercial Interests of the City. Parade to comprise Members of Labor Organizations with Tableaux; Representatives with Tableaux, from Railway, Telegraph, Express, and Manufacturing Companies, Board of Trade, etc., etc.

IN THE EVENING—At the Horticultural Pavilion, Hayden's Grand Oratorio, "Creation." Band Competition at the Granite Kink.

Thursday, July 3rd,
"G. E. Loyalists' Day."

Commemorative of the Settlement of the U. E. Loyalists in Canada, 100 years ago. In the morning a public meeting will be held.

IN THE AFTERNOON—Reception at Government House, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Grand Lacrosse Match on the Rosedale Athletic Grounds. Between the games, Foot and Bicycle Races will be held, in which a number of the leading athletes of America will compete.

IN THE EVENING—At the Pavilion, Gounod's sublime Oratorio, "Redemption." Completion of the Band Competition at the Granite Kink.

To allow visitors an opportunity of attending the Concerts, the Grand Harbor Parade will not begin until 10.15 o'clock, and will continue until midnight.

Friday, July 4th,
"The Benevolent Societies' Day."

The Parade to comprise: Uniformed and un-Uniformed Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, National Societies, General and Irish Catholic Benevolent Societies, etc.

IN THE AFTERNOON—Parade and Drill of the Uniformed Societies. Laying corner stone of Monument on site of the ancient Fort Rouille, at the Exhibition Grounds.

IN THE EVENING—Grand Concert at the Pavilion. Grand Military Promenade Concert at the Granite Kink. Grand Organ Recital and Vocal Concert at Dr. Wild's (Bond Street) Church.

Saturday, July 5th,
"Educational Day."

To be specially commemorative of our Educational Institutions. Parade to comprise: Representatives from Public and Separate Schools, comprising over eight thousand children with flags and banners. Calisthenic and Drill Competition on the Jarvis Street Lacrosse Grounds. Athletic Games on the Rosedale Grounds.

IN THE EVENING—Concert at the Horticultural Pavilion.

Zoological Gardens open each day from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. Grand Military Concert each evening. Grounds illuminated by Electric Light. Monster Whale on view.

"FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS."

THE GENUINE HEINTZMAN PIANO

STRANGERS - visiting the city during the Semi-Centennial - will be welcomed by MESSRS HEINTZMAN & Co. and shown through their Factory.

WAREHOUSES - 117 - KING - ST. - WEST.



GEO. BISHOP & CO. ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS, TORONTO, MONTREAL, AND WINNIPEG.

RODGERS MACLAY & CO'S SOAPS



CROMPTON CORSET CO.



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THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE.
Cor. King and West Market Square



PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHING, AND PHOTO-ENGRAVING, BY GEO. BISEOP & CO.

