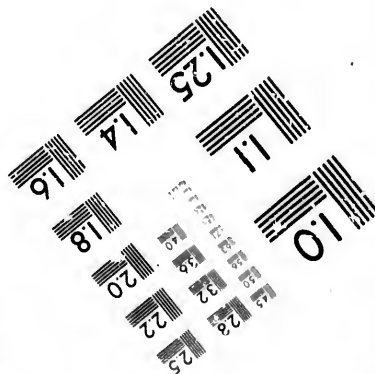
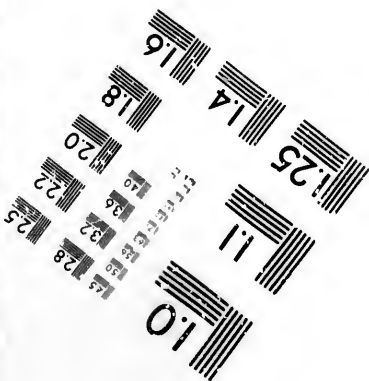
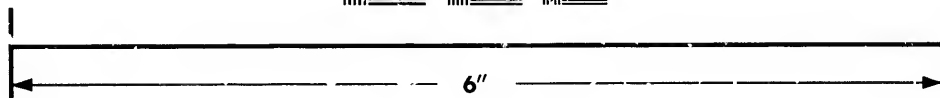
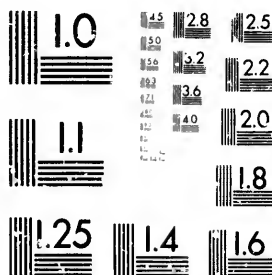


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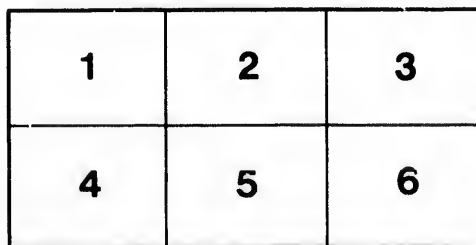
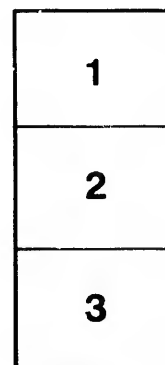
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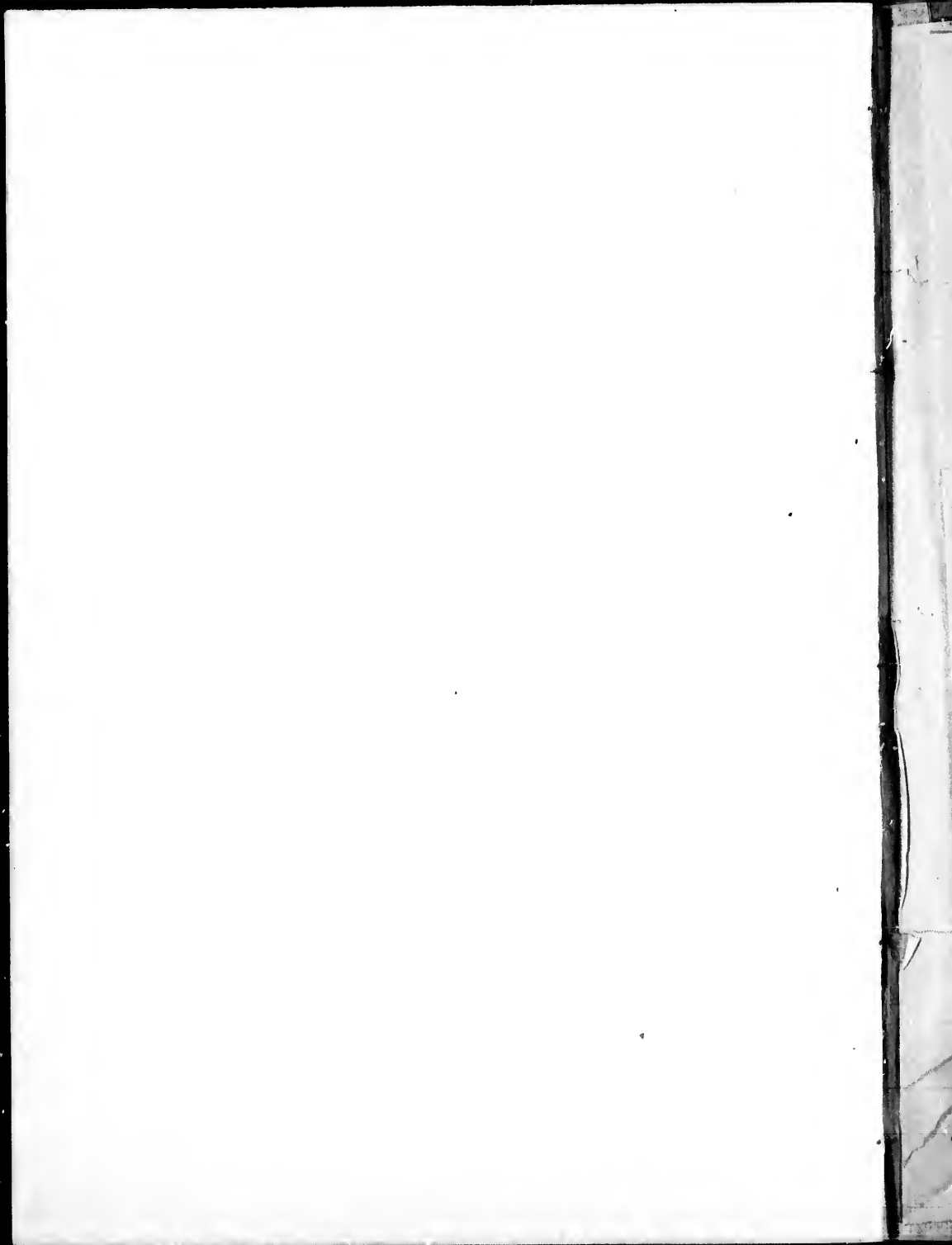
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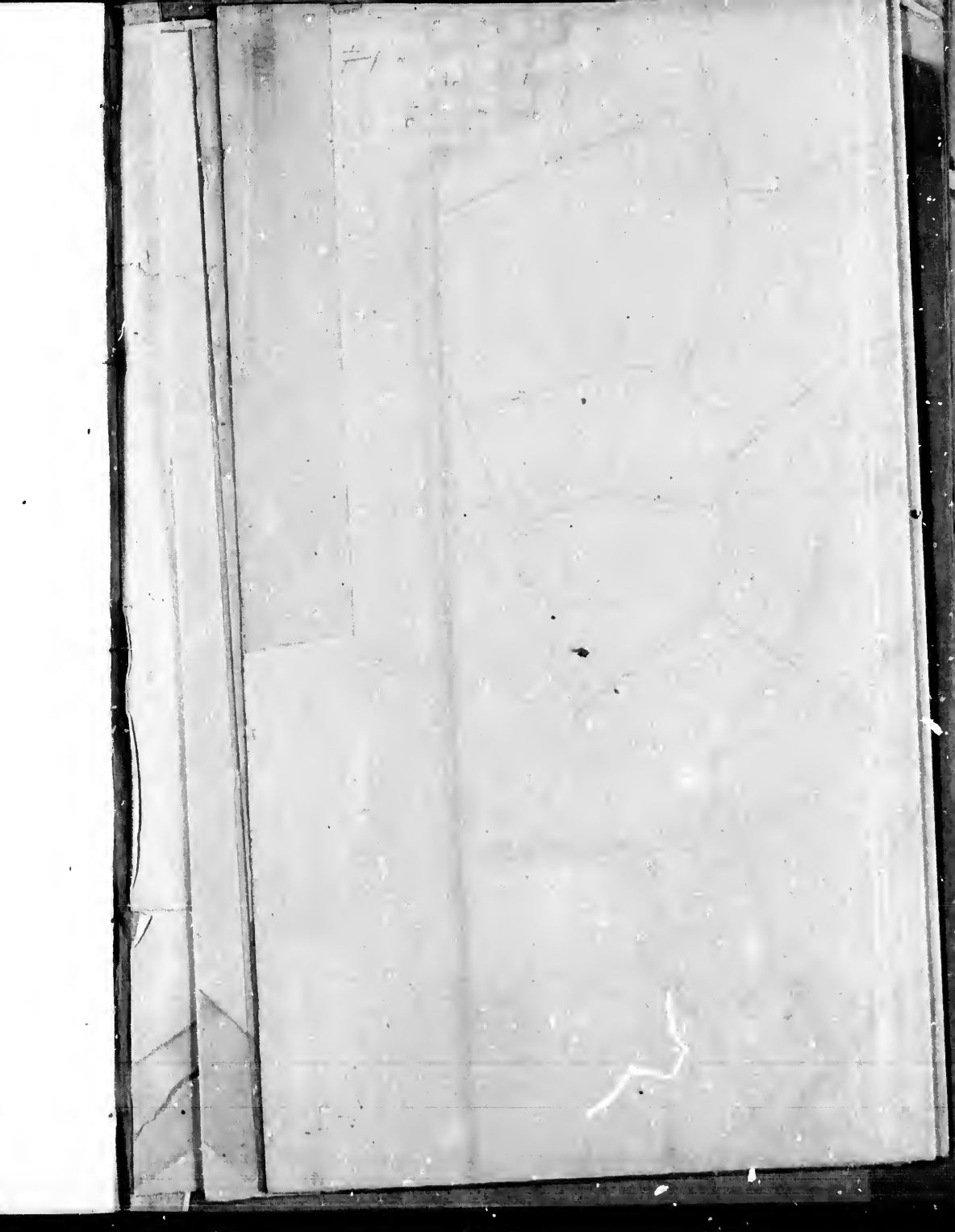
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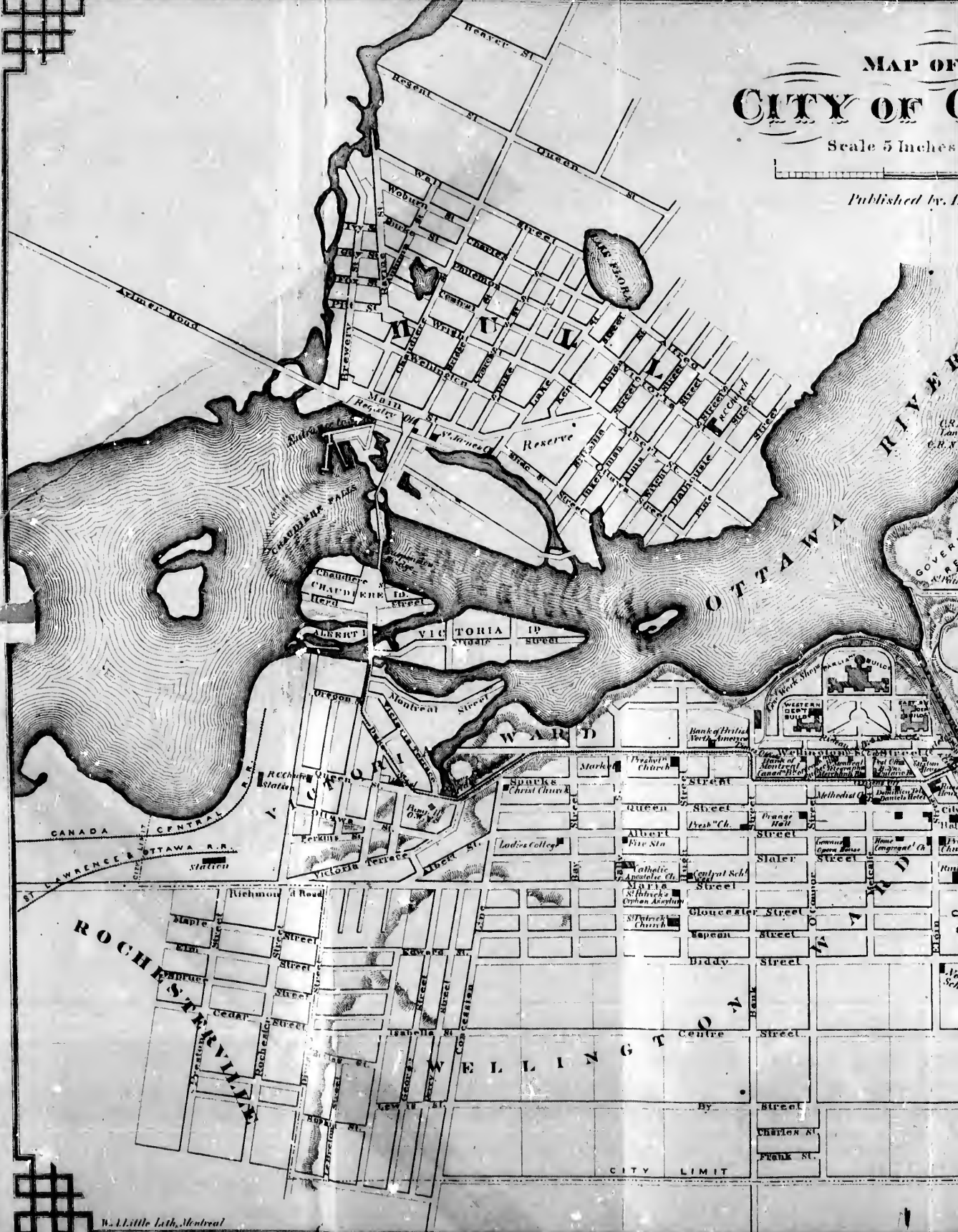


MAP OF  
**CITY OF OTTAWA**

Scale 5 Inches



Published by...



# MAP OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA

Scale 5 Inches to the Mile.

Published by I.C. Burgess.





Hand



PI

# BURGESS,

## Hand Guide to Ottawa



PRICE, - - 25 Cents.

OTTAWA :  
A. C. BURGESS, PUBLISHER.

1875

Ottawa River Navigation

1876

Comp'y.



Royal Mail Line of Steamers

BETWEEN

OTTAWA AND MONTREAL.

DAY LINE:

Str. PEERLESS,  
Capt. Bowie.  
PRINCE OF WALES,  
Capt. H. W. Shepherd.

NIGHT LINE:

QUEEN VICTORIA,  
Capt. McDonnell.  
PRINCESS,  
Capt. McGowan.

DOWNWARDS:

Passengers by Day Boat leave Queen's Wharf at 7 a.m., Sundays excepted. Passengers by Night Boat leave Queen's Wharf at 5 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

UPWARDS:

Passengers by Day Boat leave Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, by 7 a.m. Train for Lachine. Passengers by Night Boat leave by 5 p.m. Train for Lachine.

Baggage Checked Through to Montreal. Meals and Staterooms Extra.

This Route is one of the most Picturesque in Canada. Parties desiring a Pleasant Trip may obtain *Excursion Tickets*, Ottawa to Grenville and Back, Valid for one day, TRIP AT SINGLE FARE.

Passengers for Celebrated Caledonia Springs will be landed at L'Original.

Freight taken for all points East. Company's Agent's Office, Queen's Wharf, Ottawa. Tickets—Single and Return may be secured at the office, Queen's Wharf, or from Mr. JAS. T. SUTTON, Russell House Block, Ottawa.

R. W. SHEPHERD,

President.

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BURGESS'

# HAND GUIDE

— TO —

OTTAWA.

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PUBLISHED BY A. C. BURGESS.

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OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY "CITIZEN" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPARKS ST.

REVISED

# HAND GUIDE

OF THE

PUBLISHED BY THE

AMERICAN

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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## P R E F A C E :



*In Presenting the "Hand Guide to Ottawa," to my readers, I would say a few words by way of Preface. In the first place, I intend to revise and re-publish the present work annually, and shall always be most happy to hear from any one who may discover omissions of importance in regard to the description of the city. The Book has been published at a considerable cost, and a amount of time has been occupied in gathering the information it contains. I have done my best to make the "Guide" as thorough and interesting as possible, and I leave it to my readers to judge if I have succeeded. Hoping to receive the patronage it merits.*

*I am,*

*Yours, &c., &c*

*A. C. BURGESS.*

1874

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*ADVERTISERS' INDEX.*

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**TARIFF OF CHARGES**

FOR

Licensed Carriages for the Conveyance of Passengers for  
Hire within the City of Ottawa.

XIII. That the following Rates are hereby established as the proper and legal Rates and Charges for the Conveyance of Passengers within the City of Ottawa, between the hours of FIVE o'clock in the forenoon, and ELEVEN o'clock in the afternoon,—and at all other hours DOUBLE RATES shall be proper and legal, and may be exacted where no agreement for a less sum has been entered into between the parties.

**TWO HORSE VEHICLE.**

1. For the Conveyance or Carriage of any number of Passengers not exceeding FOUR, in a Carriage, Sleigh, or other vehicle drawn by two horses,

when hired by the hour, or when the time occupied  
AMOUNTS TO OR EXCEEDS ONE HOUR—

For the first hour .....	\$1 00
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour...	0 15
Each additional passenger for the first hour.	0 20
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour...	0 05

### ONE HORSE VEHICLE.

2. For the Conveyance or Carriage of any  
number of Passengers not exceeding THREE, in a  
Carriage, Sleigh, or other vehicle drawn by one  
horse, when hired by the hour, or when the time  
occupied AMOUNTS TO OR EXCEEDS ONE HOUR—

For the first hour .....	\$0 75
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour.	0 10
And for each additional passenger for the first hour .....	0 20
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour.	0 05

3. For the conveyance of ONE Passenger from  
any of the Carter's stands, or from one part of the  
city to one or more places consecutively, in said  
City, provided the time occupied in conveying and  
waiting for such Passenger

Do not exceed fifteen minutes .....	\$0 25
And for each additional passenger.....	0 10

TARIFF OF CHARGES.

IX

If time occupied exceeds 15 minutes but not 30 minutes .....	\$0 40
And for each additional passenger.....	0 15
And for each subsequent 10 minutes after first 30 minutes.....	0 10
And for each additional passenger.....	0 05

But if the time occupied continuously whilst any such vehicle shall be in the employ of the same person or persons *amounts to or exceeds one hour*, then the Rates by the hour as aforesaid shall only be proper and legal, and no higher Rates shall be legal.

4. That each Passenger shall be entitled to take with him or her one Trunk or other Baggage to a reasonable extent, free of charge, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such vehicle to load and unload the same free of charge.

5. That children under five years of age shall not be charged for as additional Passengers, and children over five years and under twelve years of age shall not be charged for as additional Passengers more than *half Rates*.

Certified Correct,

W. P. LETT,

*Clerk B. C. of Police.*

In the year 1781, the British evacuated the city of Philadelphia and moved their army to Lancaster and then to York. On September 26, 1781, the British evacuated York and moved back to Philadelphia. On October 4, 1781, the British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to Lancaster and then to York. On December 19, 1781, the British evacuated York and moved back to Philadelphia. On January 26, 1782, the British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to Lancaster and then to York. On September 26, 1781, the British evacuated York and moved back to Philadelphia. On October 4, 1781, the British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to Lancaster and then to York. On December 19, 1781, the British evacuated York and moved back to Philadelphia. On January 26, 1782, the British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to Lancaster and then to York.

The British evacuated Philadelphia on September 26, 1781, and moved back to Lancaster and then to York. On October 4, 1781, the British evacuated Lancaster and York and moved back to Philadelphia. On December 19, 1781, the British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to Lancaster and then to York. On January 26, 1782, the British evacuated Lancaster and York and moved back to Philadelphia.

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WILLIAMSON  
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# HARDY FRUIT TREES

— FOR THE —

## Fall of 1875, and Spring of 1876.

Apples.....	\$20 00	per	100
Pears, mostly of flemish beauty.....	35 00	„	100
Plums.....	35 00	„	100
Crabs, mostly transcendant.....	20 00	„	100
„ 1 year from bud, 4 to 5ft.....	10 00	„	100
Grape Vines, leading varieties...\$10 to 12 00		„	100
Currants, red cherry, white grape, black Naples, English, etc.....	7 00	„	100
Houghton and American seedling Gooseberries.....	7 00	„	100
Wilson's Albany Strawberries.....	60	„	100
„ „ „ .....	3 00	„	1000

All Orders packed in the best manner and placed free on board the Cars.

Address: **J. W. JOHNSTON,**  
CAMPELLFORD NURSERIES,  
**CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.**

*N.B.—These Trees being raised in Canada, are better suited to the climate than those imported from the U. S.*

**HARRIS & CAMPBELL,**  
**CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
**PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,**  
*FOOT OF SUSSEX STREET.*

Show-Rooms Sparks St., Two Doors West of O'Connor St.,

Spring, Hair and Straw Mattresses Made to Order.

Furniture Repaired at the Shortest Notice.

Cornices, Curtains and Draperies Made and Put Up.

A Good Assorted Stock of Furniture Always on Hand.

**Inspection Invited, Terms Moderate.**

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**Phoenix Medical Hall,**

Wm. J. LANGFORD & CO.,

**Chemists and Druggists**

**WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA,**

*Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, Perfumery  
and Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines,*

*Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,*

*Brushes, Seeds, Lard and*

*Calcined Plasters.*

## Ottawa Fire Alarm.

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**BOX**

- 2 Cor. Russell House.
- 3 " Sparks and O'Connor sts.
- 4 " Elgin and Gloucester sts.
- 5 " O'Connor and Gloucester sts.
- 6 " Maria and Bank sts.
- 7 " Wellington and Kent sts.
- 8 U. T. Engine House, Sally st.
- 9 Cor. Vittoria and John sts.
- 12 " Bay and Maria sts.
- 13 " Fleck's Foundry, Wellington st.
- 14 " Nepean and Concession (Ashburnham Hill).
- 15 " Albert and Percy sts., west.
- 16 " Duke and Queen sts.
- 17 " Richmond road and Broad st.
- 18 " Broad and Queen sts.
- 19 " Broad and Oregon sts.
- 21 " Booth's Office, Victoria Island.
- 23 " Bronson and Weston's Office, Viet. Island.
- 24 " Sussex and Rideau sts.
- 25 " Rideau and Ottawa sts.



- 26 " Wilbrod and Cumberland sts.  
27 " Nicholas and Theodore sts.  
28 No. 3 Fire Station, St. Paul Street.  
31 Cor. Rideau and King sts.  
32 " Rideau and Gloucester sts.  
34 " Daly and Chapel sts.  
35 " Wilbrod and Nelson sts.  
36 " Protestant Hospital, Rideau st.  
41 " Fire Station, George st.  
42 " Fire Station, Cumberland st.  
43 " Clarence and Sussex sts.  
45 " Sussex and York sts.  
51 " Sussex and Bolton sts.  
52 " Dalhousie and Church sts.  
53 " Cumberland and Cathcart sts.  
54 " Dalhousie and Railway Depot.  
61 " McLaren's Mills.  
62 " St. Patrick and Nelson sts.  
63 " Chapel and Parry sts.



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## Hand Guide to Ottawa.

THE CITY OF OTTAWA is situated in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, at the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. It is distant from Montreal, the head of ocean navigation 126 miles, from Kingston at the foot of the Great Lakes, 95 miles and from the frontier towns of Prescott and Brockville 54 and 74 miles respectively. It owes its first settlement to the construction of the Rideau Canal, a work undertaken by the British Government, in 1827, to secure inland communication between Montreal and Lake Ontario in case of War with the United States. Round the canal, a village soon sprung up called Bytown, after the officer in charge of the works Col. Bye, and by which name it continued to be known till 1854, when it was incorporated as a City, under the name of Ottawa. The River Ottawa, after which it is called, takes its rise near the height of land south of Hudson's Bay and joins the St. Lawrence close to the City of Montreal, draining during its course of 750 miles, an area of 80,000 square miles, of which territory Ottawa is commercial centre. The present visitor who would rightly appreciate the progress made by the young city, must bear in mind that

fifty years ago, its site was a virgin forest, the greater portion of it the property of a Mr. Sparks, who took it in payment of a debt of \$200 and thought himself ill used in the bargain. Its present population is about 30,000, that of its adjacent suburbs New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, about 3,000 and the City of Hull, first incorporated on the other bank of the Ottawa, between 6,000 and 8,000. No City on the North American Continent, perhaps possesses greater advantages than have fallen to the lot of Ottawa, the scenery by which it is surrounded is unsurpassed in beauty, its streets are regular and spacious, it stands the political centre of the half of the continent, the centre of a territory teeming with natural resources to which its political importance attract unusual attention; chief among the attractions for strangers visiting the Capital, are the Governmental Buildings, which stand upon a noble bluff overlooking the Ottawa, 150 feet above the water line, containing an area some 25 acres in extent.

### **THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.**

The PARLIAMENT OF MAIN BUILDING faces Wellington street, a splendid boulevard 100 feet in width, the Departmental Buildings to the right

and left, facing onward, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The style of the whole is gothic of the 12th century, with modifications to suit the climate of Canada. The stone principally used in their construction is a cream-colored sandstone, of the Potsdam formation, soft in appearance but very hard in texture, which is found in the adjacent Township of Nepean. The dressings are chiefly of Ohio stone, which, with the red Potsdam sandstone, used for arches to the windows, produces a rich and pleasing effect. The Central Building, as seen from Wellington street, presents a most imposing appearance; a central tower, nearly 200 feet in height, surmounted by a crown-shaped cap and flagstaff, of excellent proportion and rich design, projects in front of the building. The body of the structure in front is 40 feet in height, surmounted by a truncated roof of blue and green slate, and crowned with iron railings of blue, picked out with gold. The building covers an area of 82,880 feet, having a main length of 472 feet, and a depth from the front of the tower to the rear of the library of 570 feet. The main entrance is under the central tower, the spacious arches of which admit the largest carriages. The piers which support this massive work are ornamented with polished Arnprior marble

and richly cut sandstone. Passing through this we enter a large vestibule supported on sandstone columns, with spacious stairways leading to the chambers and offices of the Senate and the House of Commons. Ascending to the left we come to the main lobby of the Commons, a handsome hall supported by pillars of polished marble, and hung with oil portraits of former Speakers of the House. The chamber itself measures 82 feet by 45, with a height of 50 feet. The ceiling is open, with handsomely carved rafters, filled in with glass, above which large skylights admit a soft light to the room. The galleries for the use of the public, the press, etc., surround the entire chamber, but are thrown back from it, arches in front of them being supported by clustered columns of Portage-du-Fort and Arnprior Marble. They are capable of accommodating 1,000 people. At the back of them are a series of mullioned windows filled with elaborate designs in stained glass. Passing down the long corridors, committee and clerks' rooms are found on either side. Close to the Commons Chamber, but cut off from the public, is the reading room, and further on in the same corridor are found the Speaker's apartments and the entrance to the refreshment rooms, which are in the

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basement. Following the passage way in rear of the chambers the picture gallery is next entered, a room at present devoted to the library. It is admirably adapted for its original purpose, but altogether too small for its present use. Leaving the library by the east door, visitors find themselves in rear of the Senate Chamber, a counterpart of the House of Commons. This room, however, contains the throne, a fine statue of Her Majesty, from the chisel of Marshal Wood, and busts of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, by the same artist. A visit to the heating apparatus in the basement will well repay the visitor. The upper story of the building will be found devoted to the offices of the Legislative employes.

#### **EASTERN BLOCK.**

THE EASTERN BLOCK of the Departmental Buildings is of an irregular shape, but perhaps the most elegant in design of the three structures. It has a west frontage on the square of 318 feet and a southern frontage on Wellington Street of 253 feet, covering an area of 41,840 feet. Its main entrance is through a handsome tower at the north-west angle, and contains, among other offices, those of His Excellency the Governor General and the Privy Council.

**WESTERN BLOCK.**

THE WESTERN BLOCK, though handsome, is not so imposing in appearance. It has a frontage towards Wellington Street of 277 feet, and towards the square 211 feet. It is plainly finished in the interior, and its chief attraction to strangers will be the model room of the Patent Office, which it contains.

Close to the south west angle of the grounds will be found the Workshops of the Buildings, where the furniture necessary for them is made and repairs for the electric-bells, heating apparatus, &c., are carried on. They contain several excellent machines, attractive to those who take an interest in such matters.

**LIBRARY.**

Besides these structures now complete, there remains to be noticed the Library proper, nearly finished, and a large addition being made to the Western Block, necessitated by the increased business of the Country. The Library, situated in rear of the Parliament Buildings is a noble structure of circular form, with a diameter of 90 feet; outside of the main room runs an aisle one storey high, which will be divided into a series of retiring rooms, for those wishing a place for quiet study.

This work, too long delayed, is now nearly complete and will afford a suitable receptacle for the Legislative collection of works, and for which purpose the present Library is in every way unsuited.

#### LOVER'S WALK.

No visitor to the buildings should leave the grounds without a ramble round the "Lover's Walk," a picturesque terraced path encircling the whole cliff face of the hill. The views to be had from every point of this road are beautiful. Starting from Elgin street end the ramblers find themselves overlooking the eight massive locks which form the entrance to the Rideau Canal and beyond them the picturesque "Major's Hill" about to be converted into a public park. Passing onward, the waters of the Ottawa come more boldly into view, with fine glimpses of scenery among the hills on the Quebec side of the stream. Reaching the northern point the view is superb, the mighty river crowded with steamers, rafts and barges, rolls swiftly along in whirling eddies to the east; below the cliffs lay the rafting grounds, with the raftmen busy at their work; opposite the cliff rises the city of Hull, with its ever-going mills, and on either side of the impetuous current, acre upon acre of lumber piles crowd the water's edge. Further up

the stream rises the spray of the Chaudiere Falls, crossed by the fairy-like tracery of the Union Suspension Bridge, and beyond the cataract the broad river glistens, studded with islands, as it rushes through the rapids of Duchesne. Along the walk will be found many a rustic seat, affording quiet places for those talks that lovers like so well, and at one point, from a pretty fountain, one can quaff from the cup that cheers, but not inebriates.

The quadrangle in front of the buildings is 700 feet in width by 600 in depth, and, when finished, will be the handsomest enclosure in North America. In its present transition state, little idea can be formed of it when completed. Its massive terrace walls, and what ornamental work has been done, show somewhat of the nature of the work, but no verbal description can justly picture its finished elegance of design.

#### **CHAUDIERE FALLS.**

Before noticing the other fine buildings of the Capital, worthy of attention, it may be well to turn to the scenic beauties surrounding it, and first among them stands the Chaudiere Falls, that wonderful water power, which has built up Ottawa's Commercial prosperity. What this spot was before dams, blasting powder filling in and other "improve-

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ments" had completely changed its face, it is not easy to imagine, but it must have been a scene of rare beauty. The whole body of the water, after passing through nine miles of rapids, suddenly contracts its channel and rushes over a fall forty feet in height, into a narrow chasm fitly called the Big Kettle. Above the falls, the river is studded with picturesque islands, but one below has had to give place to the requirements of navigation. To see these falls in their grandeur, they should be visited in June, when the great northern floods swell the torrent to its fullest, and the waters leave the Big Kettle churned to milk-white foam. Close to this place exists another natural curiosity, known as the Devil's Hole, a chasm into which several small streams enter, but which has no visible outlet, and is supposed to connect with the river below the falls, by a subterranean channel. Here too may be seen those curious excavations, called borers, deep holes, bored in the solid rock, with sides smooth as polished marble and, one round boulder at the bottom of each. These are generally supposed to have been formed by the boulders getting into strong eddies and twisting round, wear their way into the bottom rock.

Many years ago, before the march of industry



made its way into the immediate vicinity of the Chaudiere, the Falls were really magnificent. Even now, when the hum and clatter of the mills are heard above the whirl and tumult of the waters, they are still sufficiently grand to ensure the admiration of the lovers of art and poetry, who occasionally make special pilgrimages to their shrine. But in the hey-day of their beauty, before their natural surroundings had been intruded upon, they were far more sacred, and a thousand fold lovelier, to the eye of the painter and the poet, than they can ever be again. Very few, however, ever come to Ottawa, without paying at least a flying visit to the Chaudiere. Sawyer, one of our most eminent portrait painters, was fortunate enough to transfer the Falls to his canvass many years since; and Charles Sangster and Evan McColl have both contributed to their praise in pleasing verse, of which the following is a specimen:—

#### AT THE CHAUDIERE.

“ Demon of Turbulence! Spirit of Strife!  
Thou art my servant, thou, scorner of life;  
Let me lay hold of thee—I am a man,  
Wrestler with elements, first in the plan.”

"Talk not of Man to me, waif on the stream!  
As a loud thunder-shock shatters a dream,  
Such would thy puny life instantly be,  
Wert thou to wrestle, proud creature! with me.

"Lead forth your armies, your brave men of earth,  
Despot or craven but wakens my mirth;  
Hurl down your legions with falchion and spear—  
Host upon host—what a rabble were here!

"Assail me with cannon; charge, horsemen and foot;  
Mark how I'd trample them! see, they are mute;  
Down they go, sword and spear, coward and brave;  
Grapple me, bind me well, make me your slave.

"Bind me with shackles, encompass me round;  
Is it with ropes of sand giants are bound?  
Boaster! I spit on thee, scorn at thy ban;  
See how I spurn thee, magnificent man."

Demon of Turbulence; chained, and yet free;  
Science has conquered in wrestling with thee;  
Reason's supreme, still we tremble and cower,  
Wishing we had but a tithe of thy power.—

Power of spirit, of body, of soul,  
Strength to resist with such god-like control;  
Power to grapple with error, and raise  
E'en from despair a loud pœau of praise.

CHARLES SANGSTER.

**LUMBER MILLS.**

While in this vicinity, the visitor will not fail to visit the Lumber Mills, which occupy every spot of available space round about. They are the largest establishments of the kind in the world and fitted up with the best machinery; much of it most ingenious in construction and designed specially for them. In a limited space it would be impossible to enumerate the points of interests about these establishments, but the following facts connected the mammoth works of Mr. E. B. Eddy, may prove of interest. Mr. Eddy came a poor man to this neighbourhood 22 years ago, and in a small way began the Manufacture of Matches, watching his opportunities, he from time to time extended his operations, till now his mills, factories and piling grounds cover over a mile square of ground. Besides his match factory, he has in operation two saw mills, a pail factory, tub factory, wash-board factory and sash, door and blind factory. In the match factory, 900 hands are employed, in the saw mills, 750, in the lumber yard, 200, in the other factories, 200, together with 100 carters and pilers, the regular wages bill amounting to \$12,000 per fortnight for 2,150 hands. During the season of 1874, 50,000,000 feet of lumber, were turned out of these mills.

Large as is the amount of trade done in manufactured lumber now, it is a comparatively new branch of commerce in the district, the earlier lumbermen confining their operations to square timber, which was principally shipped from Quebec to the European markets. In their long journeys down the river, at rapids and falls, much of this was apt to sustain injury, to prevent which "the lumber slides," one of the "institutions" of the Ottawa, were designed and constructed—and the "running" of which is as exciting an experiment as any tourist could wish for. The slide is thus constructed: Above the falls the water is boomed or dammed off into an artificial current, the head of which is 800 yards above the falls and ends, after a run of nearly three quarters of a mile, in the still waters of the river below. The slide is enclosed on both sides and broken into small chutes of some four feet each, with horizontal runs between them. Above the head of the run the raft is separated into cribs containing from fifteen to twenty logs each, which are polled on to the gigantic staircase. One who has tried it says, "it is the most exhilarating adventure in the *repertoire* of American travel. The immense speed of the whole mass—the rush of the water—the succession of chutes

stretching out before you like sloping steps of stairs, the rough long straits in which the raft seems to dive and founder, letting the water up beneath and over behind till it is again urged forward, whirling madly as if in a swing, the timber creaking and groaning as if in pain, getting a momentary rest with each incline, and again thumping over the straits with sharp, uneasy struggles, creates a sensation such as nothing can afford but the great slides of the Ottawa." Despite the excitement, there is no danger in the run, and the trip is frequently made by ladies who have no dread of wet feet. In the smooth water below the falls known as the rafting ground, the cribs are again collected and rafted for their further journey down the stream.

#### **RIDEAU FALLS.**

At the eastern confine of the city, where the waters of the Rideau join the Ottawa, stands the double Rideau, or curtain fall from which the river takes its name. These falls aspire to none of the grandeur of volume of the Chaudiere though considerably higher and more graceful. They are well worth a visit, however, as are also the grist, woollen and flour mills in their immediate vicinity. Should the visitor feel inclined to pass the bridges

over the river he may visit the pretty Village of New Edinburgh, in which several handsome villas are located, as also the residence of His Excellency the Governor General,

#### RIDEAU HALL.

This edifice was originally built for a private residence by the late Hon. Thomas McKay, Contractor for the locks at the Rideau Canal, and stands in the midst of spacious well laid out grounds. It was purchased some years since by the Canadian Government for a Vice-Regal residence, since which time additions have been made to the building, and the grounds much improved. It now possesses all the requirements which, as Her Majesty's representative, Lord Dufferin and his amiable Countess so well know how to dispense. During the winter its reception rooms are in constant requisition, as also its theatre, where sometimes Her Excellency takes part in the amateur performances. The skating rink also is the scene of many pleasant gatherings, and His Excellency, who is a keen curler, frequently extends his hospitalities to the votaries of the roaring game. Indeed, Lord Dufferin has shown practical sympathy with all athletic sports about Ottawa, and his private cricket ground is continually at the

disposal of the Ottawa Cricketers. In no place in the Dominion are their Excellencies more beloved than in the city where they reside, and whose people have continual proofs of how well they can sustain the dignity of their position and at the same time display an active interest in all that goes on about them.

#### **MAJOR'S HILL.—THE BRIDGES.**

To those fond of natural beauty a stroll along Major's Hill will not be amiss. This may be called a sister bluff to the promontory on which the Parliament Buildings stand, and many splendid views may be had from it. Like most other places about Ottawa it takes its name from matters connected with the early settlement of the place, but which a short fifty years have almost sunk into oblivion. Major's Hill is the property of the Government, but has been granted to the city for the present for a public park, for which its central position and natural beauties well fit it. The city is almost bisected by the Rideau Canal, that portion of it to the west of the water being known as Upper Town, the flat district to the east is called Lower Town, while the higher ground to the east and south between the Canal and the Rideau River is

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designated Sandy Hill. At the head of the locks the two portions of the city are connected by a new and handsome double bridge, which, starting from a single point on Rideau street leads by separate roadways to Sparks Street and Wellington Street. The first of these is known as the Sappers Bridge having been built by the Royal Engineers' after the locks had been constructed; the other an iron girded Bridge was erected at a recent date by the city authorities, and is called Dufferin Bridge, after the present Governor General. For Municipal purposes Ottawa is divided into five wards, each of which returns three members to a board of Aldermen by whom the financial and other matters of the city are controlled. The management of the police affairs however rests with three commissioners holding their position ex-officio, viz : The Mayor the stipendiary Magistrate, and the County Judge. The working of the Public Schools is also entrusted to a Board of Trustees, consisting of two members from each ward elected annually; over these bodies the Board of Aldermen have no power, but must provide the funds to meet the expenditures which from time to time the commissioners or Trustees deem necessary. The water supply of the city is a municipal work, but in the hands of Commissioners

elected annually, who manage all its affairs, issue debentures and levy rates, making their own assessments independent of those of the Corporation. The gas supply is in the hands of a private company.

We have before remarked that fifty years ago the site of Ottawa was an unbroken forest. To bring comparisons to more recent dates, we may say that ten years ago Ottawa was little more than a country town. Within that period, it may be safely said, that the young Capitol has accomplished more than any other city on the continent in one decade. It has rebuilt almost all its churches; it has remodded and rebuilt all its public schools; it has almost completed the most perfect system of water works in Canada; it has established a fire department second to none in the Dominion, and still can show its bonds holding a first place among Canadian securities. Such is the state of affairs to-day on the site of the old Sparks farm.

#### **THE CITY HALL.**

THE CITY HALL, as the central point of Municipal wisdom, should claim the visitor's first attention—of the building which at present bears the name—let nothing now be said. An unpretending wooden structure of the wood-shed style of

architecture, it will in a few months give place to a nobler pile, and when its final hour has come, all who remember its olden story will say "peace to its ashes."

### THE NEW CITY HALL.

THE NEW CITY HALL, now rising in Union Square, is in every way worthy of the Capitol. It is from the design of Messrs. Horsey & Sheard, and reflects great credit on their abilities as architects. Towards Elgin street it will present a frontage of 132 feet, with a depth of 72 feet, the rear being towards the canal. The main building will consist of two stories and a basement, having an altitude of 57 feet from the ground level to the cornice of the roof, and a tower at the northwest angle 130 feet in height. The materials used in its construction are Gloucester blue limestone with dressings of Amherst freestone. In the basement provision is made for the subordinate offices of the departments, heating apparatus, etc. On the ground floor the Mayor's office and other chief bureaus are situated, and in the main tower provision is made for the Electric Fire Alarm Staff. The Council room, a fine chamber 62 by 50, with committee rooms, etc., are situated. The estimated cost of the structure is \$80,000.

**POLICE STATION.**

**POLICE STATION**, there is but one in Ottawa, a fact which says volumes for the morality of a city of 30,000 souls, and in which no serious crime has yet gone untraced. Parties requiring the aid of the force should apply at the station in the City Hall Square, opposite the Union House. The force consists of a Chief, two Sergeants and twenty men, besides a detective and railway constables. The general working of the force, as elsewhere stated, is vested in three Commissioners, viz:—The Mayor, the County Judge and the Police Magistrate.

**THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

**THE FIRE DEPARTMENT** of Ottawa, in efficiency and economy, may be called the model fire department of the Dominion. In its present form it has been in existence only two years, previous to which it was almost worthless. The Chief has now at his command five fine steamers, with proper equipment, capable of throwing 27,000 gallons of water per minute, 10,000 feet of hose, and 16 horses. Reel stations with guardians are distributed throughout the city, all communicated with by electric alarm, and from which the men turn out on an average of 11 seconds from the striking of the gongs. Besides the staff required for working the steamers there

are attached to the Brigade two volunteer companies of hooks and ladders, and a number of volunteer hosemen, but these will soon give place to a paid force.

### THE WATER WORKS.

THE WATER WORKS, without which the best organized fire department would be incomplete, were commenced in 1872, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners annually elected, and were opened in November 1873. Their cost of construction up to the present time has been \$800,000, and pipes to the length of over 30 miles have been laid in almost every street of the city. So far 250 hydrants, capable of supplying 300 streams, have been erected for fire service, and 3,000 services furnished for private use. The system on which they are constructed very much resembles the Holly system, only that in the Ottawa works, plunger pumps are used instead of rotary ones. The water supply is drawn from the Ottawa River, a short distance above the city. The pump house, situated at the western end of the city, is a fire-proof building, with a tank extending over its entire roof. It contains two sets of pumps, three in each, and a third set is now being put in. The present consumption of water averages 1,000,000 gallons per

diem, but the pumps have a working capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per diem. The whole machinery is driven by water-power. In close proximity to the pump-house the Commissioners have also the test-house, for testing the pipes before they are laid.

#### **THE GAS SUPPLY.**

THE GAS supply of the city is in the hands of a private company, which was incorporated in 1854, with a capital of \$200,000. Its pipes are distributed through the principal streets, in the lighting of which the Corporation uses 217 lamps, at an annual cost of \$18 per lamp. The yearly manufacture of the company is about 18,000,000 feet, which includes the supply for the Parliament Buildings and the Village of New Edinburgh, as also Rideau Hall, to which point the service pipes have been laid.

#### **THE COURT HOUSE.**

THE COURT HOUSE, which is the property of the County of Carleton, is a handsome edifice built throughout of blue limestone. It was constructed after plans prepared by Mr. Robert Surtees, at that time a member of the Council. It is situated at the junction of Daly and Nicholas streets, its main front facing the latter road, being 122 feet, it has also a minor front on Daly Street. In design it consists of a principal centre and two wings, the former being

finished with a handsome pediment and surmounted by a figure of justice. Besides accommodation for the Courts of Justice it has offices for the County Officials and a handsome Chamber for meetings of the Municipal Council. In height it is about 80 feet and was constructed in 1871 at a cost of over \$60,000.

### THE COUNTY JAIL.

THE COUNTY JAIL, which stands in close proximity to the Court House, was built after plans prepared by Messrs. Horsey and Sheard, and was long considered the model gaol of the country. It is also built of Blue Limestone and cost \$60,000. Its interior arrangements are modeled on the most approved plans of the present day to secure perfect custody of the prisoners and insure thorough discipline and proper sanitary requirements. It contains 96 cells but they have never yet been all required. Its principal front faces Nicholas Street, and in it are the living rooms of the governor. It is heated by steam throughout and supplied by water from a well by means of a force pump worked by prison labor. The male prisoners are employed in the building and in gardening, breaking stones and pounding oakum. The female prisoners are kept knitting, and as their socks and mittens find ready



sale a considerable revenue is derived from their work.

#### **THE COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE.**

THE COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE, which stands in the same square as the Court House, and faces Daly Street, is a one storey fire proof building of Blue Limestone, built in conformity with a recent act of the Ontario Legislature concerning the construction of Registry Offices.

#### **THE CITY REGISTRY OFFICE.**

THE CITY REGISTRY OFFICE, is on Nicholas street facing the gaol. It is a counterpart of that belonging to the county with the exception that white brick and sandstone dressings have been used in its construction instead of limestone.

#### **THE BANKS.**

The Banks doing business in Ottawa, have most of them handsome offices of their own erected within a recent period.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, J. Robertson, Manager, is on Wellington Street. It is a handsome building of Nepean Sandstone with dressings of Ohio stone. It is three stories in height with a mansard roof and cost \$25,000 to construct. Besides the counting room and offices it contains admirable dwelling apartments for the manager.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, J. H. Plummer, Manager, has but recently opened business in the city and at present occupies leased apartments in the Victoria Chambers on Wellington Street.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Andrew Drummond, Manager, has lately completed for its offices one of the handsomest buildings of the city. It is an elegantly designed structure of fine cut limestone standing at the junction of Wellington and O'Connor Streets, and attached to it is a commodious residence for the Manager. Its interior fittings are exceedingly handsome, and the whole workmanship evinces durability and strength combined with elegance.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, S. Benoit, Manager, this institution has just completed a handsome set of offices of fine cut limestone on Wellington Street ; in style the building is Roman, and the design simple but effective, it will always be an ornament to what promises to be the handsomest street in North America.

THE ONTARIO BANK, J. H. Woodman, one of the oldest established banks in the city, has as yet no building of its own. Its offices are located in a leased building, at the corner of Sparks and Metcalfe streets. The building is remarkable for nothing

but solidity and built at a time when architectural beauty was not much valued in the Capitol. It is one of those buildings one regrets to see in a handsome street, being too good to pull down and yet painfully homely beside its more modern brethren.

THE MERCHANTS BANK, Thomas Kirby, Manager, has its offices in a handsome block erected for the Bank by the Montreal Telegraph Company. The block, besides the bank offices, contains a residence for the Manager and three handsome stores. It is built of Nepean sandstone with dressings of Ohio sandstone, in the Italian Gothic style, from plans prepared by Mr. K. Arnoldi, of Ottawa. It covers an area of 66 feet by 56, and is 70 feet in height. Its construction cost about \$40,000.

BANK OF OTTAWA, P. Robertson, Manager, is a newly organized local institution. It at present occupies premises in the Victoria Chambers at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor streets.

THE QUEBEC BANK, H. V. Noel, Manager, is situated on Wellington street facing the Parliament Buildings. It is a handsome limestone building constructed after plans drawn by Messrs. Horsey & Sheard, and cost \$12,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that it was put up in 1864, when neither material nor labor commanded anything like their

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present prices. The interior finishing of this Bank equals anything to be found in the country, particularly the fresco work, which cannot be excelled.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA, D. S. Eastwood, Manager, is located in Lower Town at the junction of Rideau and Sussex streets, in the building known as the Masonic Hall Block.

### CHRIST'S CHURCH.

CHRIST'S CHURCH.—This handsome structure, completed two years ago, was designed by Mr. Arnoldi, of Ottawa, to take the place of a smaller edifice on the same site, erected in 1832. With the exception of the Parliament Buildings scarcely any structure in Ottawa holds a finer situation, being built on a bold bluff, commanding a splendid view of the LeBreton Flats, the Chaudiere, and the country beyond. The building, which is seated for 1,000 persons, is built of the Nepean limestone, and cost about \$40,000. The style of architecture is Gothic of the 13th century, and well carried out. It consists of a nave and two aisles, the former 100 feet in width and 32 feet in breadth, separated from the side aisles by clustered pillars of polished marble. The chancel is situate at the south end opening by a graceful arch into the nave, having on the west side the vestry and the organ on the east. The

main entrance is from the north, or Sparks street front, and on the north east angle rises the tower and spire, both of very elegant proportions. The roof in the interior is open work with all the timber exposed and backed with wood frame work, the sittings is open, without doors, and like all the interior wood work, are of pine oiled and varnished. Beneath the church is fine meeting room, 85 feet by 60, used for the purpose of a Sunday Schooll. There is also in the basement library rooms, class rooms, storage cellars and coal bunks. The organ, which, if not the largest, is the sweetest toned instrument in the capital, was built by the Messrs. Warren of Montreal, by whom it is considered one of their masterpieces, at a cost of \$4,600. The metallic work in the interior is all finished in blue and gold, which with several handsome memorial windows of stained glass gives the edifice a particularly rich appearance.

#### **CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN.**

**CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN.**—This neat structure, situate at the junction of King and Daly Streets, was erected in 1868, and is generally looked on as the rendezvous of the Anglican Church ritualist party in Ottawa. It owes its existence chiefly to the exertions of its present rector, the Rev. Dr. Jones,

by whom the parish was first organized and who set afoot the subscription list for the church building. It is built of blue limestone set in random courses, with no work on the face, the only dressing being for door and window jambs, buttresses and plinths. This, however, is executed in a peculiarly rough manner, which though costing little is more effective, and harmonizes well with the general style. The style of architecture is pointed gothic, carved out in the plainest manner compatible with neatness. It consists of a nave 78 feet by 38 feet and a chancel 37 feet by 25 feet; on the south side of the latter will be the rectory room, and on the north the design includes a magnificent tower and spire, which when complete will have an altitude of 190 feet. The roof is shingled, painted in imitation of slate, and open in its interior construction, the timber being exposed and the principals resting on neat stone corbels. The seats are all open and free, the interior wood work is all pine, oiled and varnished. The basement contains a fine meeting room, extending under the whole body of the church, used for sunday school, library and such like purposes. In the church proper is an excellent though not large organ, and the congregation can boast of a very good choir. The building is supported en-



tirely by voluntary subscriptions, having no endowment or any revenue derived from pew rents, all the sittings being absolutely free.

#### **THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL.**

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL is an unpretending building, of blue limestone, situated at the corner of Sussex and Rideau streets. It was built some years since to suit the double purpose of a Church of England Chapel and School House. Since that time however, it has received considerable additions, and will now accommodate about 1,000 persons. It was originally designed by Mr. Henry Fripp, and though neat, is very plain in appearance. The interior of the roof is open work and finished like the sittings in imitation of varnished oak. The pews are all open but not free, though no strangers visiting it find any difficulty in obtaining seats. It is the church which was attended by the Anglican Bishop of Ontario, when in Ottawa, and who generally performs a portion of the service morning and evening each Sunday.

#### **EMMANUEL CHURCH.**

EMMANUEL CHURCH, an edifice belonging to the Reformed Episcopal Church, is a neat building of white brick, situate at the corner of Elgin and Gloucester streets. It was erected by voluntary

# ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

St. James Street, Montreal,

**F. GERIKEN,** (*Successor to H. Hogan*) Propr.

---

**T**HIS First-Class Hotel, the largest in Montreal, is situated on St. James Street, in the immediate vicinity of the French Cathedral, or Church "Ville Marie," Notre Dame Street, adjacent to the Post Office, Place d'Armes, and Banks; is only a few minutes' walk from Grey or Black Nunneries, New Court House, Reading Rooms, "Champ de Mars" (where the troops are reviewed) Mechanics' Institute, Bonsecours Market, and the Fashionable Stores.

The New Theatre Royal is directly in rear of the House, and several of the best boxes are regularly kept for the guests of this Hotel.

The St. Lawrence Hall has long been regarded as the most  
**POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE HOTEL IN MONTREAL,**

and is patronized by Government on public occasions, including that of the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES and SUITE, and that of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL and SUITE.

The Hotel has been considerably Enlarged, so that in future the Proprietor hopes to be able to accommodate comfortably all who may favor him with their patronage.

The Consulate Office of the United States is in the Hotel, as well as a Telegraph Office to all parts.

The Proprietor having purchased Mr. Hogan's interest in the above Hotel, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by him, and would add that, during the past winter, he has renovated and refurnished the Hotel throughout.

# St. LAWRENCE and SAUGENAY LINE,

HON. THOS. MCGREEVY,  
PRESIDENT.

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The Line is composed of the following First-class Sea-going,  
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Commencing about the 20th of June, and continuing until  
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on the arrival of Montreal Steamers, which make connection  
for the

## Saguenay River,

Calling at Murray Bay, Rivière du Loup, and Tadousac.

On Saturday at noon the St. LAWRENCE will leave for  
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Opposite St. Louis Hotel; and St.

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contributions and opened for divine service in March last. The congregation was called into existence from dislike taken by many members of the Church of England to the extremes to which they considered their ritualistic brethren were proceeding, the result being that a large body separated from Anglican congregations of the city and joined the movement recently inaugurated by Bishop Cummings in the United States. The interior of Emmanuel Church is plainly but neatly finished with open work roof and open pews. It has sittings for about 600 persons and cost about \$12,000.

#### **THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.**

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, belonging to the religious body frequently known as Irvingites is situated on the corner of Albert and Bay Streets. It is built from a design of Mr. K. Arnoldi at a cost of \$6,000. The material used in its construction is blue limestone, the building consisting of a 80 feet by 35 with a chancel. The interior is richly finished and contains among other things a handsome stone altar, the only one of the kind in the country. It has a lofty basement which besides furnace and storage rooms contains commodious living apartments for the custodian of the building. It is seated for a congregation of 200.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**, this building was designed by Messrs. Horsey & Sheard and erected in 1862. It is of the pointed Gothic character, constructed of blue limestone and calculated to hold 300 persons, in size it is 45 feet by 60 and being put up in days when building was cheap, cost only \$7,000. It has excellent accommodation for Sunday School and class rooms in the basement.

**THE BAPTIST CHURCH.**

**THE BAPTIST CHURCH**, situated on Queen street between Elgin and Metcalfe Streets, is a plain building of Gloucester limestone, with sittings for about 300 persons. It has no pretensions to architectural style beyond its lancet shaped windows which are filled with ground glass, portions of them having ornamented stained work. The size of the building is about 30 feet by 50 feet and its cost \$6,000.

**THE DOMINION CENTRAL CHURCH.**

**THE DOMINION CENTRAL CHURCH**, now in course of erection on Metcalfe street, promises when complete to be one of the handsomest ecclesiastical edifices in the Capital. It is being constructed for the Wesleyan Methodist Body of the city from designs by Messrs. Horsey & Sheard, at an estimated cost of \$60,000. In size it will be 90 feet square,

the material used in its construction will be the Gloucester Blue Limestone, with fine cut dressings of the same material, the plan of the interior will be that of an amphitheatre floor, and aisles converging towards the platform. The church with its galleries will have a seating capacity of 1,500 persons. The main entrance will be at the south east angle at the corner of Queen and Metcalfe streets, where there will be a massive tower 130 feet in height. Preparations for a commodious organ loft have been made, and the old hand system of working the bellows will give place to an automic hydraulic blower. The main body of the church will stand upon a lofty basement in which the Sunday School, Class and Lecture rooms will be situated. The plans in every way seem complete, and the congregation have spared no expense to secure a church worthy of their importance in the capital.

#### **CENTRAL SCHOOL EAST.**

CENTRAL SCHOOL EAST is situated on George Street, and is intended to accommodate 300 pupils. The materials used in its construction are red brick and Ohio sandstone dressings; in design it is simple but effective, consisting of a centre surmounted by a bell tower, and two wings. It covers an area of 60 feet by 40 feet, its height to

the roof is 42 feet, with an additional height of 30 feet in the bell tower. The main entrance is in the centre, and on the ground floor are spacious class rooms, cloak and ante-rooms. The second story is also divided into class rooms, which, however, can by means of folding doors be thrown into one large hall. The basement is used for a residence for the caretaker and for furnaces, the building being heated by hot air. It was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$10,000 from plans furnished by Mr. Hodgson.

#### **CENTRAL SCHOOL WEST.**

**CENTRAL SCHOOL WEST**, situated on Hugh street, is a substantial edifice two stories in height, constructed of blue limestone with cut limestone dressings. Its dimensions are 80 feet by 60 feet, its main front on Hugh street shewing a centre and bell tower 110 feet high, and two wings. It has accommodation for 500 pupils, and is furnished throughout with most approved school furniture. The main entrance is from Hugh street, but there are also side entrances which render it easily emptied in case of emergency. It has attached to it a spacious playground, a thing not always attainable in a city. Both stories are occupied by class rooms, lofty, of large size, and well ventilated throughout.

**NEELIN BROS.,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
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**GENT'S FURNISHINGS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,**

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Extra Large Nursing, Supporter and Maid's Corsets. Dress Caps. Hair  
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The Rejuvenating Waters so much sought for in years long past.

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Dyspepsia, Derangements of the Digestive Organs, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Affections of the Liver and Urinary Organs are **POSITIVELY CURED** by using the water for a few weeks.

**Rheumatics Read.**

Hundreds of Rheumatics have been cured by the Sulphur Baths. Suffering is alleviated by the first, and cripples throw away their crutches after taking about half a dozen baths.

**ACCOMODATION.**

A magnificent new Hotel, capable of accomodating 300 guests is open for the reception of visitors. The grounds have been improved and beautified, and every means of amusement and exercise provided. The trip thither by the Ottawa River is most enjoyable, and a Railroad from the River to the Springs is in course of construction. Until the railroad is built comfortable carriages will be in waiting at the wharf for the conveyance of visitors to the Springs. The distance of the Springs from Montreal and Ottawa respectively, is 65 and 50 miles.

DR. LAING, Surgeon General, will take up his residence at the Springs during the Summer Season, and may be consulted at all times.

MR. W. CHAMPNESS will open a good livery stable, providing good carriages, horses, saddles, &c. There is a good race course on the property of the Company.

THE PANACEAN WATERS of these Springs will yet make Caledonia the greatest resort in the world for health and pleasure seekers. Thousands of testimonials might be procured, but the reputation of the Springs renders it unnecessary to do so.

## TERMS:

Transient Guests	-\$2.50 per day.
By the Week	2.00 "
By the Month	1.50 "

JOHN KENLY,  
Manager.

JAS. A. GOUIN & Co.,  
Proprietors.

It was constructed after plans by Mr. Hodgson, in 1869, at a outlay of \$16,000, exclusive of ground and furniture.

### OTTAWA WARD SCHOOL.

OTTAWA WARD SCHOOL, intended for the younger classes of pupils, is an unpretending building of red brick. It is, however, well laid out and admirably fitted up, and in it its young attendants have all the sanitary advantages and incentives to personal order and neatness which are possessed by the scholars of the larger buildings.

### THE ORANGE HALL.

THE ORANGE HALL, situate on the corner of Queen and O'Connor streets, is a two story building of white brick, with Ohio sandstone dressings. Its entrance is from O'Connor street, the ground floor is occupied by a large hall, which is rented as a lecture room, assembly room, &c. Lodge and ante-rooms occupy the second story. The building cost \$12,000, exclusive of ground and furniture. The following branches of the order hold regular meetings there:—

Scott Black Preceptory, 227, 1st Friday  
each month.

Scarlet Chapter, 14th day of each month.

L. O. L. 47, 1st Friday

" 119, 1st Tuesday

" 126, 2nd Monday

" 221, 2nd Tuesday

" 227, 2nd Wednesday

### CARLETON CLUB.

**CARLETON CLUB.** This body, which has only been in existence a comparatively short time, but bids fair to become the favorite club of the capital, will soon remove to permanent quarters on Wellington street, facing the Eastern Block of the Departmental Buildings. The new building which is being erected for their special use, will cost \$14,000, occupying an area of 60 feet by 30 feet. It will be four stories in height and constructed of white brick with cut limestone dressings. The interior has been laid out with great skill, and provision made for all the conveniences that the most fastidious frequenter of clubs could desire. The present quarters of the Carleton are over the Commercial Restaurant on Elgin street, but the fast increasing membership of the association renders a change imperative.

**KNOX CHURCH.**

**KNOX CHURCH**, facing the City Hall on Union Square, was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$35,000, raised principally by subscription among the congregation. It covers an area of 130 feet by 45, and has a seating capacity of 1,500. The design is Gothic, consisting of a nave, with a main tower on Union Square, with a tower on either side; the western one of these is finished sharp off at the stone work, but the other is surmounted by a well proportioned spire 160 feet in height. It is built of blue limestone with cut dressings of the same material, and presents a very handsome appearance. The interior is handsomely finished, and a self supporting gallery runs round three sides of the edifice. The roof is handsomely groined and frescoed in neutral tints. A lofty basement runs below the entire building, in which accommodation for lecture rooms, Sabbath schools, furnace rooms, &c., is provided. The design was furnished by Mr. Hodgson, of Ottawa.

**GOWAN'S OPERA HOUSE.**

**GOWAN'S OPERA HOUSE**, erected in 1874, may be considered the model theatre of the Dominion, was put up at a cost of \$40,000. It is situated on Albert street, between Metcalf and O'Connor streets,

and in exterior is a plain quadrangular building of red brick, 66 feet by 99 in dimensions. The entrance is from Albert street, but nine large doors opening outwards from various parts of the building, render it in case of emergency the most easily emptied building in the country. Besides the main floor, it has only one gallery, and is so arranged that almost every seat in the house commands a full view of the stage. The finishings of the auditorium are in white and gold, the seats cushioned in green leather. The orchestra chairs are of the latest folding pattern, and the whole has a permanent seating capacity of 1600, which can easily be increased to 2,000. The stage boxes are models of elegance, and the equipment of the building behind the scenes is ahead of many larger buildings.

#### **ST. MARK'S CHURCH.**

**ST. MARK'S CHURCH**, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist congregation, is situated on the Richmond road. It is an unpretending building of brick with stone basement and a neatly finished tower and spire. Its cost is about \$10,000, and it affords sittings for 600 persons.

#### **THE RIDEAU CLUB.**

**THE RIDEAU CLUB**, incorporated in 1865, was, until the formation of the Carleton, the only insti-

tution of the kind in Ottawa. It has hitherto occupied leased quarters, and is at present located on Wellington street, close to Metcalf street. A short time ago, however, the association purchased a building site on the corner of Metcalf and Wellington streets, on which a new club house is in course of erection. The building is handsome in design, three stories in height, with a mansard roof with a tower at the S.E. corner. It will occupy an area of 60 feet square, and costs \$18,000. The materials used in its construction are white brick with limestone dressings, and roofing of Vermont slate.

#### **WELLINGTON WARD MARKET.**

WELLINGTON WARD MARKET, now in course of construction, is a substantial building of white brick with limestone basement, 190 feet by 64, containing 25 commodious stalls with a corridor 30 feet in width in the centre. Its estimated cost is \$20,000, exclusive of land.

#### **THE MASONIC HALL.**

THE MASONIC HALL is situated in the Union Bank Block, at the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets. It occupies, with encampment and anti-chambers, the two upper stories of the building.

Its interior fittings are very handsome, and it contains a good organ. It is used in common by the lodges of the city, which meet every month as follows:—

- Dalhousie Lodge, No. 57, G.R.C., 1st Tuesday.
- Doric " " No. 58, " 1st Wednesday.
- Civil Service, No. 168, " 2nd Tuesday.
- Builder's Lodge, No. 177, " 2nd Friday.
- Fidelity " No. 231, " 2nd Wednesday.
- Chaudiere " No. 264, " 1st Monday.
- Carleton R. A. Chapter, " 2nd Monday.

#### THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL is situated in the white brick block at the lower end of the Sappers Bridge, facing Major's Hill. It was originally put up for a billiard room, but was subsequently leased by the Sons of Temperance, and converted to its present use. It consists of one large hall and an anet-room on the second floor, the main room being tastefully frescoed and neatly furnished. It has accommodation for about 800 persons. On the floor above are other large apartments, used for refreshment rooms, kitchens, &c., on occasions of socials. The temperance organizations now in Ottawa are: The Irish Catholic Temperance Society; Bytown Division, 224, Sons of Temperance; Chaudiere Division, Cameron Temple, I. O. G. T.; Elliott

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Manufacturer of Bonnet and Hat Frames,

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PLASTER BLOCKS.

All kinds of STRAW and FELT Hats Made Over into the Latest Styles.

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Temple, I. O. G. T., Enterprising Temple, I. O. G. T. ; Ottawa City Temple, I. O. G. T. ; Ottawa Cold Water Temple, I. O. G. T. ; Excelsior Lodge, B. A. O. G. T., No.105 ; Ottawa United Abstinence Society, Hibernian Temperance Benefit Society.

### THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL is situated on Bolton street, a short distance east of Sussex street. It is a very substantial building of blue limestone, three stories and a half in height and covering an area of 130 feet by 40 feet. The main front and entrance of the structure face Bolton street. In design it is destitute of ornament or architectural pretensions the front presenting the outline of a central section with pediment and two wings. The institution is the property of the Roman Catholic Church, and is under the superintendence of the *Sœur Gris* with an able medical staff.

### CHURCH OF STE. ANNE.

CHURCH OF STE. ANNE, recently erected on St. Patrick street, is a plain Gothic building of blue limestone. The interior is neatly finished with a nave and aisles, and has pew accommodation for about 1,000 persons. It cost was about \$8,000.

**DALHOUSIE STREET CHURCH.**

DALHOUSIE STREET CHURCH, the property of the Episcopal Methodists is a neat building of red brick with white brick dressings, situated on the corner of Dalhousie and York streets. It is finished inside with pewed seats, and has a well proportioned tower and spire. A parsonage adjoins the church, which owes much of its prosperity to the energy of a few active friends.

**BRIDGE STREET CHURCH.**

BRIDGE STREET CHURCH, also belonging to the Episcopal Methodists is situated on Bridge street, near the Chaudiere Falls. It is a neatly finished edifice of wood with a tower and spire. It has accommodation for about 700, and is well attended.

**THE CARLETON PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.**

THE CARLETON PROTESTANT HOSPITAL situated at the east end of Rideau street, and overlooking the Rideau River, originally was inaugurated by private subscription, and has been principally maintained in the same way ever since. The first building erected by the Trustees of the fund was a plain substantial stone edifice, which, though ample for the wants of the neighbourhood then, has long been insufficient for present requirements. Since then sufficient funds have been raised to justify the

putting up of the present edifice, which, however, only shows a portion of the complete design. When completed, the building will present a front consisting of two wings and a handsome centre, the centre and one wing only being constructed at present. It is four stories in height, and white brick has been used in its erection with stone dressings. In the interior great care has been evinced in laying it out, and the most modern improvements introduced. The apartments are all spacious, cheerful, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated. In addition to wards for the usual classes of patients comfortable separate rooms are provided for those who wish to pay for them, at an almost nominal charge. The medical staff comprises the ablest physicians of the city, who are assiduous in the discharge of their duties. The situation of the Hospital could not well be surpassed, standing as it does on elevated ground in close proximity to the Rideau River, and commanding fine views of all the country about, so that its inmates are always sure of pure air and surrounded by cheerful scenery.

#### **CATHEDRALE DE NOTRE DAME.**

THE CATHEDRALE DE NOTRE DAME, the principal Roman Catholic Church of the city, is situated on Sussex street. It was begun in 1846, but never

brought to a state of completion, and will never be finished according to the original designs, the growth of the parish since that date rendering its enlargement necessary. It is constructed of blue limestone, and at present consists of a nave and two aisles, having three large entrances from Sussex street. The main entrance is intended to be surmounted by a portico and pediment, the minor entrances being under two handsome towers which have an altitude of 220 feet. Its interior dimensions are 200 feet by 72, besides the sanctuary, which has an area of 40 feet by 40 feet. The nave is divided from the atries by clustered Gothic columns, the roof throughout being handsomely groined, and in the sanctuary richly frescoed. At the east end is the organ gallery containing also accommodation for the choir. The instrument is a remarkably fine one and curious in its construction, being built in two parts, one on either side of the gallery, which can be used separately or together at the will of the organist. A lofty crypt underlies the whole structure, which is used for confessional purposes, class meetings, special services, and other purposes. When the alterations in the building are proceeded with this portion will be greatly enlarged. The several finishings of the interior of the church

are plain, though it contains a few good pictures, but none of particular note. The first Bishop of the Diocese, whose decease took place some two years ago, lies buried under the south east tower of the building. In the same tower, a powerful bell is hung, and also a fine clock erected.

#### **OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.**

THE OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE, incorporated in 1869, was established by a number of gentlemen desirous of placing within reach of their co-religionists in Ottawa and its vicinity, a first class education for girls, which, while non-sectarian, should be religious and Protestant on its basis. The college, which is the property of a joint stock company, is situated in an elevated locality in the western part of the city with ample room about it for playgrounds, and commanding fine views of Ottawa River, and surrounding country. It is a plain building of blue limestone, four stories in height, and was erected for its present purpose. Its corridors are airy and its class rooms capacious, while every attention has been given to its ventilation and heating to secure the comfort of the students. It has accommodation for 100 boarders, bath-rooms and water-closets are provided on each floor, and attached to the building is a gynasium. The staff of instructors

employed consists of a Principal and twelve assistants resident in the building, who take charge of the pupils during study hours and out-door exercise are at table with them. The resident French governess presides at the table assigned to resident pupils studying French. Every effort is made to afford resident pupils a proper amount of recreation in the building, and for this purpose, socials and informal gatherings are periodically held under the superintendence of the Principal for musical and literary enjoyment. On Saturday afternoons, pupils are permitted to receive or pay visits according to arrangements with their guardians, and on Sunday mornings may attend that church their parents specify. In the evening religious service is held in the college. Some of the regulations may be modified by special arrangement in the case of parlor-boarders or senior pupils.

#### **THE PALACE.**

THE PALACE, by which name the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop is generally known, is situated on St. Patrick street, adjoining the Church of Notre Dame. It has a front of cut limestone presenting a facade of 80 feet on St. Patrick street, and a depth of 40 feet. It was erected at the same time as the cathedral, and as building was then

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**Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's**

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Royal Mail



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THE SPLENDID COMPOSITE AND IRON STEAMERS

**"Corsican," "Spartan,"**  
**"Algerian," "Corinthian,"**  
**"Magnet," and "Passport,"**

Leave HAMILTON alternately EVERY DAY, at 9 A.M., calling at  
TORONTO, DARLINGTON, PORT HOPE, CO-  
BOURG, KINGSTON, GANANOQUE, BROCK-  
VILLE, PRESCOTT AND CORNWALL,

And arrive at MONTREAL the Next Day at 7 P. M., connecting with the  
LARGE AND COMFORTABLE IRON STEAMERS,

## QUEBEC AND MONTREAL, EVERY EVENING, AT 7 P.M.,

Calling at SOREL, THREE RIVERS and BATISCAN, arriving at  
QUEBEC the NEXT MORNING at SIX O'CLOCK, in time to connect with the  
Saguenay River, the Quebec and Gulf Ports, and all the Ocean Steamers for  
Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

### RETURNING.

They Leave QUEBEC Every Day at FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M., and  
MONTREAL at NINE the Next Morning, and Lachine at 12 (NOON) for  
HAMILTON and Intermediate Ports.

**J. B. LAMERE,**  
*General Manager.*

**ALEX. MILLOY,**  
*Traffic Manager.*



# THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COY'S

1875.



1876.

## ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA.

**DAY AND NIGHT LINE.**

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Steamer <i>PRINCE OF WALES</i> ,	- - - - -	Capt. H. W. SHEPHERD
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### UPWARDS.

Passengers leave by the 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. trains for Lachine by Railway, and connect with the steamers *Prince of Wales* and *Princess* for Ottawa and intermediate landings.

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**R. W. SHEPHERD,**  
*President.*

cheap, and the interior very plainly finished, its cost was only \$6,000. Besides furnishing a residence for the Bishop, it has also accommodation for the clergy of the Cathedral parish, and is the usual resort of strange priests from all parts of the country visiting Ottawa. It is destined, however, soon to come down to make way for the intended enlargement of the Cathedral. It is also found to be getting too small for its many uses, having only accommodation for some 25 persons, and besides is not over-healthy.

#### OTTAWA CONVENT.

THE OTTAWA CONVENT, corner of Sussex and Bolton street, under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation, was established in 1845, and its present buildings of plain blue limestone were erected at a cost of \$40,000. A large seminary is carried on in connection with the institution attended by about 100 boarders, besides a number of day scholars. There are at present in the institution 80 novices and 30 professed sisters. The sisters beside attending to the work of education devote their time to the manufacture of artificial flowers, embroidery and the making of church ornaments. In all these matters they are very expert and their handy work is equal to any obtained from similar institutions

in Europe. Since its establishment, the Ottawa Convent has sent out many off-shoots having now 28 branches affiliated with it, of which it is the mother house. This was the first conventual organization independantly established in Canada, the older bodies, such as the Ursulines, being only branches from mother houses in France.

#### **THE NORMAL SHCOOL.**

**THE NORMAL SCHOOL.**—This institution, only just opened, was erected to supply a want felt for a considerable time in Central Canada, where parties wishing to qualify themselves as school teachers had to pursue their studies at a long distance from home, or forego the advantages of a systematic course of training. The building is pleasantly situated, on Elgin street, in close proximity to Cartier Square, and so near to the canal that it is sure to always command open space about it and abundance of pure air. It is constructed of blue limestone, and consists of a centre and two wings, the main front facing Elgin street. From wing to wing it has a width of 156 feet, with a depth of 96 feet. A lofty basement underlies the whole structure, above which the building rises in two stories, 16 feet and 18 feet respectively, the total height to the roof being 50 feet. The estimated cost of it is

\$60,000 inclusive of \$2,000 for land, but it is not probable it will be completed for that amount. The interior arrangements are admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, and every care has been taken to enable both instructors and pupils to carry out their work satisfactorily and comfortably. The heating and ventilating have received particular attention, and as far as utility is concerned, nothing remains to be desired. The designs were prepared by gentlemen in Toronto, but the work has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Hodgson, of Ottawa. While all are willing to admit the excellence of the interior of the edifice, it is the general opinion that its external appearance is not up to the standard of the new public buildings of the Capital, and that for the same cost an equally useful structure, of more imposing appearance, might have been put up.

#### **ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.**

**ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.**—This handsome edifice, situated on Hugh street, has been erected by the voluntary subscriptions of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, and is the largest and most handsomely finished ecclesiastical building belonging to the Roman Catholic body in Ottawa. The former Irish Catholic Church was a small, old building, originally

built by the Presbyterians, and situated on Sparks street, which was at various times enlarged and repaired, till it became a mass of patchwork, unfit for its large congregation, and incompatible with their position and influence in the city. The present building was designed by Mr. Mara, and was intended to have been of stone throughout, and with that idea was begun and carried out to the clear story. A difficulty in funds, and some misunderstanding between the subscribers and the Building Committee, brought the work to a stand still for a considerable time, after which the plans were modified and entrusted to Mr. Arnoldi, under whose superintendence the work has been brought to its present state. In many respects the alterations have greatly detracted from the original design both in curtailment of dimensions and in the substitution of other material for stone and slate, but in time the intention of the first architect will be carried out. From the exterior appearance of the building the stranger would not expect to find the interior of it presenting the elegant and imposing appearance it does. The roof all through is richly grained, and the whole interior painted in pleasing fresco of neutral tints. The pews are all open, the main portion being in pine and finished

in butternut, the whole oiled and varnished. The roof, which is open with exposed rafters, well carved, is of the similar material and finish. The tower contains the largest bell in the city, weighing 5,000 lbs.

#### **ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**

**ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—This institution, founded on voluntary subscriptions, and principally maintained from the same source among the Irish Roman Catholics of the Capital, is the handsomest charitable institution the city possesses. Its special object is to afford free homes and education to destitute orphan children of Irish Roman Catholics till they are fit to take their own part in the battle of life. It is not, however, to infancy alone that its cares have been extended, as at present a number of aged persons, unable any longer to work, find a resting place and comfort within its walls. The premises, the property of the Asylum, are situated on Maria street, and consist of a large limestone building four stories in height, and surrounded by spacious grounds. The basement contains, besides the kitchen and other offices, a large refectory, which on gala days is used as a public hall, and on the ground floor is situated the chapel, the reception rooms, and the offices of the managers,

etc. The flat above is divided into dormitories with separate beds for each of the little ones, and ample space in the rooms and corridors for them to play in during the inclement weather. The top-most flat is devoted to the old people, most of whom seldom descend from it, their food and other materials required by them being sent to the dormitories by means of dumb waiters. Although never free from debt, this institution has never turned its back on applicants for its assistance, and though constantly increasing its expenditure, its condition is steadily improving financially. None who see the healthy, well cared-for children within its walls can doubt the money it costs is well spent nor help congratulating the Irish Roman Catholics of Ottawa on the useful channel into which they have turned their national trait of generosity.

#### **PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME.**

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME, situated on Albert street, close to Elgin street, is a non-sectarian Protestant refuge for destitute Protestant orphans. Like all similar establishments it has had a great deal to contend against, its only revenues being derived from voluntary contributions, and a small Government grant, insufficient to pay its most necessary expenses. The present quarters of the

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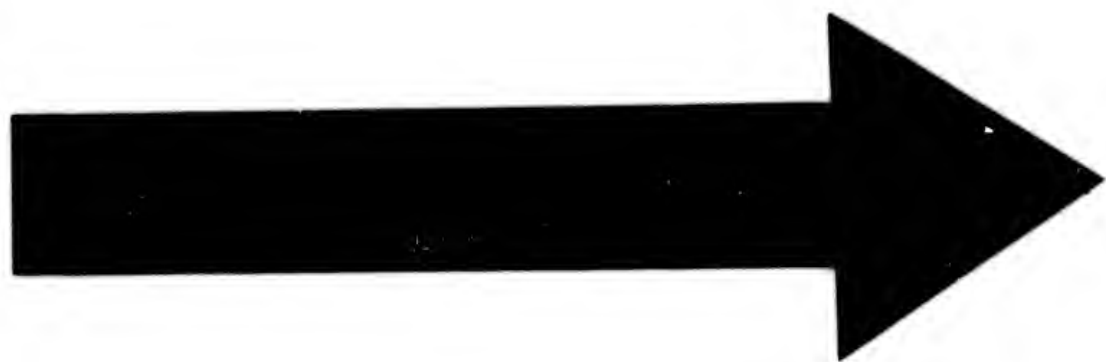
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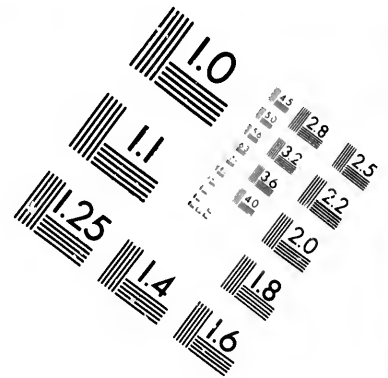
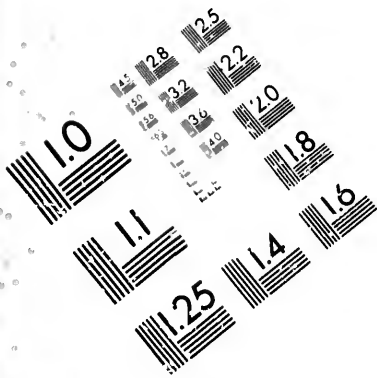
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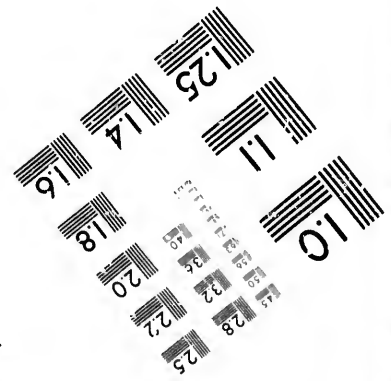
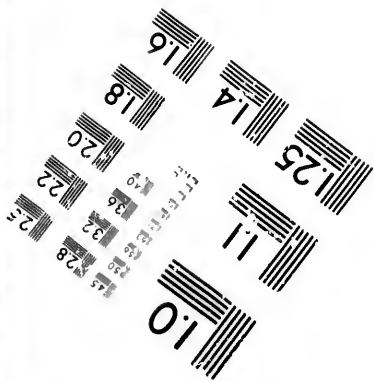
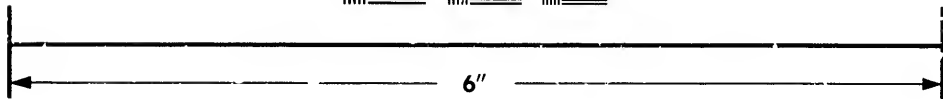
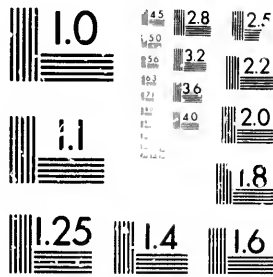
N. B.—The above has also opened a Mammoth Booth on the Exhibition Grounds, which consists of a double pavillion, Dining Halls, where all persons can obtain a substantial meal at reasonable prices.







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**"GRIP."**



**"GRIP."**

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**GEO. BENGOUGH,**

*Manager, Box 2662, Toronto.*

Asylum are in a commodious but unpretending brick building, originally built for a school house, but the large class-room of which answers admirably for dormitories. The control of its affairs has all along been in the hands of lady managers, who have taken a vital interest in its maintenance, and to whose exertions it owes its present existence. It has achieved, and will still achieve, much good in rescuing from worse than want many helpless, destitute little ones. There are at present some five and thirty children in the Home.

#### **YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, organized 1867, has its rooms on O'Connor street, close to the corner of Sparks street, where a free reading-room containing the principal leading journals of the country, is open to visitors daily. The executive of this body does its best to keep a registry of parties wanting clerks or employees of any kind, and is always willing to assist strangers or those out of work in obtaining situations. In attendance on Sundays at the jail and other institutions, as well as in Sunday school work, this organization has proved a valuable auxiliary to the clergymen of the

city. Weekly meetings on Tuesday and Saturday evenings are regularly held at the Society's rooms, to which all are invited to attend.

#### **ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, established in 1860 under the care of the Grey Nuns, is a large, plain stone edifice, at the corner of Sussex and Cathcart streets. It was erected at a cost of \$16,000, and is devoted to the general care and education of orphan children.

#### **LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**

THE OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, incorporated in 1869, has its rooms in Sparks street, a few doors above O'Connor street. There is a very good reading room attached to this institution, also a small library and museum, and during the winter months regular meetings are held at which papers on scientific and other subjects are read and discussed by the members.

#### **INSTITUTE CANADIEN.**

INSTITUTE CANADIEN.—The building of this institution is situated on Sussex street, opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral. It is a plain, one-story wooden building containing a large hall, used for the meetings and entertainments of the Society. It also contains the nucleus of a reading-room.

**ST. PATRICK'S INSTITUTE.**

ST. PATRICK'S INSTITUTE, adjoining the Institute Canadien, is also a wooden building, used for the meetings of the Irish Roman Catholic societies of the city, and for minor entertainments given by them. During the winter a series of musical and literary reunions are generally held here weekly, which are well attended, and with a nominal price of admission still realize a considerable revenue.

**CUSTOMS HOUSE.**

THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, is at present situated in temporary premises, on Sparks street, between Elgin and Metcalfe streets, Z. Wilson Collector. Parties having business to transact with the *Customs House* should not confound it with the *Customs Department*.

**RIDEAU STREET CONVENT.**

RIDEAU STREET CONVENT.—This is an offshoot of the Ottawa Convent, conducted by the Grey Nuns of the Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur. The time of the Sisters in this establishment is devoted to the education of young ladies, for which purpose they have an extensive seminary at the corner of Rideau and Ottawa streets. The main portion of the building, originally put up for an hotel, is of

rough ashlaer limestone, three stories in height, but large additions have been made to it in the shape of an extensive wing of white brick on the Ottawa street front. The management of the house is entrusted to an able staff of teachers of the Sisterhood, and the institution, as an educational one, is popular, not only in Ottawa and among Roman Catholics, but with many Protestants and parties at a distance. It was particularly patronized by Lady Lisgar, wife of the late Governor General, who selected it as a school of music for her niece, Miss Dalton, when in Canada.

#### **GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT.**

GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT, situated on Gloucester street, between Elgin and Metcalfe streets, is a branch of the Villa Maria establishment of Montreal, and conducted by the sisters of the congregation. The Convent, erected some four years since, consists of a large building of blue limestone with cut limestone dressing, four stories in height. It fronts upon Gloucester street, and has good grounds attached to it. At the outset only the central portion of the building was erected, but last year one of the wings, containing a large general hall and considerable accommodation for boarders, was added, and it is intended at an early



date to proceed to the completion of the design by the construction of the other wing. It has now accommodation for about 80 boarders, and is attended besides by a large number of day scholars.

### **BANK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

**BANK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, situated on Bank street, is the property of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and was erected some five years ago to supply the wants of members of that religious body in that section of the city. The congregation was at first small, and for a while met in an unpretending wooden building adjoining the site of the present church. Under the direction of an earnest and able pastor the body increased in numbers, and then put up the present edifice, which is a substantial Gothic building of blue limestone. The interior, though boasting nothing in the way of mere ornament, is fitted up with great taste, and as regards the placing of the seats no building could be better arranged for the comfort of the congregation. It has a central tower and spire of good proportion, which, though of no great height, is a prominent object from all outskirts of the city, owing to the elevated position of the site of the church.

**OTTAWA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**

**THE OTTAWA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**— This institution, which has produced some of the ablest young professional men which Ottawa possesses, was established to provide means of classical and mathematical education for the rising generation of Bytown without sending them to the high or grammar schools at a distance from their homes. It has always had an excellent staff of teachers and members among its pupils, many of whom have achieved high university honors. Until the present year it was located in leased quarters, utterly unsuited to it, but now occupies a handsome limestone building, erected specially for the purpose, in the immediate vicinity of the Normal School and Cartier Square, one of the most central and salubrious sites about the city.

**POST OFFICE.**

**THE POST OFFICE** will be found on the west side of Elgin street, between Sparks and Wellington streets. It occupies a portion of an old-fashioned though substantial stone building, leased years ago for the purpose, in the infancy of the city, but now inadequate to the present postal wants. A few months, however, will see it removed to the new Post Office, now approaching completion, which is

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situated on the ground intervening between the Sapper's and Dufferin bridges. The new building, which is throughout of Ohio sandstone, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city, and as substantial in its construction as it is elegant. The building is two stories and a half in height, with a deep basement, and surmounted by a high mansard roof. The main front faces the junction of the two bridges, and will have in its centre a lofty clock tower. The basement, which extends to the canal level, will be devoted to storehouses, and the Post Office will find accommodation on the ground and first floors. In the latter, provision is made also for the offices of the Customs House and Inland Revenue. Ample provision is also made for custodian's apartments. The style of the architecture is classic, and great pains have been bestowed upon the details of the elaborate carving with which it is almost covered. As it is surrounded by a fine roadway it presents a finished facade on each of its four sides, and but for the central tower it would be hard to say from the finish of them which was the conventional front of the building. The interior has been so arranged as to make the edifice as fire-proof as possible.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.**

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.**—The property of the Canada Presbyterian body is situated at the corner of Wellington and Kent streets, having its main entrance on the first named thoroughfare. It is a handsome gothic edifice of irregular design, with a noble tower and lofty spire at its North East angle. The material of its construction is Gloucester blue limestone, with fine cut dressings of the same stone. Fortunately it is located on one of the broadest thoroughfares in the city, otherwise its fine proportions would be marred from persons having to view it too close as it has no ground about it. The interior is very richly furnished, in perfect keeping with the rest of the building. Its cost is estimated at \$65,000. Adjoining the Church and facing on Sparks street, is the Manse or residence of the Pastor, a comfortable and commodious stone dwelling, erected long before the Church was put up.

**UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA**, under the charge of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ottawa, and the patronage of their Bishop, is situated on Wilbrod street, Sandy Hill. Its property occupies the greater portion of the block where it is located, and its buildings, which are several in number, are plain

structures of blue limestone. Besides commodious class rooms, they contain considerable accommodation for resident students, large recreation and reception rooms, and adjoining these are spacious recreation grounds for the use of the institution. The junior branch of the establishment is known as St. Joseph's College.

#### **ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.**

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH is situated on Wilbrod street, Sandy Hill, and is attended by a mixed congregation of French and English speaking Roman Catholics. It is built of limestone neatly finished, and with a good tower and spire. Outwardly, however, it has no pretensions to high architectural finish. Its interior, on the contrary, is carried out strictly in accordance with the rules of Roman architecture and presents as attractive an appearance as could be wished for in a building of its size. In all its fittings the utmost neatness has been observed and harmony preserved throughout. The organ gallery is occupied by an excellent instrument, and the choir, always kept in excellent practice, is about the best in the city.

#### **OTTAWA DRIVING PARK.**

OTTAWA DRIVING PARK is situated on the Bank street Road, about one mile from the city. It is

private property, but managed at present by the Ottawa Turf Club. For the past four years excellent spring and summer meets have been held there, most of the crack horses in Canada and the Northern States taking part in the contests. The track is kept in excellent order, refreshment booths, &c., are erected on the ground.

#### **OTTAWA BASE BALL GROUNDS.**

OTTAWA BASE BALL GROUNDS, the property of the Ottawa Base Ball Club, are situated at the foot of Elgin street just outside the city limits. They are well enclosed and fitted up with stands, booths and other requirements, and are extensively used for public picnics, athletic sports and such like amusements generally.

#### **DRIVES ABOUT THE CITY.**

Strangers having time to visit the surroundings of the Capital will find them abounding in exquisite scenery, and traversed by excellent roads.

To Aylmer and back will furnish a pleasant morning or afternoon trip. The village lies on the north shore of the Grand River, and is distant from Ottawa seven miles. To reach it the visitor crosses to Hull, passing on the way the lumber mills, slides, Chaudiere Falls and Suspension Bridge. The remainder of the route is over a splendid road in



full view of the river and Duchesne Rapids, through splendid farms and handsome country seats. At Aylmer excellent accommodation may be had.

#### **CHELSEA.**

**CHELSEA**, nine miles from Ottawa, also furnishes a nice drive. To reach it a portion of Hull has to be traversed, and the rest of the road abounds in fine views of the surrounding country and of the Gatineau River. The best accommodation will be found at Kingsbury's Hotel, just beyond the village.

#### **MONTREAL ROAD.**

**THE MONTREAL ROAD**, always in good condition, furnishes many pretty pieces of scenery and some excellent views of the city, a jaunt over it will not be time lost.

#### **BEECHWOOD CEMETERY.**

**BEECHWOOD CEMETERY** is worthy of a visit from those who can spare the time. It is as yet only in process of laying out, but already contains several handsome monuments. The undulating and varied character of the ground admirably adapts it for its present purpose, and its natural beauties have been utilized to the utmost in laying out the walks and drives in it.

**EXHIBITION GROUNDS.**

The ground on which the Exhibition is to be held is the property of the Ottawa Agricultural Society, an institution founded some ten years ago through the energy of its present President, the Hon. Jas. Skead, and a few other gentlemen, their object being to establish at the Capital a yearly display, which should be to Central Canada what the Provincial Exhibition is to the Province of Ontario. So far the results have exceeded their most sanguine hopes, the very first exhibition conclusively proving that what was deemed a simple lumbering and mineral country, almost unfit for agriculture, was in possession of quantities of thorough bred stock, and was producing grain and roots equal to any in Western Canada.

The grounds in extent occupy about 11 acres, and are situated a mile and a half from the city on the bank of the Rideau Canal. No site on which the Provincial Exhibition has been held could be better adapted for the purpose. The ground is dry, level, and sufficiently irregular in form to prevent it looking stiff or formal, and its immediate proximity to a large body of water guarantees its coolness in the hottest and dryest weather. To pedestrians and carriages it affords three avenues

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*The Proprietor, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, informs the public that this hotel has been thoroughly*

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*and can now accommodate about 500 visitors; and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of his Guests.*

**WILLIS RUSSELL, -:- Proprietor.**

of approach, viz: the Bank Street Road, which, leading from the centre of the city, runs in a right line past the grounds, of which it forms the western boundary; Elgin street, leading from the Russell House through a newly opened thoroughfare, which *debouches* on the Bank Street Road close to the grounds. These two roads are about equal in length. The third road is considerably longer, but by far the most pleasant and well suited to those who can enjoy pretty scenery, or to whom time is not an important item. It runs from Rideau street past the county buildings, and traverses canal and river banks on their lower side till the swing bridge, just above the grounds, is reached. This road, however, will only be used by such as are fond of walking and have time to spare. The Rideau canal furnishes the route of the greatest capacity, as steamers start on it from the most central part of the city, and land their passengers on the grounds. To exhibitors of stock and machinery this route affords great advantages in water transportation of their goods and cattle.

Details of the laying out of the grounds is not necessary to give. The subject will be better explained by reference to our plan of the place than

any words could make it. The following hints and synopsis of facts will be found useful to the visitor.

### **EXHIBITION PROGRAMME.**

#### **ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.**

Non-members will be charged 25 cents each time of entering the grounds, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and must come provided with proper change. Carriages and horsemen not admitted.

Members on payment of subscriptions will be furnished with four tickets each, to admit once and be given up at the gate. If more tickets are desired they must be paid for as by non-members.

Life members will be furnished with badges to admit during the show.

Delegates and press representatives will present themselves on arrival at the Secretary's office and receive tickets or badges.

Attendants on stock or articles will be admitted *with the article* without ticket, and on following days be furnished with tickets bearing attendant's name, not transferable, and good for three admissions daily during the show.

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**PROGRAMME.**

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**Monday, September 20th.**—General admission, 25 cents. Final reception and arrangement of articles for the Exhibition.

**Tuesday, 21st.**—Judges meet in Committee Rooms and make arrangements to enter on their duties, receiving their class books and blank prize tickets, which they will fill up and attach on each prize section so soon as they have determined their awards.

Annual meeting of Fruit Growers Association at seven p.m., in Court House, Daly street.

**Wednesday, 22nd.**—Judges will complete their awards early as possible.

All buildings and grounds open to visitors.

Annual meeting of Entomological Society at 3 p.m., in Court House, Daly street.

Annual meeting of Provincial Agricultural Association, to elect auditors, decide on next place of exhibition and other business, at 7 p.m., in Court House, Daly street.

**Thursday, 23rd.**—Delivery of annual address by President.

Exhibition of prize animals in ring at 2 p.m.

Annual meeting of Mechanic's Institute Association at 7 p.m., in Court House, Daly street.

Friday, 24th.—Exhibition officially closed at 2 p.m., after which hour exhibitors may remove their property.

Saturday, 25th.—Treasurer will commence paying premiums.

Exhibitors will remove all articles from grounds and buildings.

Gates will be kept closed, and only those who have business to transact admitted.

### PROVINCIAL PLOUGHING MATCHES.

\$1,600 IN PREMIUMS.

Section No. 1, in vicinity of Brockville.

- |   |    |   |                      |
|---|----|---|----------------------|
| " | 2, | " | Scarboro.            |
| " | 3, | " | Guelph.              |
| " | 4, | " | Seaforth or Clinton. |



**HINTS TO EXHIBITORS.**

None but members can compete for prizes except in classes 48 and 49.

## ENTRIES AS FOLLOWS :

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural, Implements and Machines, August 21st.

Grain and Farm Produce, General Machinery and Manufactures, August 28th.

Horticultural products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts September 24th.

Stock and Articles must be delivered on the grounds not later than :— Fine Arts 17th September— other articles other than live stock—20th September, Live Stock 21st September, noon.

Exhibitors must deliver articles and stock on ground. Association will not provide for transportation or any expense connected therewith.

Exhibitors will give necessary personal attention to whatever they may have on exhibition.

Nothing exhibited may be moved from the ground until Friday 2 p.m.

Association preserves right to purchase articles for Centennial Exhibition.

The Superintendent will on application inform Exhibitors where their articles are to be placed.

Owners take all risk of exhibiting, should any article be injured, lost or stolen the Directors will give all assistance in their power for recovery of the same, but will not make any money payment for value thereof.

Premiums are made payable to order and must be endorsed by winners.

Protests, stating cause, must be made in writing to the Secretary before close of Exhibition.

Provender will be provided for Stock exhibited at cost price by the committee.

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### HINTS TO VISITORS.

Admission to grounds at all times 25cts.

Each Ticket admits once only.

Go provided with proper change—none is provided at the Gate.

Beware of Pickpockets.

Should you lose anything report at once to the Police Office on the ground.

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The Ottawa River Navigation Co.



**EXCURSIONS TO**  
**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,**  
**OTTAWA.**

**GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES**

—ON—

***BOTH DAY AND NIGHT STEAMERS.***

**THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE RETURN TICKETS**

To persons attending the Exhibition, between Montreal,  
way ports and Ottawa,

**AT ONE FARE.**

Passengers leave by 7 a.m., or 5 p.m. trains for Lachine, to connect with steamers for Ottawa. Tickets available for passage from 20th to 30th September inclusive; may be procured at Company's Office, 13 Bonaventure street, Montreal, or on board the steamers.

**R. W. SHEPHERD,**

*President.*

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**IN THE OTTAWA VALLEY.**

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**SUBSCRIPTION:**

Daily, \$6.00 ; Weekly, \$2.00 a Year or \$1.50 in Advance.

**JUDGES AND THEIR DUTIES.**

Judges will be appointed by Council of Association and will receive notice of the fact and invitation to act.

They will present themselves immediately on arrival, at the Secretary's Offices, with their circulars of appointment.

They will meet at the Committee rooms on the ground, on Tuesday 21st at 10 o'clock a.m to organize and enter on duties, when they will be furnished with committee books, class books and blank prize tickets, which they shall fill up and affix as soon as they have completed their awards.

No person shall act as Judge in any class in which he is an exhibitor.

Judges will have power to award discretionary premiums for articles not in prize list. The directors will consider the amount of premium.

Judges may distinguish stock or articles not receiving prizes but worthy of notice, with, "Highly Commended" or "Commended" tickets.

In Fine Arts or Mechanics Diplomas may be awarded in addition to money prizes, deemed worthy of such distinction.

In the absence of competition, or where quality of the best is inferior, Judges shall award only such premiums as the articles deserve.

Interference with or abusive or contemptuous language of or to the Judges, entails forfeiture of premiums gained by such person and prohibition from exhibiting for one year afterwards.

## BATTLE BROS' LENDING LIBRARY,

No. 10, Rideau St., near Sussex,

**OTTAWA.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	12 MONTHS.
One Book at a Time . . . .	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00
Two " " . . . .	1.75	3.00	5.00
Three " " . . . .	2.00	3.50	6.00

*And so on in proportion to the amount paid. Persons residing outside of the City, will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our Club Terms.*

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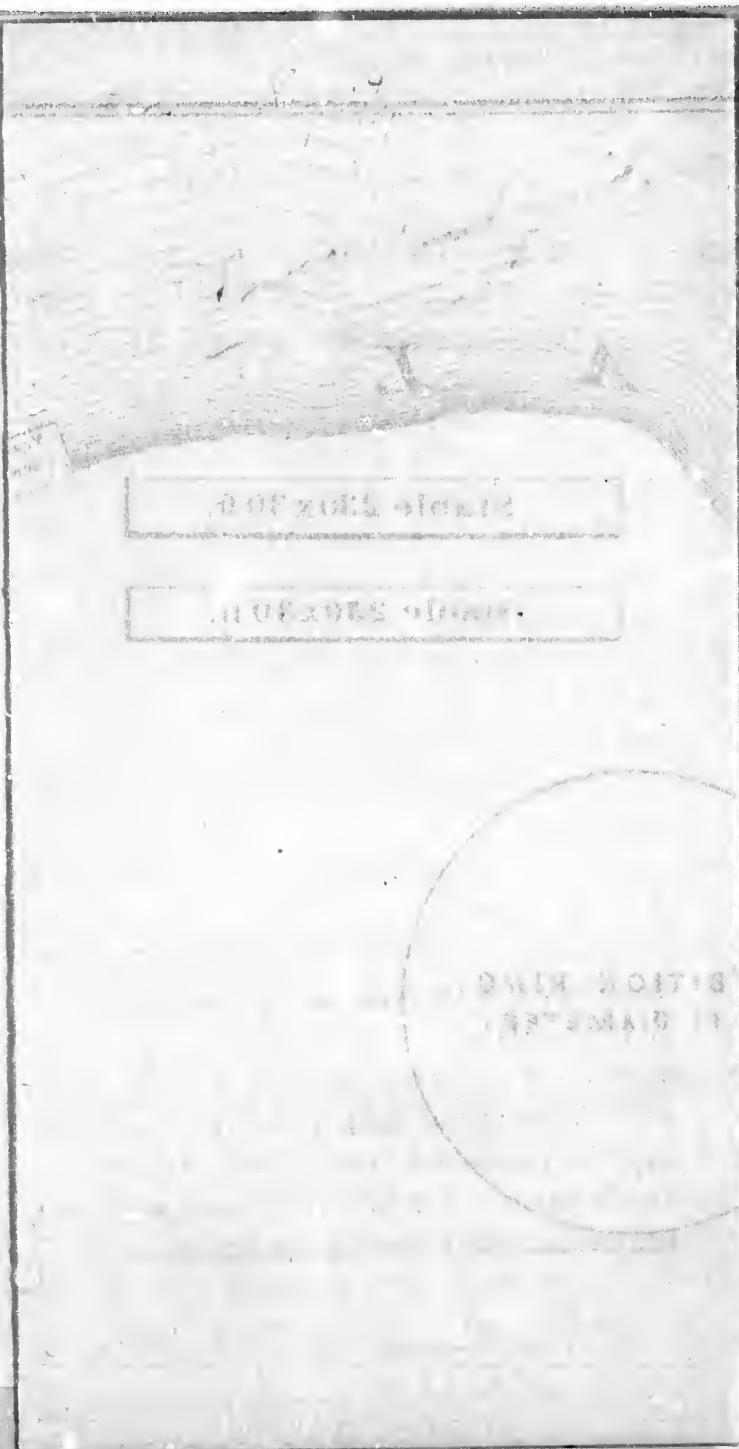
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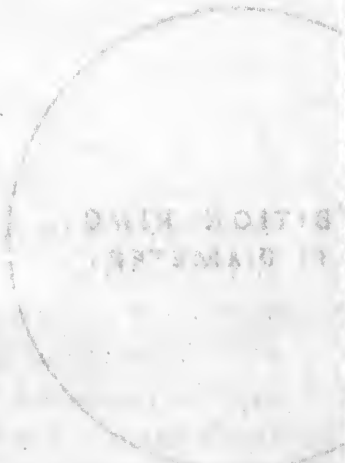
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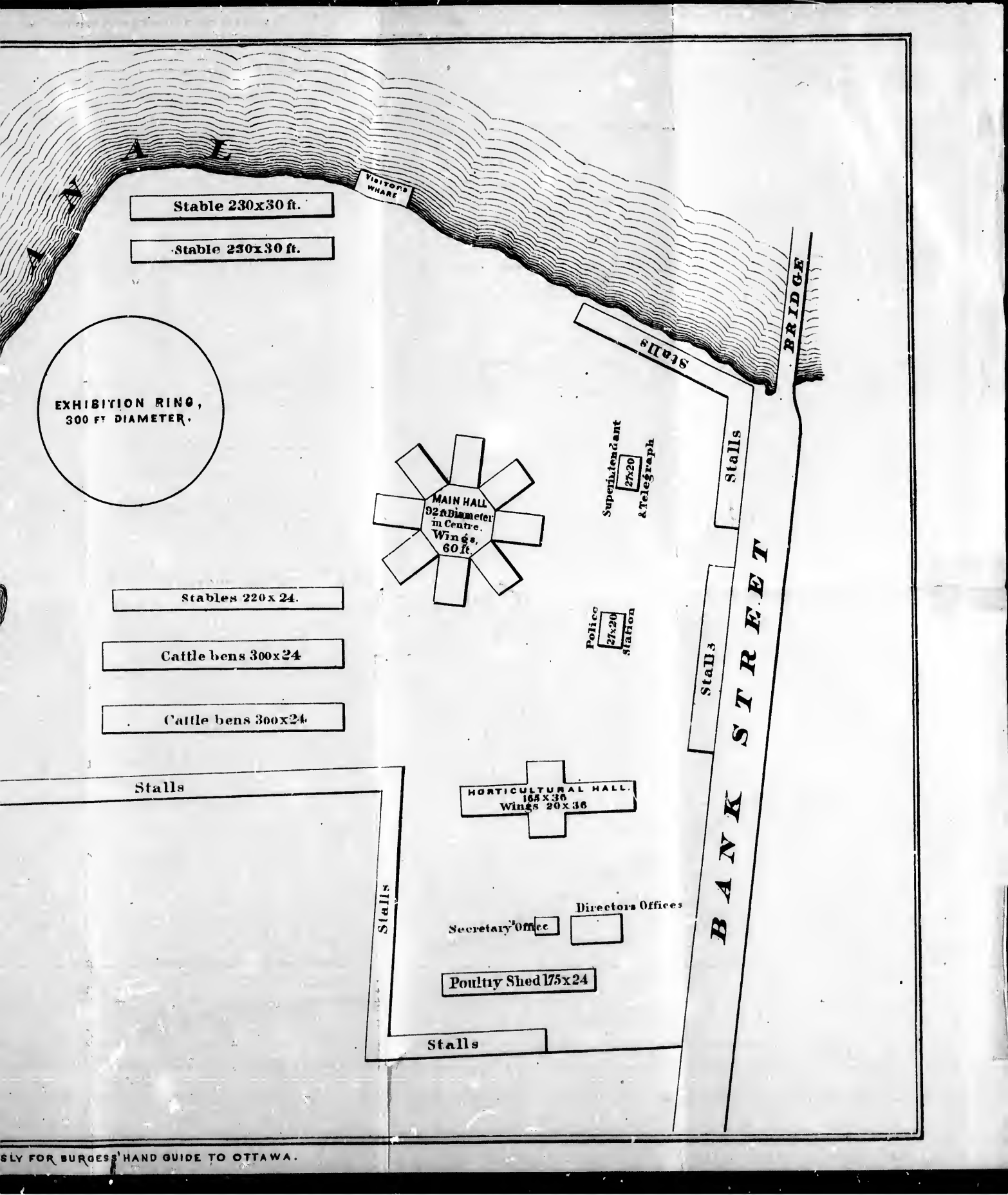
GROUND PLAN  
OF THE  
**Exhibition Buildings,**  
**OTTAWA**  
JAMES MATHER, ARCHITECT.



W.A. Little Lith., Montreal.

PUBLISHED EXPRESSLY FOR BURGESS HAN





Stable 230x30 ft.

Stable 230x30 ft.

EXHIBITION RING,  
300 FT DIAMETER.

Stables 220x24.

Cattle pens 300x24

Cattle pens 300x24

Stalls

MAIN HALL  
92 ft Diameter  
in Centre.  
Wings,  
60 ft.

Superintendent  
& Telegraph  
25x20

Police  
Station  
25x20

HORTICULTURAL HALL  
165 x 36  
Wings 20 x 36

Secretary's Office

Directors Offices

Poultry Shed 175x24

Stalls

BANK STREET

BRIDGE

