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## Kingston-Montreal Line.

Composed of the new palace steel steamer "Columbian' and the fine steamer " Bohemian,' fitted out specially for thls servics, will leave Khington daily (Sundays excepted) at $\overline{5} 15$ a m . for Clayton, R iund I land. 1000 Islands Park. Alexandria Bay and other intermetliate ports, arriving at Montreal at 630 p.m., connecting with the steamers from Quebec and the Saguenay, thus making two dally. lines between Kingst $n$ and Montrea).

All those steamers pass through the enchanthing scenery of the Lake of the Thousancl Islands and the excitlong Raplds of the st. Lawrence.

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Composel of the magnlficent large iron steamers, "Quebec" and " $M$ ntreal", will leave Montreal latly (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock p.m., calluy at intermedlate ports and arrlying at Quebec at 6 6. 30 the following morning, commecting with the steamers for the Sagurnay and the Intercolonial Railway for places in the Martime Provinces.

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Composed of thebeantiful iron steamer "Carolina" aml the splenild steel steamer "Canaca" and the fine steamer "Saguenay", the two former leaving Montreal at 8 o'elock pin. for Quebec on Sundays, Mondays, Wedn. sjays and Thursdays, gothg through direct to Chicouthim without change. Thesteamer "Saguenay ${ }^{n}$ will lave Quebec for Chicoutimi and inter mediate ports on the the mornlngs of Wernesciay and Sa, urday at 730 , thus forming a daily line from Quebec to the Saguenay (Sundays excepted). A Sunday steamer will be placed on the Quebee route about the 20th June

Leaving Montreal at 8 o'elock $p \mathrm{~m}$. and (Quebee at $1.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., passengers going on Saturday and returning on sunday will only be charged single fare for the roun 1 trip.

Tlecets and all information may be obtainea at the princlpal Railway Ufice In the United states and Canada. ALEX. MILLOY,

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## PREEGAQE.

J CHE Publishers take great pleasure in presenting the Travelling and General Public with this the Book of Time Tablees and General Information of the Ricielieu \& Ontario Navigition Co., for the season of 1893.

The style and arrangement of the Guide is well suited to direct and interest travellers jor aying on their steamers, and its perusal will be of benefit to those contemplating a trip the equal of which is not to be found on this continent.

The routes of the elegant, commodious and comfortable Palace Steamers of the Richelieu \& Ontario Navigation Company are undoubtedly amongst the most popular and enjoyable voyages of travel in the World. The most elaborate descriptions ever written of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers convey a poor idea of their attractions, the wonders of these grand rivers must be seen to be appreciated. Once seen, their beauties will be stamped indelibly on the mind of the traveller.

The desire to see the Niagara, St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers increases as their charms and pleasures become more known.

The Steamers of the Richelieu \& Ontario Navigation Company have been thoroughly overhauled, refitted and perfected with all the modern appliances which science has given us. The new Palace Steamer "Columbian" has been added to the Toronto Line. The employees are experienced attentive and courteous. The tourist and traveller may feel certain to receive from the staff and agencies a continuance of the attention for which they are noted on this popular line.

In compiling this Book the Publishers have secured a limited number of advertisers, and inserted none but first class houses in each particular line of business, and feel certain that a call from the traveller on any of the houses herein mentioned will sustain him in his judgment of the standard ofthe advertisers.

#  

## SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,

fuchaling alditions and improvements to service.

TORONTO-MONTREAL LINE.<br>tuk stemeng "PASSPORT"<br>"ALGERIAN"<br>"CORSICAN"<br>"SPARTAN"

 $6.30 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$, and connecting with Stemners for gnebee and the Sagnemay,


# KINGSTON-MONTREAL LINE. <br> "COLUMBIAN" (new) <br> "BOHEMIAN" 

TIIOSE STEANBRS ARE IN ADOITION TO THI: REGLLAR LINE FROM TORONTO, and leave Kingston daily, 5.15 A.m., calling at clayton and other intermediate ports, and reaching Montreal 6.30 P.M., commecting With Steaners for cuebee and the Sagnenay, and return same evenitir.

The "COLCMBIAN" was built last year by the Morgan Hon Works, New York, N.Y., and was especially constructed for the river and rapids, her upper decks afforline a beatifnl and unobstrueted view; she is equipped with all modern improvements, and combiness sped and comfort with safety:

The "BollEDIAN" is undergoing extensise improtements, and being refurnished and refitted throughont Will afford splendid semice Yon will please note here, that the above SIX STEAMEIRS WHLL PERFORM DOCBLE DAMW SERVICE BETWEEN KINGSTOS NNH, HONTREAL.

## MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE

The palatial fron Steamers "(Ql'EBEC" and "MoSThEAL" will commence ruming upon the opening of mavigation between MONTREAL and GCEMEC, lean ing MONTREAL daily (Sumdays excepted), at 7 r.m., caling
at intermerliate ports.

## MONTREAL-QUEBEC-SAGUENAY LINE. "CAROLINA," "CANADA," and "SAGUENAY."

The volume of the passenger limsiness directel to Quebee and the kayuenay has increased to such an extent, that it some time since became evident to the management that more facilities for its transaction were inperatively
demanded.

Acting upon this, a new passenger steamer has been purchased, and the MONTREAL-SAGLENAY LINE formerl, rumbing as follows:-
"CAROLANA" and "CANADA" will leave MONTREAL suceessively four times a week, ruming to Quebee without stop, and thence to the SAGCENAY and intermediate ports, thus avoiding transfer of passengers and FOUR TIM? A YEEK.

The "SAGCENAY" will leave Quebec as usual on Weduesdays and Saturdays at $\mathbf{7} .30 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. for the SAGUENAY, ealling at intermediate ports, and the three steamers will form a daily line between gCEBEC and the SAGUENAY,

SUNDAY SBRYICE will also be afforded beginning etry lin June, steamer leaving Montreal on the arrival of WESTERN STEAMERS, and from (QEEBEC on arrival of Saguenay passengers.

All the steamers of this Company are being thoroughly everhauled, and no expense spared to ensure the comfort and convenience of the travelling publie.

For further information see Folders and Time Tables, or apply to


## FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO TORONTO,

Kingston,
1000 Islands,
Montreal,
Quebec,
River Saguenay, Ausable Chasm, Albany, Saratoga Springs, St. Albans, Adirondacks, - New York, Poland Springs, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Old Orchard, Catskill Mts, etc., etc.

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## 9

## NIAGARA FALLS.

$i$ all the specimens of Nature's handiwork on this continent, the Falls of Niagara are the grandest. At all seasons and under all circumstances, under all the varying effects of sunlight, or moonlight, or the dazzling glare of electric illumination, the scene is always sublime. The whirling floods, the ceaseless monotone of the thunderous roar, the vast clouds of spray and mist that catch in their depths the dancing sunbeams and transform them into hues of a thousand rainbows, seem striving to outvie each other in the tribute of homage to the mighty "Thunderer of the Waters."

The Niagara River, extending from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, a distance of thirty miles, has a total fall of 334 feet ; the greater part of the descent is confined to a distance of seven or eight miles, within which space are the grandest Rapids and Falls in the world. The rapids are so strong two miles above the Falls as to entirely prevent navigation.

There are three distinct cataracts: The Horse-Shoe Fall, so called from its crescent shape, is by far the largest, and is in the direct course of the river, it is 2,000 feet wide and 154 feet high ; the American Fall is 660 feet wide ; and the Central Fall 243 feet, each having a fall of 162 feet. The two latter are separated from each other, and from the former by Goat Island. The aggregate width is thus 2,900 feet, and the flow is unceasing and nearly uniform throughout the year. The water discharged is computed to be $100,000,000$ tons per hour. At the Horse-Shoe Fall the concussion of the falling waters with those in the depths below occasions a spray that veils the cataract two-thirds of its height. Above this impenetrable foam, to the height of 50 feet above the fall, a cloud of light spray rises, which, when the sun shines upon it in the proper direction, displays magnificent solar rainbows.

The Clifton House, G. M. Colburn, proprietor, is very pleasantly and conveniently situated on the Canadian side, and comprises all the modern improvements.

The International Hotel has accommodation for 600 guests. It is conducted on the American plan, and is a very fine house in every respect.

The Cataract House, established in 1814 , is one of the finest houses at the Falls. Its location is central and convenient to all places of interest and the depots. The cuisine is first class.

# DR．WM．E．BESSEY＇S PRIVATE HOSPITAL， JARVIS STREET，TORONTO，ONT． 



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## GR円A「I円ST VARI円TY

$\qquad$

##  <br> C．ROUTIER，

$\int$ RAVELLERS from Niagara Falls via Toronto for the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence leave by New York Central Railroad for Lewiston, or Niagara, thence by steamers "Cibola" or "Chicora," direct for Toronto, or from Clifton House by rail to Toronto; they can also go from Suspension Bridge by rail via Hamilton; also by the "Empress of India" from Port Dalhousic with passengers from Buffalo and Niagara Falls.


Approach to Port Dalhousie.
The Steamers and Railways reach Toronto in ample time to connect with the splendid steamers of the Richelieu \& Ontario Navigation Co., leaving daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P.M., for the different ports on Lake Ontario to Kingston and through the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence, running under the new Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge, at Lachine, and the Great Victoria Bridge, of the Grand Trunk Railway, arriving at Montreal at 6.30 P.M., connecting with this company's Magnificent Steaners for Quebec and the Saguenay.

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MONTREAL.

## LEWISTON.



©HOULD the tourist decide to go to Toronto by steamers "Cibola" or "Chicora," this town is his starting point.

It is a place of considerable importance beautifully situated at the head of Navigation on the lower Niagara, seven miles from the Falls.

In 18i3 it was destroyed by the British, and rebuilt after the termination of the war.

Once on board, the steamer passes along Niagara River for about seven miles, the current still ruming very rapidly, until it finds its way into Lake Ontario. Situated nearly opposite Lewiston is

## QUEENSTON.

This village is associated in history with the gallant defence made by the British on the adjacent heights in the war of 1812 . Brock's Monument stands on these heights. It was raised in commemoration of the British General, Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the sanguinary action above mentioned. The present handsome shaft was erected in 1853 . Its entire height is 185 feet; the base is 40 feet square by 30 fect high; the shaft is of free stone fluted, 75 feet high, and 30 feet in circumfcrence, surmounted by a Corinthian capital, on which stands a statue of the gallant General, The next stopping place is

## NIAGARA,

one of the oldest towns in Ontario, and was formerly the capital of the Province.

The Wclland ship-canal, which has given such commercial advantages to Canada, diverted the trade of the Niagara peninsula into new channels. The town of St. Catharines, near the entrance of the canal from Lake Ontario, suddenly sprang into being, and became the business centre of the district, throwing Niagara town into a cold shade, from which it has not yet been able to emerge. Lately, however, it has shown signs of renewed activity; it has a ship-yard, an iron foundry, and two or three
large hotels, always full in summer. Steamboats run between it and Toronto twice a day; and its healthful and beautiful situation, the picturesque scenery in its neighborhood, and its attractions for the lovers of boating, fishing, and wild-fowl shooting, make it a popular holiday resort and a delightful summer residence.

Almost immediately after leaving Niagara, the tourist passes between the two forts, Niagara and Massasauga.

It was at Fort Niagara that the English General Prideaux fell in the battle of the 24 th July, 1769 , and the French garrison afterwards surrendered to Sir Wm. Johnson. From this point the steamer passes into the lake, and once in the centre almost loses sight of land. In a short time now the tourist arrives at

## TORONTO,

the principal city of the Province of Ontario. It is situated on Toronto Bay, a beautiful sheet of water, four miles in length by two miles in width. Toronto significs, in the Indian language, aplace of mecting.


Horticultural Gardens, Toronto.
In 1832, it contained about 4,000 inhabitants; now it has a population of over 200,000. Although not picturesquely it is most agreeably situated; the view from the western entrance to the harbor, and from the island, is varied and striking ; the spires and cupolas afford a most agree-
en it and 1, the picc lovers of day resort
s between
fell in the ds surren; into the hort time

Toronto in width
able diversity to the distant outlines of the City, and mark it as a place of wealth and enterprise.

It keenly competes with Montreal for the manufacturing and importing business of Ontario, and is constantly adding to its railroad facilities and architectural embellishments.

Its streets are broad and well laid out, and the city generally is built of light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint. Its buildings are very substantial, and many of them beautiful.

There are over fifty churches and abo' $t$ fifteen banks, and many of them are strikingly grand. Its fine harbor affords great facilities for extensive traffic, and various lines of lake and river steamers run daily to all ports East and West. Five lines of Railway connect the city with all places of importance.

Among the places of interest are :-The Queen's Park, the College Avenue, University Buildings, Trinity College, the Normal and Model Schools, Osgoode Hall, Upper Canada College, St. James Cathedral, St. Michael's Cathedral, Knox Church, Metropolitan Chureh, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Horticultural Gardens, Lieut-Governor's residence, etc.

The hotels are :-The QuiExis on Front St., a very comfortable and well-established house.

Rossin House, King and York Streets.-What the Fiftil Avenue, Hotel is to New York, and the Windsor to Montreal, so the Rossin House is to Toronto. The wealth and importance of the second city in Canada, coupled with the enormous tourist travel that has always centered here, early spurred on our capitalists to the erection of such a mammoth hotel as is the Rossin. A splendid structure internally, and externally one of the greatest architectural achievements the city had at the time it was erected, and still one of the most substantial blocks in the city. It was designed and built with special regard to the convenience and comfort of its patrons.

The Arinngton, corner King and John streets, a new hotel, is firstclass in every respect. It is the headquarters of our leading politicians and moneyed men while sojourning in the Queen City with their families. The house is furnished elegantly throughout, and comprises all the modorn conveniences. Mr. E. M. Mathews, late of Montreal, is the proprictor, and is constantly looking after the welfare of his guests.

Having viewed Toronto, the tourist now arranges for the continuation of his tour Eastward by the superior boats of the Richelieu \& Ontario Navigation Co. (Royal Mail Line), which leaves their wharf daily Sundays excepted) for Montreal at 2 o'clock P.M.

$\int \boldsymbol{G}^{1 / 1 \text { Eifirst place the steamer stops at after }} \begin{gathered}\text { leaving Toronto is }\end{gathered}$

## ARLINGTOK,

which has an extensive flour and grain trade and other products from the interior. The next calling place is

## PORT HOPE,

situated sixty-three miles from Toronto. The harbor is one of the best on the lake; it is a pretty town, and contains over 6,000 inhabi-
tants. Six miles farther the steamers call at

## COBOURG,

a town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated in the centre of an exceedingly fertile section of the country; it has a safe and commodious harbor; an extensive trade in grain, iron-ore, and other products is carried on here. After leaving this town the next stopping place is the city of

## KINGSTON,



The Fort Kingston.
pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the Great Cataraqui Creek, are united to form what is now the St. Lawrence proper. From this place to the Gulf of St. Lawrence the dis tunc, i. orijes. Including the series of lakes to the head of Lake
miles, and if we adt the river St, Louis, the longest of the streams which fall into Lake Superior, we have altogether more than 2000 miles of navigation, save when the cold of winter binds all f.ist in ice.

The magnificent system of lakes and river furnishes the main artery of the country; it is the great avenue down which the rich produce of the West seeks its market in the Eastern States or Europe. The proxinnity of the river or some of its tributaries to every Canadian town makes cirect importation a growing plant among the best class of country traders. Kingston occupies the site of the old French Fort Frontenac.

As a place of defence it stands next in strength to Quebec. The batteries of Fort Henry are calculated for the reception of numeron cannon and mortars of the largest calibre. These, together with neighboring martello-towers, form a formidable and efficient defence against any aggressive movement which might be dirceted agamst the city: The Royal Military College is situated hare.

Kingston possesses two collegese, and has several handsome public buildings, such as the Court House, Custom Ho lse, City Hall, Banks, l'ust Office, etc. The population is about 20,000. Adjalecent to the city is Portsmenth,
 where are located the l'rovincial Penitentiary and Rockwool Lunatic Asylum.

Opposite Kingston are Wolf and Garden Islands, between which and the city lies the bay, a beautiful shect of water. On the other side of the Islands is

## APE VINCENT, N.Y.

It is the terminus of the branch of R., W. \& O. R.R. leading from Watertown. $\Lambda$ great deal of through-travel reaches the St. Lawrence via this point. Speedy communication with all foints down the river is maintained by the Steamer "St. Lawrence," which is one of the handsomest and swiftest boats in passenger service upon the river. First-class meals are served con routc. The boat connects with all trains, making two round trips daily between Cape Vincent and Alexandria Bay, touching at all points.


$J 7 \mathrm{HE}$ number of anglers who prefer remaining at Cape Vincent during their holidays is large, the fishing in the vicinity being very good.

The St. Laturcnce, a large and costly Hotel, has a commanding position, and from its balconies can be seen a vast panorama of land and water scenery. The Hotel is in connection with the old estab-
lished and beautiful Rathburn House.
It is one of the finest and best furnished hotels on the river. It will accommodate three hundred guests, and is adapted to satisfy those who are accustomed to luxurious homes. To those intending a sojourn on the river their vacation should commence at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Cape Vincent, from which place they can journey at their convenience down the St. Lawrence. It las been the desire and the ain of the proprictor to so conduct the house, that the most refined people might find a congenial home.

It is conceded by all sportsmen to have the best black bass fishing grounds in the world.


FAIRY LAND-One of the 1000 Islands.
$\int \begin{gathered}\text { CHERE is nowhere to be enjoyed a more delightful day's sail than } \\ \text { that from Kingston }\end{gathered}$ that from Kingston down the river. The tourist starts in the early dawn of a summer morning, as the sun rises golden over the line of high land on the opposite shore of the harbor-the wide lake

## 

Situated at Rowkort, Ont, among the famous Thomsand Islamels of the grand old st Lawrenee, and commanding one of the finest views on the River, heing almost directly opposite Alexandria lay, N. Y. and within 10 minutes row of Wextminster Park. The Bonting

 recreation should secure. Pleasime seckers and those requiring home comberts, rest and

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A delight fin summer resort, located on the st. Lawrence shore, which offers many attractions and advantares to tomists whodesire to spend the summer in the country. The locality mentes preses great ficilities for sportsmen and anghers to indulge in their tavorite amuse-

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 ROCKPORT, ONTARIO, CANADA.

chrand old st. st lireetly opThe Boating - from MalloryOllices almost fiots, rest and (tuom.)

 ing the warm glow of the level sunbeams.

Far to the right, beyond the long bridge, the winding Cataraqui shows a misty blee between the high green banks that end in the gorge at Kingston Mills. The city buildings, the Court-House, and the tower of


Queen's University catch the eye as it travels back along the fringe of shipping towards a. point, flanked by a Martello tower, at the extreme

WALL PAPER, 175 s mid 1760 Notre Dame st., and 29 to 37 Nt. John St. FANCY GOODS, SPORTING GOODS.

175 s mid 1760 Notre Dame st., and 29 to 37 st. Johu st.

DEGLER IN LACROSSES GND INDIGN MERCHHNDISE.

left, while, farther back, the outlines of the Asylum can be traced in the distance. Opposite to the city rises the slope of l3arriefield, with its grey church-tower, and the undulating "common" rising gradually into the Fort Hill, while between this and the city runs out the long level promontory, on which, irradiated by the early sunshine, stand the oki and new buildings of the Military College.

Turning the point made by the Fort Hili, with its embankment and sally-ports, we glideswiftly past Cedar Island, with its Martello tower, and the river channel, some fourteen miles wide, is fairly entered. Cedar Island first shows the peculiar contour and formation of

## The Thousand Ifslands,

grey gneiss, encrusted with moss and lichen, bearing a low, luxuriant vegetation of birch and cedar and tangled shrubbery. A short distance above Gananoque the istand mazes begin, with bold, grey rocks


A Quiet Spot-1000 Islands.
tufted with dark pines, or little bosky clusters of foliage nestling close to the clear blue waves. On a calm summer morning, when the rich and
varied colorings of granite rocks, with overhanging foliage of every shade of living green, are reflected in the glassy river, which the steamer's swell rises-not break:-into loner heavy undulations, the seene is like fairy-land. These islands extend downward to Brockritle, a distance of over 50 miles. They form the most numerous collection of river islands in the world.

Notwithstanding their name, the number of these Islands far exceeds a thousand, there being at least 1,500 . They lic partly in Canada and partly within the bounds of the State of New York, the bomdary line between the United States and Canada dividing them into about equal parts.

very slade ner's swell fairy-land. 150 miles. vorld. ar exceeds mada and ndary line out equal
cof every finable , size and some bets of rock in extent, ing acres, ded, and be most pearance conceivimes the nds that shore; though barred, idening radually come to atening whirled ounded as if by rarming sportAngling wrence,
from the great quantity and size of the fish. By this line tourist. have the option of going through these beautiful islands either by the British or American chamel.

A laige number of these islands are owned by leading citizens of our larger citics, and are used by them as summer homes. Our illutrations show to what extent some of the owners have gone in furnishing, etc.

## CLAYTON, N.Y.

Directly in front of the upper group of the Thousind lslands is Clay. ton, a delishtful place of resort.


A scene near abexandiri bay.

It contains four churchess, a bank, and three telegraph offices. All lines of steamers stop at Clayton, Elegant Wagner Palace Sleeping Carsrun through on night trains without change. from the Grand Central Depot, New York, via the New York Central \& Hudson River Railroad, in twelve hours. Also from Niagara Falls to Clayton, via Charlotte, Oswego \& Watertown. Superb Drawing Room Cars run through on the day trains from Albany
without change in six and a half hours, and through trains from Utica in three hours. The luxurious Richelien \& Ontario Navigation Co.'s Steamers are timed to reach here on the upward trip at $12.30 \mathrm{l} . \mathrm{M}$. and downward at 6.30 A.M.


DEFH.'SOVEN ANH INJ.INJN.
There are some very comfortable hotels here, the New Windsor, Izaak Walton, and Hubbard House. The fishing in the vicinity of Clayton is very fine, and it is therefore a favorite resort for the lovers of that spot. Opprsite Clayton, on the Canada side of the river, is

GANANOQUE,
a flourishing town of about 3,000 inhabitants. The beauty of the Islands and river, as seen from this point, cannot be surpassed. During the last five years it has become quite a favorite resort for tourists and pleasure seekers. From its position it has almost unlimited water-power, which has been so far utilized that the town is now one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns in the Province.

The next place of importance is
from Utica ation Co.'s l'M. and

r, Izaak ayton is spot.

Islands the last leasure , which rishing


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The Old Route in the Old Country, the Tourists' Favorite. IRISH AND SCOTCH ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

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on.
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Time Tables and information as to travel and hotels can be obtained from the Company's General Agent, MR. C. A. BARATTONI, 852 Broadway, near Union Square, NEW YoRK. Canadian Agent. MR. D. BATTERSlif, 178 St. Jamen stret, MONTREAL.
FRED. HARRISON, General Manager, Enston Station, LONDON.

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are good, nay travel rmediate on-A von, YORK.


## ROUND ISLAND,

Situated in the American channel of the River, one and a half miles below Clayton, and oneCourth of a mile from the south shore of the river. This island appointed first-class Hotel (the Frontexac), the many beautiful cottages along the shore, beautiful grounds, luxuriant foliage, substantial docks, and peerless water front, there is no loubt that it will verify the confident prediction of the originators of the enterprise, and be the favorite resort among the Thousand Islands.

The " Frontenac" is one of the best appointed, convenient and comfortable summer hotels; has all modern conveniences, an Otis elevator, wide halls, hish ceilings, large rooms, steam heat, hard-wood floors in parlors for dancing. On high ground, all rooms commanding a river view, and has a capacity of 300 guests. For health, rest or pleasure its location and surroundings have no superior. Cool, dry, bracing air, free from fogs, dust and mosquitoes, and is highly reconmended to those afflicted with malaria, insommia, pulmonary and kindred affections. The boat proceeds on its way, and the celebrated Thousand Island Park, where there is another large and fine hotel, is passed. In a few moments the tourist finds himself at

## ALEXANDRIA BAY.

This is one of the most widely known of summer resorts, and has been aptly termed the "Saratoga of the St. Lawrence." Its hotels and villas are


elergant and commodions, and here and in the immediate vicinity 'maty be fonnd some of the finest smmmer residence; on the river. The ishands aljacent are dotted with cottares, perched upon racky blails, or nestling in some beatiful eove, springing into view is if by maric as the hoat rounds a cuave, on assuming shape abd proportions its a weater appoach separates then fom the rock of wheh they serm a part. It:s éergat and marivalled hotel acommodetions, its lucation and its mang und qualled attractions, all combine tor render it the most popular summer resort in this combry. Thansamis of pople from all parts of the world sisit thes flace anmul? yand it is the phace of all phaces in which ore delishts to linger, enjoging an one may the beaties of the womderfal Thonsand labats, the famoms fishins, the pure air for which this resion is motes, the delightful society, and the exhilaratiner pastime of boating. Alexandrial By is also reached via Rome, Watertown \& Osdensburg Kailroal and comectins stemers, cither via Clayton, Cape Vincent. Morristown or Ogdensburg ; also via Redwood, from Which place stages connect with the trains.


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Wistar. It has been entirely refitted and custom of the country, and is first chass ind refurnished to suit the best the comfort of families has been considered all details. Special regard for A ghane at the large builion oned to meet theiry wish. illustration will give the tourist some on the right in the accompanying house.

The other building to the left in the same view is the widely known Crossmon IIousc. This house has been established for a number of years, and the proprictors have made a reputation for themselves that any hotel men might well be proud of.

The St. Laiwrence Hotiri, is a very popular and comfortable House, and the rates are very moderate. The Hartman House has been largely added to, and fitted up in the best taste, and with the most cheerful surroundings. Both of these reasonable charging Hotels can be highly recommended, and here visitors can, to the fullest, enjoy all the beauties and delights of Alexandria Bay and the Thousand Islands. Tine MarsDEN is a meeting place for discussing the gossip as well as the cales and sweets of life, and will prove a most comfortable and economical home for a holiday visit to any fortunate enough to register there. In the Stone Block, Cornwall Bros,, runs ever smoothly and truly the great flywheel that moves all the wheds and cogs of the Bay machinery, the government of municipal affairs, the Bank of the Town, the Steamslip Office and Ticket $\Lambda$ gency of all lines (Rail or Steamer) conncting with that quarter and district, also where the very best of supplies for camp, store or daily wants, and every item for wear and comfort can be got; and all served with courteous attention that adds to the value of everything and all this cosmopolitan store.

SAND IS OUSE comits site many views of the ections, that y point, and ver the eye which for exf scenery is This model under the Mr. J. B. uit the best regard for , wish. mpanying his elegant
cly known number of $s$ that any

## ,le House,

 has been oit cheerbe highly e beauties IE Marsalics and home for c Stone rreat flythe govip Office ith that store or and all r had at

## ESTMINSTER PARK

is situated on the lower portion of Wellesley Island, directly opposite Alexandria Bay, which is only one-fourth of a mile distant. The portion of the island included in the park grounds consists of five hundred acres of ground, in formation an irregular neck of upland, rising to a mean elevation above the water of about forty feet, with rounded heights lifted to extremes of one hundred and fifty feet. From these summits, which are reached by easy slopes, cither in carriages or on foot, the whole group of the Thousand Islands, extending along the river for a distance of twenty miles, are brought into full view. The Park is controlled by the Westminster Park Association, a body composed of a number of prominent gentlemen of the Presbyterian denomination.

Nothing of the camp meeting enters into this association; however, a large portion of the park has been subdivided into building lots, which were quickly purchased by pcople from different sections of the country, and tasteful cottages erected thereon, making delightful summer homes for their occupants. The Association being formed under the auspices
 of the Presbyterian church, Sabbath, services are held every Sunday during the season. The hotel erected by the Association is very popular, and is patronized by numbers of our best citizens. It is run in very nice style, and is ably conducted by a proficient manage. ment.

Some of the islands " are bristling with firs and pines, others lie open and level like a field awaiting the husbandman's care. Some are but an arid rock, as wild and picturesque as those seen among the Faroe Islands; others have a group of trees or a solitary pinc, and others bear a crown of flowers or a little hillock of verdure like a dome of malachite, among which the river slowly glides, embracing with equal fondness the great and the small, now receding afar and now retracing its course, like the good patriarch visiting his domains, or like the god Proteus counting his snowy flocks. In the old Indian days this beautiful extent of the river was called Manatoana, or Garden of the Great Spirit, and well might the islands' when covered with thich furests, the deer swimming from wooded isle to wooded isle, and each little lily-padded bay nestling in among the hills and bluffs of the island, and teeming with water fowl seem to the Indian in his half-poctic mood like some beautiful ater fow, seem to the 'Supreme Deity."

There are several other fashionable resorts in this vicinity, but space


A glimpee of the 1000 islands.
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The steamer now leaves Alexandria Bay, down the widening channel she grlides, still among granite isles on either hand, till at last the long succession ends at the last of the rooo Islands, called "The Three Sisters" from their proximity and resemblance to each other, and we steam up close to the line of pretty villas that skirt the town of Brockville, so named in


Brockville and the River Side,



T is situated directly opposite Morri.town on the New York side, and being centrally located it is easy of access from almost every point, especially so during navigation. The two great trunk railway lines of Canada, viz., the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, have important interests here, thus making it a station of prominence --connecting with all points East and West. Connection can also be made by ferry for direct rail
communication with New York City.
Brockville proper is naturally beautifully located, and comprises about 9,000 inhabitants. Many fine residences and handsome business blocks attest the prosperity and enterprise of the people. The Churches will compare favorably with any in Canada, which, together with the Court House, Schools, Opera Housc, Post Office, Public Halls and Hotels, present an imposing appearance from the River. Among the latter is the St. Lawrence Hall, centrally situated on corner of Church and Buell Streets (within three minutes walk of Post Office and Custon House), which has for years been considered the leading hotel in town. It has been entirely remodelled and refurnished, and is replete with all modern conveniences, having water, baths, gas and steam throughout.

The Revere House has been long and favorably linown as a most comfortable, reasonable, first-class Hotel, and from its central position, in the heart of the business part of the town, and also close to the Steamboat Wharf, it possesses many atrantages both to commercial and tourist visitors, and here a most delightiul sojourn can be made.

Once on board the steamer again the tourist notices that the river fairly parts company with the rocky isles amid which it has been dreaming, and becomes for a time a comparatively straightforward and prosaic stream, with nothing very striking abour it or its slightly rising shores.

The steamer now arri res at

# Ohe Clude stumship Co＇d． 

New York，Charleston，S．C．，and Jacksonuille，Fla．Service， ST．JOFIN＇S ZRTVE SERVIC円 －．．．berrween ．．．．

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WM．P．CLYDE \＆CO．，Ceneral Agents，

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## Service.

## PRESCOTT,



The Windmill.
named after General Prescott, a town of about 4,000 inlabitants opposite the city of Ogdensburg. It is one of the finest towns on the St. Lawrence, and is the terminus of the Prescott \& Ottawa Railway. Some of the chief attractions are Fort Wellington and Wind Mill battle ground and the Tomb of Barbara Heck of Methodist fame.
While sojourning in Prescott the traveller will find "Daniels Hotel" one of the most homelike and most pleasant places to be found along the valley of the St. Lawrence.

About a mile below the town the steamer passes a point of land on which stands a white-washed stone tower, pierced by narrow loopholes, and now used as a light-house. This is the historic "Windmill" which, in November, 8837 , figured as the stronghold of the " Patriots," under the command of a Polish adventurer, called Von Schultz. They held the mill for several days against the British forces, under Col. Dundas, but were at last routed and compelled to surrender at discretion. During the action the opposite shore was lined with spectators, who cheered whenever the insurgents appeared to have the advantage. Poor Von Schultz, with nine others of the hundred and ten prisoners, was hanged at Fort Henry after a court-martial, a victim to the political treachery of those who had led him to undertake the mad enterprise and then abandoned hi:u to his fate.


About five miles below this is Chimney Island, on which the remains of an old French fortification are to be seen. At this island the first rapid on the river is met, viz. :-

## GALLOP RAPID.

[ T is not so extensive as the succeeding rapids or half so exciting, but it prepares the traveller from its less turbulent waters to pass the increasing swiftness of those following.

The river quickly narrows now until at one point it is only 500 feet wide.

Seven miles below on the American side is Waddington. Just as we come in sight of Morrisburg, "th its many, slender spires rising above the embosoming woods, the river, sweeping around the curve, discloses beautiful wooded islands marked with white birchen stems, around which the crested waves of the

## RAPIDE DU PLAT.

are seen, swirling in deep-green eddies beneath the luxuriant foliage that overhangs the stream.

Passing a number of little scattered villages, a picturesque point called Woodlands catches the eye. Ere long, the increasing rapidity of the current and the bolder shore give token that we are nearing the grand rapid of the

## LONG SAULT.

Anon we see the white coursers in the distance, tossing aloft their snowy manes, and feel the strong grip of the current. A densely-wooded island divides the foaming waters. We rush at headlong speed down the channel, great crystal masses of emerald water leap to meet us, catch us on their breasts, and carry us on with a swift undulatory motion like that of a race-horse, while a shower of foamy spray dashes over the vessel.

The green-crested waves seem to be rushing in the opposite direction to the current, an effect caused by the retreating eddies it creates in
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dashing over the hidden rock below. But our great sea-horse carries us on, till, all too soon, the foaming crests are left behind, and we glide into smooth water, and pass the steep sides of the island inhabited by a little colony of St. Regis Indians, who look very prosaic in their ordinary civilized attire.
The tourist will observe from the deck of the steamer the old church lifting its tin roof above its neighboring houses. The bell hanging in this church is associated with a deed of genuine Indian revenge. On its way from France it was captured by an English cruiser, and taken into Salem, Massachusetts, where it was sold to the church at Deerfield, in the same State. The Indians hearing of the destimation of their beil set out for Deerfield, attacked the town, killed forty-seven of the inhabitants, and took one hundred and twelve captives, "among whom were the pastor and his family." The bell was then taken down and conveyed to St. Regis, where it now hangs.

At the eastern entrance end of the Cornwall Canal, which all craft must use on the ascending journey, since none could hope to steam the Long Sault, stands the town of Cornwall, which, in recent years, has developed into a manufacturing centre,-its enormous blanket-factory and cotton-mill being the conspictious features of the place. Near it runs the "Province Line," and we pass out of Eastern Ontario into Quebec. Near the same point, also, the boundary line, which divides Canada from the United States, recedes from the St. Lawrence, and the course of the River is hereafter in Her Majesty's Dominion. Both sides of the river, gradually opening into the wide expansion of Lake St. Francis, are prettily diversified with woods and farms, while bosky islands at intervals afford a welcome retreat for campers,-while tents and light summer residences gleam pleasantly under the trees by the river-side. On the left bank we pass the little town of Lancaster. Oin the right shore are Dundee, Fort Covington and Salmon River.


The chief glory of the sail down Lake St. Francis is the distant mountain rage, blue against the horizon, filling up the lack which the eye has vaguely felt in the flat, umbroken horizon which bounds the greater part of Ontario. It is the Chateauruay ranye, -a spur of the Adirondack,-sometimes drawing nearer, sometimes receding into cloud-like indistinctness. At the lower end of the lake, we draw up by the long wooden pier of .

## COTEAU DU LAC,

whose straggling row of little French houses, looking still smaller in contrast, with the great stone church and gleaming spire, gives evidence that we are now in French Canada. A charming picture does this old Cotean make as seen at sunset on the return trip, 一when Lake St. lirancis, still as a mirror reflects the rich crimsons and purples of the descending sun, while the old brown timber of the pier, and the equally old and brown French Canadian houses, with the rather Dutch-looking boats moored to the pier, "compose" a picture to which only a master could do full justice.


One of the r. \& O Navigation Co.'s Steamers on the sagefnay Route.

OING on cur way again, on the south shore opposite to the Coteau we see the distant town of Valleyfield, with its huge cotton mill, at the upper end of the Beauharnois Canal. The shore now grows boldcr, and we see and $f: l$ the quickening current of

## COTEAU RAPIDS.

A very fine rapid about two miles in length, in some portions of which the current is very swift. At this point is seen the new bridge of the Canada Atlantic Railway. Seven miles lower down we sweep past a richly-wooded island, the foliage almost dripping in the tossing waters, fly past a sharp curve, and are in the midst of the

## CEDAR RAPIDS.

At first sight this rapid has the appearance of the ordinary rapids, but once the steamer has entered it the turbulent waters and pitching about renders the passage very exciting. There is also a peculiar motion of the vessel, whic! seems like settling down, as she glides from one ledge to another. $\Lambda$ short distance below this we enter the

## SPLIT ROCK RAPIDS,

So called from its enormous boulders at the entrance. A person unacquainted with the navigation of these rapids will almost involuntarily hold his breath until this ledge, which is distinctly seen from the deck of the steamer, is passed. At one time the vessel seems to be running directly uponit, and you almost feel certain that she will strike, but a skillful hand is at the helm, and in an instant more it is passed in safety. We now come to the last of this series of rapids, called the


## CASCADE RAPIDS.

This is a very fine rapid. It is remarkable on account of its numerous white crests foaming on top of the darkish waters, through which the vessel passes; and as thie shortuess of the watyes has the effect of pitching the steamer as if at sea, the sensation is very enjoyable. Soon we find ourselves out upon

## LAKE ST. LOUIS,

while far to our left is the famous St. Anne of the Boat-Song, where the great brown stream of the Ottawa comes out from its dark hills, mingling, not blending, with the blue St. Lawrence, and sending a portion of its stream round the Northern side of the triangular island of Montreal, wich we are approaching. On the South shore, on a high mound, stands , cross for mariners to look to in time of peril, a mute witness of human need and aspiration. Calm and shadowy the mountain range lies behind undulating masses of wood, lighted up by the slanting rays of the afternoon sun, or deepened in tint by the shadow of passing cloud. Far ahead looms a blue shadowy mass, the "mountain " of Montreal. By and by, other clondy blue hills rise on the horizon, Beluil, St. John, and the sugar-loaf of Mount Shefford.

## LACHINE

Is now reached. It is nine miles from Montreal, with which it is connected by railroad. It derives its name from the first settlers, who, when they reached this point, thought they had discovered the passage which would lead them to China.

On the opposite side stands

## CAUGHNAWAGA,

an Indian village. Its name is said to have been given by the Jesuits, Caughnawaga signifying "praying Indian." The name was aptly bestowed, for the Indians are ardently attached to the Roman Catholic faith, and every June, in their native paint and adornments, joln in celebrating the procession of Fête-Dicu. In this village the famuus Indian game of Lacrosse is played to perfection, and here were selected the red men who formed the original part of the "team" which in 1876 played most acceptably before Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Strange to say, the Indians, have only taught the whites Lacrosse to be beaten "at their own game." Not only in the practical arts of life, but even in the pastimes peculiarly their own, the red men are distanced by the pale faces.

## DAVIES BREWING CO.,

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 PROVES a WONDERFUl PREVENTATIVE OF
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 PRICE $\$ 3.00$ PER DOZEN PINTS.It is pure and wholesome, and will keep good in any Climate.

## USE AT MEALS.


R. © O. Niv. Co.'s Steaner Shooting the Lamine Rapios.


THE INHIAN PItot.

The traditional Indian pilot, in a suit of black, glides out in his boat from Caughnawaga, and the steamer slackens speed to take him on board. The current of the river grows swifter, breaks in curves and circles past flat, bushy islands; -then, sweeping round a curve, we are at the head of the

## LACHINE RAPIDS,

We see before us a glittering sheet of snowy breakers, in which nestle two little green islets washed by the spray. The headlong rush of the river bears us towards the treacherous ledge-broken rock, in some places left bare by the foaming rapids, shelving on one side, boldly abrupt on the other. We fly rapidly through the eddies with

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the bow of the boat sometimes almost under water; but at last we are through, and all hands breathe frcer, for the treacherous swirling waters, and the half-hidden rocks that we seem almost to graze, make this the most fascinating and dangerous of all the rapids.

But we speedily
 forget the perils as we pass the beautiful wooded shore of Nun's Island, with its shady green pastures, and come upon the royal-looking city. On the opposite shore, behind the villages of Laprairie and Longueuil, rise the isolated mountains of Montarville, Rougemont, Shefford, and the nearer Belœil. As we near Victoria Bridge it seems impossible that the steamer can pass under, and the question is sometimes asked whether there is any arrangement for lowering the funnels. The steamer glides along; we look up and see our mistake, and then look down upon the innocent questioner.

The river itself is so fascinating in its strength of crystal purity, so overpowering in vastness and might, that it would dwarf an ordinary city. It does dwarf every other place along its banks-Quebec alone excepted. It bears, lightly as a garland, the chain of the great bridge that binds its opposite shores with multiplied links of massive granite. The green slopes of St. Helen's Island resting like a leaf on the water, the forest of masts and red and white funnels, the old-fashioned hay and wood barges, the long line of solidly built revetment wall, the majestic dome of the Bonsecours Market, the twin towers of Notre Dame, palatial ware-

## DO WITHOUT SPOONS,"-IMPOSSIBLE!!!




The only Truly Ganadian S'poon.-" Le Canuck" Spoon. Donot leave the City without one. Another Beautiful Nouvenir is the "Lachin ; Rapid Combination" Spoon, reminding you of your trip down the "St. Lawrence." These are leaders, and beantifully got up. We have also an immense variety of other designs, such as the

Victoria, Prince of Wales,
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SPOONS langing in Price from 50c. upwards.
Our Designs are Original and Tastily got up. There are some poor imitations in the City of some of onr Spions. Be sure and get the Originals from

Splendidly assorted stoek of Novelties for Tourlists. in oxclusive desigus. Diamonds at temptingly low

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## SPOONS

## ALL STERLING SILVER.

 149 St. James Street.houses, graceful spires sewn thick as a field, and the broad shoulders of Mount Royal uplifted in the background, make up a picture that artist, merchant or patriot-each for his own reason-may well delight to look upon.


We take a wide sweep iu front of the city, and come into port near the island of St. Helen's, pass great hulls of ocean steamers and full-rigged ships. where the old weatherstained Bonsecours Market, and still older Bonsecours Church, bid us welcome to Montreal. The steamer rounds up to the Commissioners' wharf, to discharge its Quebec passengers into the huge palace floating alongside, and then continues its way to the "Canal Basin" where we all must leave her.


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All Kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Boats and Iron Foundrles. Maisonneuve and Lagauchetiere Streets, Montreal.

## CITY OF MONTREAL.



On the Mountain Drive.

MONTREAL, the metro. polis of British North America, from its many commanding features of interest, is the objective point for the majority of tourists. It is situated on an island at the base of Mount ., Royal, which gives the city its name. The population is about 225,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Roman Catholics. The drive around the Mountain is delightful. The summit is reached by a splendid carriage road, which, extending for eight miles fiom the base to summit, makes the ascent very easy, and from several places during the ride a bird's eye view of the entire city and the majestic St. Lawrence may be had, with the Lachine Rapids in the distance. This mountain, possessing wonderful natural advantages, is being converted into a magnificent park, which, when completed, will not be excelled in size and beauty.

The island is 30 miles long and ro broad, and owing to the wonderful fertility of the soil it is justly called the Garden of Canada. Montreal is destined to be one of the most important cities of the world. Situated at the head of ocean steamship navigation, its commercial importance is not surpassed by that of any American city. With the several ocean steamship lines making this city theirAmerican terminus, and the extensive system of railway lines centering here, Montreal has direct and

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Import Orders a Specialty.
independent communication with all parts of the world. A description of all the wonders and sights to be see:n in Montreal would of itself fill a volume. The following brief notice of some of its principal attractions may be of service to tourists. The French Parish church of "Notre


Dame" is the largest church in America, and is capable of seating 10,000 people. Its two large towers are 220 ft . high, and an ascent of the right tower will well repay the visitor by the magnificent view it commands of the entire city and surrounding country, the vista extending for miles in all directions. The view of the St . Lawrence from this is especially fine. This tower contains an immense bell, weighing nearly 30,000 pounds, which is one of the five largest bells in the world, The left tower contains a musical chime of bells. The interior decorations of the church are exceedingiy fine, and include numerous valuable paintings and statues. The other churches in Montreal noted for beauty of design and decoration are the Church of Gésu, the English Cathedral, and several Presbyterian churches. The new Roman Catholic Cathedral, in process of erection, will be after the style of St. Peter's at Rome, and next to St. Peter's it will be the largest and most elegant in the world.

The principal buildings of Montreal are noted for the substantial manner in which they are constructed and for their architectural beauty. Among these may be noted the Court House, Post-Office, Merchants'

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Exchange, Mechanics' Institute, Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Molsons Bank, Merchants' Bank, Albert Buildings, Custom House, New York Life Building, Temple Building, Imperial Building, Standard Building and many others.


On the Morixtils, Montheil.


A Glimpse of the Harbor, Montreal.


238 \& 240 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
C. W. GLARKE,

Fancy Goods, Novelties, Irt Metal Goods, SILVER AND BRASSWARE, Etc.
Fine Leather Goods Mounted in Sterling Sllver and Gold, etc. Fans, Opera and Fleld Glasses, etc.
With a large assortment of Chmalian Photographic Views of all Points of Interest by the best artists. Cunadian Sulvenirs and Book Views of Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere.
The Iargest Assortment of Goonls to be fonnd in Canada.



Nelson's Momment, the Young Men'sChristian Association Building, Mount Royal Cemetery, and the Wonderful Reservoirs, excavated out of solid rock, located 206 feet above the river, and 25 feet deep. The supply of water for these reservoirs comes from above the Lachine Rapids, and their cost, with machinery, was over $\$ 2,000,000$. The Lachine Canal is one of the principal public works. The drives around Mcutreal are exceedingly pleasant, the enjoyment of the beautiful scenery being enhanced by the splendid carriage roads, which, built after the manner of the roads in England, are rarely found elsewhere in this country. The wharves of the city of Montreal are not equalled in America. They are constructed in the most substantial manner. A terrace faced with lime-stone, the parapets of which are surmounted by a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river.

The Victoria bridge, which connects the city with its opposite shore, was built and is owned by the Grand Trunk Railway, and is used for railway transit exclusively. This great work, sometimes classed as the eighth artificial wonder of the world, was completed in 1860 under the superintendence of Robert Stephenson and his associates,

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 39, 41, 43 and 45 JURORS STREET, MONTREAL.2 Gold, 2 Silver and 3 Bronze Medals Awarded FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE FOR Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Cider, Tito.

All these sparkling waters are supplied by the Richelieu \& Ontario Navigation Co., and can be had at all times, iced, on hoard their Steamers.-Ask for them.


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SELECT ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMES. Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Etc.

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Tea Sets, Berry Gets, Five Clock Sets, Fruit Sets,

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2046 Notre Dame Street,

Biscuit Japs
Table Lamps
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and is one mile and a quarter in length, or two miles including the extensions.

The drive to Back River, 6 miles from Montreal, is one of the most pleasant in the vicinity of the city. The roads are in splendid condition and the scenery along the way is varied and attractive. On the banks of the River (Ottawa) are situated the Convent of the Sacred Heart (one of the largest in the Dominion), Jesuits' College, paper, saw and grist mills, etc.

The drive around the Mountain is a very pleasant and attractive one; beautiful bits of scenery may be seen all aling the route. On the way home from this drive, a road connects with the Mount Royal (Protestant) and Roman Catholic Cemeteries, two beautiful burial places with many fine monuments and tombs. The drive to Lachine, nine miles dis. tant, is of great interest; the Rapids can be leisurely viewed, and the descent of a steamer observed by properly timing the excursion Anoth • favorite drive is, in an opposite direction to t'e last, to Longue Pointe. The river scenery in this direction is very fine, and of quite a different character from that west of the city. It takes us through the suburb of Hochelaga, the site of the original Indian settlement in the Island of Montreal.


## JOHN AITKEN \& CO., Ladies's Gents' Furnishings

 1757 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.We carry the Best Stock in the Dominion of
Ladies', Gents' and Children's SCOTCH HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
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These are now the Leading Goods of their class, and cannot be surpassed for comfort or durability.
Visitors to the city whla find at otr store a lamge variety of
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HIGH CLASS VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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 A Delightful and Popular Canadian Summer Resort.




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## Mbenakis House. POPUI.AR SUMMER AND AUTUMN RESORT.

 Affording unequalled facilities for Health. Comfort. Rest or Reereation.Remarkable Mineral Spring and Splendid Bathing.

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## ST. FRANCISDULAC, P. Q.

(0)His new and commodious House is now open for the accommodation of gnests. Pleasantly sitnated amidst the most beantifyll scenery of the-River St. Francis a few miles
from Lake learing Montreal every Theeday and Friday Lawrence, easy of access by Steamer "Berthier;", Steamer "Sones" direct for the Ahctakis Hay at $1.00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for Sorel, connecting there with "Mostreal" and "Quebee" leave Quebec Honse, arriving the same evening. The Steamers "Sones " Tuesdays and Fridays on the arrival at 5.00 p . m. for Sorel, thence by Steamer $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

Partios wanting to come by Team from Sorel will find Teams at the Carleton Hotel.
For full particulars address the Proprietor,


## 65



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## Resort．

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Hotel．

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## MONTREAL TO OUEBEC．

The journey down the St．Lawrence，from Montreal to Qucbec，in one of the palatial steamers of the Richelieu\＆Ontario Navigation Co．that ply on this route，is as pleasant a trip as could be taken anywhere in America．

Leaving Montreal，usually in the evening，we first pass Longueuil，a small village on the south bank，and the summer residence of many Mon－ trealers．Longueuil is memorable in history for the repulse of General Carleton in 1775 by the Americans．A little down on the north shore is Longue Pointe．At a distance of nine miles from Montreal we see Pointe－ aux－Trembles，founded in 1674.

Here is one of the old French churches，built in 1709．Soon after－ wards we find ourselves among the Islands of Boucherville．

At a distance of fifteen miles we pass Varennes，one of the most prettily situated places between Montreal and Quebec．It lies with the St．Lawrence in front and the Richelicu in its rear．Mineral springs of great virtue are situated here．At a distance of forty miles we pass


The Sr．Louts，the Leabing lfotel of Qienec．


Berthier, on the north shore, opposite to the entrance of the Richelieu, and to numerous islands similar to those of Boucherville, till five miles farther down, at the junction of the Richelien, we arrive at Sorel, lately raised to the dignity of a city. This place was once c:lled William Henry, after William IV. It stands on the site of the fort, built by De Tracey in 1665 , and was for many years the summer residence of suy cessive Governors of Canada. There is splendid snipe shooting in this neighborhood in October, and very good fishing all through the year among the numerous islands which here stud the surface of the river.

About five miles further down the river expands into a vast sheet of water, about twenty-five miles long and nine miles broad, which is known as Lake St. Pcter.

This lake is for the most part quite shallow, except in the channel, which has been dredged so as to enable the largest ocean steamers to pass up and down without difficulty.

Passing the mouth of the St. Francis, which flows in from the Eastern Townships, near which is a settlement of the Abenaquis Indians, we arrive at the city of Three Rivers, which here separates the river into three channels, whence the name of the city is clerived, and lying about midway between Quebec and Montreal.

Three Rivers is the See of a Roman Catholic bishopric. The cathedral is a stately edifice, and the neighborhood is rich in associations to any one who cares to explore them.

Opposite Three Rivers is Doucet's Landing, the terminus of the Athabaska and Three Rivers branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, thus keeping this section easy of access from the south, as the railway on the north shore does on the other side.

Continuing our journey, we reach Batiscan, called after a famous Indian Chief known to the settlers; then Ste. Anne and the Jacques Cartier river, after which the land on $1 e$ river banks begins to rise, presenting a more bold and picturesque appearance as we near Quebec. St. Augustine and St. Antoine, two pretty villages, are soon passed, and the mouth of the Chaudière is the next object of interest.

Continuing our way we come to Pt. Levis; then glancing to the other side as the steamer turns we behold the grand old

Diffeinn Terimace anis Citadel.


## CITY OF QUEBEC.

One of the oldest cities in America, and also one of the chief cities of British North America, was founded in 1608 . The form of the city is nearly triangle, the Plains of Abraham forming the base, and the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles the sides. This city is divided into two parts, known as the upper and lower town. The upper town is strongly fortified, and includes within its limits the citadel of Cape Diamond, which covers the entire summit of the promontory, and embraces an area of more than 40 acres.
St. John and St. Louis suburbs are also included in the upper town. The Citadel occupies a commanding site, 345 feet above the river, and is the strongest fortress in America. Quebec is pre-eminently the stranghold of Canada, and is called the "Key of the Province." The Citadel, from its great elevation, affords a


## FORMERLY " DICKINSON'S."

The " Kamsalowne Eionme," the best summer Hotel on the st, Lawrence, if now open and offers the best inducements to fumilies; safe for chillien; is sithated
in tho midde of Lake 5 . Frand Montreal ; is ensily reached hy G. 'I'. R. train from Montreal to Coteau, Steamer from Montreal, or by afternoon Island. Unequalled Yashting, Fishing and tuntioce by Richelien Stemmer to the For terms apply to IR. HEETG
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This celebrated establishment, one of the most delightfal and ugreeable simmer The un the Continent, will be open to the Public on the 15 th June. under the new management, mowit this beautitul spot annually will fimd it this year,
To effort in catering to the eon ort and enjoyment of the The proprietor will spare Saline sperers from themmatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion grests.
Coaches will in connection with this Hotel offer a sure cure.
Coaches will be in waiting for guests at Lourer a sure cure. from Montreal and Quebec.

Rates $\$ 8.00$ pru week and upwards. For further particulars address :
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## HOTEL VEN E anvert ou covp warar

This quiet summer home wiil be open to receive vistors on June first. Is conveniently situated, being only a few minutes walk from the Quebec and saguenay boat's landing. This Hotel commands the finest view of the whole St. Lawrence below Good Bathing, Boating and Fishing. Telegraph and Telephone in the hous.

Charges moderate.
L. T. PIUZE, Proprietor.

## 71

time proved themselves a formidable barrier to the foe. Dufferin Terrace in upper town is a well-constructed promenade, occupying the site of the old castle of St. Louis. It is the fashionable and favorite place of resort

st. LoI'S GATE,
of the people of Quebec. Its elevation ( 245 feet above the river) affords a splendid view of the lower town, the fertile Island of Orleans, and the shipping at anchor. From the ramparts between St. Louis and St. John gates, and also from the balconies of the L wiversity, the prospect is almost without a rival. The lower town, the oldest part of the city, is built upon the narrow strip of land encircling the promontory,from Cape Diamond to the mouth of the St. Charles River. Its limits embrace the suburbs of St. Roch, St. Sauveur and Boisseauville. The streets are very irregular. The activity of the city centres here; the busy scene of Notre Dame des Victoires reminds one that Quebec rank: among the busiest marts in Canada. The principal communication with the upper town is by the Champlain steps and the winding Côte de la Montagne.

Quebec retains many of the characteristics of its early French founders, and impresses the visitor with the quaintness and venerable air of much that is to be seen, and is suggestive of a little bit of the old world trans planted to the new.

The visitor to Quebec should not fail to visit the Town of Levis, on whose heights once encamyed the English troops in 1759, and bombarded the city. Not long since an encampment of Indians was located at that place, now called St. Joseph de Levis, and the citizens and strangers were then wont to made excursions to interview these dusky roamers. In rear of

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e constructed otection landiThey are of :e facing the $y$ of a wall,

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dation for about 40 men. These furts cost the English Government \$1,000,000.

Within a few miles from the Town of Levis are the Falls of the Chaudière, which by some are considered second to Niagara. Theyare about 130 feet in height, and command from the beholder a sentiment of awe and wonder. The wild waters ru;h over the precipice with the same grandeur and magnificence as at Niagara and Montmorency, and the
deafening roar stuns, for the first fe:v moments, the mind of the most, stolid spectator. Here is seen a breadth of water not existent at Montmorency, and there is a grander stretch of scenery which, as it were, entrances the beholder.


Hovine Where Montoomery Wis Lamb orm.
Down the valley, in 1775, swarmed the brave Montgomery and his misled followers, and on the banks of this river they first looked up the city which eventually proved their prison or their grave.

Near by is the Church of ẅew Liverpool, famed for its beautiful frescoes. The return to the city by boat is fully recompensed by the delightful view which is afforded of all the prominent points of interest in the Old World City of Quebec.

The St. Louis Hotel, which ever provides the leading accommodation in the city, is a first-class hotel, of very high order, and is ably conducted by Mr. Wm. G. O'Neill.
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HIS HOTIEL, which is unrivaled for size, style and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with New System of Drainage and Ventilation, Passenger Elevator, Electric Bells and Lights, \&c. In fact, all that modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.
The St. Louis is eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the most delightful and fashionable promenades; the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, Place d'Armes, Dufferin Terrace and the Esplanade, and contains accommodation for five hundred guests.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Quebee.


MONG the objects of interest in and about the city, besides those already mentioned, are the Governor's Garden, Grand Battery, English Cathedral, French Cathedral, Hotel Dicu Convent and Hospital, the University, Jail, Court House, City Hall, Custom House, Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, Wolfe's Monument, Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm fell, Lake St. Charles abounding with trout, new fortifications at Point Levi, etc.

Tourists who fear they have not time to make the trip from Montreal to Quebec and return home by the way of Montreal should bear in: mind that they can go direct from Quebec to Boston and New York, etc., by the Quebec Central Ry., a line equipped with all modern conveniences which passes through a country of great scenic beauty.


After a very pretty drive of eight miles below Quebec, are the celebrated Falls of Montmorency. As well known, these Falls are only 150 feet wide, but descend in a perpendicular sheet more than 250 feet. a The place is much frequented.
ts of interest city, besides entioned, are arden, Grand a Cathedral, dral, Hotel ad Hospital, Jail, Court all, Custom t, Plains of ; abounding
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Mr. T. Burcau, the proprictor of the Montmorency House, also has under his control all the land to the right of the Falls.

The grounds are nicely laid out, which affords the tourist a pleasant little ramble before reaching the long flight of steps (over 200 in number)



Church of st. ANAE be bentrite.
that Mr . Bureau has had erected in order that all may be enabled to go to the very bottom of the falls and view them in all their grandeur and beauty. The Montmorency House, where the tourist always registers his name before leaving the grounds, is noted for its nice little dinners, that Mr. Bureau seems to have a knack of serving for the hungry tourist in the least possible time.

Another fine view of the Falls is to be had from the train of the Quebec, Montmorency \& Charlevoix Ry., as it passes them on its way to and from the world-famed shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

Trains leave at all hours in the day from the Railway station, and tickets for the trip from Quebec to Ste. Anne de Beaupré and return, passing the Falls of Montmorency going and coming, can be had at R.M, Stocking's ticket office, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at the station.

The miracles that have been performed at the famous shrine of Ste. Annc de Beauprć have been read of in about every newspaper on the American continent.

Thousands of maimed and helpless people go in large parties (called pilgrimages), headed by priests, to this spot every summer, in order to be relieved of their sickness and suffering. Men and women who have been cripples for years have gone there, and after remaining a few days have returned as hale and healthy as any of us.

As will be seen by the accompanying sketch, hundreds who have been miraculously cured have left their crutches and sticks at the altar where a few short hours before they could not lave stood without them and have walked away in the full possession of strong and healthy limbs.

Tourists should not miss a trip to this wonderful place, when, at almost every hour in the day, the Quebec, Montmorency \& Charlevoix Railway are running special trains for the benefit of the sight-seeing public.

To visitors to Halifax, N.S., Cape Breton, and St. John's, Nfld., this is much the nicest way to reach their destination.

To the sportsmen the Gaspé coast offers all kinds of inducements.
To the traveller in search of rest and beauty this route is especially attractive. Return trip tickets via the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Halifax to Boston and New York can be had from the Company's agents.

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## TO THE RIVER SAGUENAY.


$J$ THERE are many objects of interest to note in making this excursion. In leaving Quebec there is a fine view of the city and har bor from the promenade deck of the steanier. Cape Diamond, with its citadel and battlements, the city surrounding same on all sides, with its domes and spires, the ramparts and batteries crowning this thriving town, the fertile fields of Beauport in the foreground, lend an enchantment to the sight not to be surpassed. Looking across on the south side opposite Quebee, there stands the growing town of Levis.

Turning to the North again, the "Montmorency Falls" charm the beholder as the steamer swiftly glides past.

We have now reached the Island of Orleans, which Jacques Cartier in 1535 christened the "Isle of Bacchus," so called from the luxuriant growth of its wild grape-vines. It is situated nine miles below Quebec; is twenty miles in length, and six in its greatest width. There are several villages scattered over its surface; its soil is very fertile, and rises to a considerable elevation at its western extremity, the high land being fully 50 feet above the water level.
-Glancing to the right, one sees on the shore of the river parish churches having spires of tin which glitter in the sun like shining silver. These and the white-washed farm-houses form two objects characteristic of Lower Canada. As soon as the Isle of Orleans is passed, Cape Tourment of the Laval Mountains is well seen. It rises to an altitude of 2000 feet; on the highest elevation a cross was erected in ${ }_{1} 616$, which was replaced by a small chapel in 8870 . At this point the Laurentian Mountains begin.

In a short time we have passed

## GROSSE ISLE.

noticeable as being the quarantine station for Quebec. Many islands are now passed of remarkable scenic beauty and very fertile, and are renowned
for the quantity of game of all sorts which flock to them in season. At this point the river widens considerably, and cre long has reached such a width as to render its shores almost invisible from the deck of the steamer. Passing onward we view

It is just a great cleft in the rocks, through which a torrent fed by cascades from the surrounding mountains pours an impetuous stream. The bay is flanked on the east by the lofty Cap aux Corbeaux, named from the hoarse croaking of the

## BAIE ST. PAUL.

 ravens that inhabit its wod-crowned crest and inaccessible shelves. Their cries, carried far out on the river by the coming squall, have always been of ill omen to the sailo:s. The old habitants are more than half inclined to think this gloomy cape, constantly enshrouded by clouds, the abode of demons.

There is, too, at Baie St. Paul a portion of the finger of Sainte An . a relic which makes the church a place of renown. A number of earthquakes have taken place in this vicinity, in 1860, a very severe one occurred, and it is said that in 1-9 peaks north of Baie St. Paul were in active eruption.

We now see


## ISLE AUX COUDRES

noted for its rich mineral mines, and so named from the hazel trees Cartier found there; it is one of the oldest French settlements, and in itself would furnish material for an article. It was here that, in 1759, Admiral, Durell's squadron waited for the rest of Wolfe's expediti $n$. The treops camped for two months on the istand whose people had fled to the recesses of the hills behind Baie St. Paul.
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## UL.

 cleft in which a iscades unding an imhe bay ast by $\times$ Corm the of the . Their is been nclined bode of $=A n$ f earthere one were ines, and es Caroldest itself article. dmiral, the rest istand t. Paul.

All along the route the river presents one continuous panorama of the wildest scenery, only second to the noble Saguenay River.

From Les Eboulements downwards, the majestic wall of mountains continues unbroken, until we reach the deep recess of

This is a tavoiite summer resort ; a primıitive settlement, resting among hills and mountains, possessing good sea bathing, and affording sport to the angler or riffeman. Herealso is a valuable mineral sprin r, whose waters are highly recommended to invalids. It has five or six good hotels.


Some miles below Murray Bay, THE PIGGRIMS are seen. They consist of a remarkable group of rocks, which from their height are visible at a great distance, the " mirage" seeming constantly to dwell about them, due to refraction of the sun's rays, owing to the rocks being sparsely covered with vegetation. Steaming across the river,

## RIVIERE DU bOUP

is reached. It is one of the favorite summer resorts' aut whilit p:o's bly not as thronged as some, is fre quented by many of the best families of both Montreal and Quebec. The site of the town of Fraserville (the name under which it is incorporated) is very bequtiful ; on a level plateau at considerable elevation it commands a most extended view of the St. Lawrence and the distant Laurentian Mountains. The lover of Nature will enjoy the beautiful effect of a June or July sunset as seen from here-when the sea-like river lies calmly at his feet, 'eflecting the distant azure mountains just tipped with golden glory.

Connection is made here with the Intercolonial Railway. Гourists to or from the Atlantic States or Provinces, via Halifax or St. John, take leave of us here. Those desirous of visiting the far-famed watering place of

## CACOUNA

can, after an exceedingly pleasant drive of about six miles, bordering the sea-shore, find themselves in a fashionable resort containing numerous private seaside cottages.

Cacouna richly merits the title of "The Queen of the Canadian Watcring Places," for a long time past accorded her by universal usage. Canadian railway magnates and the princes of finance and commerce
and of the learned professions i:1 the principal cities of the Canadian Dominion have built their villa residences on the bluffs overlooking the beach and the broad expanse of salt water, just as their wealthy American cousins have done at Newport. Bat Cacouna is also the Saratoga of Canada, supplied as it is with magnificent hotel accommodation, that is annually taken advantage of, not only by Canadian tourists, but by very large numbers of Americans from all parts of the Union. Some of these stop off at Cacoma on their return trip by steamer from the famous Saguenay tour, and remain but a week or two, just long cnough to the in a few of the leading attractions. Others spend the entire holiday season here wi:h their families, or at all events the heated term, fanned by the salt sea-breezes of the St. Lawrence, which at this point is over twenty miles in width. Cacouna is a great natural sanitarium. Many Southern and Western physicians prescrioe a summer residence here to such of their patients as are subject to the hay fever and to general debility and lassitude resulting from life in low latitudes. The late Dr. Campbell of Montreal, in his lifetime Canada's leading plysician, testified that after a careful observance of the effect upon his patients of the different watering places, both of the United States and Canada, he was thoroughly convinced, that for convalescents Cacouna was immeasurably superior to all others. And he g.ve a practical illustration of his faith in Cacouna by erecting here the summer residence of his own family, and by making a dying request that they should continue for some years after his death to spend the heated term here.

The hotel has a frontage of nearly 300 fect, and accommodation for 400 gucsts. Its rooms are all exceedingly large and healthy, and the cuisine is excellent, and under the supervision of an experienced French chef. Attached to the hotel are a bowling alley and billiard room, also a riding academy and an excellent stable of horses, lawn tennis, croquet, baseball, cricket, etc. Sail and row boats are kept for hire, and may be had with or without guides, for boating or fishing purposes. The rise and fall of the tide usually amounts to 16 to 20 fect, and the witle expanse of beach affords excehent facilitics for sea-bathing. The hotel orchestra supplies nightly music for dancing, in which the guests of the hotel are joined by the families of the cottagers. Sportsmen inclined to try their luck in Canadian woods and lakes will find plenty of sport for both rod and gun
awaiting them in the back country reached within a very few hours of Cacouna, by the Intercolonial \& Temiscounta Railways.



We now steer across for the north shore; a tremendous chasm opens to view, black, forbidding, like the entrance to a world beneath the mountains.
Weare at the mouth of the Siguenay. In a moment its weird fascination has seized you, and will hold you spell-bound, so long as you sail through the stillness that broods over the mountain shores which confine its deep black waters.

To the right of the entrance of this wonderfut river is

## TADOUSAC.

This is a very pleasant spot. There is a fine hotel, and in connection with it all kinds of sports for the amuement of visitors. Within 3 or 4 miles in the interior there are numerons small lakes abounding with trout, and between Tadousac and St. Etienne, on the Saguenay River, there is very good sei-trout fishing-free to all. Visitors can be supplied with boats and guides. The Company's issue of tickets to the Saguenay affords ample time for tourists to lay over. Tickets are good for the season. The hotel has recently been renovated throughour, and the proprictors have spared no means to provide for the comfort of their guests.

Tourists visiting the Saguenay sloould not fail to spend a few days here. Carriages meet all boats, and a medical attendant resides in the hotel during the season.

The view from the hotel cannot be surpassed, having a stretch of 27 miles of water, St. Lawrence to Green Island on the south shore, while the Bay, pronounced the finest be'ow Quebec, is within 200 yards of the hotel.
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shore ; chasm , black, ic the wortd mounmouth y. In ; weird seized old you o long hrough that
ers.
iection 3 or 4 1 trout, here is d with afforls season. is have days in the of 27 ile the : hotel.


The bathing at this place is very superior. A large number of villas have been erecter, including one built by l :... Sxcellency tant Dufferin, now unned by Sir R. Cameron, of New Yorl:

Tadousac is interesting from its having been from an early period the capital of the French settlements and one of their chief trad-ins-posts. The great white hotel throws its shadows over the little twe-humdred-yenrolld chapel of the Jesuits, which stands at the foot of its lawn still preserved in all the simplicity of its time. Here are the ruins of a Jewit establishment, and on this spot once stood the first stone and mortar building ever erected in America, the home of Father Marquette, the exp'orer of the Mississippi.

A cluster of pine trees over 200 years old has grown from the centre of these historical ruins.


But the scenery of Tadousac -what words can do it justice! Mountain, flood and forest combine to make up one harmonious whole, grand beyond description.

The landing for Tadousac is made at l'Anse-à-l'Eau. This little place is noted as being one of the Government Fish-breeding establishments, where you may see thousands of young salmon in all stages of development, from the ova to lively little fellows a couple of inches long ready to people the shallows of some deputed river ; and you may watch hundreds of the parent fish swimming majestically round the pond at the outlet, or leaping in vain at the net-work barrier that separates them from freedom.

Getting abroad again we now steam up the far-famed River Saguenay, the most singular river in the world.

It is not a river with undulating banks and shelving shores and populous villages, not a river precipitous on one side and rolling land on the other, formed by the washing away of the mountains for ages. This is not a river of that description; it is as if the mountain range in bygone days had been suddenly cleft asunder, leaving a rocky gulf 60 miles in length and hundreds of feet in depth.

In ascending the Saguenay for the first time the scale of its scenery is bewildering : everything is deceptive, till even a feeling of disappointment mingles with that of awe. Norwegian fiords are grander, and the Rhine is more picturesque, so the glib tourists say as they wonder at the impression which these seemingly low hills so evidently make upon all on board. But by degrees the immensity and majesty assert themselves. As an abrupt turn brings the steamer close in shore, you realize that the other bank is a mile, aye two miles, distant, and that the black band at the base of the mountains, which rull away one beyond the other, is in truth the shadowed face of a mighty cliff, rising sheer from the water's
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edge, ike that which now towers nearly two thousand feet above you. There is an indescribable grandeur ${ }_{n}$ in the very monotony of the interminable succession of precipice and gorge, of lofty bluff and deephewn bay; no mere monotony of outline, for every bend of the river changes the pictures in the majestic panorama of hills, water and sky, and every rock lhas its individuality; but the overwhelming reiteration of the same grand theme with infinite varicty of detail, till the senses are overpowered by the evidences of mighty force-force, which you know, as surely as you see those grim masses of syenite, split and rent by upheaval, seamed and scarred by icebergs, was once suddenly irresistibly active, but has now
ike that ow towers two thouet above here is an able granthe very y of the ble sucprecipice c, of lofty nd deep; no mere of outvery bend er changes es in the panorama water and every rock ividuality; crwhelmation of grand 1 infinite detail, till are over$y$ the evimighty e, which as surely e those es of syeand rent 1, seamed has now

lain dormant for ages and ages. There is the inevitable sternuess of the manifestation of great power, and this effect is heightened by the transparency of the atmosphere, which allows no softening of the clear-cut lines, and heightens their bold sweep by intense sladows sharply defined. There is no rich foliage : forest fires have swept and blackened the hill tops: a scanty growth of sombre firs and slender birches replace the lordly pines that once crowned the heights, and struggle for a foothold along the sides of the ravines and on the ledges of the cliffs, where the naked rock slows through the tops of trees. The rare signs of life only accentuate the lonely stillness. A few log-houses on an op. portune ledere that overhangs a niche-tike cove, a shoal of white porpoises gambolling in the current, a seagull circling overhead, a white sail in the distance, and a wary loon, whose mocking call echoes from the rocks, -what are they in the face of these hills which were made when "the springs of waters were seen and the foundations of the round world were discovered."

Some writers describe the Saguenay as cold, dreary, inhuman, gloomy. Surely they never saw it with the light of the rising sun streaming through its gorges, gladdening its vast solitudes, dancing on the ripple of the current, gleaming over the broad, calm bays, playing on the waterfalls that shine iike silver threads among the dark-green firs, searching out the inmost recesses of the glant clefts, th:owing warmth and color into grey syenite and sombre guciss. Did they trace the reflection to Cape E:ternity down through unfathomable depthes, and then with bewildered eye follow the unbroken sweep of that calm profile upwards and upwards, till sight was led on past the clouds into the infinite? Had the triune majesty of Cape Trinity, stern, solemn, and mysterious, no other impression for them than one of gloom? Did these mountain walls not seem to them like lofty portals, guiding straight into the opal glory that lights the western sky at sunset? Throughout all this grandeur of lonely Nature in her wildest mood there comes a calm which tempers awe. You feel why the Poct King found in the great rocks his imagery of security, and how truly he sang, "The mountains also shall bring peace."

## ETERNITY AND TRINITY.

The first rises to a height of 1900 feet and the other to 1800 . If the only recompense for a visit to the Saguenay was a sight of these stupendous promontories with Cape Trinity showing its triple steps leading up from the river, the cross and the statue of "The Holy Virgin" recently erected on the mountain, and the profile, we are sure no visitor would regret it.

The statue is built in three pieces of twelve feet each, making it in all 36 feet in height.

The steamers shut off steam when approaching these capes, and the captain shapes his course to give the passengers the best view. The echo produced by the blowing of the whistle or the firing of a gun is very fine. After sisty miles of this overpowering ruggedness,

## HA! HA! BAY

is reached. The fields and houses around Ha: Ha! Bay bring back a


วo. If the se stupeneading up " recently tor would ig it in all , and the The echo very fine.

scattered cottages which are with difficulty distinguished from the gizantic boulders strewn along the slopes, seem lost in the vast amphitheatre. The story goes that the bay was named from the surprised laugh of the first French explorers, who, sailing as they thought straight up the river, found themselves in this huge cul-de.sac. The name is apter to express the feeling of relief one experiences when the mountains recede for a space, and afford, as it were, license to speak with unbated breath.

Good fishing an 9 first-class hatel accommodation can be aud here. Mclean's Hotel, of which Mr. Peter McLean is proprietor, is built in the most substantial manner, and fitted with everything that can add to the safety, comfort, convenience and amusement of, and affording first-class accommodation for, its patrons. It is splendidly situated, and built on solid rock 300 feet above Ha! Ha! Bay. There is also elegant shooting to be had in the season, and trout and salmon fishing is unsurpassed. Fishing tackie and flies can be had at the hotel.

The Telegraph and Post-office are quite near the house. The scenery of Ha! Ha! Bay, together with its pretty surrounding villages, is unequalled, and every facility is accorded the tourist to visit all points of interest roundabout.

To a geologist the traces of the great convulsion are nowhere more striking than here, where you have the evidences of an almost inconceivable torrent. The bay is, in truth, simply what is left unfilled of one branch of th:e Saguenay cleft. Twenty miles straight on inland, Lake Kenogami, a thousand feet deep, surrounded by cliffs andi mountains, confirms the proof that the immense alluvial deposits which form the greater part of the peninsula-shaped strip from Lake St. John to where the Sague-
nay and Ha! Ha! Bay separate, are the debris, washed down by a flood like thousands of Niagaras tearing through an abyss opened in a moment. The islands in Lake St. John, and the smooth, rocky hillocks that occur so strangely in the clay lands above Chicoutimi, are the water-polished tops of mountains buried in sand and clay.


At Ha! Ha: Bay arable lands begin. Once beyond the hill, and you can drive on a good road one hundred and fifty miles or so over a score of rivers, away past the southwest shore of Lake St. John.

But our way lies along the Saguenay. The narrow passage once passed, where the steamer undergoes the stern scrutiny of Cap Est and Cap Oucst, grim and stark cliffs, set only half a mile apart, one begins to see tiny settlements here and there in the ravines between the flanks of the hills and on the narrow strips of meadow between their base and the river. Tress are more numerous and of a sturdier growth. Cattle are browsing, boats are moving about, and tugs are taking lumber to the vessels anchored in mid-stream.

In the distance the tall spire of Chicoutimi church marks the end of the stcamer's voyage, for Chicoutimi is well named, if the derivation from the Cree "Ishko-timew," "up to here it is decp," be correct, and Père Lajeune, in the "Relation" of I66I, says that Chicoutimi is "lieu remarquable pour être le terme de la belle navigation et le commencoment des
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Cattle are nber to the
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Chicoutimi is set on a hill and cannot be hid. It is not a city indeed, but it is an incorporated town, the seat of a bishopric. Beautiful for situation, it is the joy of the whole little world up here. For are there not sidewalks, and shops, and a convent, and a college, and a good hotel, the view from the gallery of which is something to live for.


The country all round Chicoutimi offers the most varied and magnificent scencry with the St. Marguerite range of mountains in the background, and numerous lakes and rivers with the numberless rapids and falls, one of which is called after the great artist de L'Aubinière, whose painting, la Chute de L'Aubinière, was bought and offered to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

Martin's Hotel is a very home-like and comfortable house, and the tourist in search of rest, fishing and boating would do well to remain over here a few days.

The Chicoutimi River forms a fine fall of forty feet high just at the end of the main street. This river, in its course of seventeen miles from Lake Kenogami, descends 486 feet by seven falls and a continuous series of rapids.


Chicoutimi Falls.
Opposite Chicoutimi is the picturesque village of Ste. Amne, perched on a bold bluff, along the edge of which winds the road which leads to Terres Rompues, the " broken lands," whence you take a last look down the long, beautiful vista of the Saguenay, before you turn to scale the thirty-five miles of falls and rapids that have to be mounted before you see the birthplace of this mighty river, which is as broad and deep and strong at its very beginning as it is at its mouth.

But there is no space here to tell of the beauties and wonders of the Upper Saguenay; of the headlong rush with which the waters of Lake St. John, that is fod by forty strcams, some of them rivers as large as the Saguenay itself, tear through the narrow confine at the head of the Grand Discharge; of the gigantic whirlpools and the rapids, where the waters toss hillocks of milk-white foam high in the air; of the lovely islandstudded exparises; of the isclated settlements and their simple, goodhearted people : of the rocky portages; of the "Ouananiche," the loveliest
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ne, perched h leads to look down , scale the before you 1 deep and lers of the f Lake St. rge as the ad of the where the ely islandde, goode loveliest
and gamiest of the salmon tribe; of the monster pike and dore ; of the swarming trout ; of the beavers and the bears. Nor of Lake St. John, with its blue fringe of mountains, its rollings waves, and the great white veil of the Ouiatchouan Fall, visible for thirty miles from every point, as it leaps three hundred feet from a rocky bluff, a lasting testimony of the great cataclism that surprised the river before it could change its bed.

The enterprising Quebec and Lake St. John Railway have constructed a branch to this point, and before long the tourist will be able to come up the Saguenay by boat and return to Quebec by rail or vice versa. Lake St. John is distant from Quebec by rail 190 miles. While en route the tourist passes Lake Edward, Lake St. Joseph and St. Riymond on the river Si. Anne, all remarkably situatel, and noted as being favorite resorts of sportsmen. The hotel accommodation is very good. At Roberval, the new "Hotel Roberval" has been largely increased, and is ready for the reception of guests-of which it will accommodate three hundred. This hotel has been built on a commanding site, affording a magnificent view of the whole expanse of the Lake St. John, and is thoroughly equipped with all the latest improvements known to hotel science. including steam heating, running water, and electric lighting throughout. Almost in front of the hotel is the steamboat wharf, where tourists may embark on the passenger steamer "Peribonca," making daily trips and excursions to all points on Lake St. John during the seaton of navigation, and especially to the Grand Discharge, where a new and commodious hotel has been built on an island in ths centre of the fishing grounds. The Montagnais Indians, whose village is a short clistance from the hotel, will be available as canoemen and guides; and their bark canoes, and intimate knowledge of all the best sporting localities around the lake, will always be available to the guests at the hotel.

In our enthusiasm over Lake St. John, the milk from whose bosom you might say has enabled us to reach the enchanting spot we are now standing on, we have forgotten that Chicoutimi is the head of navigation, and that we must retrace our steps, passing through the same wild and majestic scenery that a few short hours before had seemed to hold us spell-bound. It is none the less interesting for being seen the second time, and besides there are many points we now notice and remark that before may have been passed unnoticed.

As we leave Chicoutimi Cap Jaseux is seen, now a pretty island, Statue Point, Le Tableau Rock, etc. The small tributaries of the Sague-


OUiatchovan Falis, Lake St. John.
nay, the St. Marguerita, Ste. Anne des Monts, Petite Saguenay and others receive closer inspection. They all abound with salmon, and many of them are leased by wealthy sportsmen, resident in the United States, Quebec and Montreal.

After a pleasant trip of a few hours we find ourselves back in grand o.d Quebec, which offers us plenty to occupy our time until the boat leaves for Montreal, where we arrive greatly refreshed after a good night's sleep. Taking Montreal as the starting point, in the following pages will be found a short description of the principal places of interest to tourists in Canada and the United States, and how to reach them.


## Ottawa River Navigation $\mathrm{C}_{0}$.

## NEW STEEL AND IRON S'REAMEIBS,




# TOURISTS 

ROUTE TO OTTAWA.
CHARMING SCENERY । MODERN STEAMERSI MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATION.

The Ottawa River has been compared to the beautiful Blue Danube.
 Leave Montreal, Take 8 am. Train to connect with Steamer at Lachlne for Ottawa. Return Steamer leaves Ottawa at $7.30 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$. dally, and RUNS THE RAP'IDS, Reaching Montreal at $6.30 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$.

## This is the Cheapessi and Only Direct River Route to Ottawa.

## BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM MONTREAL.

## DELIGHTFUL DAY EXCURSIONS.

## Str. "Sovereign."

To CARILLON, passing Lake St. Louis, St. Anne's and Picturesque Lake of Two Mountains, Indian village of Oka, Mount Calvary with its seven famous of d French Chapels, Como, etc., allowing parties
 arriving home via Rapids at $6,30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. . with Steamer. The mileage of this trip being about 110 mlles ,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Children under } 12 \text { years, half fare. } \\
& \text { Fare for Round Trip from Montreal. }
\end{aligned} \$ 1.00
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AFTPERNOON TRRIPS, - (Returning Home by the Rapids.)
To LACHINE. $-5.05 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. train from Bonaventure Depot. Round Trip 50 cents.
To ST. ANNE'S, from Bonaventure Depot at $1.20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. daily, $1.55 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Saturdays, and from Windsot Station at $1.20 \mathrm{p.m}$. Boat leaves St. Anne's at $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Round Trip 80 cents.

To HUDSON, on LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, take train at Windsor Station at $1.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Saturdays, arrive Hudson $2.45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Steamer leaves at $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, for Montreal, passing through Lake of Two Mournmains and Lake St. Louis. Round Trip, $\$ 1,00$.

Tickets for these excursions at Grand Trunk Railway Offices, Bonaventure Depot, Windsor or Balimoral Hotels, and at the offices, 133 and 178 St. James Street.

HEAD OFFICE : 88 Common Street, Canal Basin,
R. W. NHEPHERU, Jr., Manager.

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Special Low Rates.
Return Steamer at 6.30 p.m.
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Mountalns, Indian c., allowing partles he landing, Take g about 110 miles,
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## TTAWA.

The Capital of the Dominion should be visited by every tourist coming to Canada. It is one of the finest cities on the continent. The beautiful drives and handsome buildings well repay one for making the trip.

The Russell Hotel, having accommodation for 400 guests, is one of the finest in Canada. Mr. F. X. St. Jacques is the proprietor.

The Vindsor Hotre is a very fine house, and tourists may aiways feel assured of receiving good treatment at the hands of Mr. Daniels, the genial proprietor.

Trains via the Canada Atlantic Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, leave Montreal for Ottawa every few hours during the day.

For those who are not hurried by time and would enjoy a delightful day's ride on the water, the Steamers of the Ottawa River Navigation Company offer the pleasantest route between OTTAWA and MONTREAL. The fine iron steamer "EMPRESS" leaves the Capital at 7.30 in the morning, and as it makes its way out into the stream, the Govern. ment buildings, perched upon a rocky bluff, the Chaudiere Falls and timber slides, and the great lumber yards on each side of the river, show to the best advantage.

Caledonia Springs, well known to all Canadians on account of its medicinal waters and its opportunity for pleasure taking, is reached early in the morning.

At noon the steamer reaches Grenville on the Northern side of the river, at the head of the rapids, which prevent this boat from going any further. Passengers, therefore, enter a train in waiting, and are carried in half an hour to Carillon, where re-embarkation is made upon a second steamer-the new steel steamer "SOVEREIGN," built in 1879, an ideal river boat-for the lower part of the journcy.

Lake of Two Mountains.-A picture of extraordinary beauty is presented by the hills along the northern shore.

Ste. Anne.-Just before reaching the $n$ i of the river. Sis. Anne's
is passed, a village on the northern shore, having a population of about $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 0}$. It was at this point that Moore saw something of the fur trading life, and was inspired to write his musical "Camadian Boat Song," which has made the locality famous.

A short distance below Ste. Anne's the Ottawa pours its waters into the current of the St. Lawrence, which forms the Lake St. Louis, and the view of their junction is one of the most interesting sights of the whole trip. So much earthy matter is brought down by the Ottawa that its waters are clouded. For a considerable distance they do not mingle with the clearer St. Lawrence, and under a bright sky the yellow stream of the Ottawa is easily distinguished from the green flood of the St. Lawrence.

Laciline: Rapids-In all their grandeur and beauty are run. Entering once more the quiet waters, we steam on our way to Montrial.

## BELOEIL MOUNTAIN.



IUTSTIC BHIDGE, IFFLGELL LAKE.
One of the most delightful excursions in summer is to this celebrated mountain, which forms part of the Seigniory belonging to Capt. Campbelı of St. Hilaire. Half an hour by rail via Grand Trunk Railway east will bring the tourist to St. Hilaire Station, where on the Richelieu River is located the charming Otterburn Park, and where carriages are always
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its waters into r. Louis, and s of the whole tawa that its t mingle with stream of the Lawrence. run. Enterntrical.

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in waiting to convey travellers to the justly popular "Iroquois House," which is situated on the mountain side, on the borders of a lake. The view of the surrounding county is very maguificent, and additional attractions are offered to guests, in the slape of billiards, bowling alleys, bath houses, livery stable, etc. Tourists on their way to Quebec, Cacruna, White Mountains and Portland will never regret a few hours or even a few days' rest at St. Hilaire Mountain. The air is very healthy and bracing, and this, coupled with the many amusements which the place afforls, renders the "Iroquois House" a singularly good resort for invalids and persons requiring rest and recreation during the heat of summer.

## LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Is reached from Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the train most used leaving in the morning. The station at which these trains stop at is Newport, Vt., which is at the American end of the lake and is a very well patronized summer resort. The large hotel, the Memphremagog House, is within a step of the station.

The southern portion of Lake Memphremagog lies in Vermont, while its mollhein portion stretches into Cameda. It has been not unfitly likened to the Lake of Geneva and to Lake Gcorge. Trout and muskallonge abound in its waters. A steamer runs from Newport to Magog at the Canadian end (thirty miles), affording the visitor a view of some most delightful scenery. Fifteen miles from Newport, on the west side of the lake, rises Owl's Head ( 2743 feet), whence a magnificent stretch of country is visible-the White Mountains, Willoughby Lake, Lake Champlait, and (on clear days) the St. Lawrence, and spires of Montreal.

On a point just around a miniature bay at the foot of Owl's Head is the noted Mountain House-a particularly well equipped hotel, recently furnished throughout with every modern convenience, hot and cold water baths, the best of spring beds, anci excellent mountain spring water, carried by pipes to each floor.

## THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,



Reached from Montreal via the Grand Trunk, Central Vermont and Canadian Pacific Railways, rise from a plateau in Grafton and Coos Counties, N e w Hampshire, about forty-five miles long by thirty bioad and sixteen humirs. feet above the sea. Some twenty peaks of various elevations rise from the plateau, which is traversed by several deep, narrow valleys. The peaks cluster in two groups, of which the eastern is known as the White Moun-
in Vermont, n not unfitly : and muskt to Magog ew of some e west side it stretch of Lake Chamntreal.
Owl's Head tel, recently cold water water, car-
ed 1 rom via the runk, Cenmont and an Pacific rise from in Grafton Counties, Hampshire, $\gamma$-five miles irty broad :n hunirs e the sea. enty peaks elevations he plateau, traversed deep, narys. The ter in two which the known as e Moun-
tains, and the western as the Franconia Notch. They are separated by a table-land varying from ten to twenty miles in breadth. Excepting the Black Mountains of North Carolina, several of these peaks are the highest elevations in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Numerous hotels are situated throughout the Mountains: notable among these is the Profile House, at Franconia Notch. It is the largest hotel in the district, and first-class in every respect. It possesses accommodations for 550 guests, its rates being $\$ 4.50$ per day for transient board, and by the week $\$ 21$ in June and September, $\$ 24.50$ in July, and $\$ 28$ in August. A Narrow Gauge Branch of the Concord \& Montreal R. R., ten miles in length, from Bethlehem Junction leads direct to the loose; a stage line of ten miles passes through the Notch to the North Woodstuck Station of the Pemigewasset Valley Branch of the same line.

## BOSTON

Is reached from Montreal via the Central Vernent Railway or the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is one of the most interesting of American cities, not only on account of its thrilling traditions and historical associations, but for public enterprise and social culture, educational and literary facilities. Boston is peculiarly Boston, and no one can describe its public, private or natural beauties in the space allotted here. The principal sights are Bunker Hill Monument, Faneuil Hall, the Common, Public Garden, Old and New State Houses, Public Library, Old and New South Churches, Natural History buildings, Agricultural buildings, Institute of Technology, New Trinity Church, Mount Auburn, Harvard University building, Music Hail, the Great Organ, City Hall, Hospitals and other, sights too numerous to mention here.

The principal hotels here are The Vendome, The Brunswick, Victoria, Young's, Parker and Adams.

## blUFF POINT, N.Y.

(Reached from Montreal every morning and afternoon by the D. \& H Railway), is located on one of the most commanding promontories that raise their wild and wooded crests above the western shore of Lakc. Champlain. The lofty altitude of this new refuge for su ner idlers is so great that nearly a thousand square miles of territory is embraced in the area of vision. This grand prospect includes every variety of scenery,
thrown out into bold relief by the dark background of encircling mountains; while in one direction the view extends for twenty miles over the silvery bosom of the lake.

After a fierce struggle with nature the top of the bluff has been cleared of undergrowth and levelled into a broad plateau, whereon the "Hotel Champlain" is built. All around it a magnificent park lies, through which drives and bridle-paths lead the explorer into the heart of the untamed forest.

## AUSABLE CHASM

Is situated three miles from Lake Champlain opposite Burlington, Vermont, and about twelve miles south of Plattsburgh and the celebrated "Hotel Champlain," about three hours' ride from Montreal, and is reached from there by the D. \& H. R. R. A new all-rail route direct to the Chasm has just been completed. Change cars at Port Kent, procure tickets and check baggage through. Stop-over privilege allowed on all tickets by D. \& H. Railroad and Lake Champlain Steamers.

A long description would be necessary to convey any idea of the features of this Yosemite in miniature. The length of the Chasm is nearly two miles; in some places it is over fifty feet wide, in others it is compressed to only ten, and from sixty to two hundred feet deep, with sharp turns, lateral fissures, immense amphitheatres and chambers. The scenery is grand beyond description. There are walks, stairways and bridges constructed along its course, from which visitors can see all points of interest. A portion of the trip through can be made by boat, which, although exciting, is attended with no danger. The most timid need not hesitate.

## PORT KENT, N. Y.,

Lies on the western shore of Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, Vt., from which it is ten miles distant. It is the starting-point for Ausıble Chasm. The Keysville, Ausable Chasm \& Lake Champlain Railroad runs direct from Port Kent to the entrance to the Chasm.
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By boarding a D. \& H. Ry, train at Montreal one can be taken to

## LAKE GEORGE (CALDWELL), N.Y.

This peerless lake is situated in Warren and Washington Counties, New York, seventy miles north of Albany. It is thirty-five miles long, from three-quarters to four miles in width, and three hundred and fortysix feet above the sea level. It is the handsomest as well as the most celebrated of the many beautiful lakes of this country, and has often been called the American Como. The silvery clearness of its waters was recognized by the Indians, who gave it the name of Horicon, to express this characteristic of its pellucid flood.


Apart from the beautiful scenery, of which Lake George is the central gem, the surrounding country is rich in historic, romantic and legendary associations. It furnished the theatre of many fierce actions in the French, Indian and Revolutionary wars, and was the scene of many bloody encounters between the early settlers and the Indians.

Caldwell is the headquarters for tourists to Lake George. A steamer runs hence to Baldwin, at the north end of the lake, througl some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. The number of islands in Lake George is popularly supposed to correspond with the namber of days in the year. On many of these islands are pretty cottages, and along the shores of the lake are scattered hotels. Sabbath-Day Point has been the scene of two bloody encounters: one between the colonists and the French (assisted by the Indians) in 1756, and another between American militia-

on the west shore of Lake Champlain, three miles south of Plattsburgh. Delaware \& Hudson R. R. station and steamboat pier in the hotel grounds. All trains and boats stop. The natural stopping point for tourists to and from Montreal and the Adirondacks. Extensive grounds, unrivaled scenery. Vast and magnificent views of the Lake and of Adirondack and Green Mountains. Fishing and hunting, boating and bathing, riding and rambling. A lofty and airy situation.

## O. D. SEATEY, Manager,

 P. O. Address, Hotel Champlain, Clinton Co., N. Y.men and Tories in 1776. Lake George is only five miles distant from Lake Champlain, on whose romantic shores are situated Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, taken from the British by lithan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in 1775 and ret.ken by Burgoyne in 1777 ; also. Plattsburgh, where Mac lonough defeated the British in a naval engagement September inth, i8i4.

## THE ADIRONDACKS

Are reached from Montreal via the D. \& H. Ry. The general elevation of the Adirondacks surpasses any range east of the Rocky Mountains. More than 500 mountains, wild and savage in appearance, range themselves in picturesque confusion, for the most part covered with primeval forests, the highest only exposing their rock-bare summits. Hundreds of beautiful lakes lie in the valley at high elevations above the sea. A wellknown writer describes the lakes as "all lovely and romantic in everything except their names; and the scenery they offer; in combination with the towering mountains and the old and savage forest, is not surpassed on earih." Fine hotels and well-kept boarding-houses are now found throughout the region, and every year witnesses an increased number of tourists, while there is a very large yearly addition to the number who make their summer homes in the deiightful wilderness. Chief anong the attractive resorts are Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Forked Lake, and Long Lake, reached by the picturesque Adirondack Railway.

## OLD ORCHARD, ME.,

Reached via the Central Vermont Ry. from Montreal. This old and popular watering-place possesses one of the finest beaches on the New England coast. The beach is crescent-shaped, six miles long, smooth and hard, and slopes with a gentle inclination to the water. It furnishes a magnificent drive. A pleasant diversion afforded here is a ride for four miles on the very edge of the beach in a train of observation cars.

Old Orchard has an immense camp-meeting ground which is largely attended during the summer months.

There are a number of hoteis here and offer very good accommodation.

## SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Which is also reached by the D. \& H. Ry. trains leaving Montreal every. morning and afternoon, is one of the most famous resorts in the world


Grand SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

$T$業 $\qquad$
THF Largest and most Magnificent Summer 1893, June the World, open for the season of inaugurated 2 , under the new management tractions M. I892, with many additional atsecond season Woolley \& Gerrans, Proprietors. -

LEADING HOTEL OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

The student of human nature will find much to attract him at Saratoga.
It is the world of wealth and fashion in miniature. Millionaires of every degree, bankers, politicians, statesmen, and sporting men, grand dames of society, with their daughters and nieces, and the gilded youth of the land, gather in the palatial hotels and princely villas in pursuit of that pleasure which leisure and wealth incline them to seek. Grand boulevards and wide avenues are adorned with handsome buildings; flowers bloom and fountains splash, as gaily-dressed men and women promenade or roll by in sumptuous equipages. The days are given up to ease, and the nights to mirth and pleasure.

The Saratoga races serve as an enlivening diversion; and the lake of the same name, some four miles distant, is the scene of many boating contests.

Mount M-Gregor, which won wide-spread celebrity as the place where General Grant passed the last days of his life and died, is a few miles distant by rail.

The waters of the various Saratoga springs are too well known from Maine to California to need description here.

The United States Hotel.-This magnificent structure was completed in June, 1874, and is situated on the block bounded by Broadway and Division streets, on the site of the old United States Hotel. The architectural appearance is exceedingly elegant and beautiful. It is Norman in style, and its mansard roof is embellished with pediments, gables, dormer windows and crestings, and three large pavilions. It is over fifteen hundred feet in length and contains wine hundred and seventeen rooms for guests.

The cuisine and everything about the house are first-class in every respect and recommends itself to the tourist.

The Grand Union Hotel.-The magnificent surroundings and palatial appointments of this vast and splendid structure are world-famous. Its location is most advantageous, being adjacent to the famous springs and other points of interest. This season it continues under the management inaugurated in I 892 of the proprietors of the fine Hotel Iroquois, the leading house of Buffalo, who have made many improvements, not the east important and desi rable of which is sanitary piumbing throug hout


# Hotel 

WOOLL\&Y \& GERRANS
Proprietors.

## Ipoquois,

BUFFALO, N.Y


HE leading hotel of "The Electric City." Absoluteiy fire proof. Fitted, furnished and managed with mettopolitan elegance and completeness. The most cential location in Buffalo, the gateway to the West and to the Great Lakes. A most desirable rendezvous for Niagara Falls visitors and other tourists.

## BUFFALO N.Y.

$\int \boldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{HE}}$ beautiful and growing City of Buffalo is one of the most thriving citics in the country. By virtue of its position as the gateway for the enormous pleasure and commercial traffic of the great chain of Lakes, it is very properly named the " Quen City" of the Lakes." The substantial and complete character of its chief hotel, The Iroquois, is symbolical of Buffalo's solidity and its civic, social and mercantile importance. The Iroquois is entirely metropolitan in its character, and its excellent arrangement and the substantial elegance of its structure, which is absolutely fireproof, entitle it to rank with the very best and finest hotels in the country.

## TRENTON FALLS.

$J \prod_{s}^{\mathrm{R}}$RENTON FALLS on the line of the R. W. \& O. Railway.-In scenery Trenton Falls is the rarest combination of the beautiful and grand. It possesses the beauty and grace one misses at Niagara, and the grandeur and strength so lacking at Watkins and
N. P. Willis writing of this charming spot says: "The most enjoyubly beautiful spot among the resorts of romantic scenery in our country is Trenton Falls. To the lovers of nature who visit it, the resemblance of its loveliness becomes the bright spot to which dream and reverie oftenest return.
f. Fitted, mpleteness. and to the ls visitors

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[^3]

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CATSRILL MOUNTAINS, N.Y.
 D. \& H. Ry.), immortalized by America's finest storyteller, will live to give pleasure to young and old as long
as the moun-
tains
stand and the lordly Hudson rolls down to the sea by their feet. :

As a summering point the Catskills are growir.g more in favol every season. Increased accummodations for the hosts of visitors are made each year, and the largest hotels in the land. region now contains some of the finest and smaller places, as well as isolated from these there is a arge number of purpose of every one.

In a region of such famed beauty it is hard to discriminate or single out any particular point for commendation, or do more than direct attention to the section in a general way. There are few portions of the American continent so closely surrounded by the development of civilization, where so much of aboriginal nature, so much of quiet beauty and scenery, unmarred by the touch of man, can be found. It is true that fashion and wealth have invaded the mountain fastness, and erected palatial hotels and handsome chateaux, where summer idlers pas; their holiday in luxurious ease; but there still remain the quiet roads, sparkling streams, and cloud-capped peaks that were the familiar companions of Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane.

## ALBANY, N.Y.

Albany, the capital of the State of New York, "the oldest surviving European settlement in the thirteen original States," is passed by the D. \& H. Ry. on the way from Montreal to New York. The public buildings are notable. Here is situated the greatest and grandest lesislative building of modern times. Towering majestically from the brow of the hill overlooking the Hudson, the first impression of the city and its granite crown, as seen by the observer approaching it, is a memory of some old mediæval city that romance has at some time created in one's fancy: The new City Hall, designed by Richardson, is justly celebrated as the most perfect exterior, architecturally, on this continent.

There are many old buildings of interest, one on the southeast corner of State and North Pearl streets, built in 1667, and the Pemberton House, corner Columbia and North Peari streets, built in 1710 . The Schuyler Mansion, built in 1760 , is rich in historic reminiscences.

The Hotel Kenmore is one of the finest hotel structures in the State. All the appointments about the house are first-class in every respect, and the tourists cannot do better than to make it their headquarters while in Albany.

It is here that the passengers who intend taking the beautiful Hudson River trip to New York leave the train and embark on one of the floating palaces of the People's Line or the Hudson River Line.

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## NEW YORK CITY.


$J \begin{gathered}\text { HIS great city, one of the finest } \\ \text { in the world, can be reached }\end{gathered}$
in a few hours from all the principal stopping points of the $R$. \& O. Nav. Co.'s steamers. The New York Central \& Hudson River Railway making connections at Niagara Falls, Clayton, N.Y., etc., all the trains running into the Grand Central Depot, 42nd St., New York City.

It is reached from Montreal via the D. \& H. Ry. or the Central Vermont Ry.

The tourist who has never had the good fortune to visit this great Metropolis should endeavor to arrange his homeward trip so as to remain over a few days.

One of the finest structures in New York is
THE PLAZA HOTEL, on the Plaza facing the main entrance to appointed and perfectly equipped hotels in the world, and represents an investment of over $\$ 3,000,000 . c 0$.

It is absolutely fire-proof, and is conducted on the American and European plans.

THE BRUNSWICK, situated on Fifth Avenue and Madison Square, has been recognized as one of the leading hotels of New York for years; it is strictly first-class in all its appointments, and its location is considered very central to all leading retail stores and places of amusement.

The Clyde Steamship Co., running steamers between New York,

Charleston, S.C., the south and south-west, and Jacksonville, Fla., and all Florida points, is the only line running between these places without change.

The patrons of the Richelieu \& Ontario Nav. Co.'s steamers during the summer months who would enjoy an outing on the water later in the season could not do better than avail themselves of the superior accommodations of the steamers of this celebrated Company.

The steamers of this Company running on the St. John's River, Fla., pass through a country of great beauty and interest. Win. P. Clyde \& Co., 5 Bowling Green, this city, are the general agents.

## ST. JOHN, N.B.,

This city, which is reached from Montreal by the G. T. Ry. and I. C. Ry., or the C. P. Ry., may well be spoken of having risen "Phenixlike from the ashes," for but a few years ago the entire city was almost completely destroyed by fire. To-day, however, it is looking better than it ever did. It is a great lumbering and shipping centre, and at one time ship building was carried on extensively.

There are a number of pleasure resorts within a few hours of St. John, and as the International S.S. line runs from Boston to here, touching at Portland, Eastport, etc., there is always a large number of tourists to be seen during the summer months.

The trip to Portland or Boston by one of this Company's stcamers is grand.

The hotels at St. John, although small, are very good, the foremost are the Dufferin, the Royal and the Victoria.

## HALIFAX, N.S.

Is reached from Montreal via the Grand Trunk Ry., comnecting with the Intercolonial Ry. at Levis, or by the Canadian Pacific Ry., or by the Quebec S.S. Co.

It is a seaport city of Nova Scotia (of which province it is the ca pital), and is situated on the west side of Halifax Harbor. It is situated on the declivity of a gradual slope or hill, the top of which is crowned by a strong citadel, while the harbor is protected by several forts and batteries. It is known as a naval station, and is celebrated for its beautiful public
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. Ry. and "Phenixvas almost etter than one time urs of St . re, touchof tourists eamers is foremost with the $r$ by the capital), d on the ned by a , atteries. public

immediate vicinity. Ta number of very pleasant summer resorts in the among them are the "Hotels in Halifax are well appointed, and chief Queen's Hotel, which has a very

## ST. ANDREW'S, N B., ON PASSAMAQUODDY BAY,

 "just across the border," is a summer resort possessing rare attra, 'ions and fitly described by the novelist as "a sleeping beauty." It is reached from Montreal via the Canadian Pacific Ry.Situated on Passamaquoddy Bay, which is seven miles wide and sevenieen miles long, and only separated from the State of Maine by the St. Croix River, its location affords to the yachtsman and fisherman the best sport attainable.

Its chains of fresh-water lakes, within twenty minutes of the town, are filled with land-locked salmon and trout, while its driving-roads are the admiration of visitors. It has been demonstrated that to the hay fever sufferer St. Andrew's is an absolutely exempt district, the most obstinate and long-seated eases finding within forty-eight hours complete relicf. The delightful cool climate, entire absence of malaria and mosquitoes, comparative freedom from fogs, together with the restful, recuperative properties of the atmosphere, make St. Andrew's an extremely desirable resort.
"The Algonquin," a new and perfectly constructed summer hotel, opened to the public in 1889, received the encomiums of nearly 1400 guests. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas, has steam elevator and laundry, salt and fresh water (hot and cold) baths on each floor, billiard, smoking and writing rooms, piazzas 340 feet long, from which uninterrupted views of seventy-five miles in extent are had, and, in short, is as nearly as may be-a perfect hotel in a perfect location.

## CAMPOBELLO, N.B.,

Is reached from Montreal via the Canadian Pacific Ry. to St. John N.B., thence to Eastport, Me., by the International S.S. Line, at which place a ferry is taken. Campobello Island, situated in Passamaquoddy Bay, about seventy miles north-east of Mount Desert, and three miles from Eastport, Maine, is eight miles long and from two to three wide. The surface is broken and the hills are very abrupt; while the greater portion is covered with a dense growth of firs and larches. The views from the hotels are enchanting, and no one who has the sense of the beautiful in nature can fail to be deeply impressed. The summer temperature is very fine, and this, added to the picturesque location and the quiet, refined social life of the place, makes the island a very delightful resort.

The Tyn-y-coed is the leading hotel.

## DALHOUSIE, N.B.,

One of the most beautiful summer resorts in Canada, unsurpassed for scenery, boating, bathing, fishing (salmon, trout and deep sea). The situation, surrounded by mountains and pine trees, is especially healthy, and has some of the most beautiful drives on the continent.

The Inch Arran Hotel is situated on the south shore of the Baie des Chaleurs, about a mile from the Intercolonial Railway Station, in the town of Dalhousie ; it is distant from Montreal 480 miles, Quebec 304 miles, Halifax 371 miles, St. John 264 miles, and reached from both east und west by two express trains daily. The train leaving the Grand Trunk Railway Station, Montreal, at night, and South Quebec next morning, runs through to Dalhousie without change, arriving early the same evening.
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The Grand Trunk train, with sleeper and buffet attached, leaves Montreal daily, and runs through to Dalhousie without change of cars in seventeen hours. Sleeping and Parlor Cars on both trains.

From Halifax and St. John there are also two trains daily for Dalhousie.

Steamers run during the summer months from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore for St. John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S., and connect at either of these points with Intercolonial Express trains through to Dalhousie. This makes a delightful summer trip.

The Hotel is substantially built and comfortably furnished ; the sanitary arrangements are excellent, the drainage is thorough, there are water closets of modern style on each floor, and bath-rooms, supplied with hot, cold and salt water.

This establishment is conducted under the able management of Mr. Jerome F. Hale, one of the most popular Hotel men of New Engl and ; an excellent table is provided, and the guests have all the comforts and enjoyments usually to be found at a seaside resort.

The Hotel stands within a few yards of the shore, facing the open sea. A carriage drive only separates its broad verandahs from a sandy beach, where bathing can be enjoyed at both high and low tide with absolute safety, the gradual slope of the beach making it specially favorable for swimming.


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[^0]:    THE CHOSSMAN HOCSF ANU THOCSSND INIASD IHOLSE AT ALEXANDRIA HAY,

[^1]:    5 Bowling Green，New York．
    12 So，Wharvea，Philadelphia，Pa．

[^2]:    Part of the Lower Ramparts ly II. JR. If. The I'rhecess Doulas.

[^3]:    " It seems to be curiously adapted to enjoy, being somehow not only the kind but the size of a place the arms of mortal heart can enfold in its embrace. Trenton Falls is the place above all others where it is a luxury to stay-which one oftenest revisits-which one most commends to strangers to be sure and see.

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