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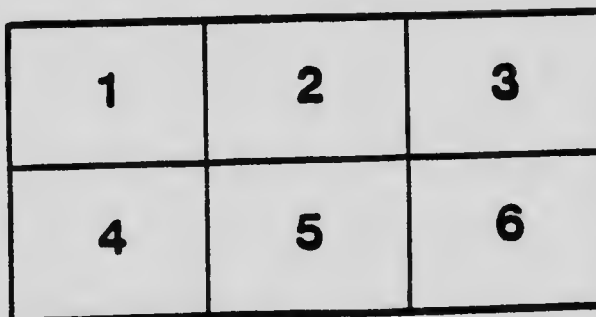
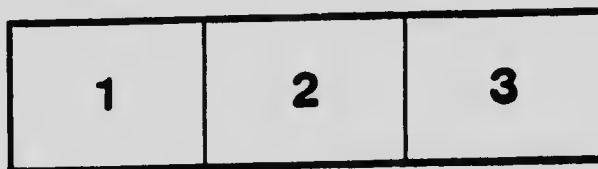
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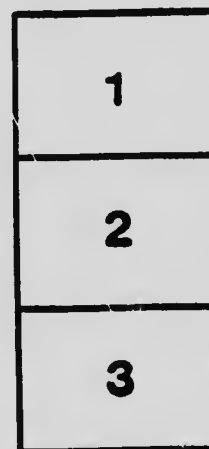
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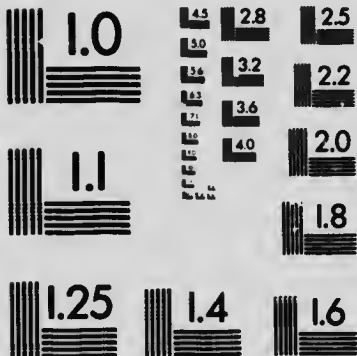
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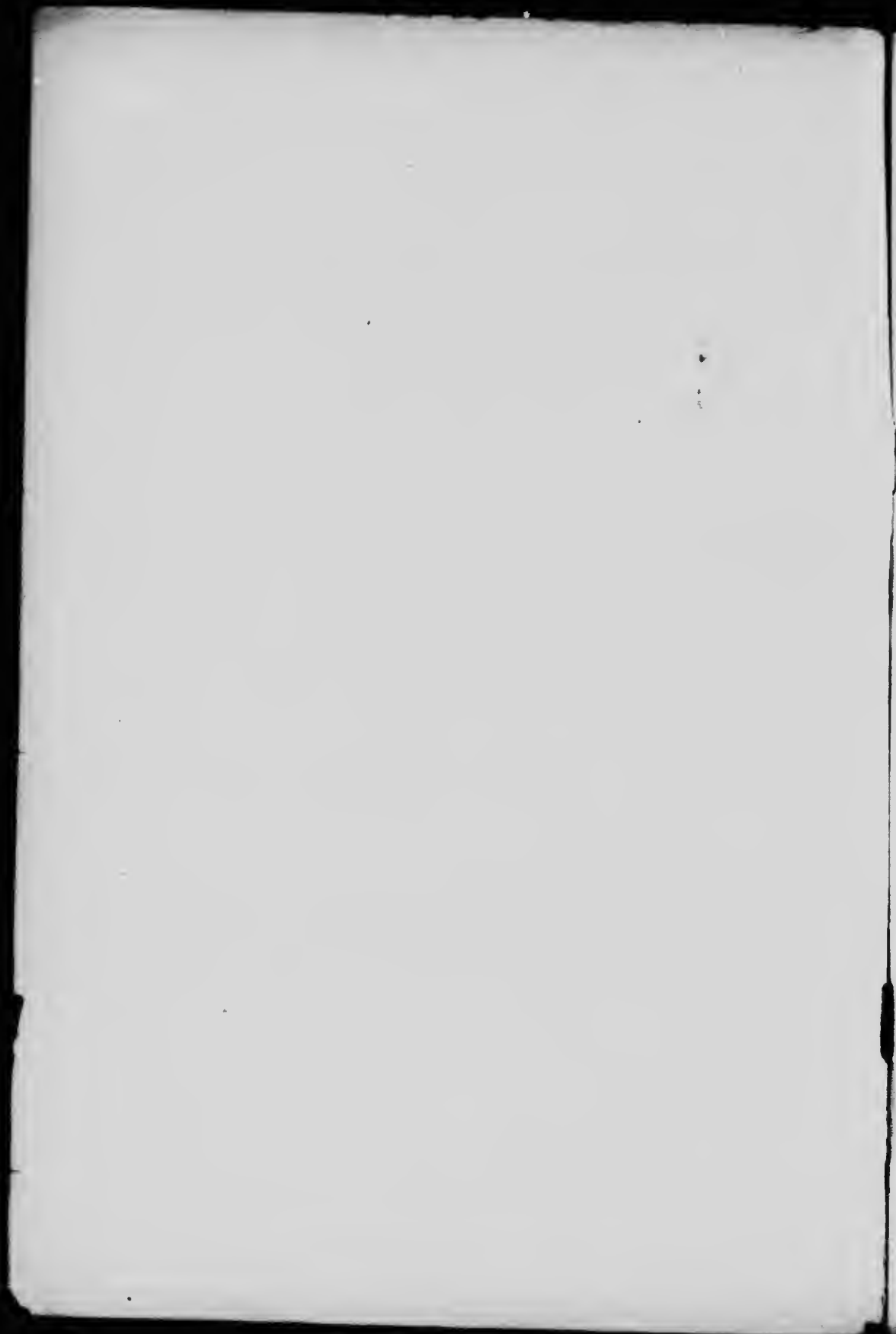
2000

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL



D. RAYMOND
MANAGER.

MONTREAL



Queen's Hotel

Montreal

D. RAYMOND
MANAGER

WINDSOR STREET
COR. ST. JAMES STREET



ABSOLUTELY THE ONLY FIRE-
PROOF HOTEL IN
THE CITY.

A M E R I C A N P L A N

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Q44

A FEW OF THE MANY POINTS OF INTEREST.

McGILL COLLEGE UNIVERSITY—

Observatory, Library,
Macdonald and Physics Buildings,
Redpath Museum of Natural History,
David Morrice Hall,
Strathcona Hall.
McGill Grounds.

CHURCHES, etc.—

Christ Church Cathedral,
Church of the Gesu,
Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes,
Bonsecours Church,
Notre Dame Church (*elevator to top of towers*),
Grey Nunnery,
St. James Cathedral (*Dominion Square*).
St. James Methodist Church,

Wharves and Lachine Canal,

Victoria Jubilee Bridge,
City Hall and Court House,
Art Gallery.

Château de Ramezay,

Free Public Library (*Fraser Institute*),
New Board of Trade Building,
New Bank of Montreal,
Post Office,
Kennels, Montreal Hunt Club,
Shooting the Lachine Rapids.

DRIVES.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK,

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY,
COTE DES NEIGES CEMETERY.

To LACHINE—

Affording a fine view of the Rapids and C. P. R. Bridge.

To SAULT-AUX-RECOLLETS—

Convent of the Sacred Heart.

To HOCHELAGA (*Ancient site of the City*)—

Hochelaga Convent.

MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN METROPOLIS



We are educated to count it joy to be allowed to live in this enlightened age. We are reminded that our forefathers used to fetch their fuel from the forest, and read their Bible by a tallow dip, while we burn anthracite and bask in the blaze of electric lights. Where they trudged on foot, we encircle Mount Royal and ride through the surrounding country on a trolley. The toilsome journeys they undertook, long pilgrimages that consumed weary weeks, we do in a day by fast trains and steamers. While they were content with the dog sled and an occasional frosted foot, we have the Pullman and appendicitis.

And yet, despite this alleged luxury and enlightenment, most of us would gladly surrender a day of it for an hour such as Jacques Cartier knew on that fair October morning in 1535, when he and his small band of voyageurs hovered about Hochelaga, wondering how the inhabitants of the island would receive him.



Shooting Lachine Rapids.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL



Custom
House

The few pictures that are preserved of this early Indian life convey at least but a faint idea of the charm and beauty of the Island of Montreal, as Hochelaga is known to us now. The wooded island, washed by the beautiful St. Lawrence and lapped by the lispng waves of the quiet lake, upon

whose calm surface the shell-like barques of the brown-skinned natives of the North rocked gaily in the morning breeze; the fir-clad island hills, the long, low line of the Laurentian Mountains, moored in the wilderness to them unknown, made a picture that appealed to the artistic explorers and adventurous voyageurs from the Old World.

And that is why Cartier called it Hochelaga, went away, came back and called again; why Champlain came, and others came to cast their lot in this new land, to build and barter, to trap and traffic, to live and loiter on the great St. Lawrence, and some of them to woo and win the wild Juanitas of this fair New France.



The Harbor,
looking east.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L

And that is why the Honorable Company of Adventurers was conceived, how the Hudson's Bay Company was born, and how the white man came to covet this continent, then owned and operated by the Almighty, the sun, the chinook wind and the Amerind.

*" We are marching down to old Quebec,
Where the drums and fifes are ringing."*

Many will remember having heard, or sung or lisped these lines in the little old log schoolhouse, but not one will be able to recall the teacher telling him that Quebec and Boston were about equi-distant from Greenup, which is by the edge of "Egypt," in the State of Illinois. Montreal, to the mind, was as remote as Jerusalem.

But now, after nearly 400 years, Canada is coming, and Montreal, the metropolis of the Dominion, is more or less

known to the traveled American or European.

Montreal is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most interesting, cities in America.

When Cartier saw the camp for the first time it held some fifty lodges, thrice ringed with pointed palisades, its one port piked and guarded to shut out other savages and civilization. Five years later Cartier called again, but the landing of Samuel de Champlain in 1611 marked the real beginning of Montreal.

There may be little or nothing in a name, but there is much in the geographical location of a camp, town or city.



Old Seminary Buildings.



The City of Montreal from Mount Royal.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L

The shrewd Champlain was quick to recognize in the Royal island the gateway to the wilderness of whose wealth he had already some hints from the Indians.

The travel in those days was almost entirely by canoes, and here, at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence, he could hail the trappers as they dropped down stream and trade with them.

But the white man was suspicious, the Indian treacherous, and traded with a bow at his back, a hatchet at his hip, and the white man's bayonet at his breast, mutely urging him to be good.

Only the faintest hint of what happened in the conquest of the Iroquois country can be given here, but one tragedy stands out in the history of Montreal that is well worth writing down.

In 1661 Governor Maisonneuve, having learned that the Iroquois contemplated a concerted attack for the purpose of wiping out the white settlement, organized a military fraternity known as "Soldiers of the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph," who were charged with the defence of the island.

Adam Dollard, a young French officer, eager for an opportunity to distinguish himself and make his people forget a certain scandal he had left as a legacy, took sixteen equally adventurous companions and stationed his little company in an old abandoned fort on the banks of the Ottawa, down which the enemy was expected to descend to the slaughter.

The first canoe party was surprised and slain by the seventeen soldiers in the frail fort. Then came an ava-



The Chateau de Ramezay.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



Victoria Square.

lanche of Indians, the whole fighting force of the Iroquois. Panting for revenge and thirsting for the blood of the pale-face, they fought furiously, but the besieged soldiers, seeing only death in the end, fought as doggedly, defending the fort against the entire army of Indians.

Fighting, the loss of blood, the smell of powder, together with the consuming excitement of the slaughter, makes men thirsty, and soon the defenders found themselves face to face with famine.

Now the Iroquois sent couriers to the Mohawks, at the mouth of the Richelieu River, and these came down, half a thousand strong.

Some forty or fifty friendly Indians who had entered the palisade with Dollard deserted him now. And still the French fought on, singing and praying and crossing themselves, against an odds of fifty to one.

The end was hastened by the premature explosion of a bomb, built by the defenders to be hurled in the face of the foe, who were now rushing the fort. The confusion that fol-

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L

lowed enabled the enemy to enter, when, one after another, the soldiers were silenced, only four or five being saved for the fiendish festivities that always followed a fight.

And so they died, Dollard and his companions, but they saved the settlement, for the Iroquois were not over anxious to engage a colony, a handful of whom had slain hundreds of their best and bravest warriors.

Another story is the story of Lachine, that stands at the head of the rapids of that name, nine miles up the St. Lawrence from the city of Montreal.

This settlement was begun by La Salle in 1666. You who have crossed the Rockies by the Rio Grande will remember the majestic mountain range that bears the great explorer's name.

The crumbling ruins of his old homestead are still to be seen by the lower Lachine road, and hard by an old stone windmill, where he used to crush his corn. La Salle named this settlement "A la Chine," because he believed the road to China lay by the St. Lawrence route.

On his way to the unknown West, La Salle founded Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, Ont.,



Notre Dame Church.



St. James Street, looking West

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



Windmill, Lower Lachine Road.

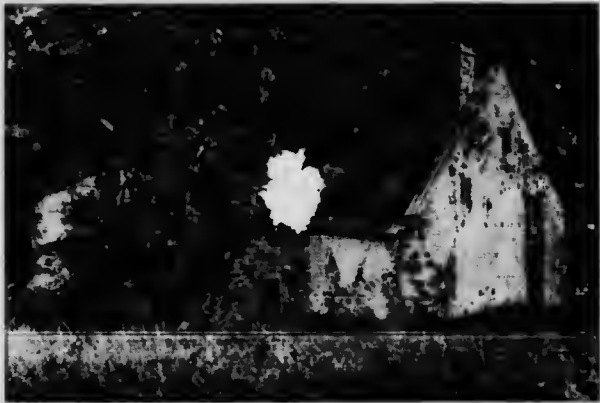
built Fort Niagre, discovered the Mississippi, followed it to the Gulf, only to be treacherously slain by his companions in the Louisiana wilds in 1687. For two years the inhabitants of the little village waited and watched for the return of La Salle and his companions.

One stormy night, on the 4th of August, 1689, the people were awakened by wild shouts, and sprang from their beds to welcome the wanderers.

Alas, it was the Iroquois, and with tomahawk and torch they slew and

scourged until day dawned on a black waste. The little village of Lachine was wiped from the face of the earth. Its inhabitants had gone the way of La Salle.

It is only just to say that the red man's story of these exciting scenes has not been written. In those days he was too wild, too timid or too stolid to testify, but it is freely hinted that this massacre was the direct outcome of a breach of faith, thrice repeated, upon the part of the pale-faces.



Ruins of La Salle House, Lachine Road.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



Jacques Cartier Square and Nelson's Monument.

The same geographical advantage held by Hochelaga, and recognized by Champlain, is enjoyed by Montreal. She is the doorway of the Dominion

Since the lucky day when the French Governor, over-

whelmed, tired of the tyranny of the detestable Intendant, Bigot, laid down his arms to the English admiral, the city has been slowly but surely and substantially building. Wonderful changes have taken place here since the dark days when the red man burned the white man and the white man burned the red, as a tablet on the City Hall attests.

From a small village of fifty lodges in 1535, the place has grown to a city with nearly 400,000 inhabitants in 1906.

Montreal is usually reached by water from Niagara Falls, Toronto or the Thousand Islands, the steamers of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company affording, during their trips, a view of all the famous scenery of the St. Lawrence by daylight. The journey from New York by rail occupies 12 hours; from Boston, 10 hours; and from Toronto, 10 hours.

From Montreal to Quebec, 180 miles, the tourist can journey either by water in 11 hours, or rail in 6½ hours. The White Mountains and Saratoga are but 8 hours distant. From Montreal direct, speedy communication is established to Ottawa, the Saguenay, Ausable Chasm, Niagara Falls and the principal places of interest to the pleasure seeker.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL

In order to thoroughly enjoy a visit to Montreal, one must have comfortable and convenient quarters, and these cannot be had anywhere better than at the "Queen's"—Montreal's *only fire-proof Hotel*. The situation of the "Queen's" is ideal. Built on the corner of

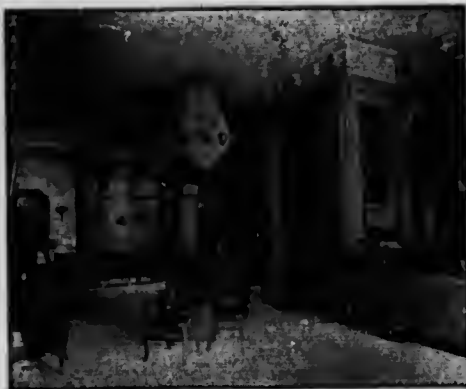
St. James and Windsor Streets, it is near all the principal business and pleasure resorts—the banks, post-office, churches, theatres, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific

The Queen's Hotel

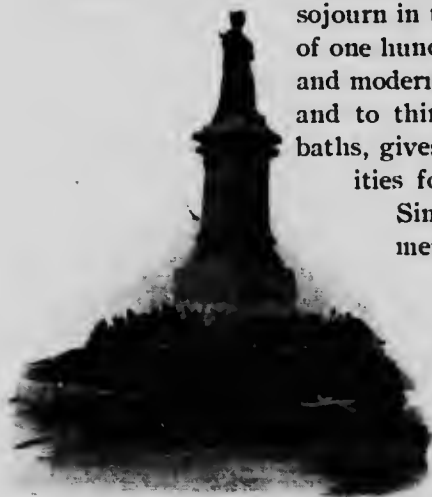
Railway stations, and one block from the beautiful and central Dominion Square and the Windsor Hotel, and is located on the principal street car routes—any part of the city can easily be reached from the "Queen's." This house, under the management of Mr. D. Raymond, is the most popular place of

sojourn in the city. The recent addition of one hundred rooms, with running water and modern open plumbing in each room, and to thirty-five of which are attached baths, gives the "Queen's" superior facilities for the accommodation of tourists.

Simultaneous with this improvement, the whole house has been completely overhauled and put in perfect order. The furniture has been renewed, the dining-room done over, a handsome billiard-room opened, electric generators installed; in a word, the whole establishment has



Office, Queen's Hotel.



13 Queen Victoria Monument, Victoria Square.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



Parlor, Queen's Hotel.

been brought up to the highest pitch of perfection.

The cuisine is well looked after also, and the fact that the patronage of this house is largely and rapidly increasing speaks more than words of the comfort which guests enjoy when they stop at the "Queen's," which, by the way, owing to the richness of its decorations, has been surnamed the "Bijou Hotel of Montreal."

The hotel is entirely on the American plan, and

the rates range from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

The city lies in a very network of waters. Situated on an island, a very large one, it is true, but only one of many, there is water north, south, east and west. The St. Lawrence is in front, the Ottawa behind; above, to the southwest, is Lake St. Louis, and to the northwest the Lake of Two Mountains, and all their shores adjacent to the city are dotted with the villas and cottages of Mont-realers. Beyond river and lake, on every side, roll away fertile plains, for this royal city is in the heart of what nature intended to be the garden



St. James Methodist Church.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L

of Canada. Yet, at the great limestone docks which line the water front of Montreal, ocean steamships of the largest size bring to the verge of this garden in the interior of the Dominion the odor of the salt sea.

Montreal's banks and business houses are famous in all America, and some of them over seas. The first Young Men's Christian Association in America was organized here, and here, too, was formed the first Hunt Club on the continent, and each in its own way is a credit to the founders.

In McGill University the city possesses an educational institution equal to the best, and in the Royal Victoria College,



McGill University and Grounds.

a splendid school for women. At the entrance of this women's college there is a statue of Victoria, by the Princess Louise. Redpath Museum and Redpath Library are allied to McGill.

The Peel Street High School is next in importance. Eleven hundred and fifty students attend here daily. They begin with the kindergarten course and matriculate for the University.

Then there is the Aberdeen School for boys, with an average daily attendance of seven hundred and fifty.

Laval University is the leading Catholic college. Here the French Canadians study law, theology, medicine and art.

The College of Montreal is also a French Catholic institution, occupying the historic site of the old "Fort de la



Dominion Square.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL

Montagne." Two of the old towers still stand on the College ground. One of these old towers bears the following inscription in French :

" Here rest the mortal remains of Francois Therenhiange, Huron, by his piety and probity the example of the Christian and the admiration of the unbeliever. He died, aged about one hundred years, the 21st April, 1690."

A tablet on the other tower commemorates the work of a nun who taught the natives.

St. Mary's College for boys is conducted by the Jesuits, as is also Loyola College, on Drummond Street.

The care, devotion to duty, the tireless energy and patriotism of the Rev. Arthur Jones has resulted in the collection in this latter institution of many rare historical documents and relics of the early days of Canada.

There are many other educational institutions conducted by the Catholics in and around Montreal, including the beautiful Sacred Heart Convent at Sault aux Recollets.

The Royal Victoria Hospital is one of the best equipped and most richly endowed institutions of the kind on the continent. Then there is the Montreal General Hospital and



QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL



C.P.R. Windsor Station.

many excellent semi-private hospitals, also the Hotel Dieu and Western Hospital.

Among the interesting and historic houses of worship are Christ Church Cathedral, the Scotch St. Andrews, St. James Methodist, the American Presbyterian, St. George's Church, Erskine Presbyterian and the Jewish Synagogue.

Here also is the magnificent Notre Dame Church, with towers two hundred and twenty-seven feet high, and among its bells one that weighs over twelve tons. This is the second largest church in America.

Then comes the imposing St. James Cathedral, whose great dome towers two hundred and fifty feet above the ground. The Cathedral is modeled after St. Peter's at Rome. There are, of course, many other imposing houses where the Roman Catholics worship.

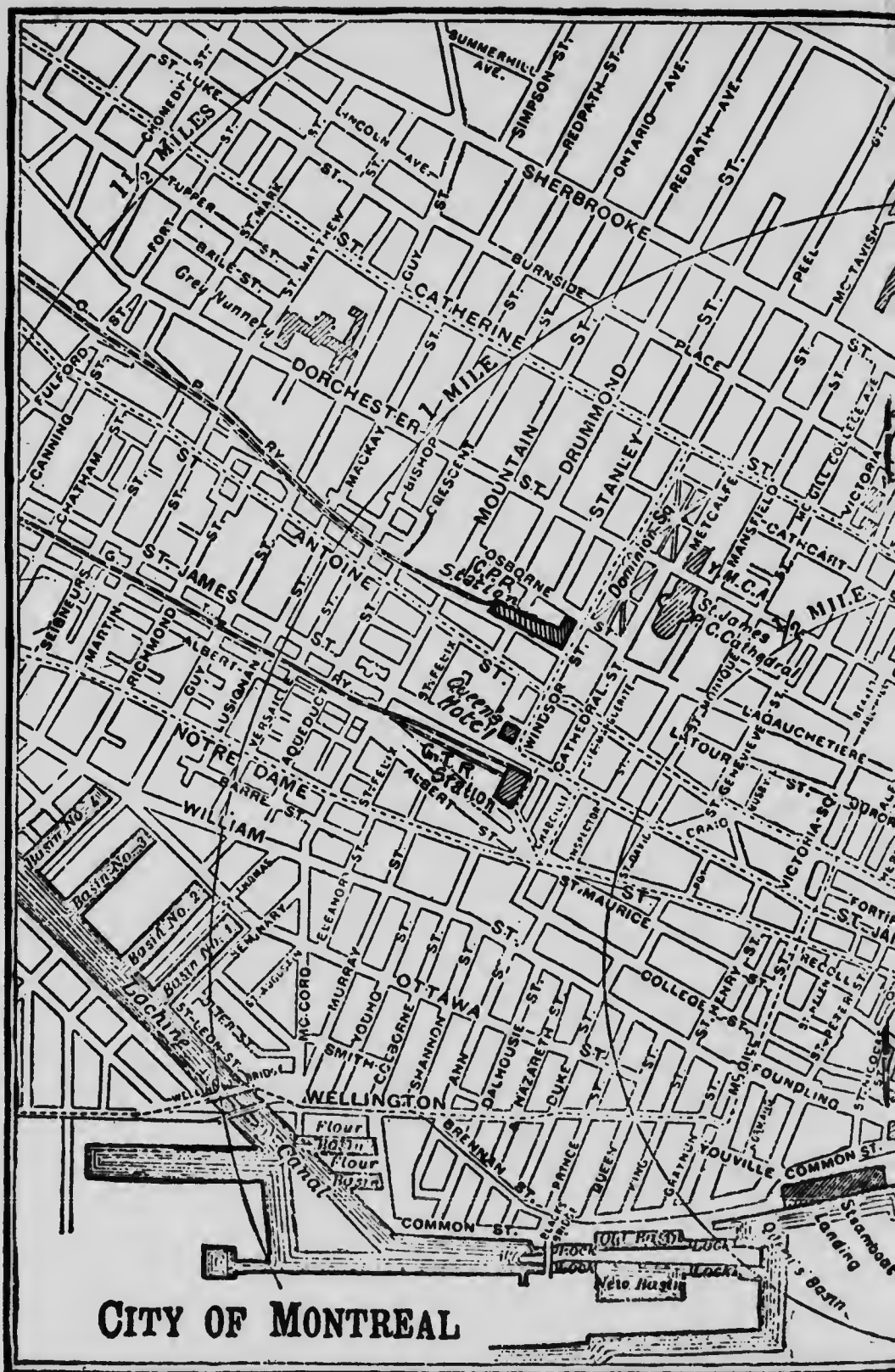
Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L

The banks are numerous, and as Montreal is the "head office" of most of them, they occupy imposing buildings, as a rule, which add greatly to the architectural beauty of the city.

There are in Montreal many picturesque, well-kept public parks, chief among them being Mount Royal, that lifts to a height of nearly two thousand feet, overlooking the city and all the surrounding country.

These invaluable public recreation grounds contain four hundred and sixty-two acres. There are many excellent drives, countless trails and paths, with rustic resting places, and ever, in all directions, a charming view. If you are too weary to walk, and do not care to drive, you can take the Incline Railway to the very top of the mountain. Then there is St. Helen's Island, not far away, and all about, within an hour's journey, are scores of lakes, rivers, and charming resorts, and more good fishing and shooting within half a day's journey than is to be had in the immediate vicinity of a city of this size anywhere in the civilized world.







Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



Old Victoria Tubular Bridge.

There are many interesting monuments and ancient landmarks in Montreal. The city, the country, the world at large, are deeply indebted to the Antiquarian Society of Montreal for saving from destruction these landmarks, for setting a stone, or writing a sign that commemorates some of the most interesting happenings in the history of Montreal.

Among the old houses of history, perhaps the most interesting is the famous Chateau de Ramezay, erected in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal. It was afterwards known as Government House, and was occupied by the American General, Montgomery, during the time he held the city. Here, too, the American Congressional Commission, composed of Franklin, Chase and Carroll, sat many days and nights trying to persuade the Canadians to join the thirteen States in the rebellion against King George. The ancient redoubts are there and much of the old furnishings and many relics of other days. This is one of the landmarks now held for the people by the Society above mentioned.

Among the modern buildings we may mention the new Board of Trade Building, the Redpath Library, the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



The Victoria Jubilee Bridge.

Building, the Young Women's Christian Association Building, the magnificent new general office building of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the Canadian Pacific Railway station and offices.

Of the many clubs the most exclusive is the Mount Royal. The St. James is an older club, having a membership of one hundred and fifty. Then there are athletic clubs, golf clubs, yacht clubs, and numerous other clubs that encourage healthful outdoor sports.

Of the many suburban summer resorts on and about the island, Ste. Anne de Bellevue is unquestionably the queen.



St. James Club.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



Royal Victoria Hospital.

The crumbling ruins of an old fort, dismantled by the Americans in their march to Montreal in 1775, and the old stone tower that was Le Ber's mill in the misty yesterday, are among the landmarks that remind the tourist of the exciting days when the Iroquois and the Mohawks came down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence to merge and make war on the island settlers.

Just a hundred years ago the great Tom Moore lived at Ste. Anne. Here stands to-day the house in which he wrote his famous "Canadian Boat Song."

Later, there was a trading post at this point of the island, and here it was the adventurous trapper and trader said adieu to his home and his friends.

All this is past now. The quiet shores of the wide river are dotted with the summer houses of the well-to-do. The suburban trains of the various railways stop, put down weary



Old Bonsecours Church

QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL



Montreal College.

city folks, pick up others rested and refreshed, and bear them back to the city. Stately steamers ride the river, while airy yachts and lazy fishing boats are ever to be seen from the sleeping shores. Thousands of people go annually to Ste. Anne's for the sole purpose of going back by boat and "shooting" Lachine Rapids, the wild White Horse of the St. Lawrence.

Other thousands go for the fishing, for, in addition to the black bass, perch and dore fishing, we have here the greatest maskinonge grounds in Canada.

Montreal's churches, and all else in the residential portion of the city, are embowered in green foliage. In the upper portions of the city the streets are lined by beautiful maples, and occasionally a spur of Mount Royal runs down amid the dwellings. Sherbrooke



Old Towers, Montreal College.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL



Drive in Mount Royal Park.

Street, skirting the base of Mount Royal, is one of the most beautiful avenues in the world. When the touch of autumn turns the maples to gold, amber and red, the city and the mountain look like a fairy picture. In mid-

summer thousands of the well-to-do emigrate to scores of pretty country resorts lying adjacent to the city.

Montreal in Summer

The visitor who makes a stay of more than two days in the city is sure

to taste the pleasures of these river and lake-side resorts, for there are never-ending entertainments, and the business men, who come into town in the morning, and go out to the country at night, are very open-hearted in their hospitality.

Ladies will find a great amount of enjoyment visiting the numerous handsome and well-appointed stores of the city.

The Incline Railway,
Mount Royal Park.



QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL



Montreal is to be seen at its best during the winter months of the year.

The comfortable and characteristic sleighs with the rugged and lively Canadian horses, as they speed

along, make the air musical with the tinkle of their

bells, and sigas can be seen everywhere of the thorough enjoyment of the season. Business proceeds as keenly as in the summer, and trade generally is just as brisk. The streets are kept clear of snow

In the Winter Time

excepting sufficient to allow a good surface for the sleighs. All the sports and amusements that help to make the Canadian winter so thoroughly enjoyable are now indulged in, and the illustrations give some faint idea of the pleasures there are to be experienced whilst King Frost holds his Court. First and foremost there is skating. This is the most popular amusement, as no special

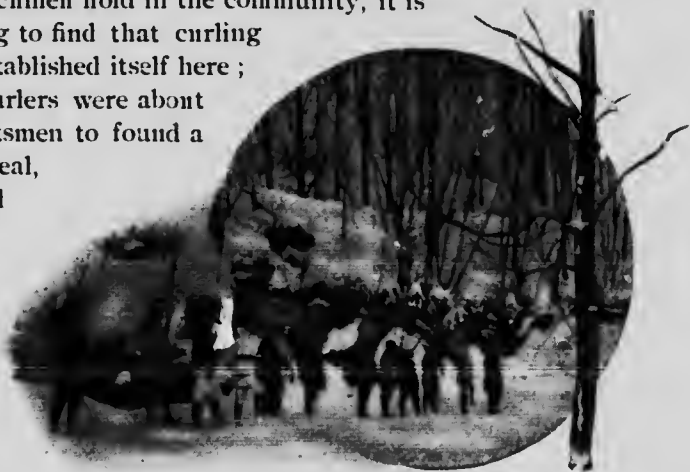


Q U E E N ' S H O T E L , M O N T R E A L



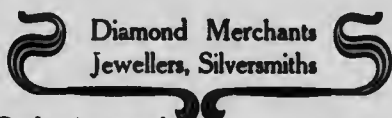
activity being necessary, old and young can both enjoy it. Open air rinks are everywhere, on which sports and carnivals are held from time to time. The gorgeous and fanciful costumes of the skaters on a gala night make a sight to be long remembered.

Tobogganing is another favorite sport, but one requiring a certain amount of nerve. The small boy is in his glory here. A \$20 toboggan or a stave from a broken barrel (the latter from preference) will serve him, and away he goes, whizzing down the hill with wild yell—perfectly happy. Regular slides are built in places, well looked after, so that a perfect surface is always kept, and the speed attained when descending these is marvellous, and for those who enjoy a sensation nothing can be more exciting. Snowshoeing, another fascinating winter pastime, affords more variety than any of the others. Off you go, wherever fancy takes you, tramping over the deep snow as safely as though on a road, the snowshoes taking you over places otherwise inaccessible. Considering the important place that the Scotchmen hold in the community, it is not surprising to find that curling has firmly established itself here ; in fact the curlers were about the first sportsmen to found a club in Montreal, the Montreal Curling Club being established in 1807.



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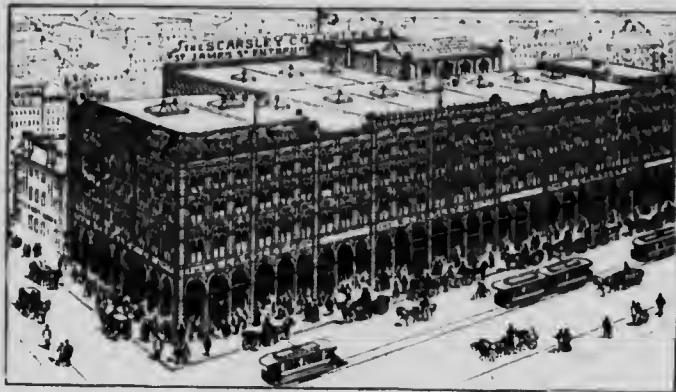
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