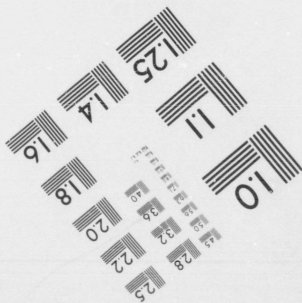
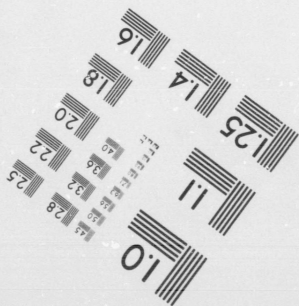
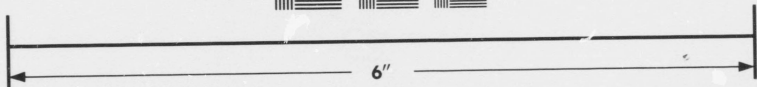
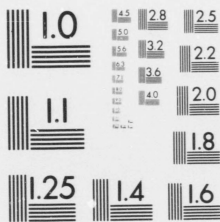


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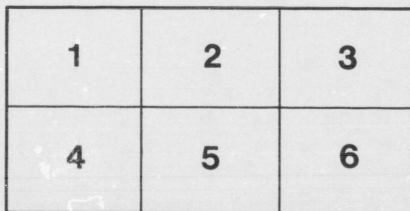
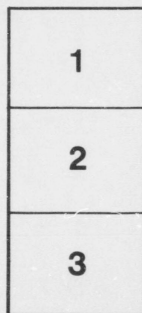
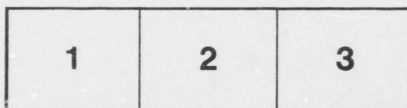
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ART WORK

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HAMILTON

CANADA



Published in Twelve Parts



BY

WILLIAM H. CARRE

1899

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1



GORE PARK.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON stands on a level-plain, having the steep wall of the Niagara escarpment on the south, the placid waters of Burlington Bay on the north, the broad, blue sweep of Lake Ontario to the east, and billowy undulations of gentle acclivities rising to the Flam-borough and Ancaster summits on the west. The city is best seen from a jutting promontory on the mountain immediately south of its easterly limit. From that point the panorama spread out on all sides is one of the most delightful which this beautiful earth can give. Immediately before us lies the city, embowered in trees, with spires reaching up through the foliage, here and there the tall chimney of a factory, and occasionally a mansion, a cottage, or the comfortable home of the thriving artisan, half shown among the ever-present maples which are the beauty





WEBSTER'S FALLS. DUNDAS RAVINE.





CITY HALL.





HORSE-SHOE BEND, GUELPH ROAD.





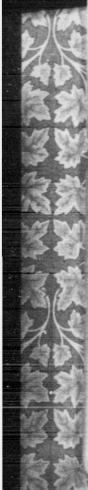
THE PIERS—HAMILTON BEACH.

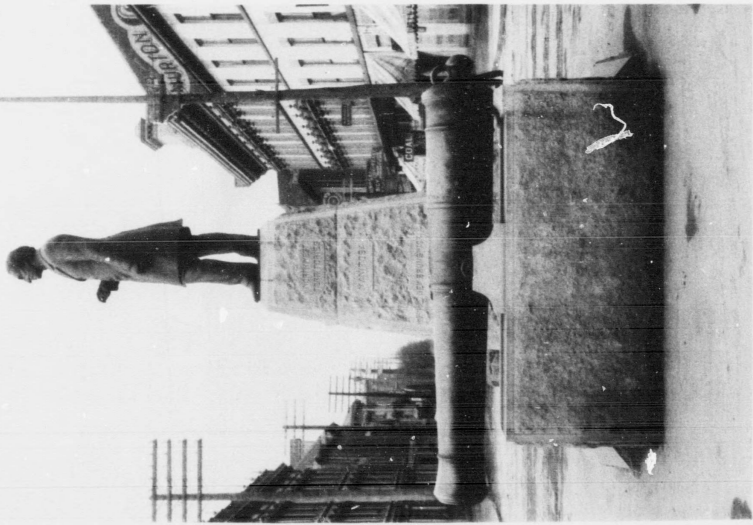




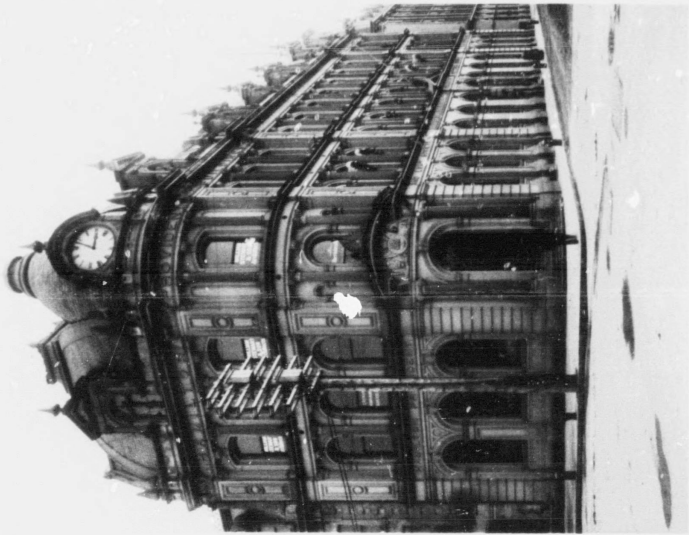
GORGE AT STONEY CREEK.

Handwritten mark or scribble in the top left corner.





SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S MONUMENT.



HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN BUILDING.

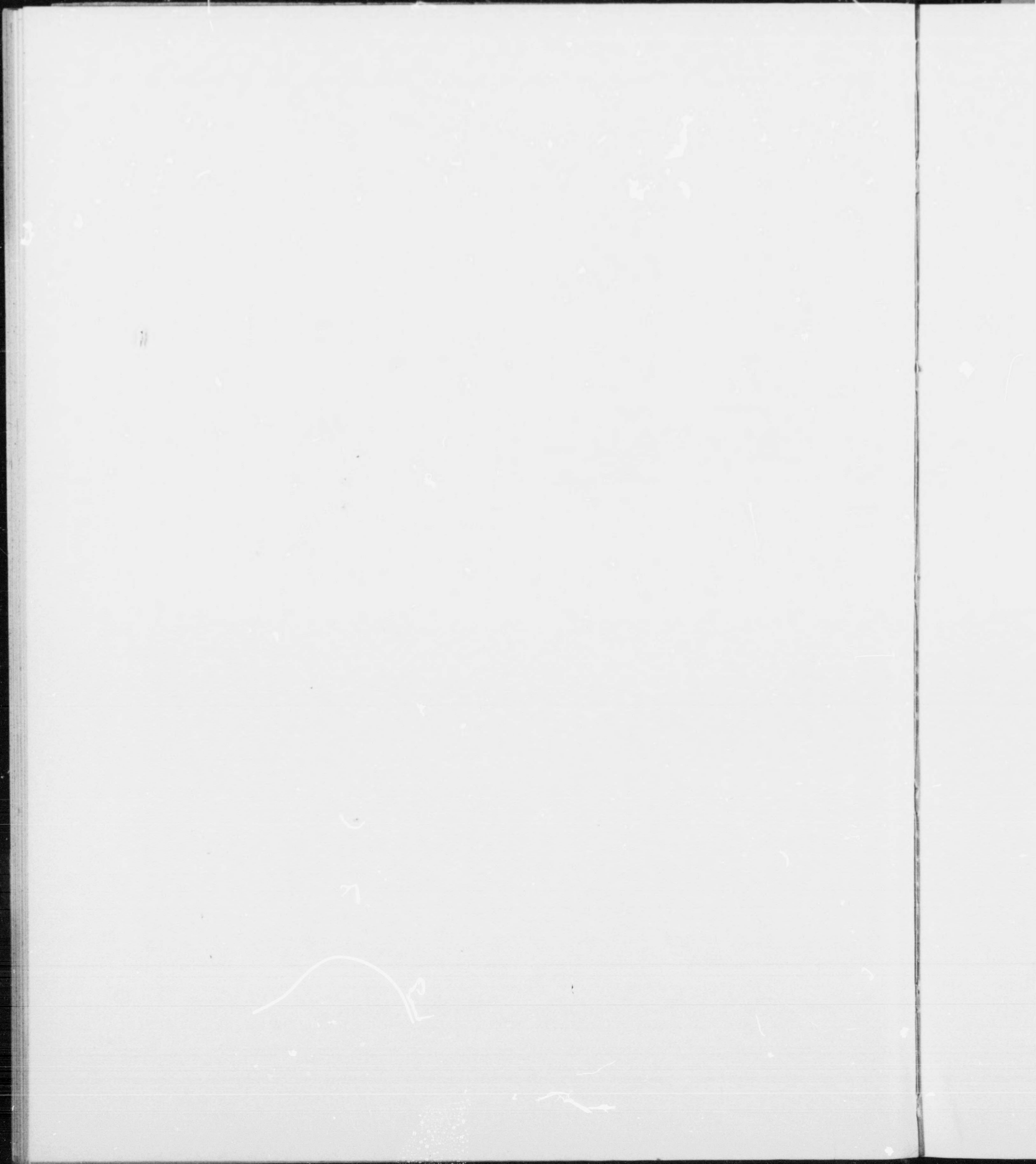




DEVIL'S ELBOW, ANCASTER MOUNTAIN.



ANCASTER SULPHUR SPRING.



and the glory of the place. Beyond the city, toward the west, Dundas is dimly seen, nestling among its hills; and, sweeping around it, the same escarpment on which we stand, once forming the shore of the ancient lake, trends away to the northeast till it is lost to view beyond the bold projection of Flamborough Head. The level plain at our feet reaches out toward the east, covered with orchards and vineyards, checkered with squares of waving grain, and variegated with dark clumps of forest trees and the comfortable homes and massive barns of well-to-do farmers. A little to the right we see the long sandy beach which separates Burlington Bay from Lake Ontario. It is nearly five miles long, and is covered from end to end with the cottages of summer residents. At its northern end the remains of the former residence of the famous Indian chieftain, Joseph Brant, or Thayendanega, form part of the present Brant House, and immediately to the east of that is the lovely village of Burlington, embowered in trees and surrounded by orchards. About midway of the beach we see the Burlington canal, with its long lines of piers stretching out into the lake on the one hand and into the bay on the other. The white lighthouses and the two iron swing bridges by which the canal is crossed lend picturesqueness to this channel, which gives Hamilton water communication with the great lakes. And beyond the beach the broad, blue waters of Lake Ontario—loveliest of all the great lakes of the world—reach out to the far horizon. Wooded shores rim it round with a border of dark green, and over its placid deeps white-winged yachts and merchant vessels sweep before favoring gales on their errands of pleasure or of trade. Amid such surroundings, made glorious by the hand of Nature, and prosperous by the industry of man, lies the city of Hamilton. It enjoys the blessings of a fine climate, pure water, and the neighborhood of a country which, for the wide range of its fruits and cereals, cannot be surpassed in the world, while

The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves, the garniture of fields,

unite to make it an ideal dwelling place, one in which industry gives a competence to the humblest, and in which the strong arm of just laws gives security to the honest citizen.

Hamilton lies just north of the forty-third parallel of latitude. It is 570 miles farther south than London, 370 miles farther south than Paris, and is just a little farther south than Marseilles,

100

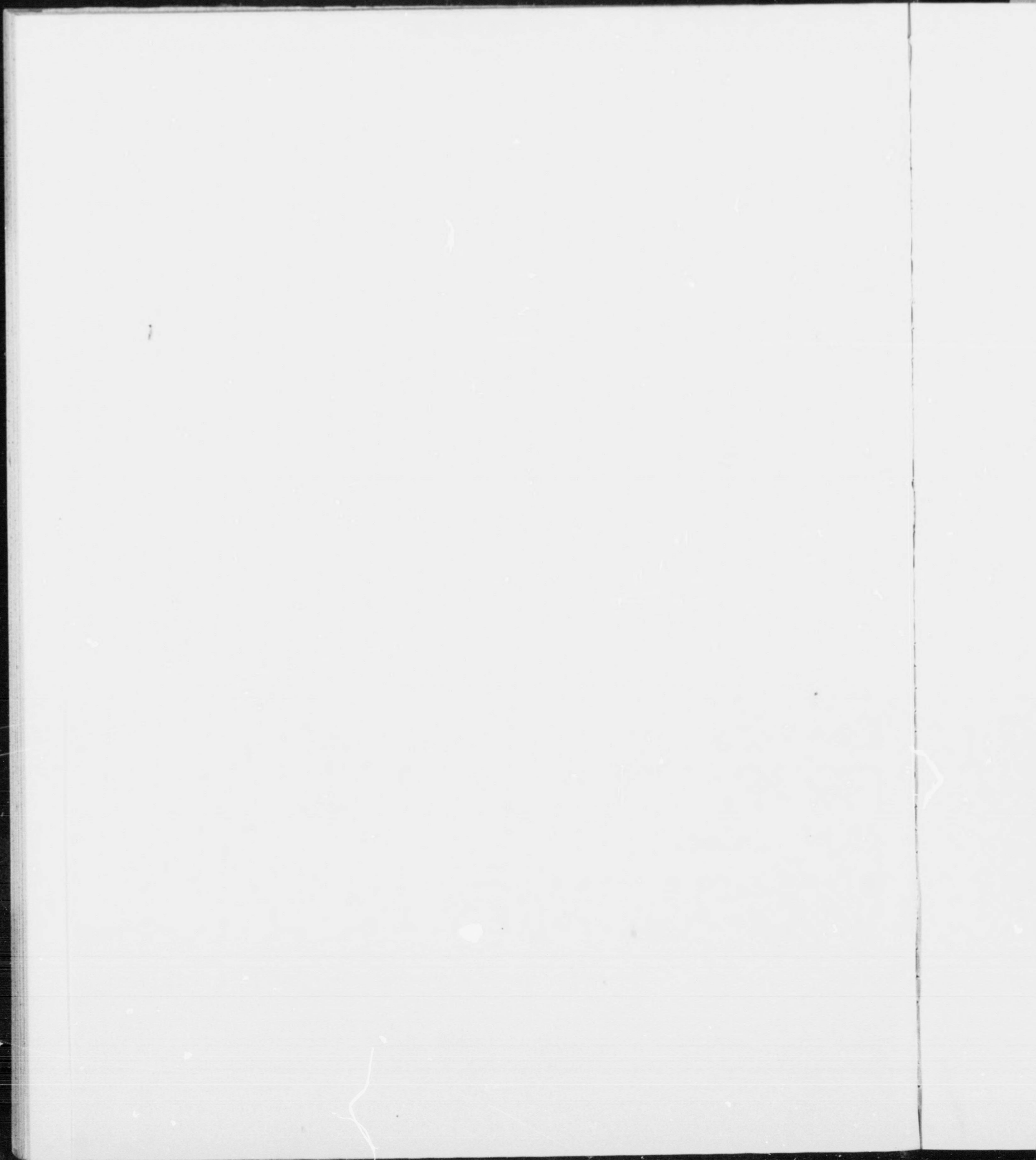
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in the south of France, or Florence, in Italy. Its climate is healthful, though, as is the case in all inland districts, the variations of temperature are considerable. The ordinary maximum temperature for summer is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and an ordinary winter minimum about zero, though in exceptional years these extremes are sometimes exceeded.

The first white visitor to the spot on which Hamilton now stands was Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle. In 1696 that gallant Frenchman, who afterwards became so famous by his adventures and discoveries, left Montreal at the head of an expedition composed of twenty-two white men and a number of Seneca Indians, and accompanied by two priests. They traveled by canoe, and occupied thirty-five days in ascending the St. Lawrence river to Lake Ontario. Skirting the south shore of the lake, they reached the beach, which they crossed at its southern extremity into Burlington Bay, probably not being able to find the channel, which was at the extreme northern extremity, immediately under the present Brant House. The party stayed in this neighborhood for some time, and on that occasion La Salle went no farther. He fell ill, in consequence, it was thought, of seeing three immense rattlesnakes crawling up a rock while he was out hunting, and he returned to Montreal. He reported that the country to the south and west of Lake Ontario was a veritable paradise for the sportsman; but all the early explorers agreed that there was something wierd and uncanny about it. It had been for many years a debatable land between hostile Indian tribes, and it is probable that ghostly memories of fierce battles lingered in their traditions and colored the accounts they gave of it to their French visitors. Nine years after his first visit La Salle erected a fort at the mouth of the Niagara river, but no attempt was made by the French to effect any settlement at the western end of the lake.

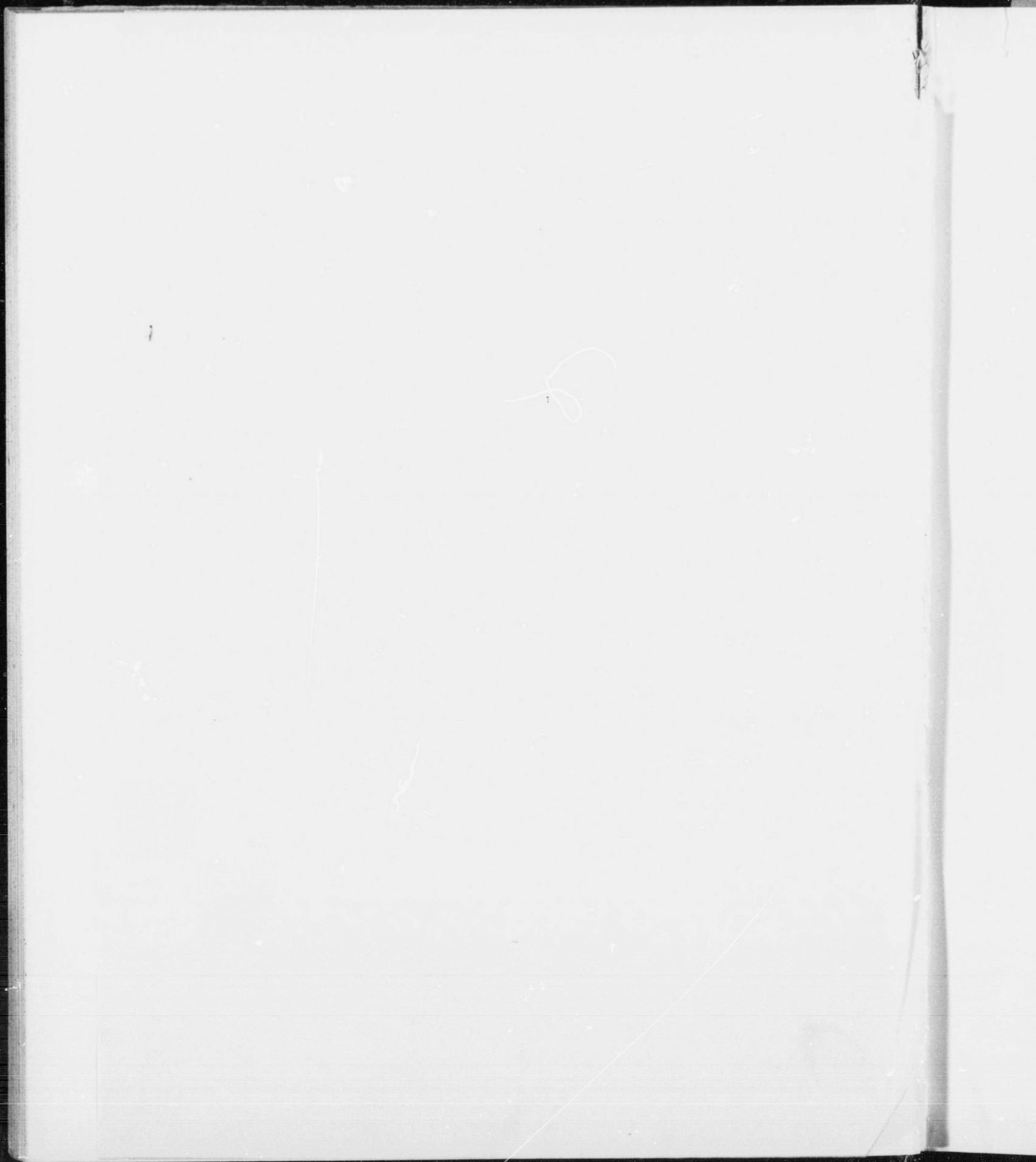
When Canada passed from the dominion of the French, a British garrison was stationed at Fort Niagara, and one of the officers of the garrison, Lieutenant Coote, pushed his hunting expeditions as far as Burlington Bay; and, finding it literally covered with wild ducks, while deer and other game were plentiful on the shore, he too called it a paradise. The term was afterward restricted to the marsh west of the heights, which by some is still called Coote's Paradise.

But the country at the head of the lake remained unsettled, and almost unseen, by white men, except for the occasional visit of a hunting party or of a trader seeking furs from the In-



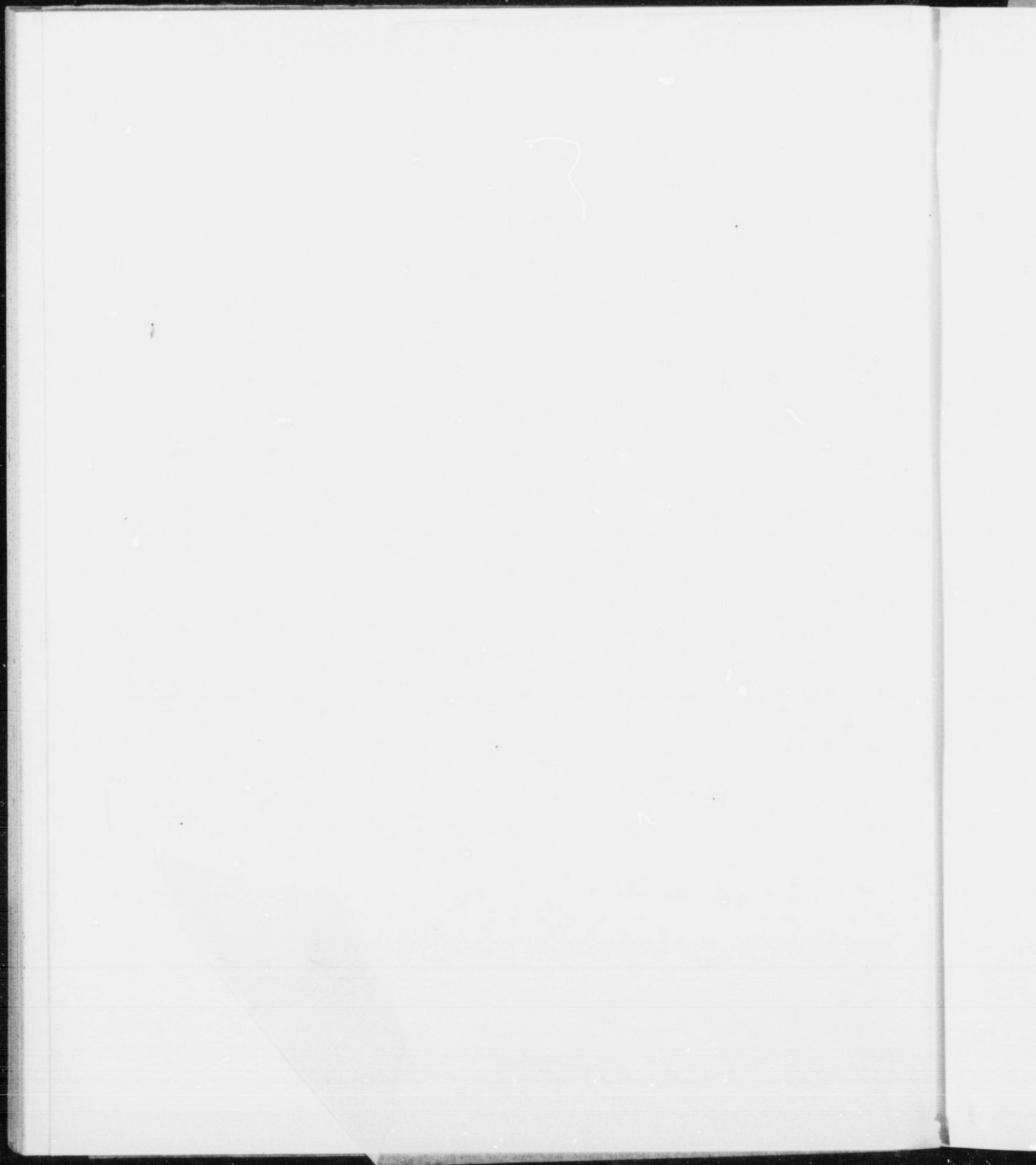


BECKETT DRIVE, LOOKING WEST.



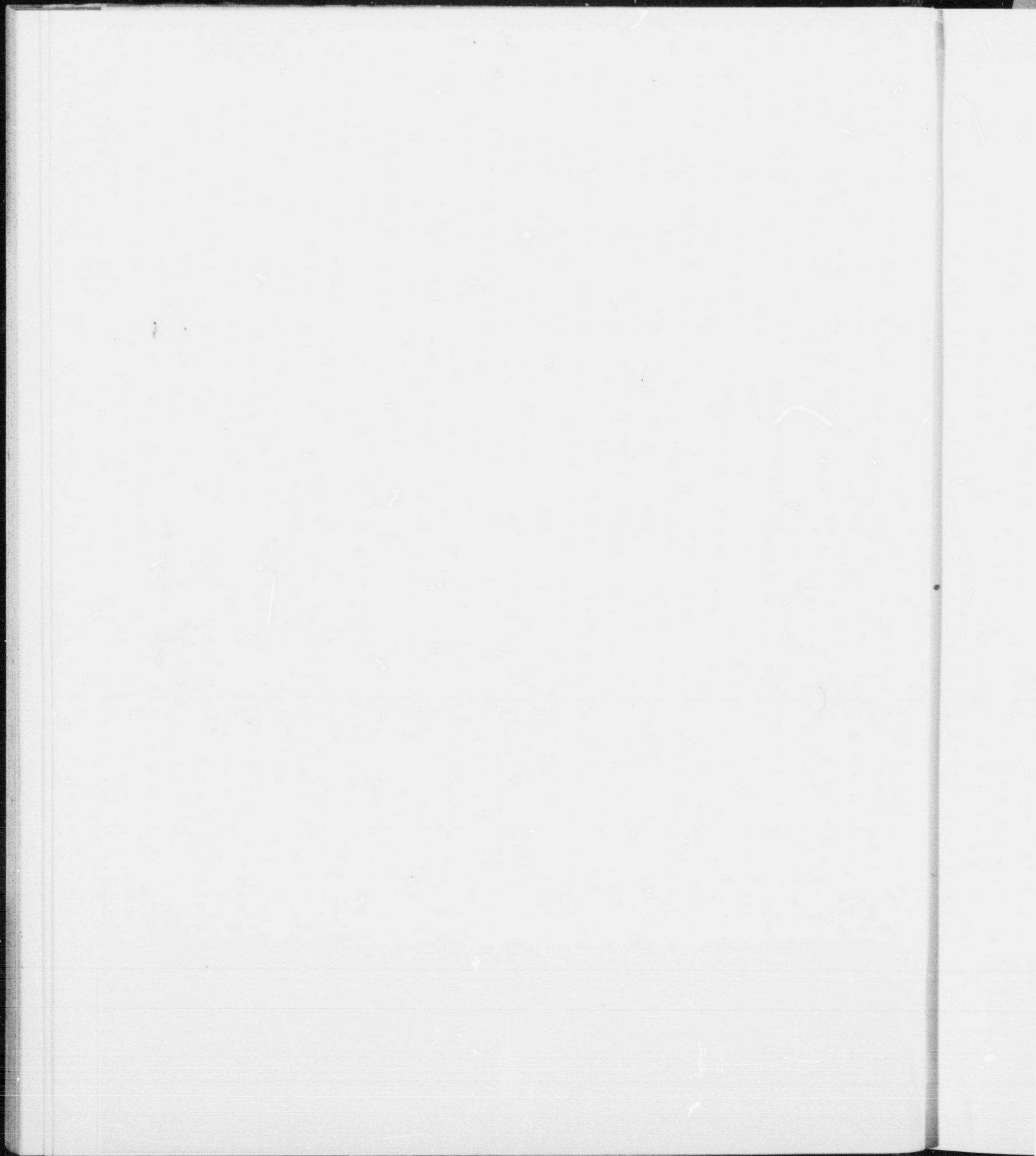


BANK OF HAMILTON





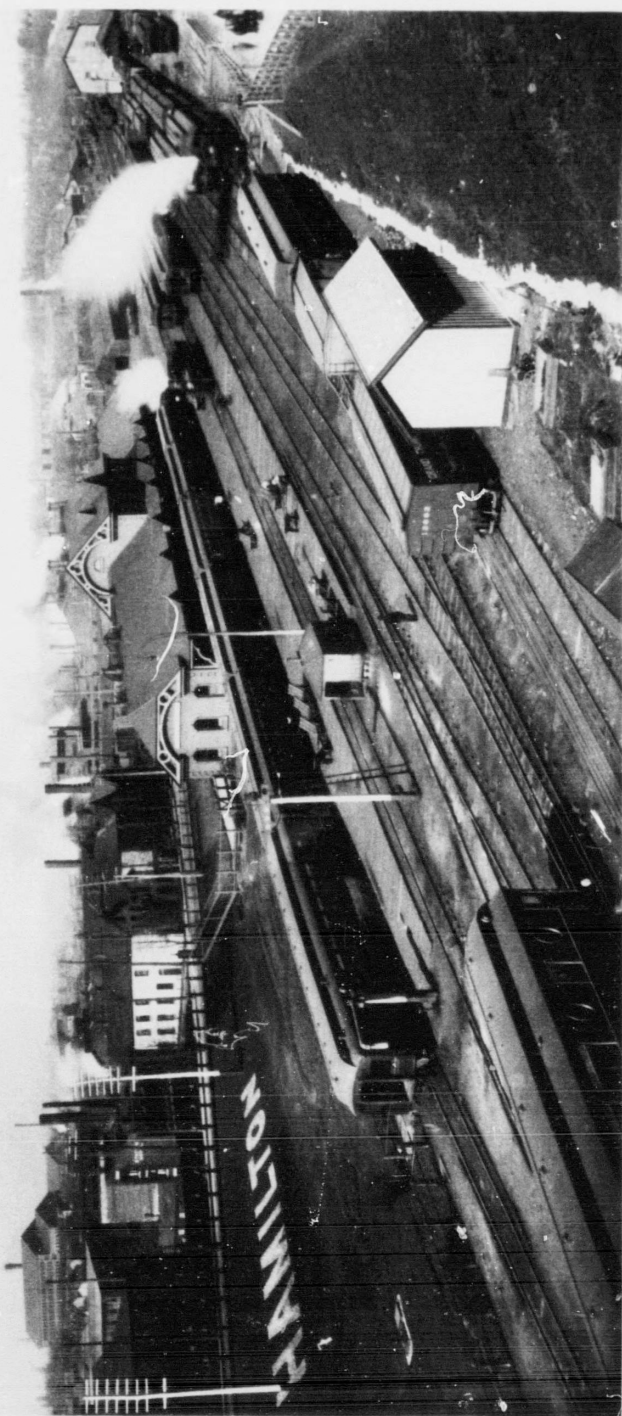
ANCASTER ROAD.





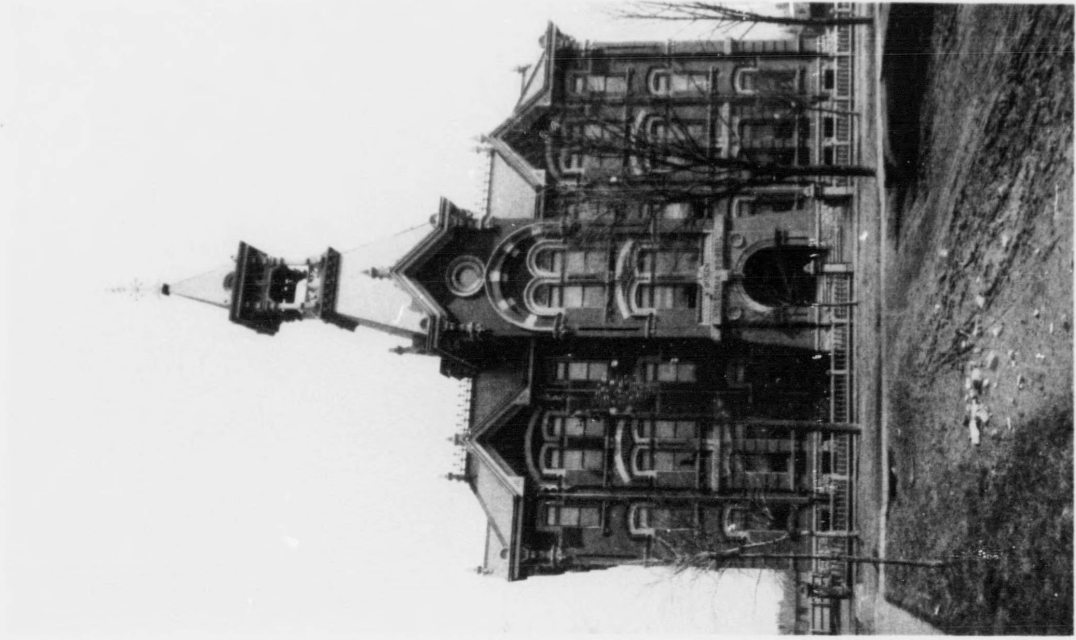
KING STREET, EAST.



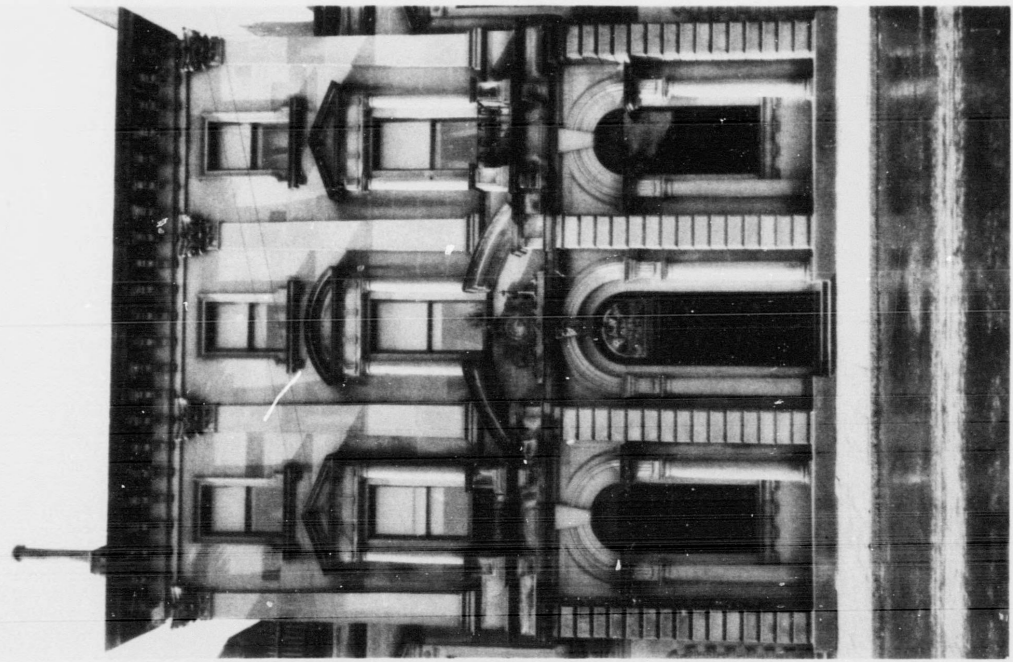


GRAND TRUNK STATION.





QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL.



BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.





WATERDOWN ROAD.

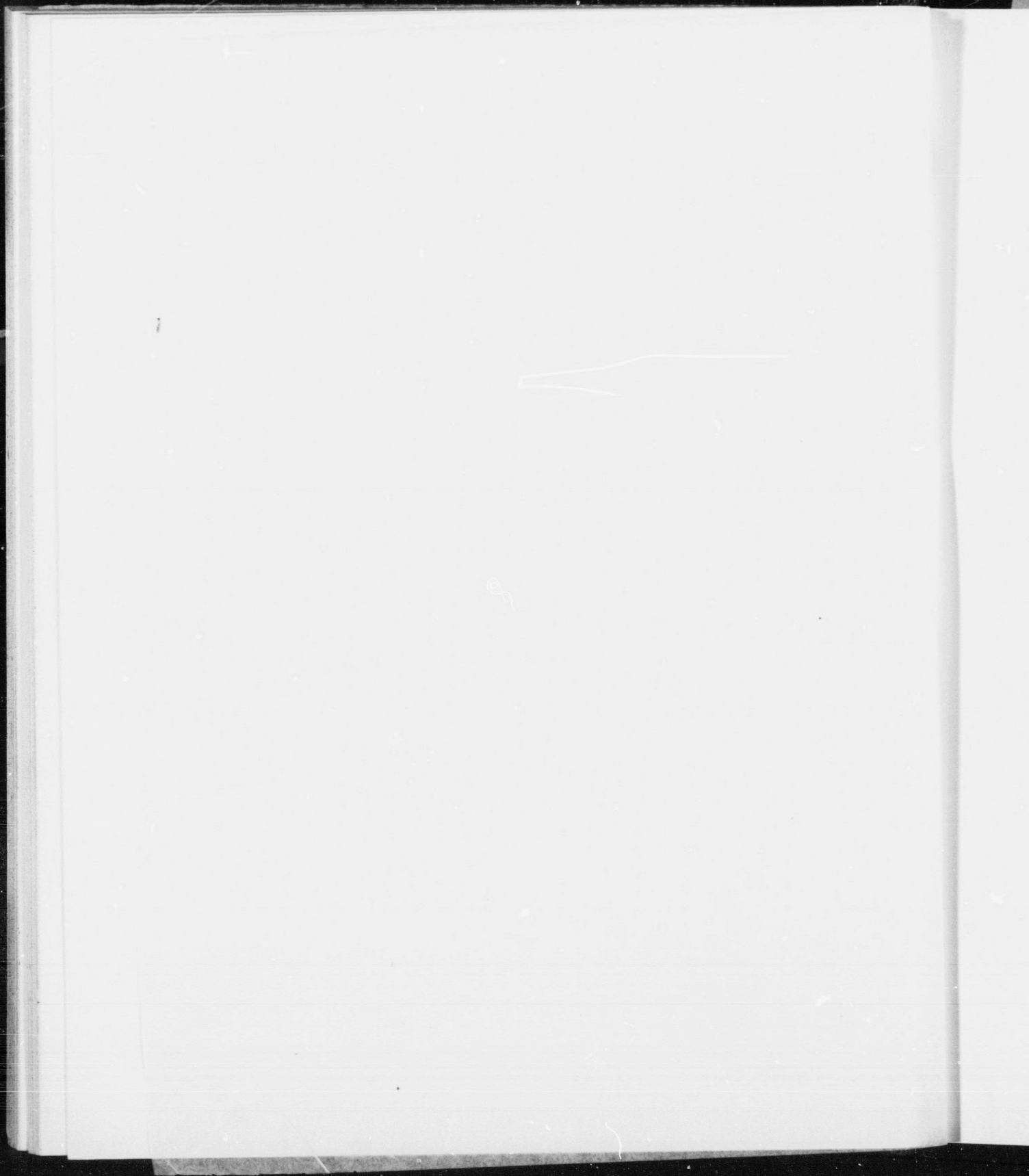


WATERDOWN ROAD.



dians. In 1776 the war broke out between Great Britain and her colonies which, seven years later, ended with an acknowledgment by George the Third of the independence of the United States. A great many of those who had adhered to the cause of the mother country during the struggle were thereupon proscribed, their property was taken from them, and they were obliged to seek new homes in the unbroken wilds of western Canada, where tracts of land were assigned them. The histories of the United States stigmatize these men as Tories; those of Canada honor them with the title of United Empire Loyalists. Upon their arrival in Canada they were absolutely destitute, and for some time provisions were distributed to them by the provincial authorities. Those who settled at the head of the lake were supplied from the old town of Niagara, then called Newark, which was the capital of the province.

Who was the first actual settler within the limits which now bound the city of Hamilton cannot be declared with absolute confidence. A monument in the cemetery of Christ Church Cathedral bears the following inscription: "In memory of Richard Beasley, Esquire, who departed this life on the 16th of February, 1842, aged 80 years and 7 months. The first settler at the head of the lake." By others it is confidently asserted that Col. Robert Land was the first to make his residence here. It is not impossible that Beasley, who was an Indian trader, established a small post on the spot on which Dundurn now stands, that in the course of his trading he came and went, and that he claimed the land after Col. Land had received his grant and built his cabin. Mr. B. E. Charlton, who has closely investigated this subject, says that Land, who lived on the banks of the Delaware river, in Pennsylvania, was wounded while carrying information to the royalist camp; that on returning to his home he found that it had been burned to the ground by Indians, and he had reason to think his wife and children had been massacred; that thereupon he made his way to Canada and built a cabin in the wilds on the shores of Macassa water, as Burlington Bay was then called. But, several years later, a weary and wayworn woman, leading two children, knocked at the cabin door, and they proved to be the missing wife and children of the pioneer. The house being burned, and the husband and father supposed to be dead, they had been sent to Nova Scotia; but, learning that a man named Land had taken up his abode in the far west, the faithful woman had bravely journeyed a thousand miles through the wilder-





BECKETT DRIVE, LOOKING EAST.



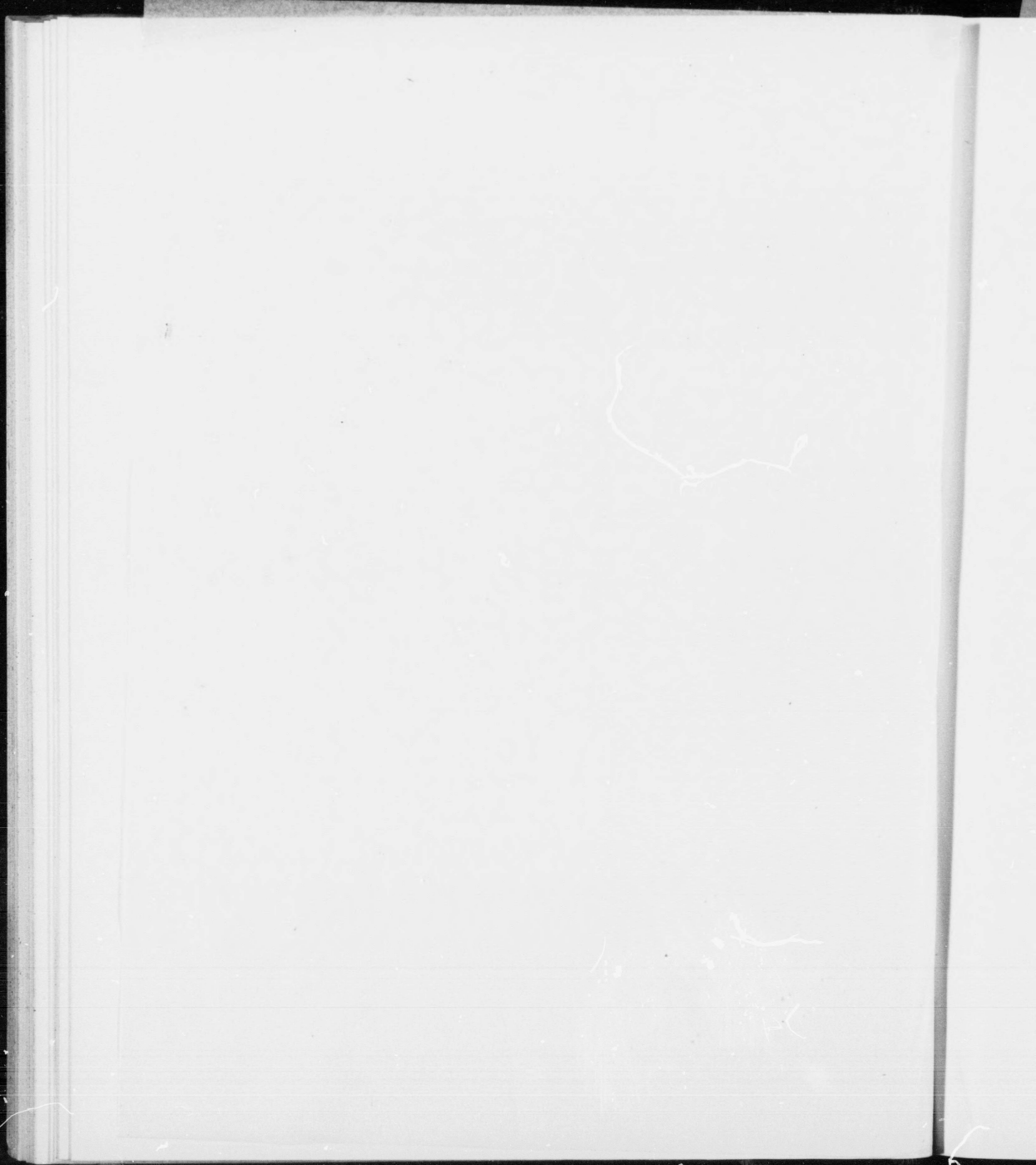


CANADA LIFE BUILDING.



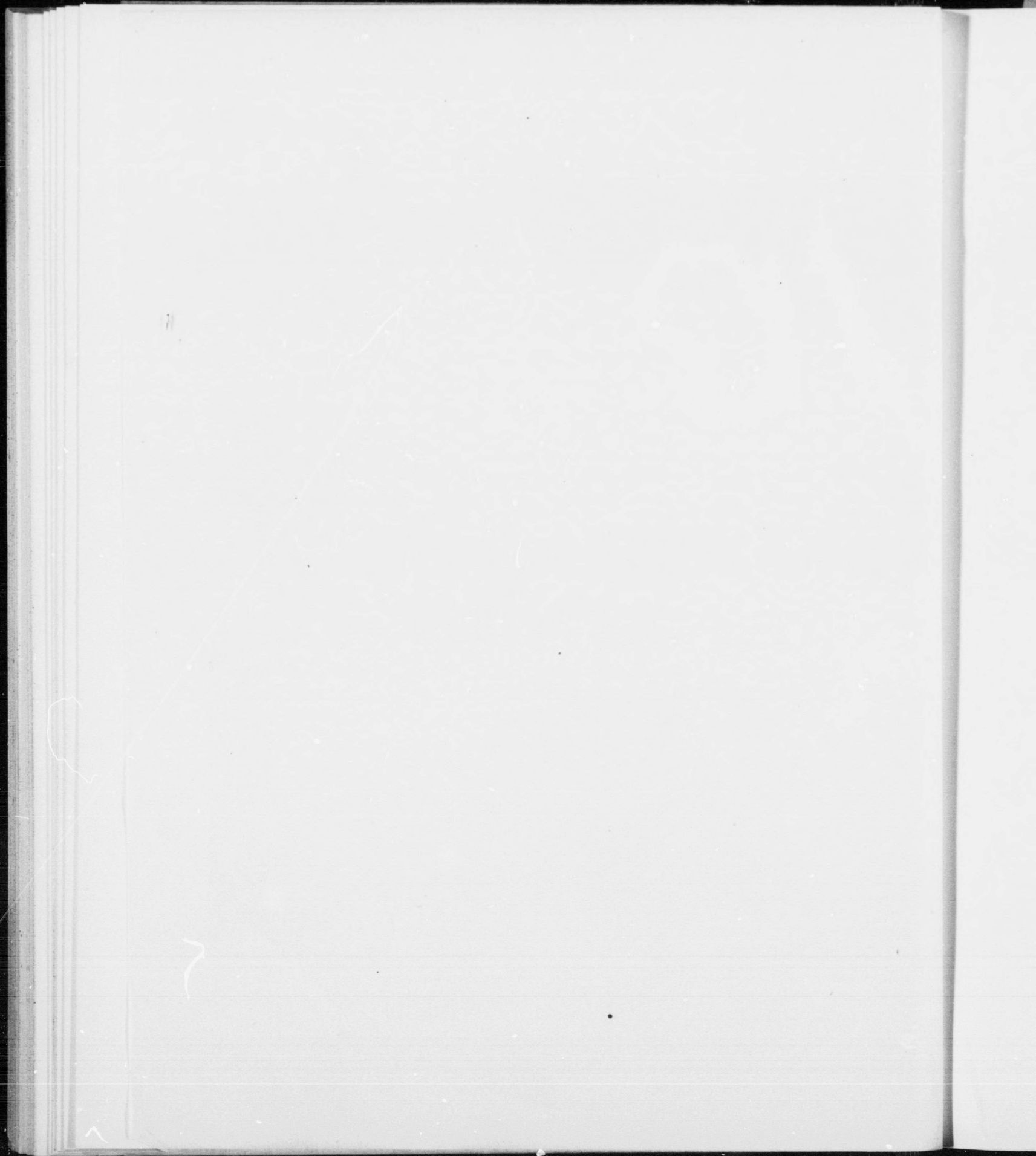


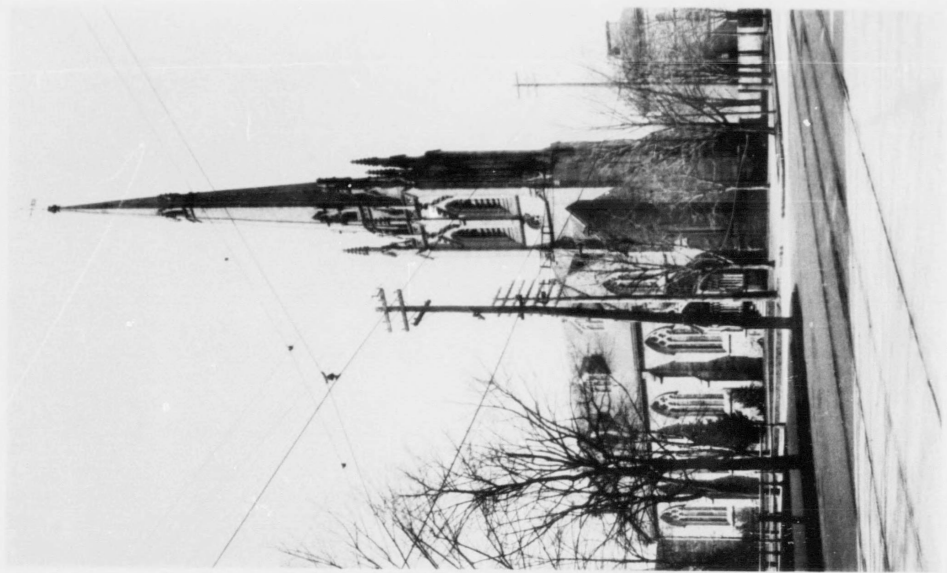
DUNDAS VALLEY, SHOWING G. T. R. R.





HAMILTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND ONTARIO NORMAL COLLEGE.

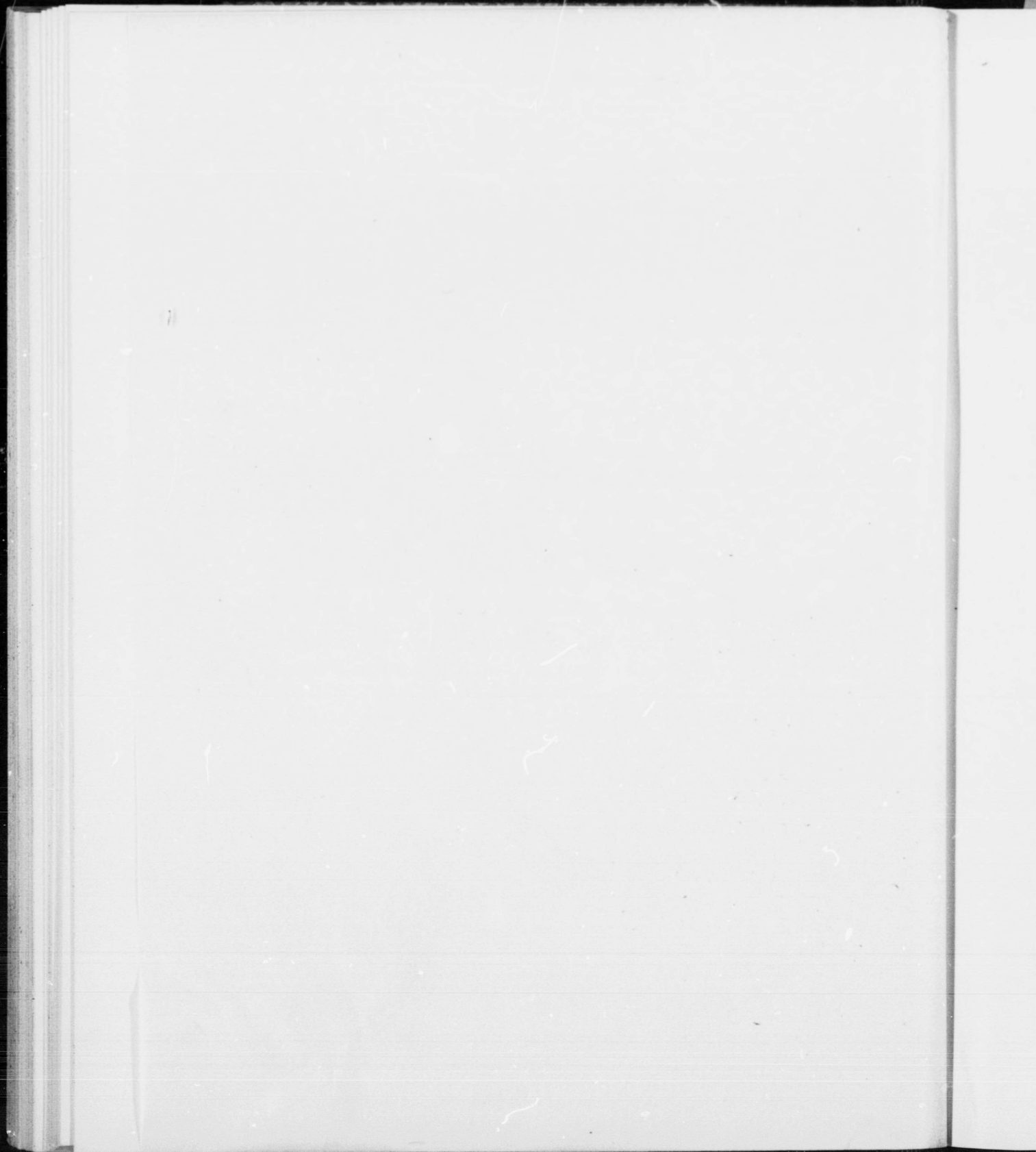




ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.





GOLF LINKS.

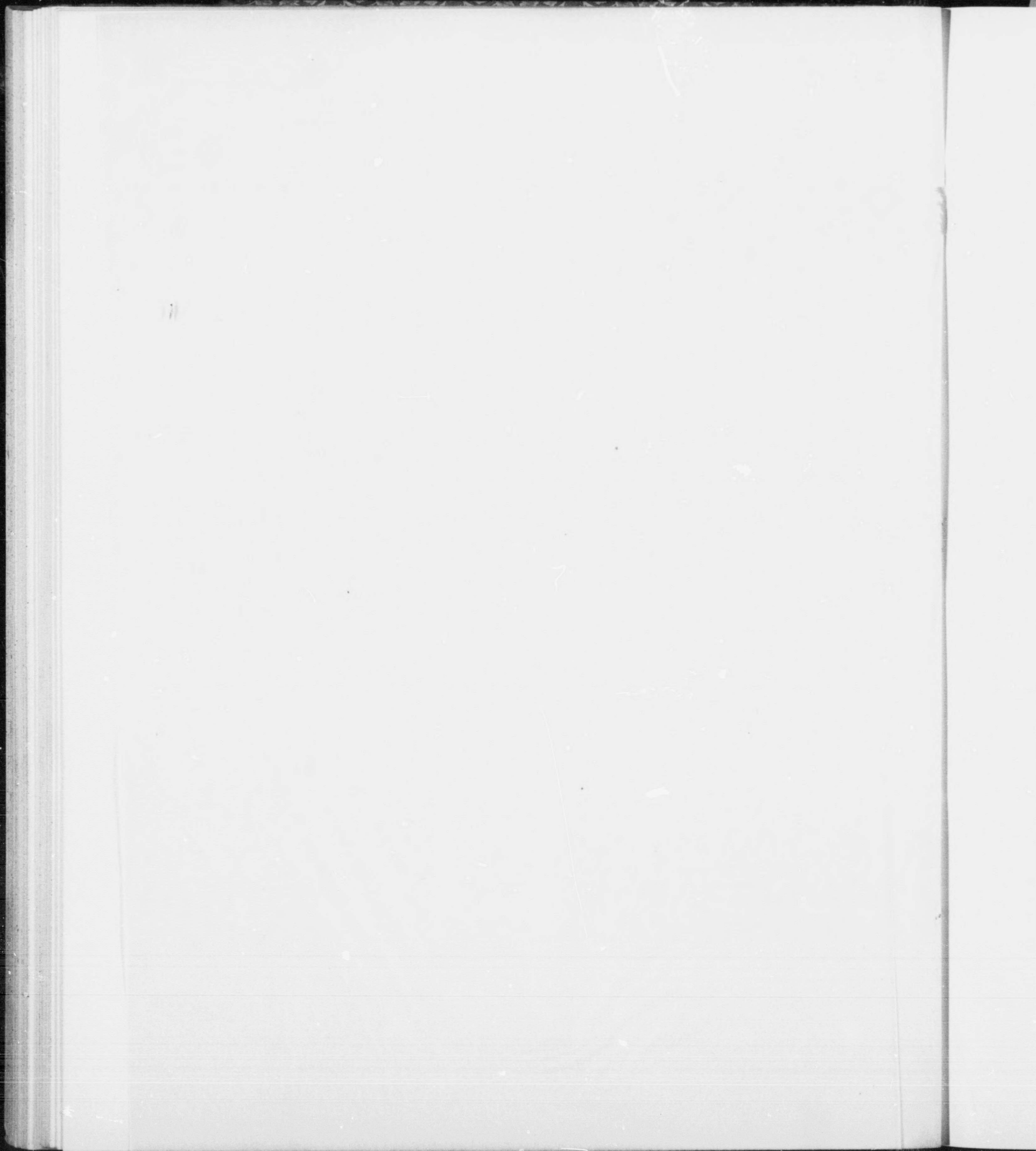


GOLF LINKS.

ness to seek him. It was in June, 1778, says Mr. Charlton, when Col. Land reached the spot on which the Land homestead is yet standing.

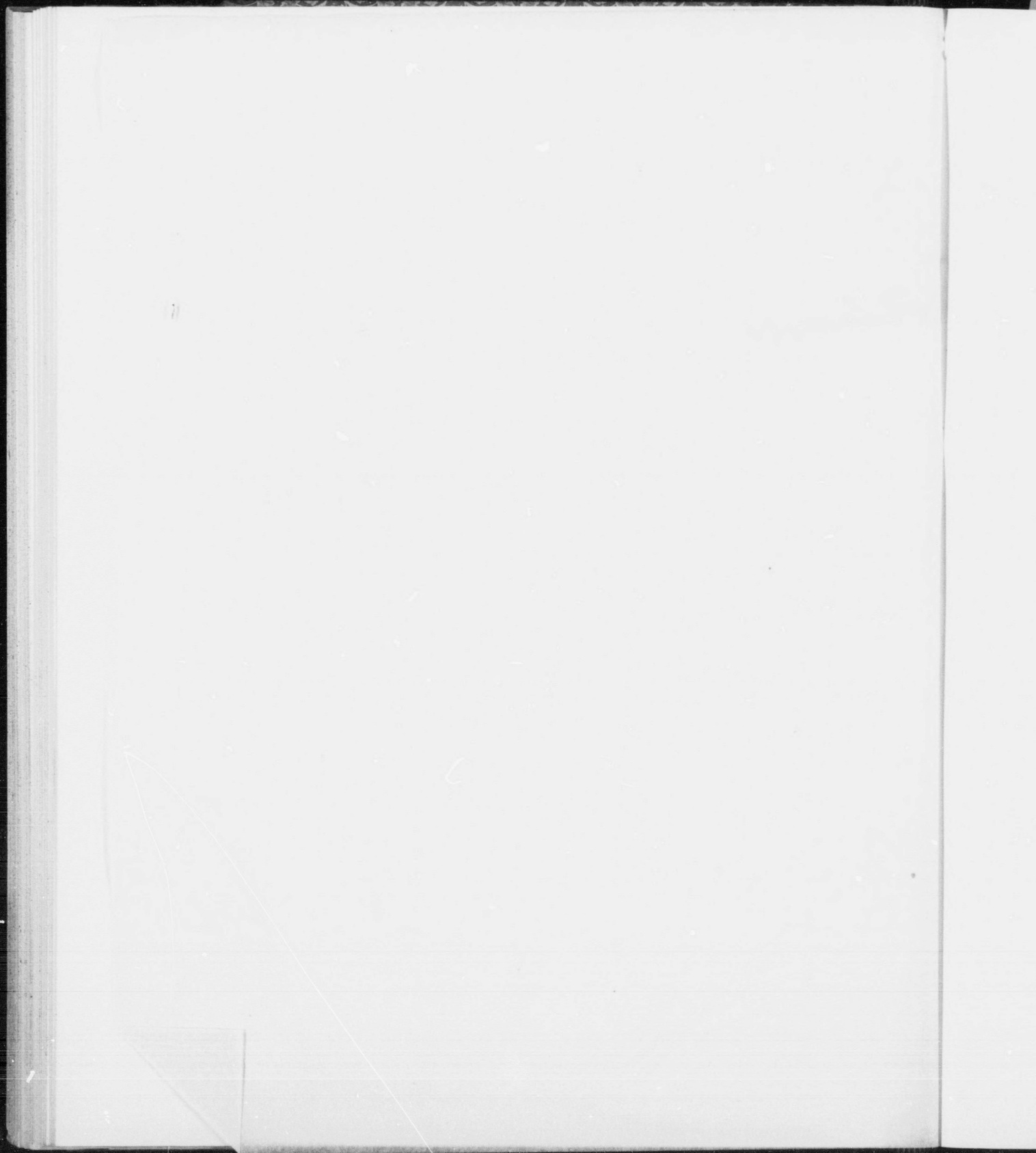
The first survey of Barton Township, in which Hamilton is situated, was made by Augustus Jones, a deputy provincial surveyor; and a plan of his survey was made, bearing date Oct. 25, 1791, showing that land had been allotted to thirty-one families, though the patents were not issued until 1796. The names of the grantees, and the number of acres allotted to them, are as follows: R. Beasley, 200 acres; Ralph Clinch, 600 acres; Aaron Crisp, 800 acres; John Depew, Sr., 900 acres; Benjamin Fairchild, 200 acres; John Filman, 400 acres; Selah Hyles, 200 acres; Peter, Isaac and Abraham Horning, 800 acres; Michael and Jacob Hess, 1,100 acres; Brant Johnson, 100 acres; David Jones, 100 acres; Matthew Karn, 300 acres; Robert Land, 300 acres; John and Robert Lottridge, 700 acres; Elias and Jacob Long, 300 acres; William Lunebough, 200 acres; Ann Morden, 100 acres; William McLeas, 300 acres; Caleb Reynolds, 900 acres; William and Jacob Reymill, 600 acres; Solomon Secord, 400 acres; Walter B. Sheehan, 400 acres; Henry Smith 200 acres; George Stewart, 500 acres; Samuel Street, 100 acres; Daniel Springer, 200 acres; John Scott, 200 acres; Edward Topping, 200 acres. The minute of council by which these grants of land were made affirmed that the Governor General, Lord Dorchester, desired to "put a mark of honor upon the families who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the royal standard in America before the treaty of separation in 1783." These were the pioneers who broke into the primitive forest and established the beginnings of a community on this spot. Some of them lived to see Hamilton a city, and the descendants of many of them are still among the citizens of Hamilton.

But many years passed before even the nucleus of a town was established here. Ancaster became an important village, with a post office, a store and a grist mill, and Dundas was a hamlet, while as yet there was no thought of the future city of Hamilton. When the war of 1812 broke out, there was not even a church edifice here, though there is evidence that before the beginning of the century religious services were held somewhere in the neighborhood, and that a school was in existence. We also know that there was a tavern at the present corner of King and Wellington streets. For the old minutes of the Barton Lodge of Freemasons tell us that



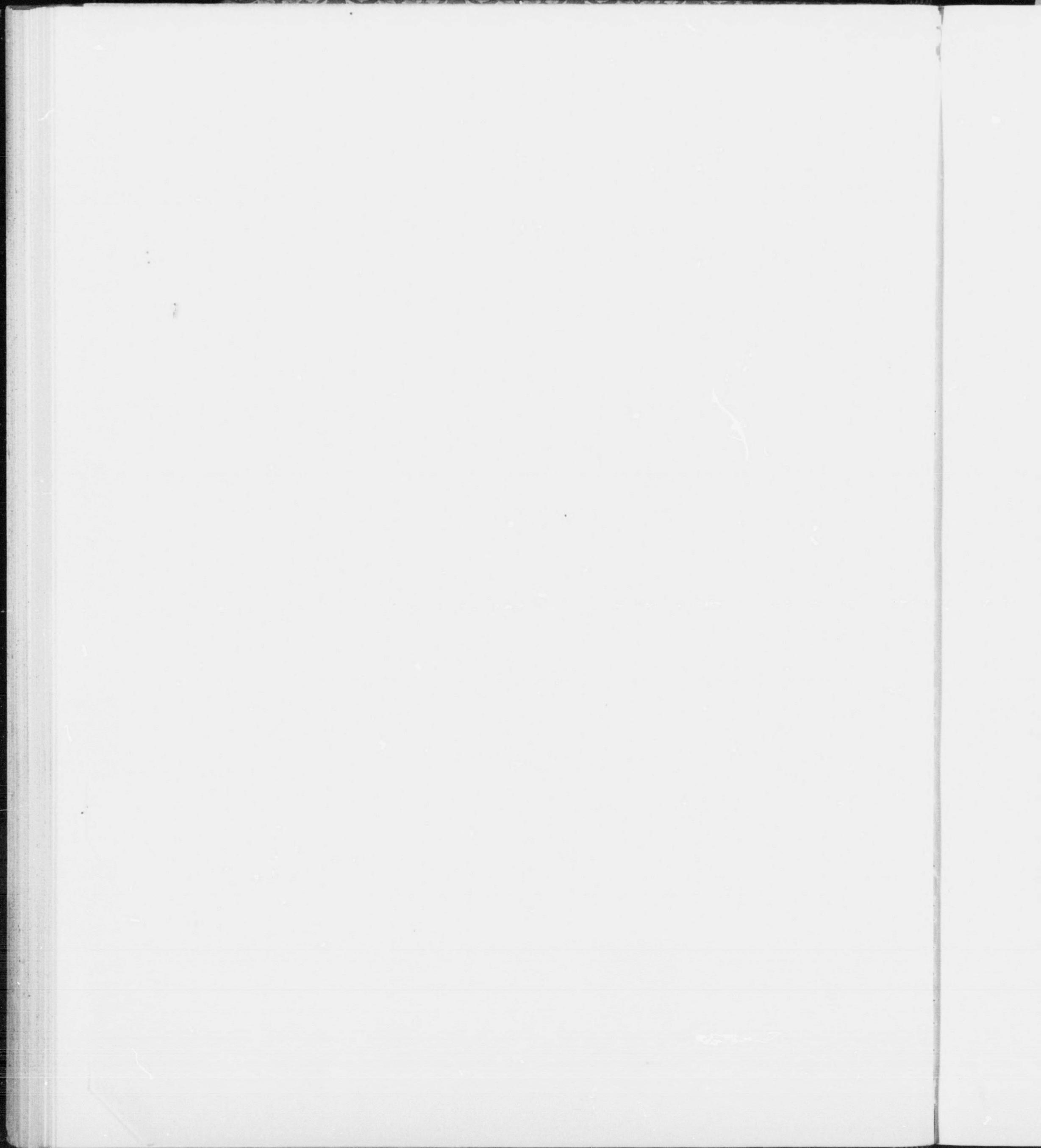


ROYAL HAMILTON YACHT CLUB HOUSE—HAMILTON BEACH.





SUN LIFE BUILDING.





CHEDOKE RAVINE.





NEW ROYAL HOTEL.





C. P. R. R., FROM SALTFLEET.



HAMILTON RESERVOIR.

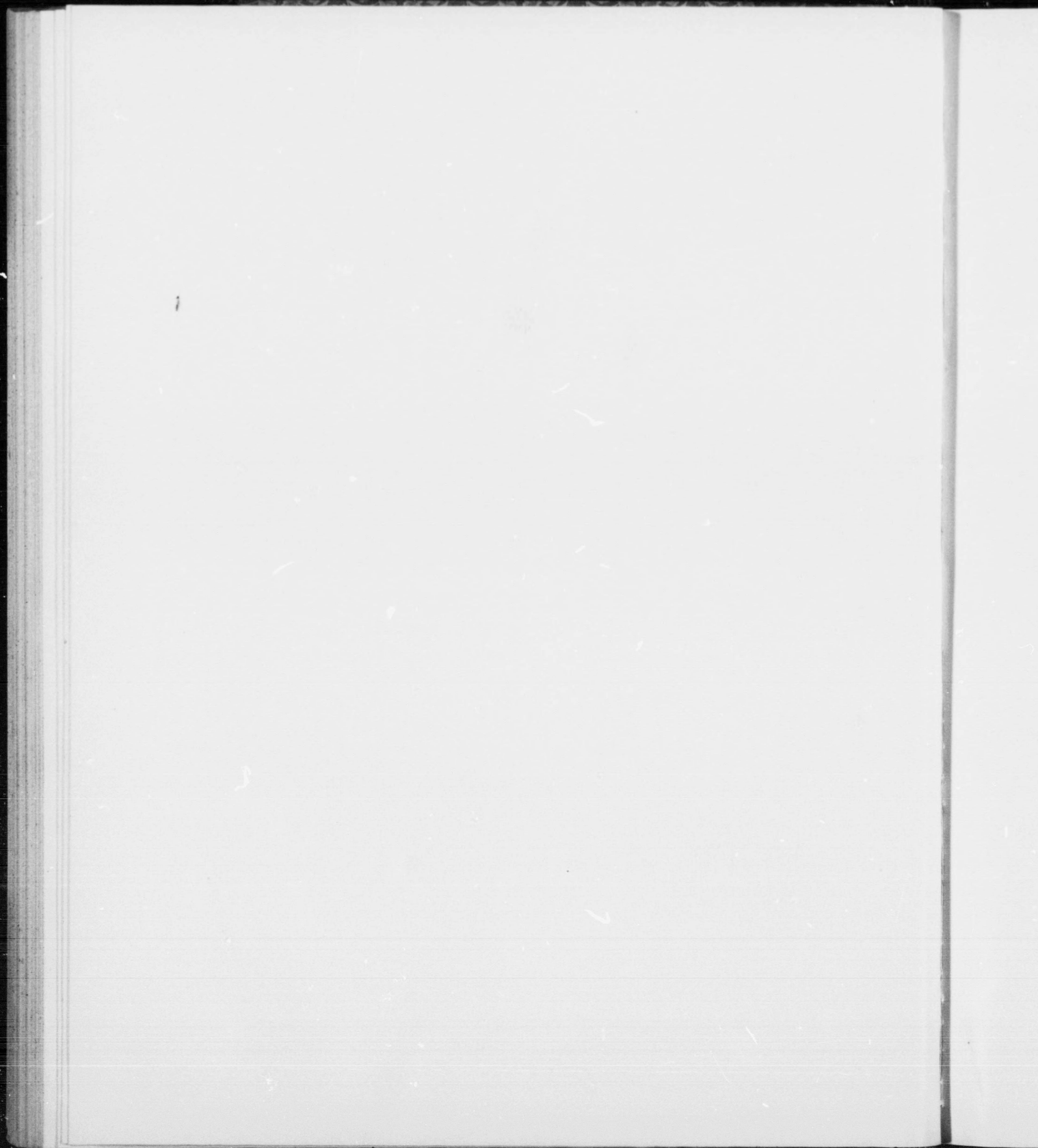




FEDERAL LIFE BUILDING.



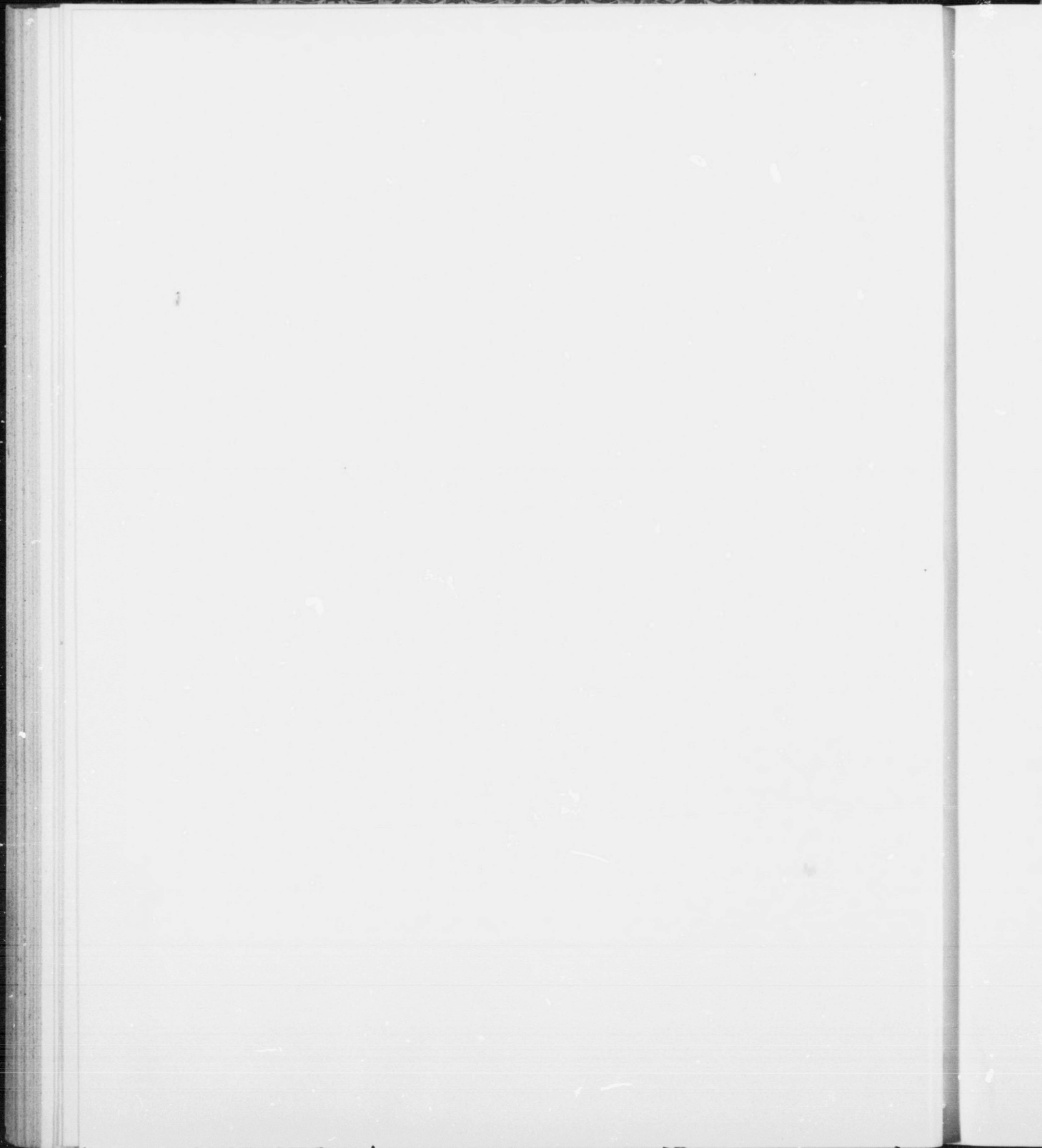
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.



the first Master of that lodge was a clergyman, and its first Secretary a schoolmaster, while its first meetings were held at Smith's tavern. Thus at the close of last century the evidences of civilization at this place were a school, religious worship of some description, a Masonic lodge, and a tavern.

In 1812 war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, and soon afterwards this province was invaded at several points by the forces of the republic. These invading armies were successively met, and in every instance driven back. At Malden, General Brock forced them to recross the river, and shortly afterwards General Hull and his whole army surrendered at Detroit. At Queenston Heights, General Van Rensselaer was repulsed, and a thousand of his troops were captured. At Beaver Dams, the heroism of Laura Secord was instrumental in securing the capture of a force sent out to surprise the Canadians there encamped. And, later, at Lundy's Lane, the advance of the enemy was stopped, after the most desperate fighting yet known in the war, and the invading force was compelled to retreat to Fort Erie. But before that time a strong force of the enemy crossed the Niagara river, and advanced to Stony Creek, where it encamped. General Vincent, who commanded the small force of British regulars and Canadian militia then available for the defence of this part of the province, fell back before the strong divisions of Generals Winder and Chandler, to earthworks thrown up on the heights at the west end of Burlington Bay. Portions of these works are still to be seen in the present city cemetery. When General Vincent learned that the invaders had encamped at Stony Creek, he dispatched Colonel Harvey to reconnoiter the position and to ascertain if possible the strength of the enemy. That enterprising officer soon returned with his report, and strongly advised a night attack. Vincent agreed to the proposal, and the shades of night thickly veiled the scene when the little force set out on its perilous errand, the van being taken by Harvey. The attack was eminently successful. Generals Chandler and Winder were both captured, and the invading army fell back to Niagara.

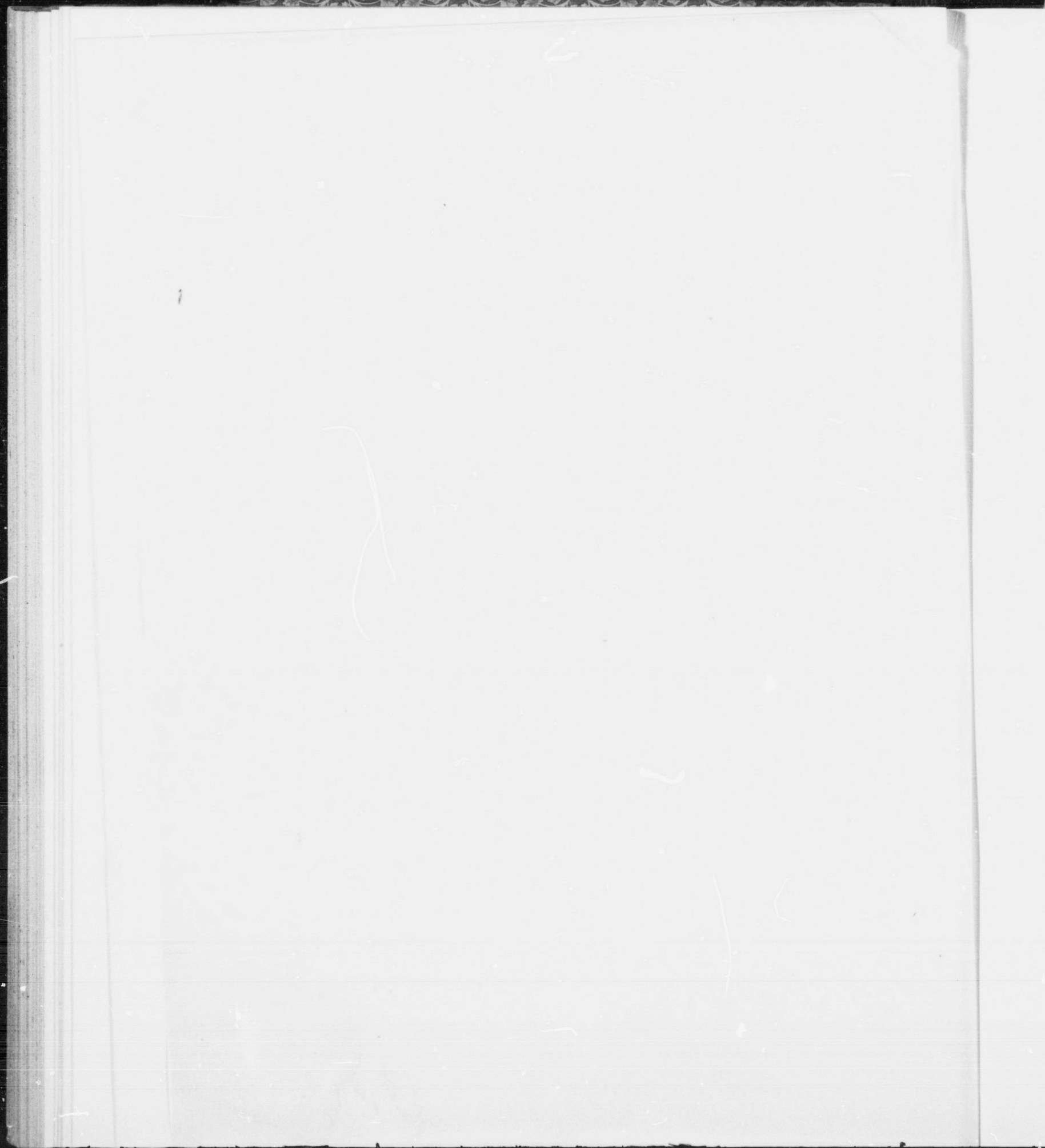
Shortly after the close of the war of 1812 the steady growth of population in Barton Township caused a demand for some at least of the conveniences of civilization. A school had been established at what is now the corner of King and Wellington streets; Smith's tavern had been



built many years before; and the first church edifice, on the site of the present First Methodist Church, was soon afterwards constructed. Appearances indicated that the future town would be started at that point. But the principal roads to the south and west crossed at the present corner of King and John streets, and there the first store was opened. A wagon shop and a tin shop followed, and the foundations of the future city were laid. In 1813 George Hamilton laid out his farm in village lots, and from him the name is derived. Hamilton was but a poor and insignificant hamlet. Ancaster and Dundas, to the west, and Stony Creek, to the east, were more important. Still the embryo city grew; and in 1833 an act was passed by the Legislature to define the limits of the rising town, and to provide for its government. It was divided into four wards, John and King streets being the separating lines. In 1846 the population was estimated at 6,000.

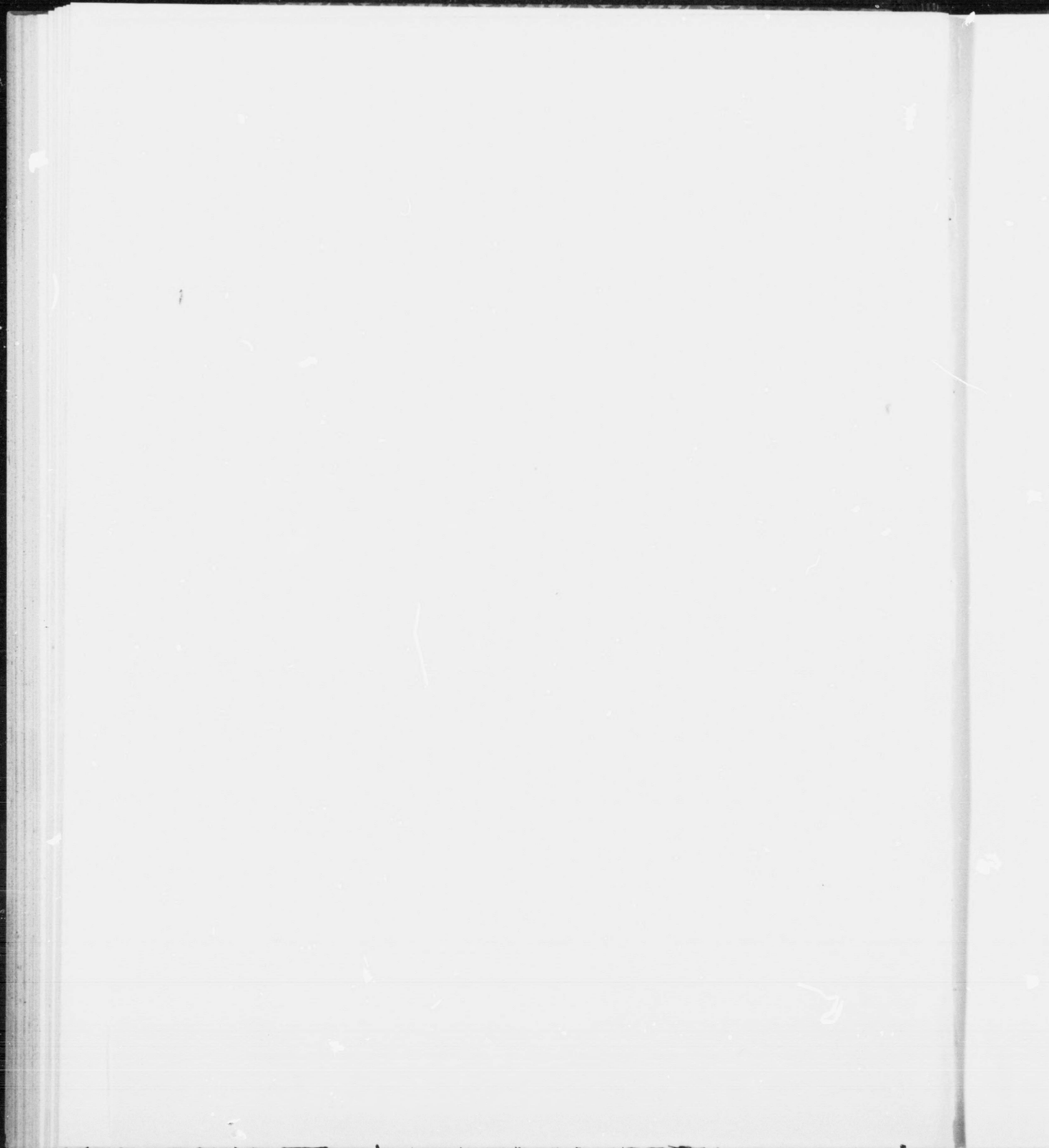
The growing importance of the village had already suggested the need for better means of communication with the rest of the province; and, as a railway was not at that time attainable, the Government was asked to dig a canal through the beach, and establish permanent water communication with Lake Ontario. An intricate, shallow and uncertain natural channel already existed at the northern end of the beach; but this was never available for large vessels, and during easterly storms it was sometimes entirely choked with sand. Accordingly, in the late twenties the Burlington canal was begun, and opened to navigation in 1832; and soon both sailing vessels and steamers of the largest size then navigating the lakes found their way to the new port, while, by the formation of the Desjardins canal, the waterway was extended to Dundas. Hamilton soon became one of the busiest places on Lake Ontario.

But the need for railway communication was urgently felt, and leading citizens co-operated with others who were interested in the development of southern Ontario for the construction of the Great Western Railway. After many delays and discouragements, this work, important in its results, and one of great magnitude considering the population and resources of the country, was begun in 1850, and in 1853 it was opened for traffic from the Niagara to the Detroit river. The Hamilton & Toronto Railway was constructed very soon afterwards; and at later dates the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, the Hamilton & Port Dover, the Hamilton & Northwestern, and the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railways were added to the great highways of the country. Over





STRONGMAN ROAD, HAMILTON MOUNTAIN.





THE "SPECTATOR" BUILDING.



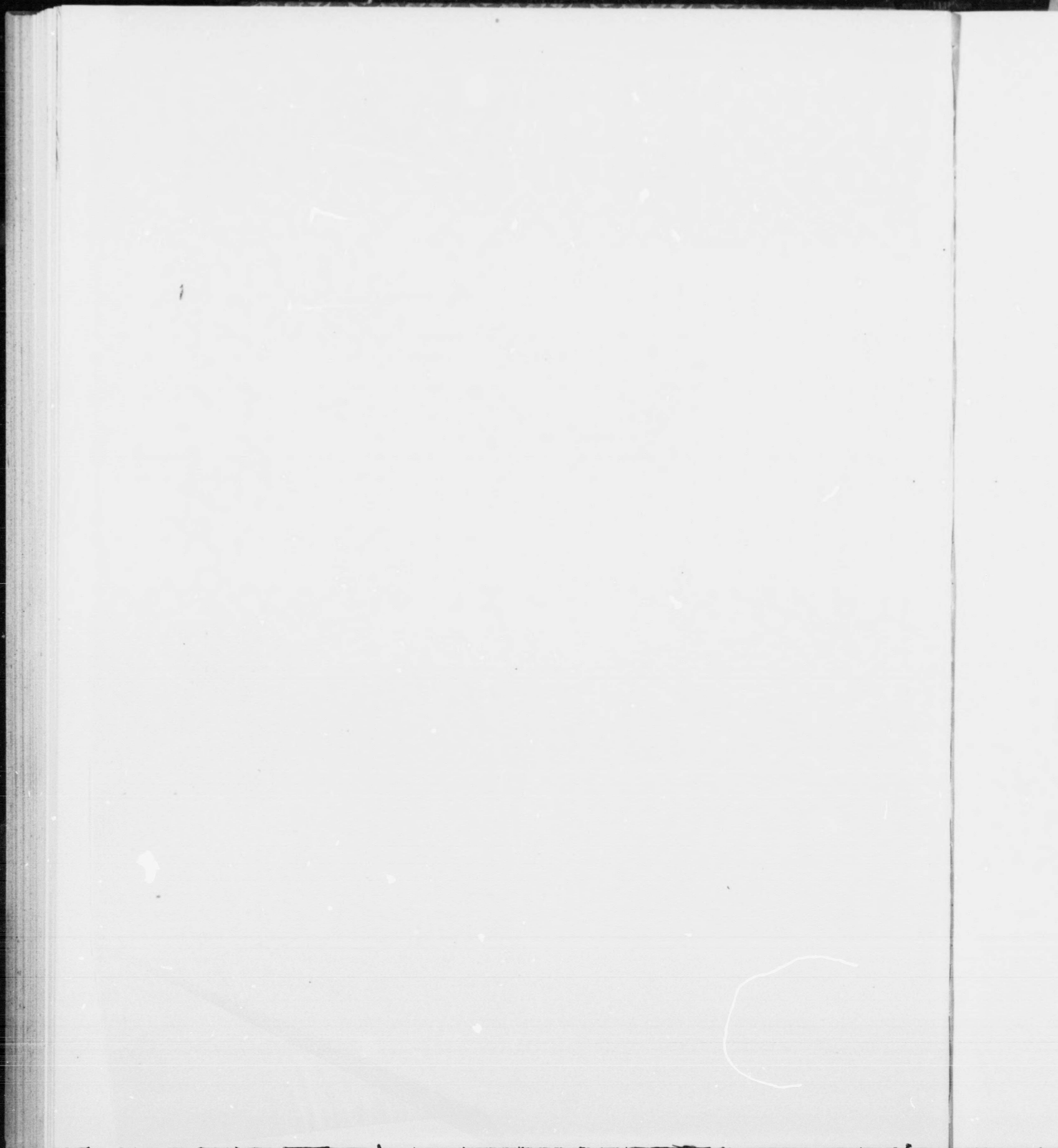


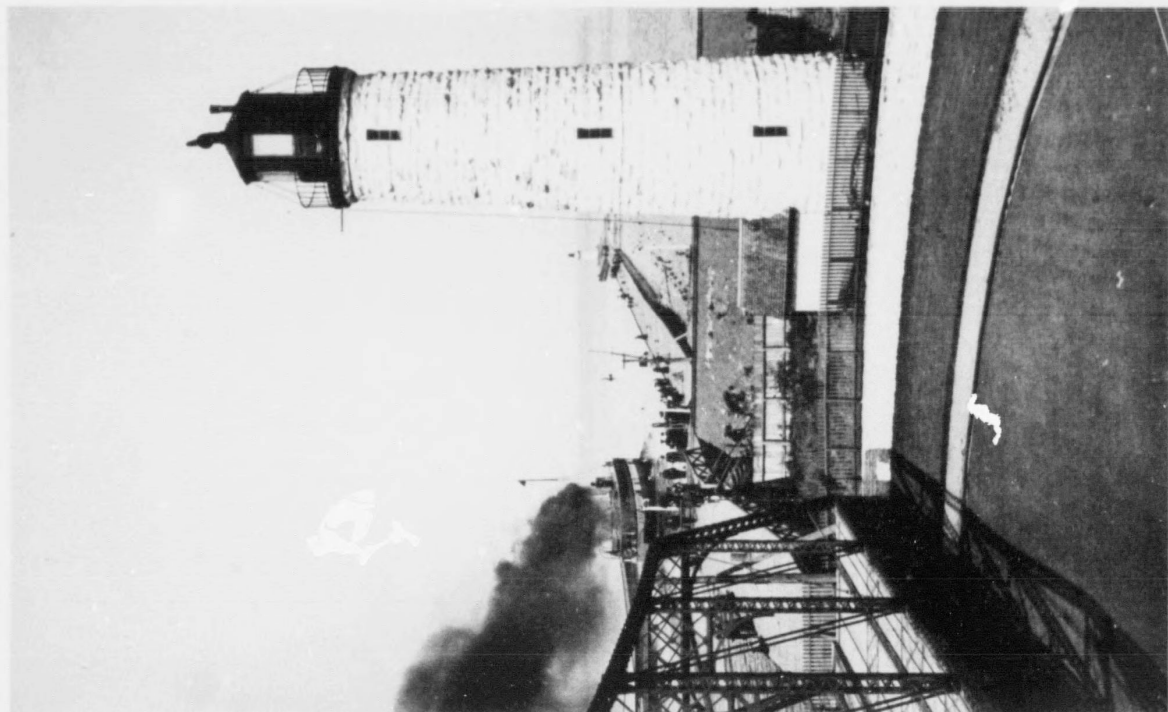
VIEW NEAR ALBION.





COURT HOUSE.

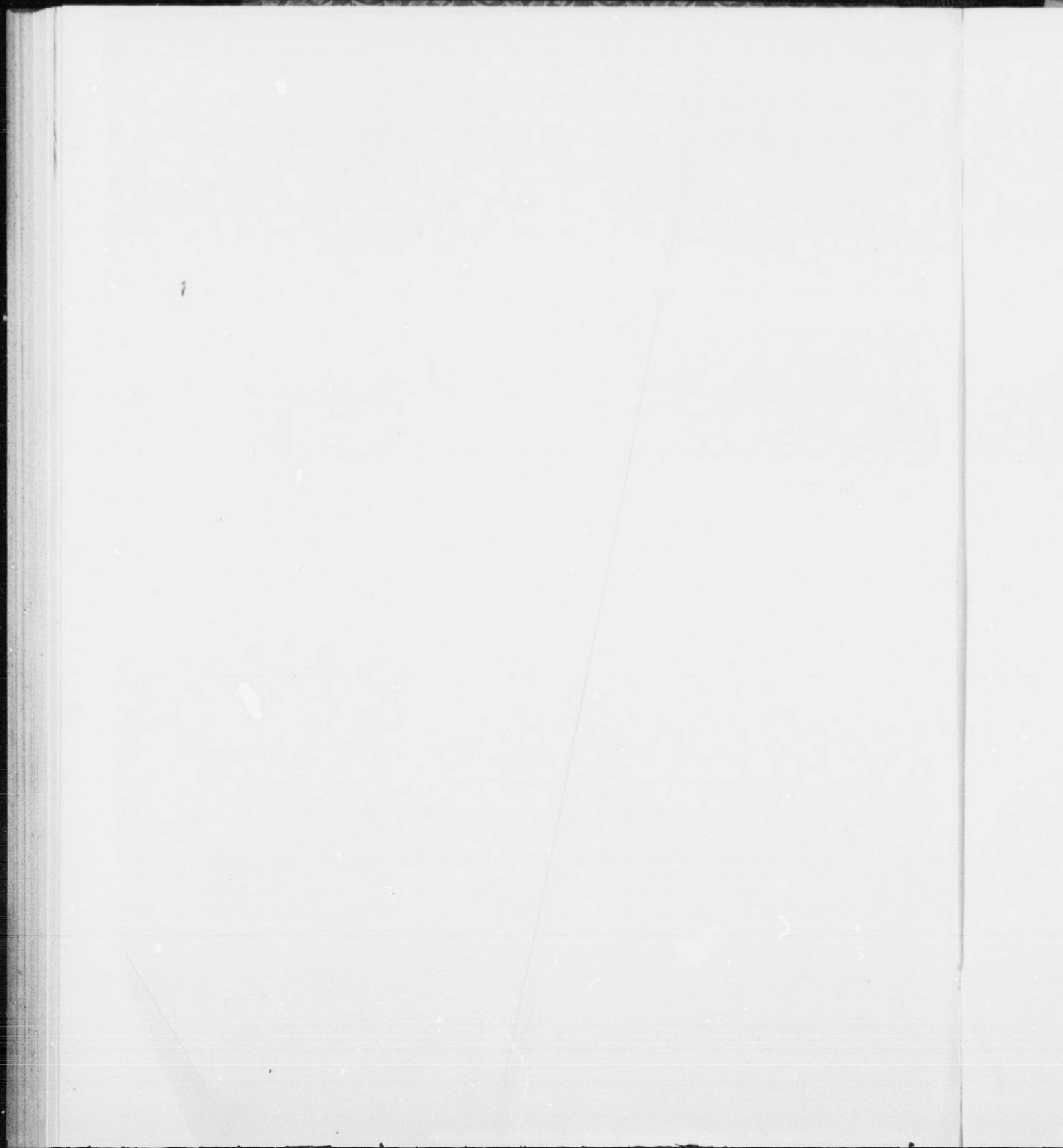




LIGHT-HOUSE AND PIERS.



AINSLEY WOOD.

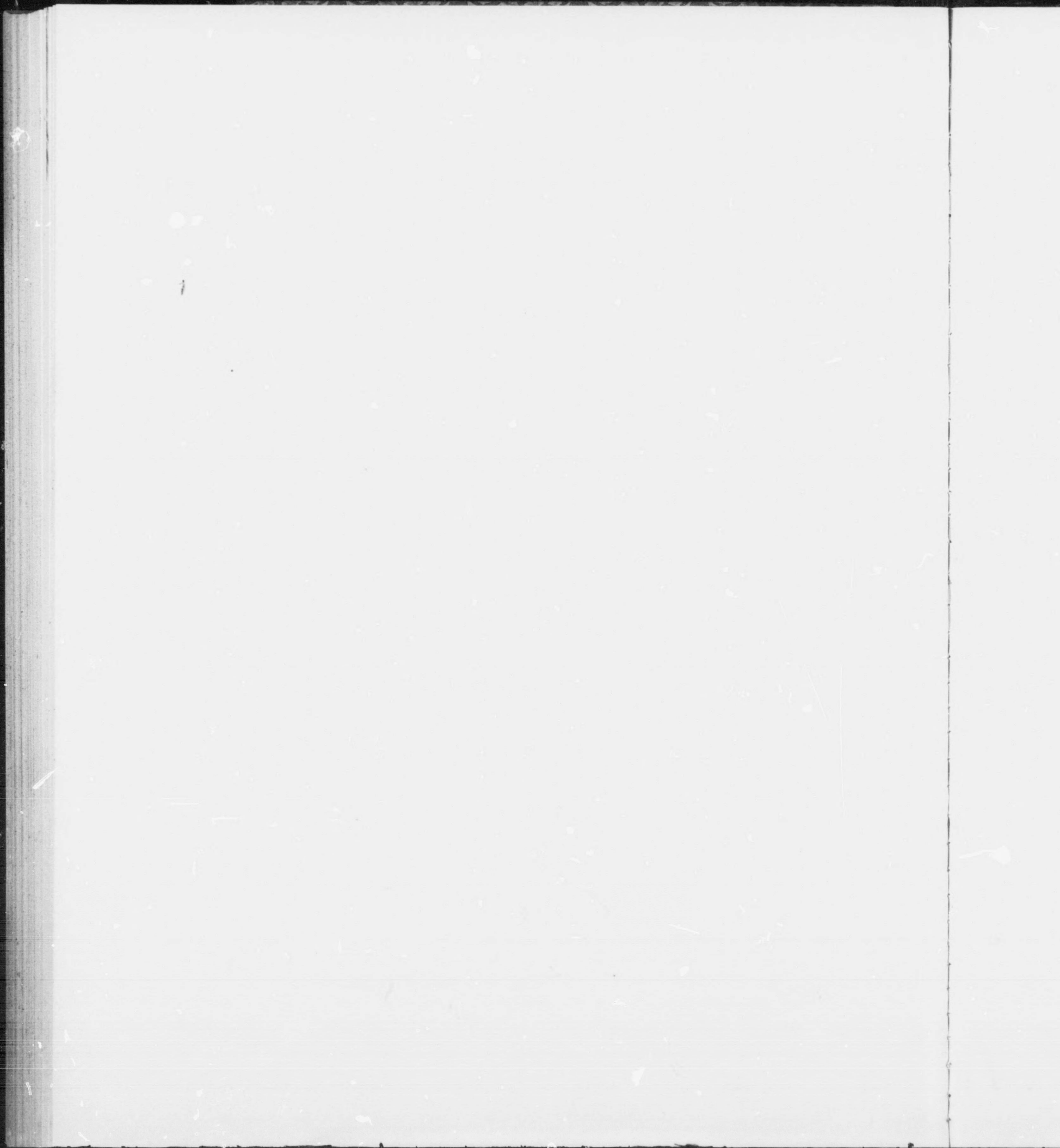




BANK OF MONTREAL (Branch).



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (Branch).

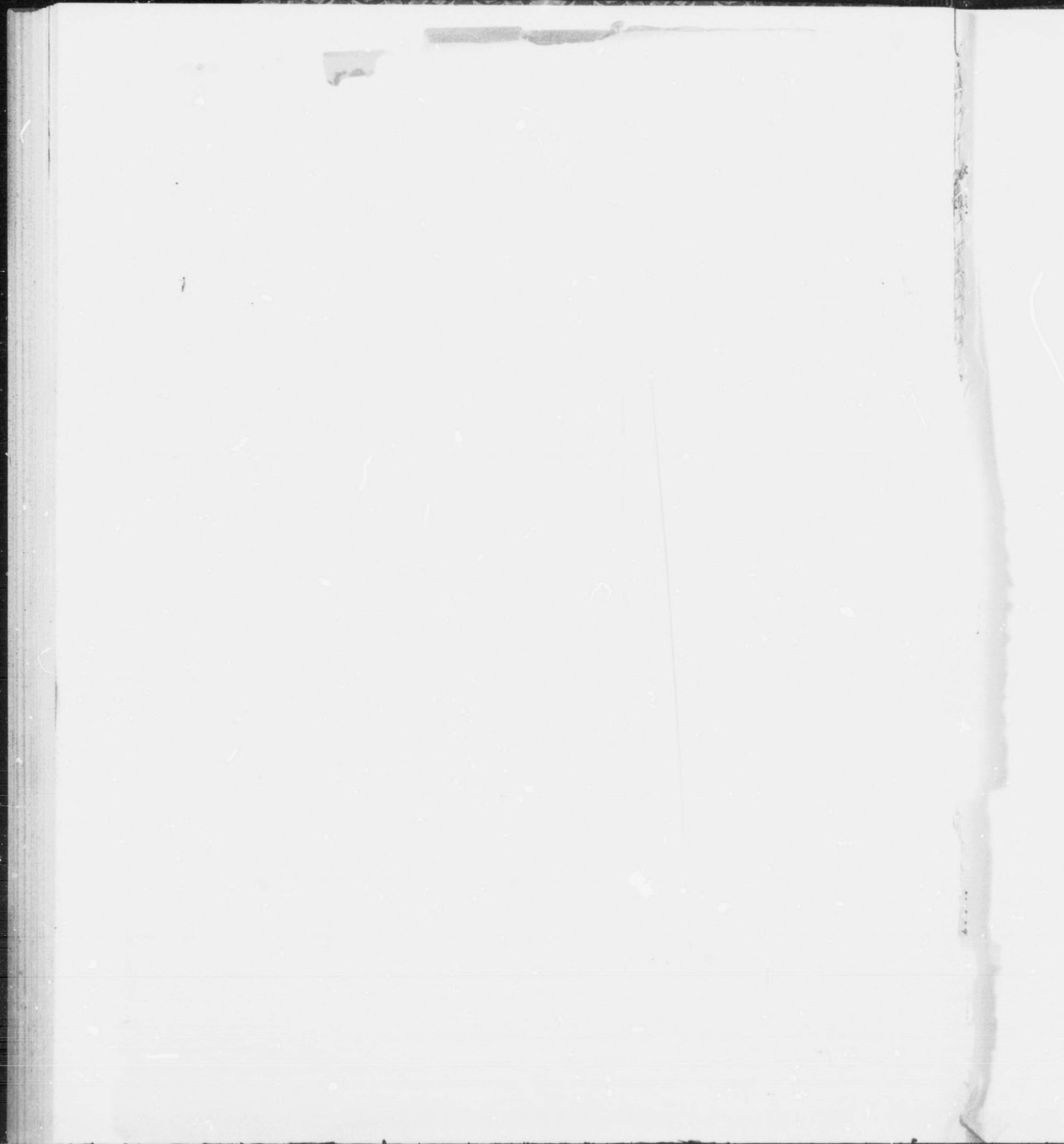


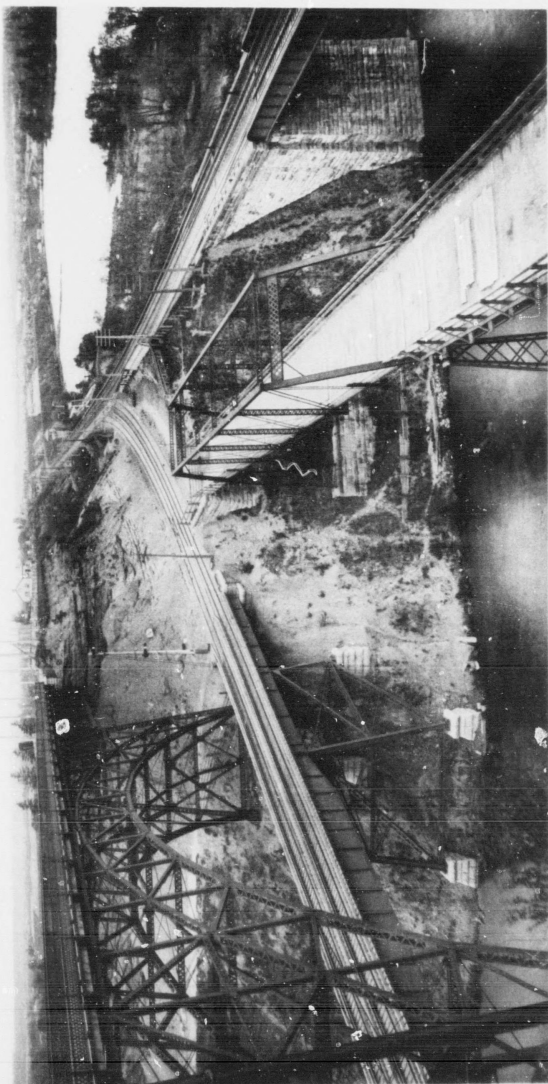
the Toronto & Hamilton road the Canadian Pacific reaches the city, so that Hamilton now has direct railway communication with all parts of the Dominion, and is reached by all the great railway systems of central Canada. In addition to these, electric roads connect it with Dundas, Grimsby, Beamsville and Burlington; and surveys are now being made for new electric lines to Caledonia, Ancaster, Brantford, Galt, Guelph and Berlin; so that in a year or two the city will resemble the hub of a wheel, from which electric roads will radiate like spokes to every considerable town and village in its neighborhood.

The municipal government of Hamilton is carried on by a city council composed of a mayor and twenty-one aldermen, elected annually, three from each of the seven wards of the city. They derive their powers from the general municipal act of Ontario, and from special acts for the city of Hamilton. The debt of the city is rather in excess of \$3,500,000. The city buildings and other public property are worth considerably more than the sum of the debt. The excess of revenue from the water works over expenses of operation pays the whole of the interest on the public debt. It will be seen that the municipality is financially in an excellent position. The assessed value of property in the city is about \$30,000,000, and the direct taxes average about two cents on the dollar of the assessed value. All church property, all schools, public and private, and all charitable institutions are exempt from taxation.

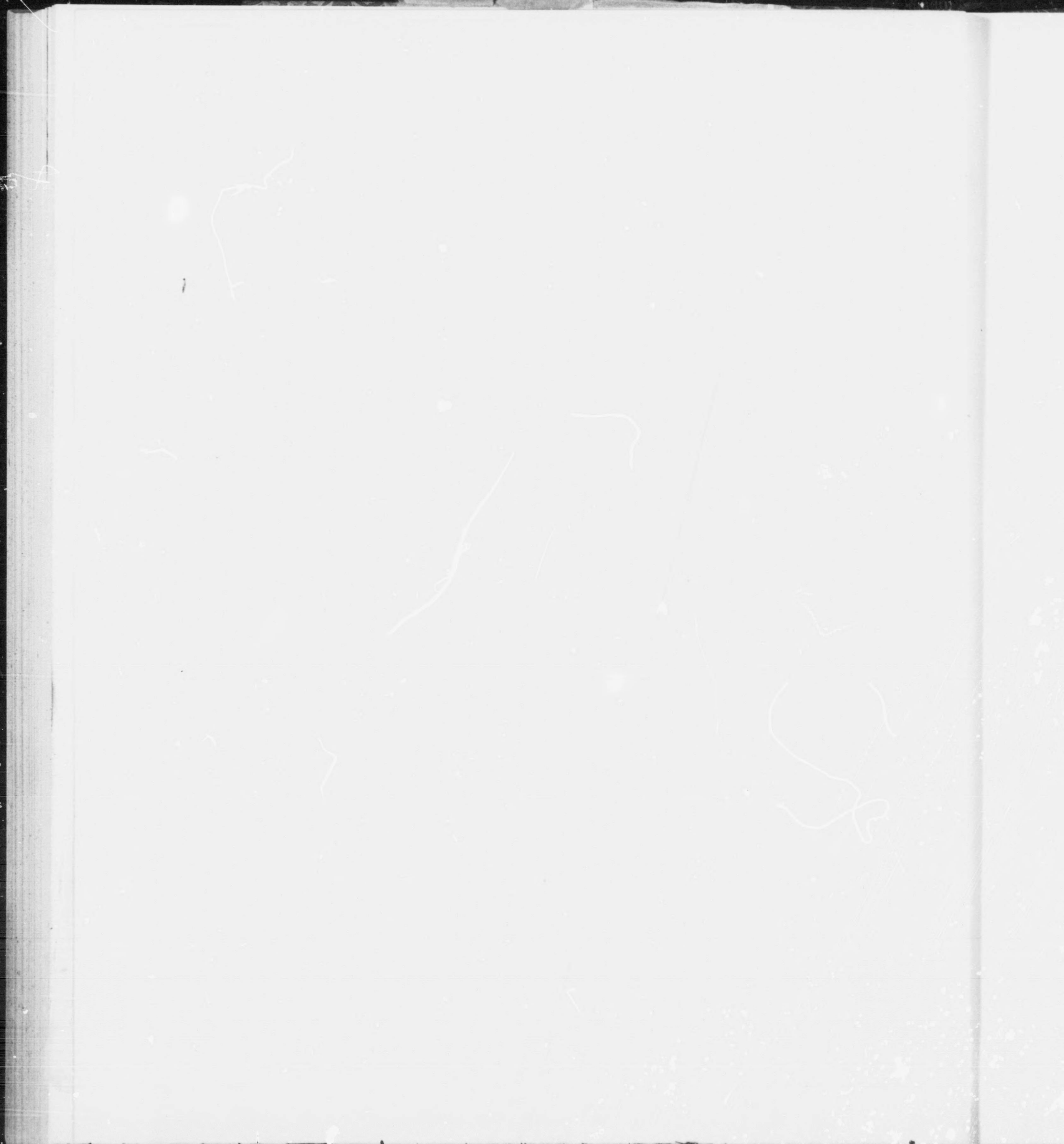
The police force of about 60 men is thought to be too small for the needs of the city; still, there is very little crime beyond the petty offences of obstreperous boys, wandering vagabonds passing through the city, and those who may occasionally lose their discretion in drink. Chief Alexander Smith is a model head of a police department, and keeps his force in a state of admirable discipline. The management of the department is under a board composed of the Mayor, the County Judge, and the Police Magistrate.

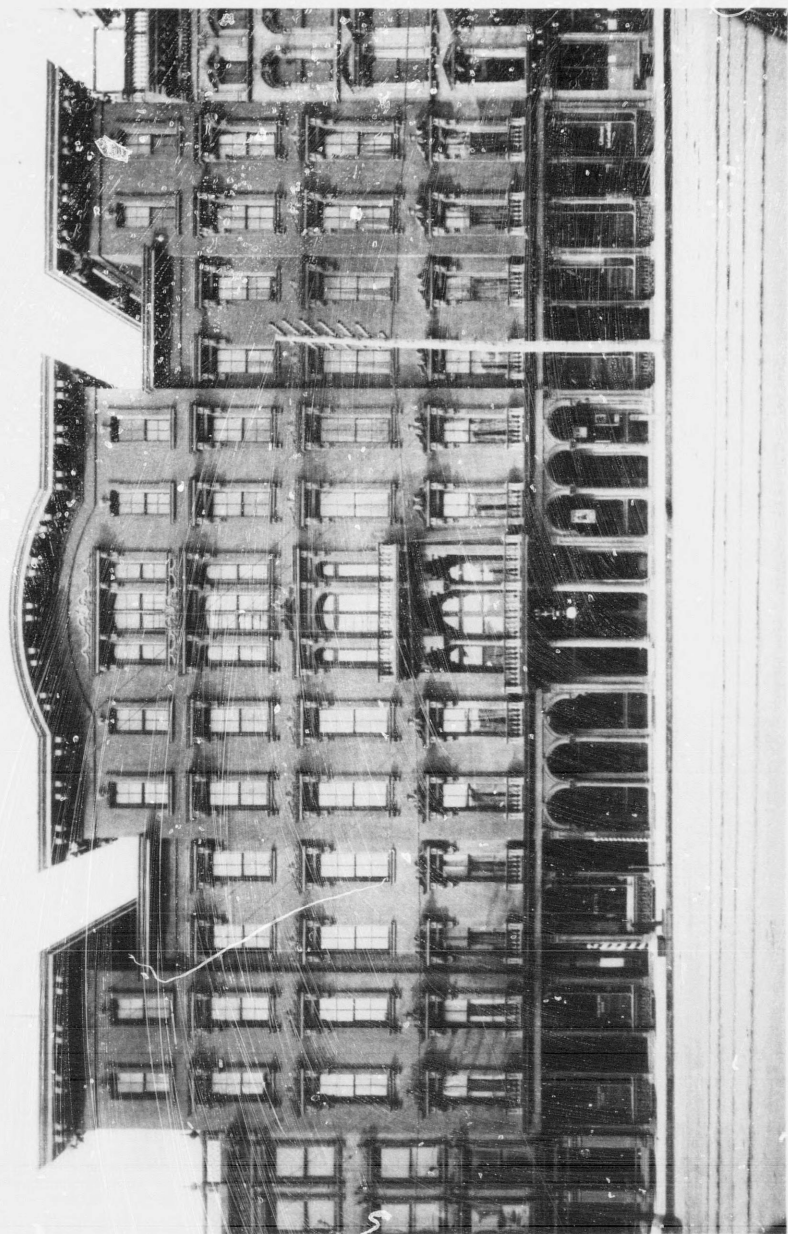
The means for the extinguishment of fires are among the best in the country, as is proved by the very small fire losses for a great many years past. Indeed, it may be said that since the department was put into its present effective condition there has not been a really disastrous fire in the city. The water supply gives a normal pressure of about fifty pounds, which can be increased in a very few minutes by pumping against a standpipe near the principal reservoir. The



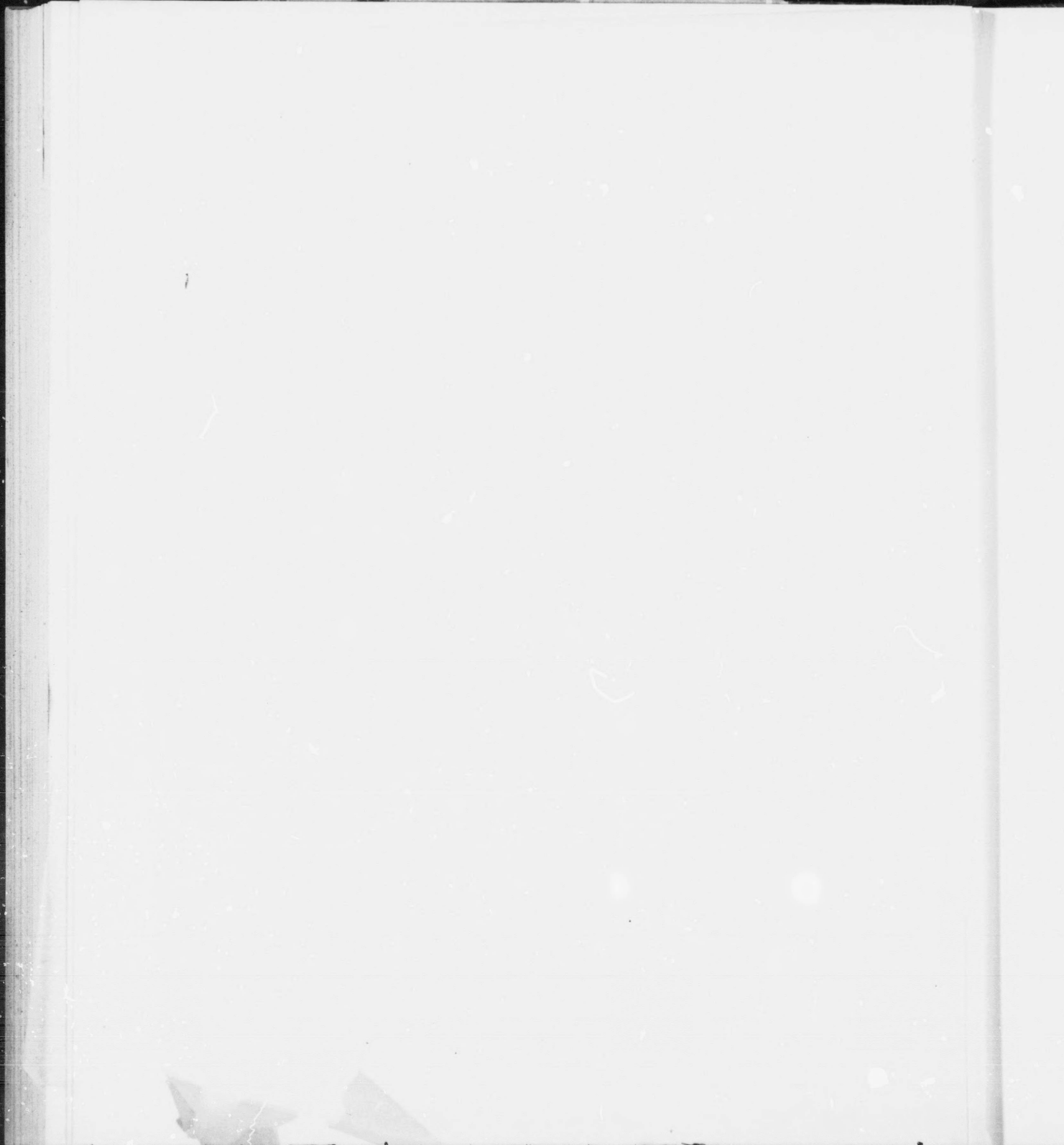


VIEW FROM HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.





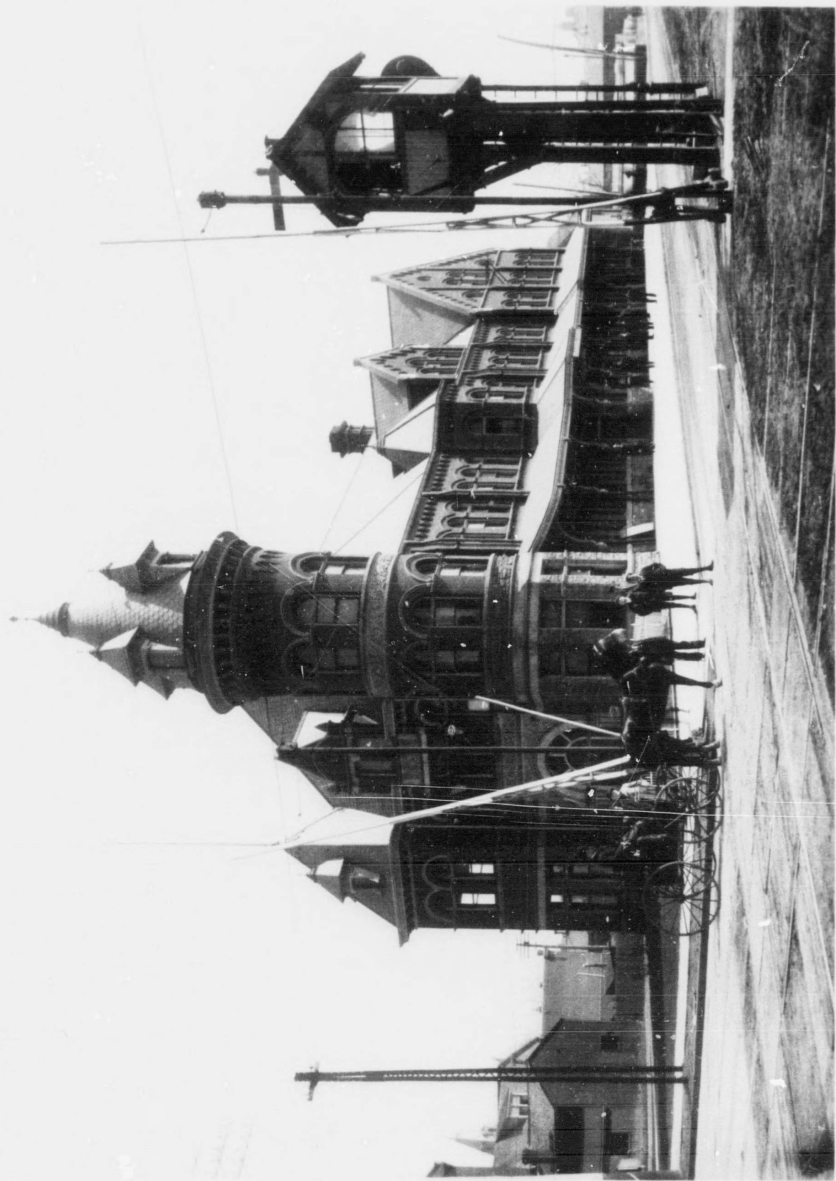
WALDORF HOTEL.





PICNIC GROUNDS - HAMILTON BEACH.





T. H. & B. AND C. P. R. STATION.





EAST AVENUE FROM STINSON STREET.



EAST AVENUE FROM MAIN STREET.



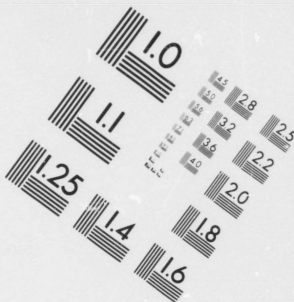
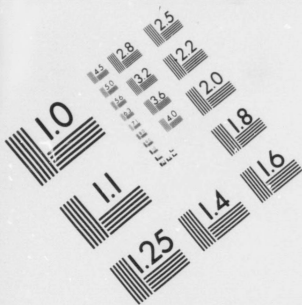
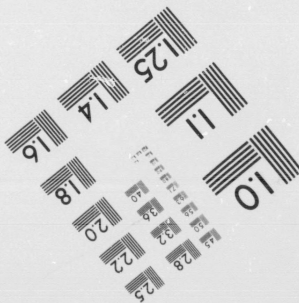
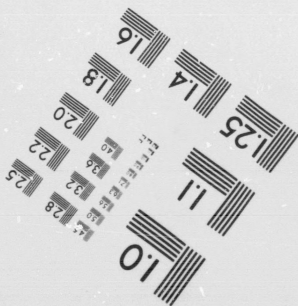
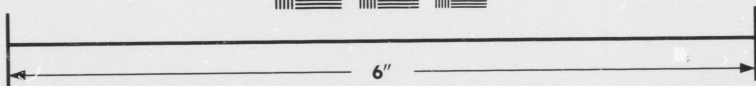
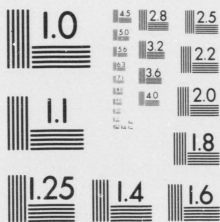


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.



LORETTO ACADEMY.



apparatus of the department consists of steam fire engines, chemical engines, and the other appliances in use by the best equipped fire brigades. Under the able management of Chief A. W. Aitcheson, the department is generally conceded to be one of the most effective to be found anywhere.

Water for domestic and public uses is brought from Lake Ontario, that of the bay not being fit for use. It is pumped into reservoirs on the mountain side, about two hundred feet above the level of the central part of the city, and is now carried to nearly every part of the place. The cost of the water works proved a heavy burden upon the people when they were constructed and for many years afterward; but now they are a source of large revenue to the city government. The water is taken from a part of the lake wholly uncontaminated by sewage, and is excellent in quality.

In recent years it was found that the discharge of the city sewage was so seriously polluting the waters of the bay that the health of the city was seriously menaced, and some remedy for that state of things was urgently demanded. Accordingly a system of sewage disposal has been established which is now working satisfactorily.

The principal public buildings in the city are the courthouse, the city hall, the drill hall, the city hospital, and the county jail. The courthouse is the joint property of the city and the county of Wentworth, and occupies the square known as Prince's Square.

There are two public market places, the general market occupying the square in the rear of the city hall, and the hay market extending from John to Hughson street. The market building on the general market extends from York to Merrick street. Accommodation is provided outside of the building for farmers who bring their produce to the city. The farmers' market of Hamilton is the best in the Dominion.

One of the Ontario asylums for the insane is situated on the mountain, overlooking the city. Here are generally detained about a thousand of the unfortunates for whose benefit it is intended. The asylum grounds are beautifully laid out and carefully kept; the several buildings are commodious and comfortable, and the most modern system is pursued in dealing with the patients. Those who can be permitted some degree of liberty are encouraged to amuse them-





OVERLOOKING C. P. R. AT STONEY CREEK.





GENERAL HOSPITAL.





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW CITY OF HAMILTON.





JAMES STREET—(ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL).





HAMILTON CEMETERY.



HAMILTON CEMETERY AND CHAPEL.





ST. MARY'S R. C. SCHOOL.



THE HAMILTON CLUB.



selves; and a wide range of entertainments is provided calculated to keep their minds occupied. The results of this treatment are evident in the increasing number of patients discharged cured or greatly improved.

There are in Hamilton two hospitals—the general hospital, maintained by the city authorities, and St. Joseph's Hospital, maintained by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Each receives aid from the Ontario government in proportion to the number of patients. The city hospital is managed by a board of governors.

The Board of Trade is composed of nearly all the merchants of the city, and is a strong and influential body. It exercises a marked influence upon the business interests of the city.

The principal charitable institutions, in addition to the hospitals, are a house of refuge maintained by the city, which furnishes a retreat for the old and infirm; a boys' home, a girls' home, an orphan asylum, an aged women's home, and St. Mary's Orphan Asylum. All, except the house of refuge, are maintained chiefly by private charity, assisted by grants from the city and the Ontario government.

The educational facilities of Hamilton are excellent. The common school system is under the control of a board of education, whose members are selected by the people. There are in the city twenty-one common schools. These are attended by about 9,000 pupils, and employ 170 teachers. Some of the school buildings are models of comfort, convenience and architectural beauty. The best are the Central School and the Queen Victoria School. There are also a Collegiate Institute, in which students are carried through the first year of the university course; a normal college, and a school of pedagogy for the training of teachers. There are also five Roman Catholic separate schools, attended by about 2,000 pupils. Two excellent business colleges and several private schools complete the educational equipment of the city.

The people of the city worship in about fifty churches. There are ten congregations of the Church of England, ten Methodist, nine Presbyterian, six Baptist, four Roman Catholic, two Jewish, and eight other religious bodies. The numbers of the several bodies are not accurately measured by the number of their houses of worship. For example, while the Roman Catholics have but four church buildings, they embrace probably a sixth of the whole population. There





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW CITY OF HAMILTON.

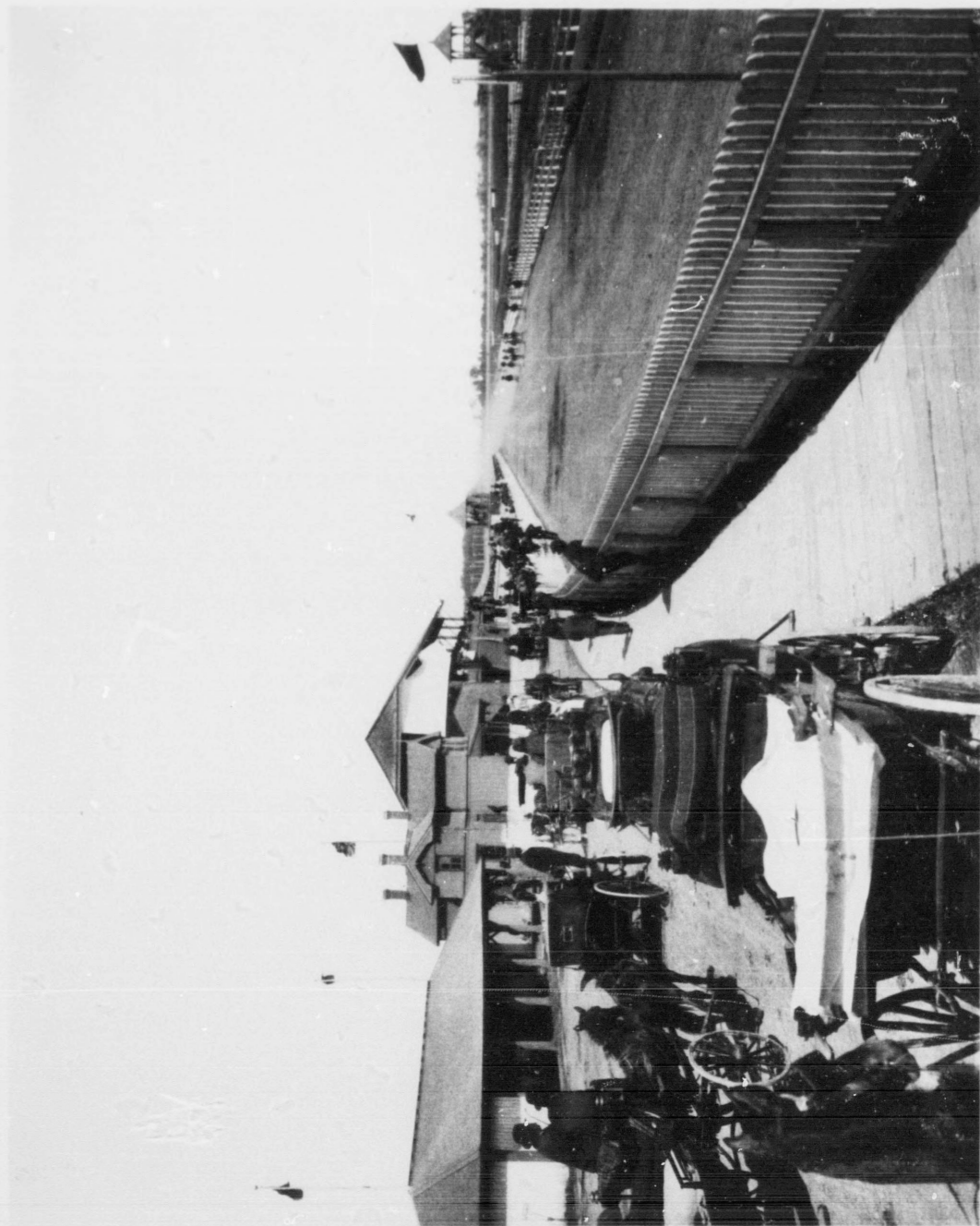




JAMES ST. NORTH. FROM KING ST.

sp

A



HAMILTON JOCKEY CLUB (May 30, 1899).





ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.





RYERSON SCHOOL.



CENTRAL SCHOOL.





THE JAIL.



DRILL HALL.



are in the city no church edifices remarkable for size or architectural beauty. Among the best are Christ Church Cathedral and the Church of the Ascension (Church of England); St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic); St. Paul's (Presbyterian); Centenary (Methodist), and the James Street Baptist Church. The see houses of the Diocese of Niagara (Church of England), and of the Diocese of Hamilton (Roman Catholic), are here.

Though the shipping of the port of Hamilton is not so important as it was before the railways were constructed, a considerable part of its traffic is still carried on by water. The Hamilton Steamboat Company has a fleet of fine iron steamers, two of which, the Macassa and the Modjeska, run between Hamilton and Toronto. Some of the steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Company connect this city with Montreal. And a number of other boats, principally carrying freight, are provided with accommodation for passengers.

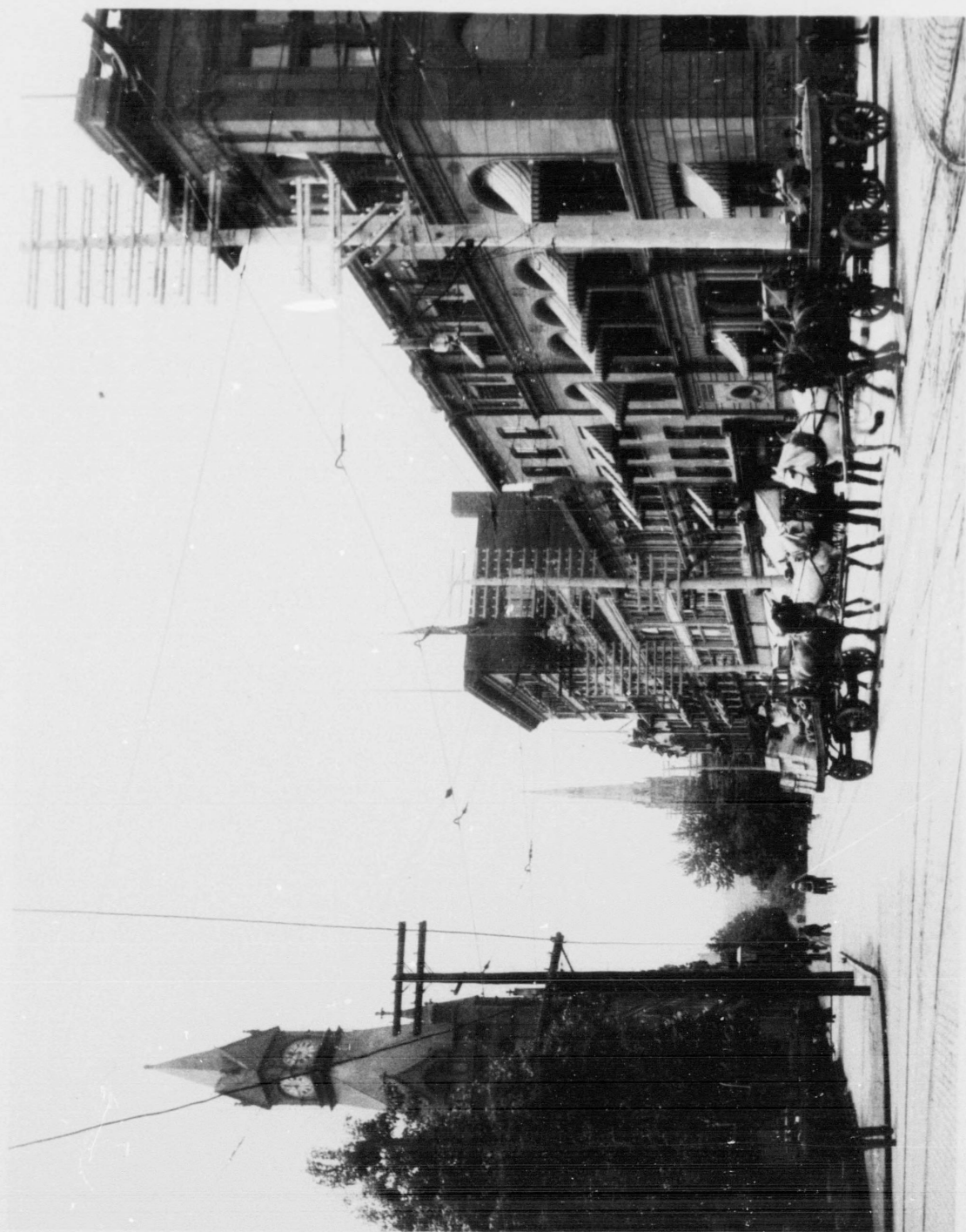
Light for public and private use is provided by the Hamilton Gas Light Company, and by two electric lighting and power companies. Electricity is created by power generated at DeCew's Falls, near St. Catharines, and this is used not only for lighting purposes, but for operating electric roads and for mechanical industries. The wire from DeCew's Falls to Hamilton is more than thirty miles long, one of the longest in existence which supplies any considerable power for lighting and industrial purposes. The wonderful progress of the age in which we live has an illustration in the fact that the power which lights the streets of the city; which operates a great deal of the machinery in its factories, and which operates the electric line of railway to Dundas, is generated by a waterfall nearly forty miles from the extreme point at which this power is used. It is probable that within a few years all the electric railways in and around Hamilton, all the machinery in its workshops, and practically all the public and private lighting in the city will be operated by electricity. Doubtless the water used by the citizens will be brought from Lake Ontario by electricity; and it is not impossible that in the near future the food of the people will be cooked and their houses warmed by electricity generated at DeCew's Falls, or possibly at the great cataract of Niagara. Science has demonstrated that the electric current may be economically carried even greater distances, and there effectively used for many of the needs of man.





FALLS AT ALBION MILLS.





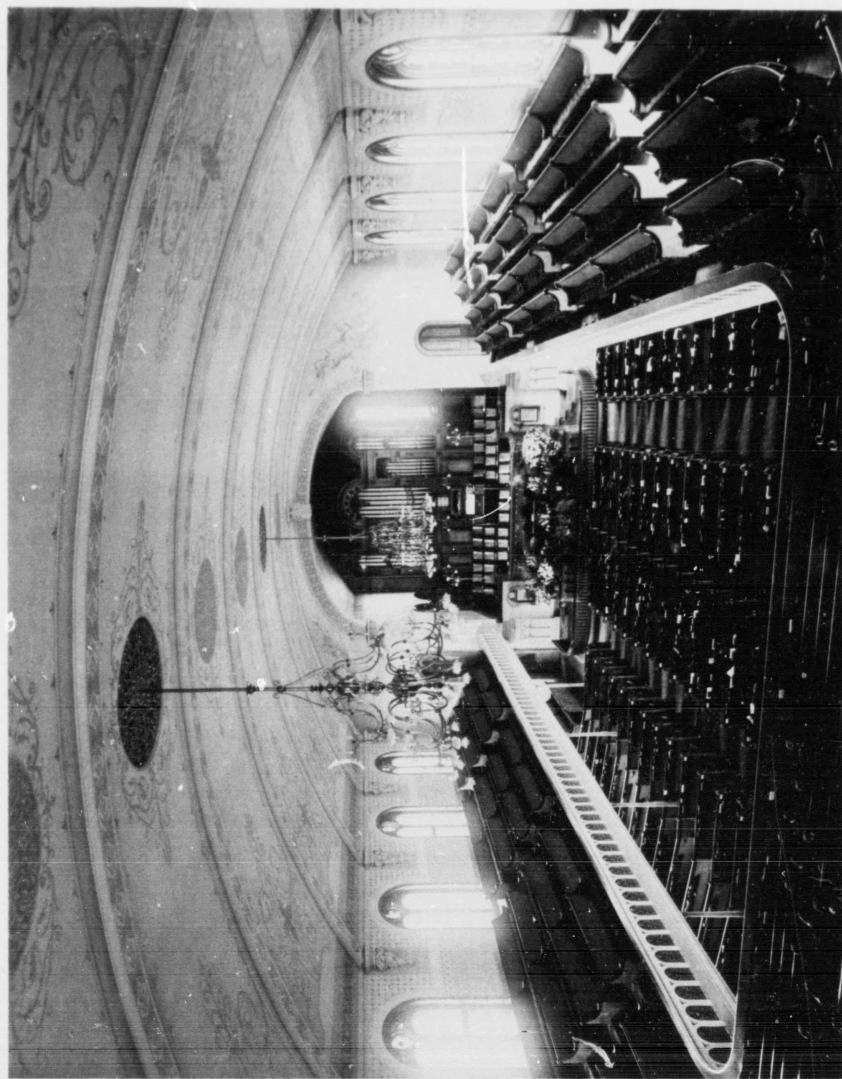
JAMES STREET, SOUTH—HAMILTON.





POST OFFICE.



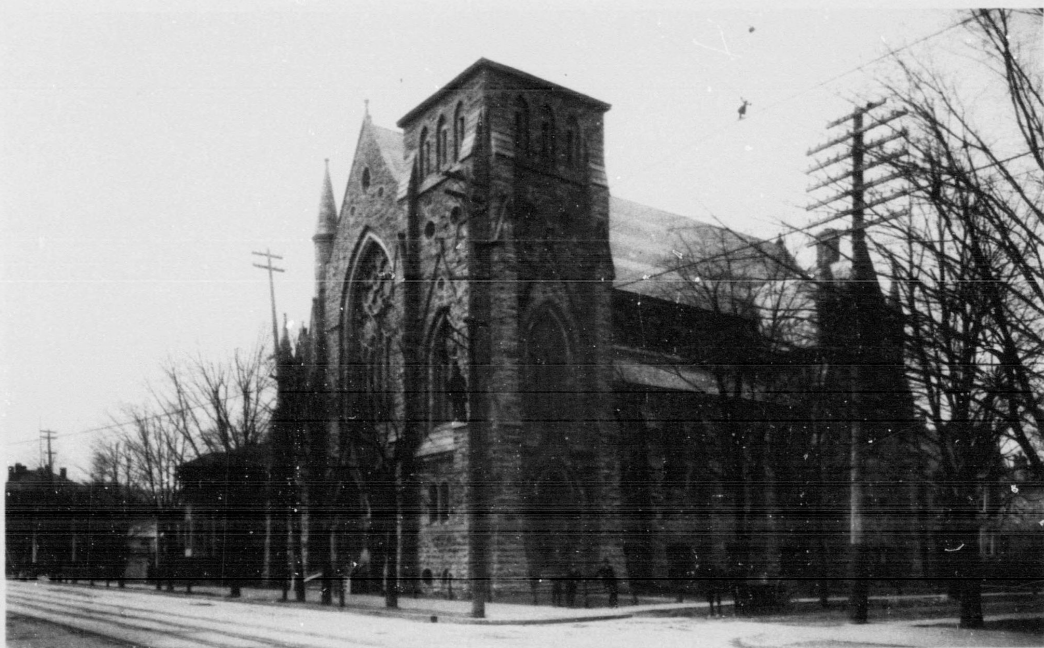


INTERIOR OF CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.





ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.



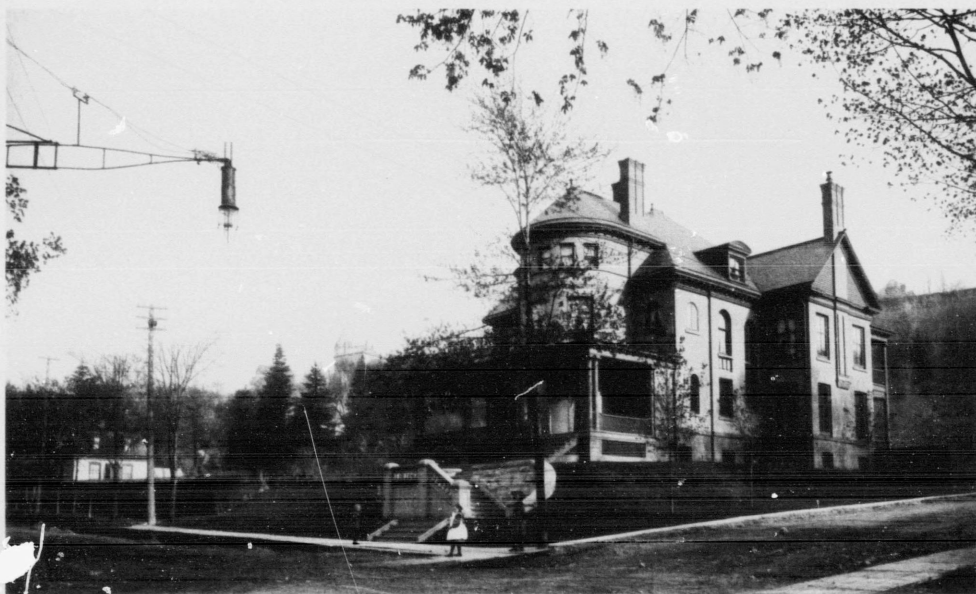
JAMES STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.





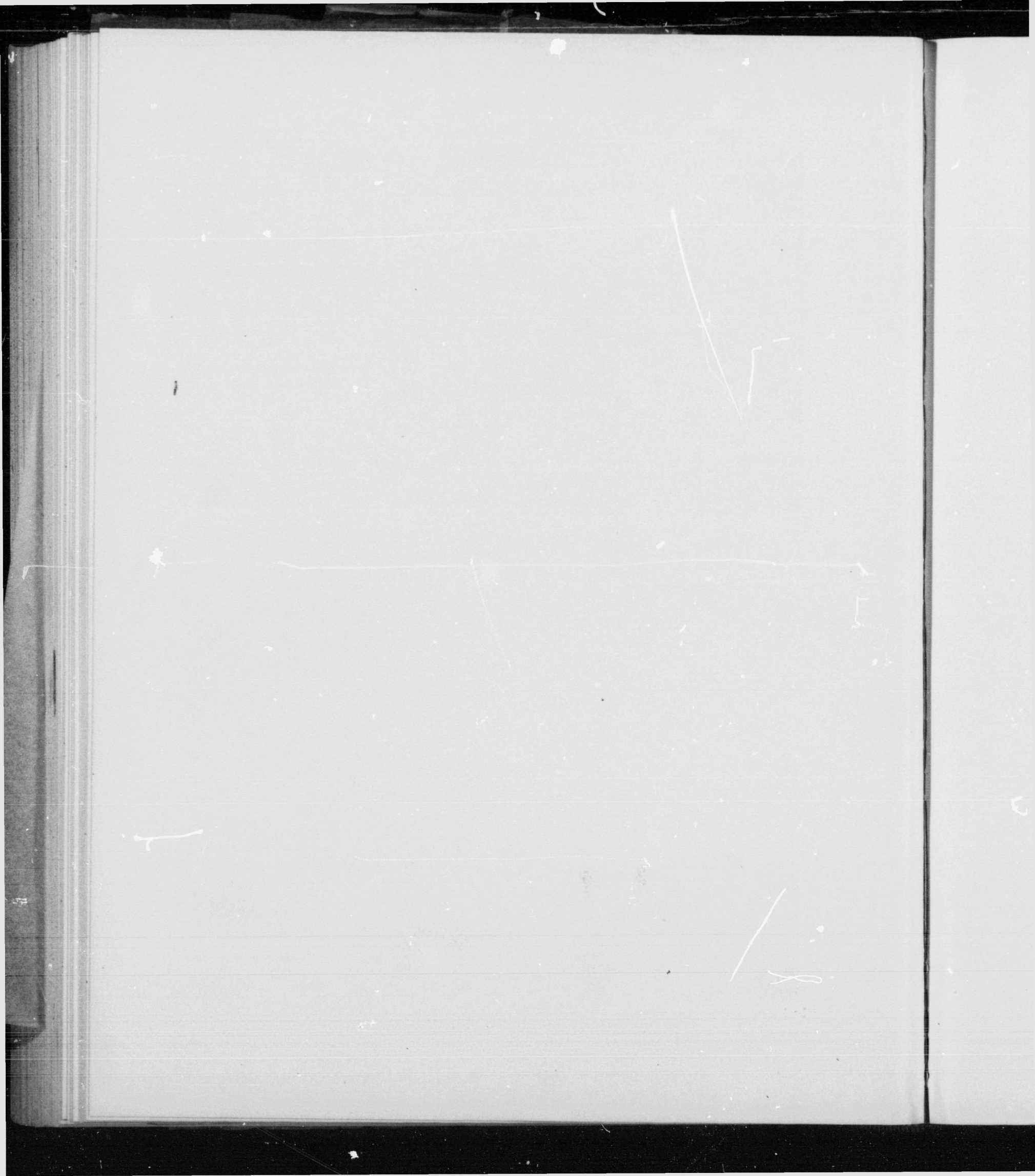
VIEW ON JAMES ST., SOUTH.

*John Stark's
Bro. Bond of Hamilton*



ABERDEEN AVENUE AND BAY STREET.

J.M. Stark's



The public library is free to all citizens, and is supported by a tax of one-half of a mill upon the real and personal property in the city. It contains about thirty thousand volumes. The building is an ornamental structure near the center of the city. A good selection of periodicals and a large number of works of reference are provided for casual readers.

Hamilton is well provided with banks. The Bank of Hamilton has its headquarters here. There are besides branches of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Molson's Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of Commerce, Traders' Bank and Federal Bank. The Hamilton Provident and Loan Association, the Hamilton Trust and Loan Company, and Stinson's Bank are also banks for savings.

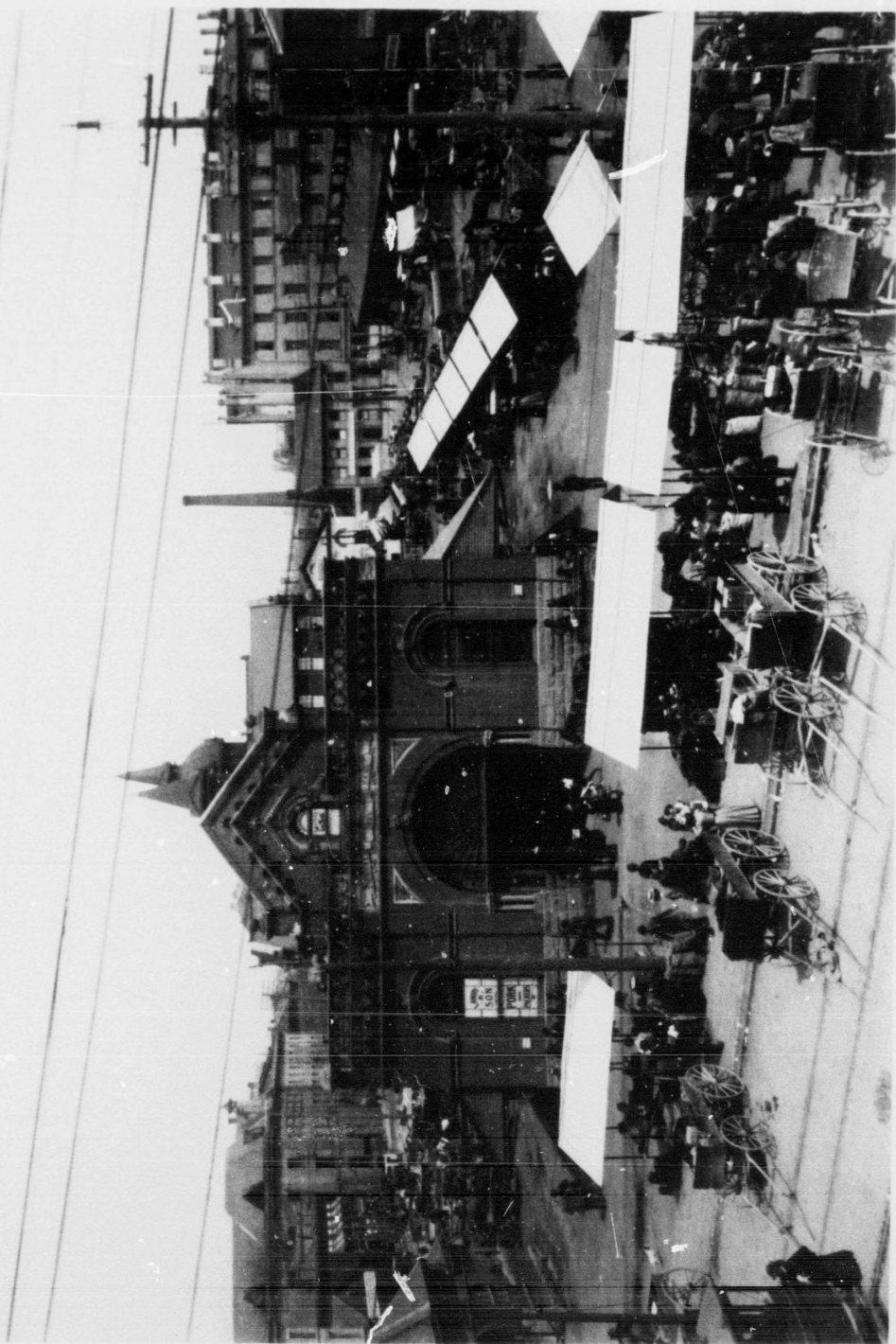
Hamilton is represented in the Dominion Parliament by two members, and by the same number in the Ontario Legislature. Two Dominion Senators, the Hon. Donald MacInnes and the Hon. W. E. Sanford, are residents of the city. The Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government, is also a Hamiltonian.

The hotels of the city are ample in number and possess accommodations of the best description for the entertainment of guests. Foremost among them are the New Royal and the Waldorf. The former has been completely renovated and almost rebuilt within the past few months. There are many hotels on the continent larger than this, but none more comfortable, or in which guests are better entertained. The Waldorf, originally built for hotel purposes, was for many years occupied as a ladies' college; but recently it has been redecorated and refurnished, and restored to its former use. Both are strictly first-class houses.

The Thirteenth Battalion of volunteer infantry and the Hamilton Field Battery of artillery have their headquarters at Hamilton. Both rank high among the corps of citizen soldiers of the Dominion. The band of the Thirteenth Battalion has a reputation for excellence which extends far beyond the bounds of Canada. The drill hall furnishes commodious quarters for the military, including drill room for the infantry.

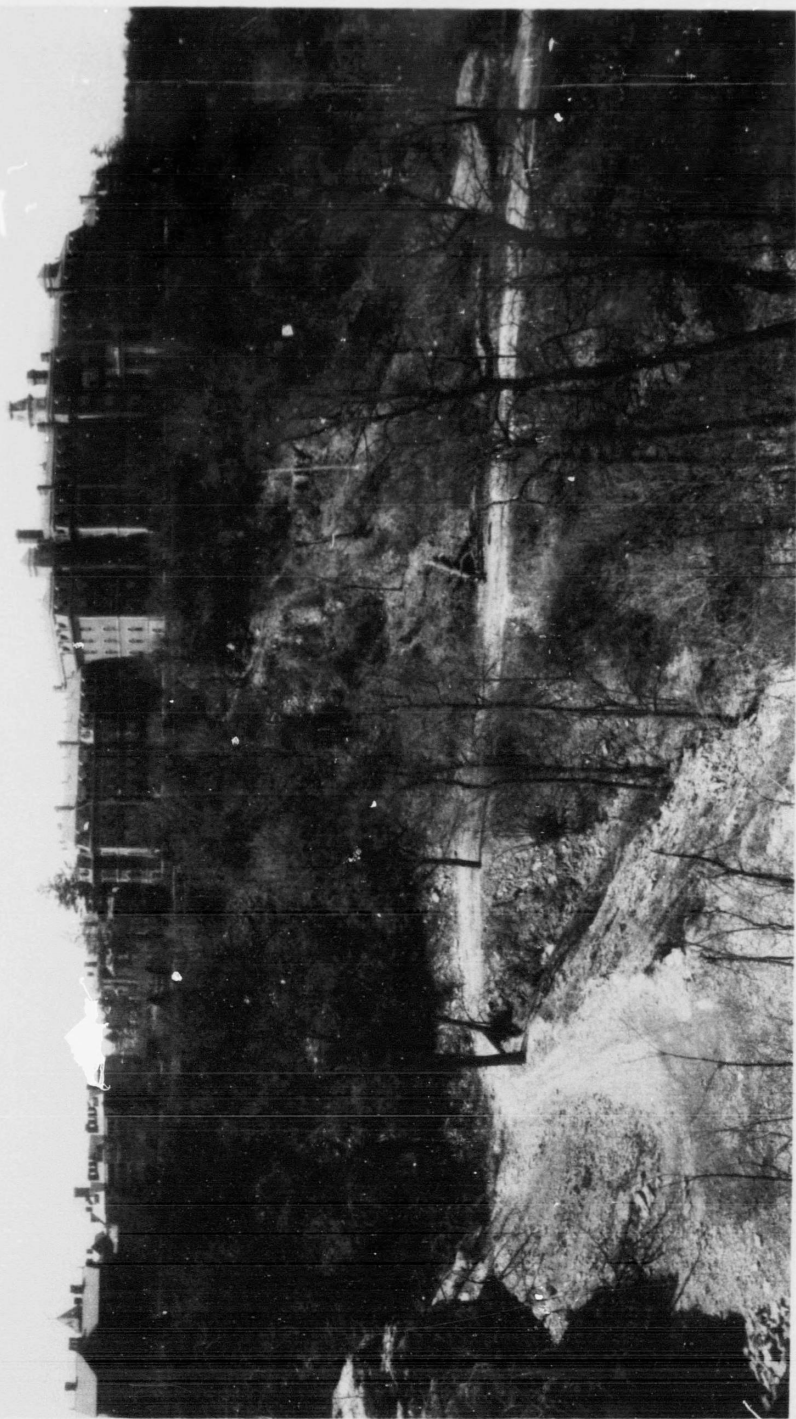
Hamilton is pre-eminently a manufacturing town. In almost every quarter may be seen the tall chimneys of hives of industry in which thousands of artisans gain their subsistence, and where goods are manufactured for markets in every part of the Dominion, and for many in





HAMILTON MARKET.





ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.





KING STREET, WEST.





ALBION MILLS.





VIEW ON QUEEN STREET, SOUTH.

Let Leathers



BLAKE AND MAIN STREETS.

In Eastwood's





ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (Catholic).



ST. THOMAS CHURCH.



foreign countries. The leading manufactures are those of cotton and woolen goods, pig, bar and other forms of merchant iron; stoves, iron pipes, engines and machinery, glassware, woodenware, furniture, boots and shoes, clothing, tinware, silver and britannia metal ware, nails, metal screws, agricultural implements, saws, sewer pipe, drain tile, brick, tobacco, cigars, ale, whiskey, pianos, organs, soap, and other articles which, as the advertisements say, are "too numerous to mention." An immense amount of capital is invested in these industries; and they may truthfully be said to be the main stay of Hamilton's prosperity.

The mercantile interests of the place are also of great importance. The wholesale trade comprises dry goods, clothing, groceries, hardware, millinery, boots and shoes, jewelry, and, in a word, almost all articles in common use by the people of the country.

Hamilton is very favorably situated for yachting. The bay supplies an excellent cruising ground for the smaller yachts; while those who desire wider waters sail through the canal, and then have the full sweep of Lake Ontario before them. Some very fine and swift craft are owned by residents of the city. One of the finest sights imaginable is that of a fleet of fine yachts out for a cruise; and when a yacht race is held the scene presented is one of wondrous fascination and beauty. The house of the Hamilton Yacht Club stands at the beach near the swing bridge for the wagon road, and is both beautiful and comfortable. Regattas are also frequently held under the auspices of the boating clubs. The waters near the beach are eminently suited to boat races; for, when the breeze is in the west the races may be held in the open lake; and when it is in the east they may be held in the bay. In each case the beach shelters the contestants from wind and waves.

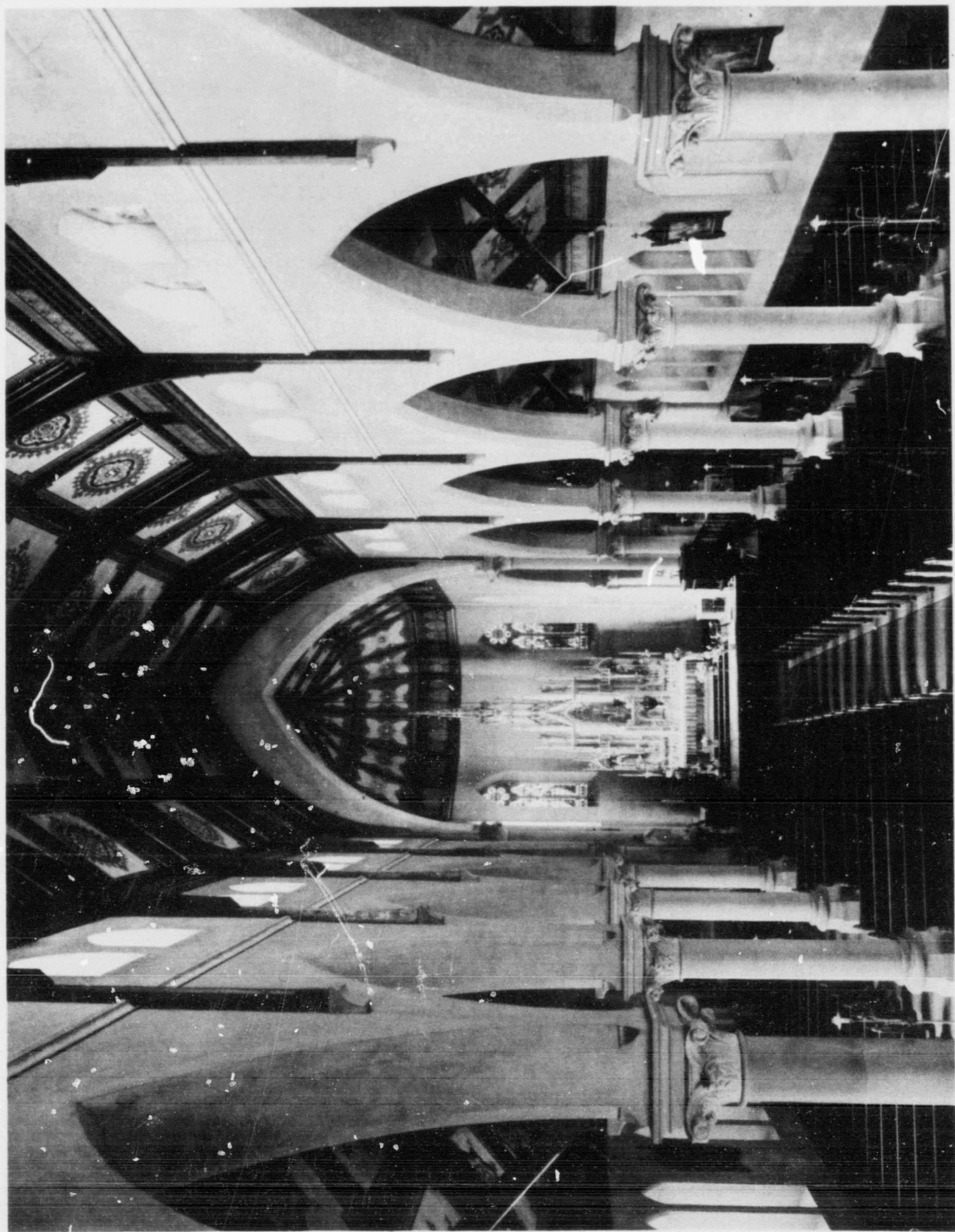
There are in the city three excellent newspapers. All are dailies, and all are published in the evening. The oldest is the Spectator, established in 1846 by Mr. R. R. Smiley. It is Conservative in politics, and has ever since its establishment exercised a marked influence on the politics of the country. The Spectator Company has recently erected a fine new building on James street, which is one of the most effective business blocks in the city. The Times was first issued as The Banner, in 1853. It is one of the most prominent among the Liberal journals of the Dominion, and is deservedly held in high esteem. Its building, which was erected by the





BAY FRONT FROM HARVEY PARK.





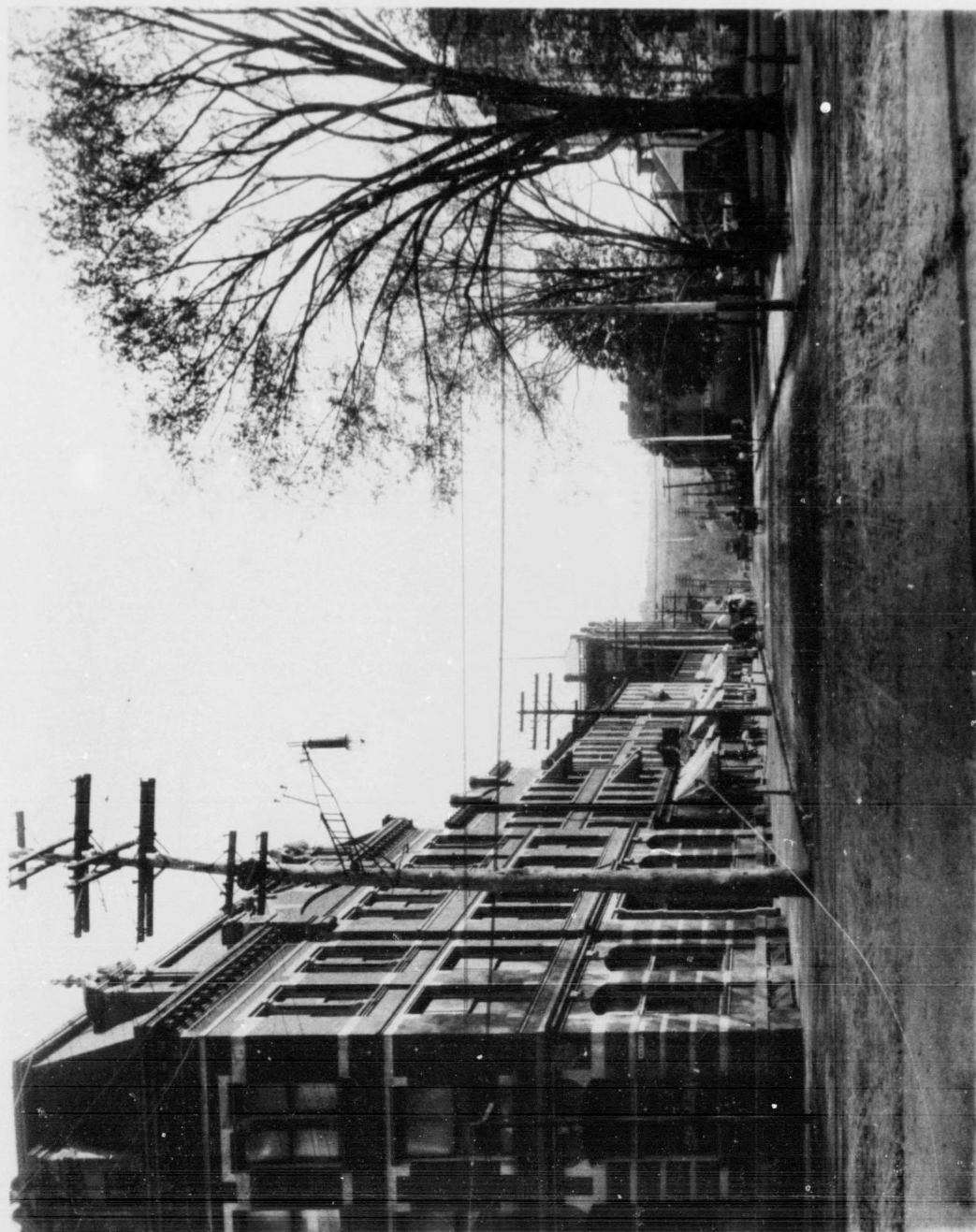
INTERIOR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.





PUBLIC LIBRARY AND CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.





JOHN STREET S., FROM MAIN.





W. J. Goff's

ABERDEEN AVENUE.



Wm. Hendree

HEAD OF CHARLES ST.





DUNDAS, LOOKING TOWARD HAMILTON.



H. & B. INCLINE RAILWAY.



company in 1882, is substantial and commodious. It stands at the corner of Hughson and King William streets. The Herald was started in 1888. It is independent in politics. It is ably edited, and has taken a prominent place in the journalism of the country. It occupies quarters on James street, west of the Bank of Hamilton.

Hamilton has not given to either the politics or the literature of the country any men eminently distinguished for ability. The name of Sir Allan Macnab is perhaps more widely known than that of any other man closely identified with the history of the city. Born in 1798, at Newark, now Niagara, young Macnab served with some distinction during the war of 1812, though only a lad at the time. In 1826 he was called to the bar, and at once settled in Hamilton. In 1830 he was elected to represent Wentworth County in the Legislature, and he continued to represent that constituency or the city of Hamilton during nearly the whole of his life. He was active in the civil disturbances of 1837, and for his services at that time he was knighted by her Majesty. He was chosen Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in 1844; and in 1848 formed the cabinet known as the Macnab-Morin government. He died in 1862. He was made an honorary colonel in the British army and honorary aide-de-camp to the Queen. The Hon. Isaac Buchanan was prominent rather as a merchant than as a politician. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1810, and came to Canada in 1833. He entered Parliament in 1840, and served more than one term for several constituencies. He was president of the council in the Tache-Macdonald cabinet of 1864. He was the head of the great mercantile firm of Buchanan, Harris & Co., at that time the most important business house in Canada. He was the earnest and able advocate of a system of finance, the leading idea of which was that the government ought to issue all currency, the value of which should be secured by a gold reserve. The Hon. John M. Gibson is at the present time Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government. He is a man of good ability and unimpeachable integrity.

Many scenes of surpassing beauty are reached by short drives from the city. Some of the avenues in the eastern part of the city are lined with maples, which overreach and form colonnades and cathedral aisles such as the art of man may imitate, but can never rival. The Beckett drive is a road leading up the mountain in two directions from the head of Queen street, in the





RED HILL ON H. G. & B. RAILWAY.





ST. LAWRENCE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PICTON ST. SCHOOL.





ON THE BECKETT DRIVE.



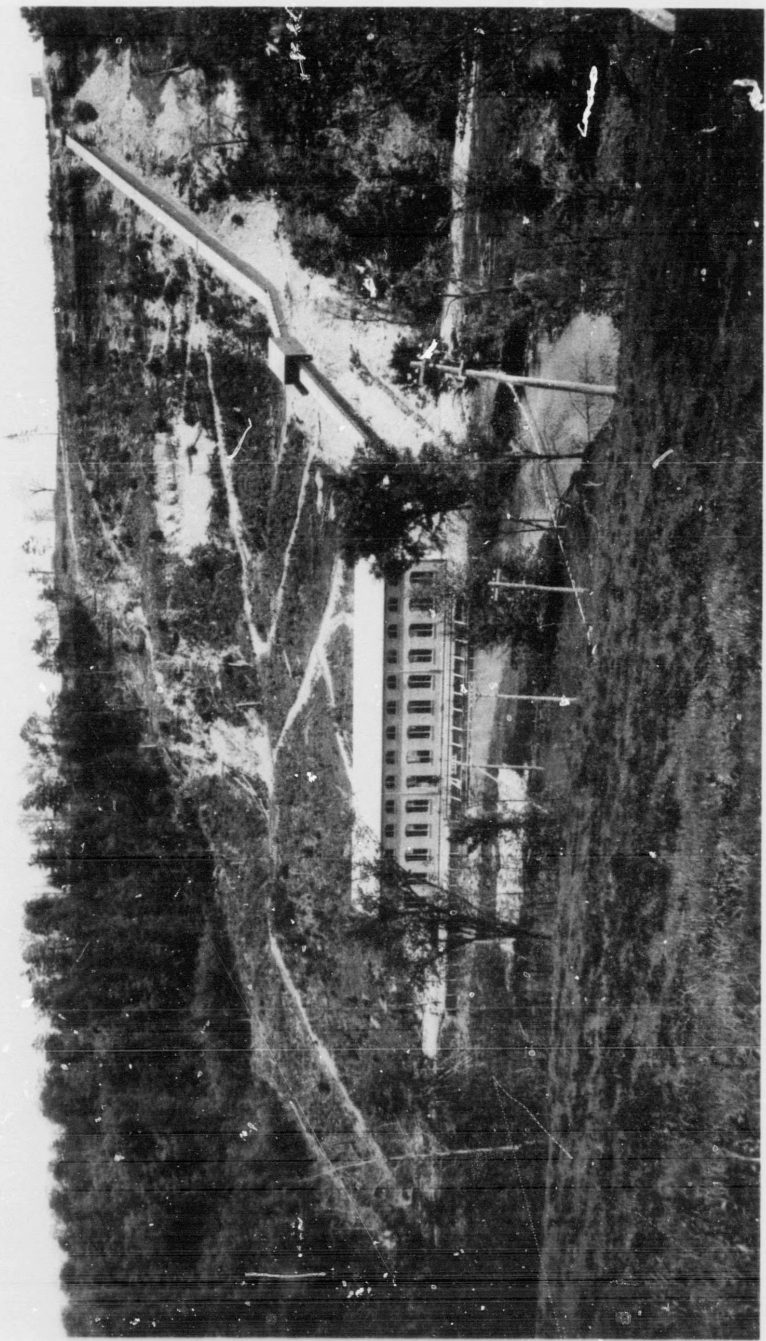
High Level Bridge

C.P.R. Bridge
G.T.R. Bridge
subway
Derrick
driving bridge
Shawmut company
St. Louis C.P.R.



HIGH LEVEL, G. T. R. AND C. P. R. BRIDGES.



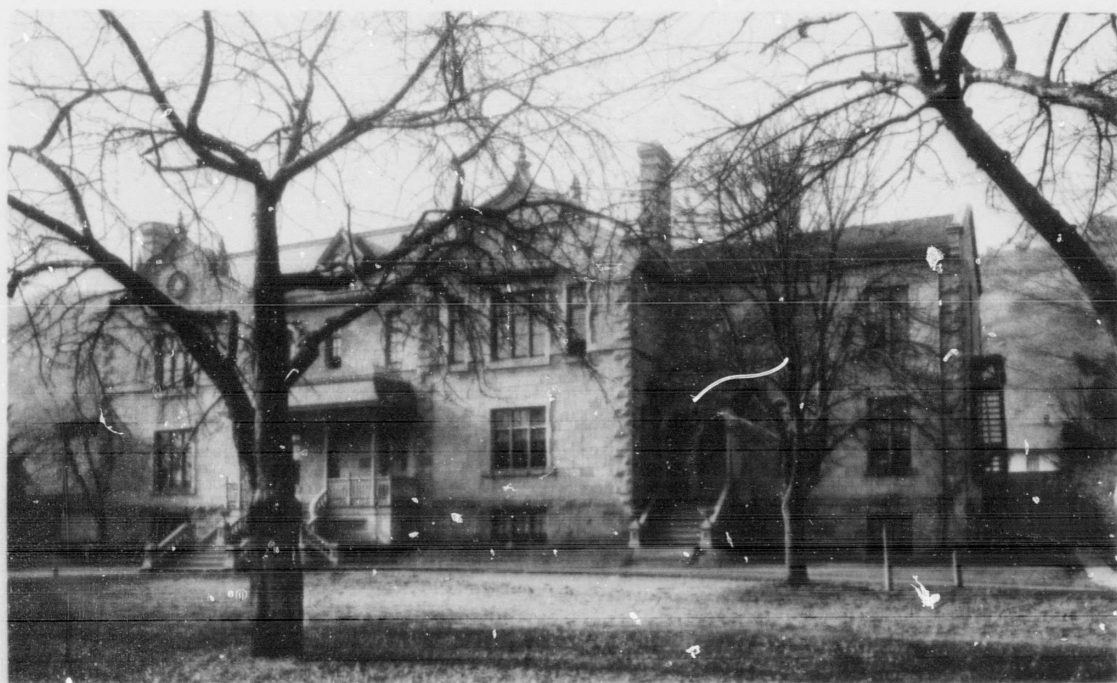


CATARACT POWER COMPANY, DE CEW FALLS.





HOUSE OF REFUGE.



ORPHANS' AND AGED WOMEN'S HOME.





Amelia Sanford

JACKSON AND CAROLINE STREETS.



Ala. Sanford

ROBINSON STREET.



southwesterly part of the city. The greater part of this drive is hewn out of the solid rock. From many parts views of the city, of the lake, and of parts of the surrounding country are obtained, and the immediate surroundings are very beautiful in their sylvan and semi-savage rudeness. Perhaps the most frequented drive is that by way of the Strongman road from the head of John street, along the brow of the mountain to Albion Mills, thence down the mountain by a sharp and somewhat rugged descent, reaching the stone road at the Red Hills, and thence back to the city by way of Bartonville. From several points on the edge of the precipice along this route views are obtained which have few peers on the continent; and the drive down the mountain is through a bit of rough, wooded hill which lingers long in the memory of the visitor. If the sight-seer is still not satisfied—and those who have seen bits of the beauties of nature in the neighborhood of Hamilton are seldom satisfied till they have seen more—another charming drive is had by crossing the heights and ascending the mountain west of Waterdown in the direction of Clappison's Corners, but turning to the west before reaching that place, and passing west by Rock Chapel to Bullock's Corners, and thence returning by way of Dundas. Near Dundas are two falls—that known as Webster's fall, and that known as Hopkins's fall. The former is about seventy feet in height, the latter nearly double that height. The stream flowing over the cliff at Hopkins's fall is very small, and in summer it is sometimes wholly dry. Webster's fall is utilized to furnish Dundas with electric light and power. The glen into which both of these streams fall is one of wild and rugged beauty well worth a visit from those who are not afraid of a little rough climbing.

The people of Hamilton are naturally proud of their city and sanguine with respect to its future. It has not made remarkable progress in population and wealth in the past; and it is not necessary to predict that it will do so in the future. It is rather a city of substantial prosperity and steady growth than one of the phenomena of modern expansion. Its business and manufacturing interests are on a safe and solid basis. Its working people are well paid, enjoying the happy mean between wealth and poverty; and its homes are homes of comfort and great average happiness. There is in the place little suffering and little crime. There are few very wealthy men, and little of the offensive ostentation of wealth. The whole of the youthful popu-



lation is carefully educated, and thus there is practically neither an ignorant nor a criminal class to menace the tranquility of the law-abiding citizens. There are no squalid haunts of poverty and crime such as fester in the great centers of population, and which at once form a blot on our civilization and threaten its stability. In a word, the people of Hamilton are intelligent, law-abiding, comfortable and satisfied with their condition and their surroundings. They see around them a country which for the variety of its products, the fertility of its soil, and the beauty of its scenery, is not surpassed in the world; they are thankful for the blessings they enjoy, and they are content with their lot. They have faith in the future of the place, and they stand ready to assure that future by earnest and effective effort.

The illustrations in this work have been prepared from photographs taken by Mr. C. S. Cochrane, the leading photographer of Hamilton. Mr. Cochrane's prominent position in the world of photography warranted his selection for this work, and it is but fair to say that the results have fully answered all the expectations of the publishers.

