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THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

YEAR 74. KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907. NO. 4.

OUR NATIONAL MONUMENTS

With Illustration by C. McClymont.

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Although Canada is as yet but a young country, her history is rich with events of much more than national import. The conquest of Canada marks the beginning of the end of centuries of warfare between the French and British, which only ended with Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. The earlier years of colonial development were marked by many events of national importance, both in peace, in war, and rebellion.

Despite the pre-occupation of a young people, ambitiously struggling for a greater national life, the world custom of celebrating great men and events by suitable monuments has been by no means neglected in the Dominion—in fact the rough outline of the country's history can be read in its public monuments. Certainly the reading at times might prove rather trying because many of the monuments are far from being intolerably good, while some of them are inveritable eye-sores, particularly the crop which grew from the South African war.

On the other hand there are many superb monuments throughout the Dominion, especially those of older

Column marking spot where General Brock fell driving back American invaders on Lewiston Heights.

date—monuments of which any country might justly be proud. Such monuments as the unique Wolfe and Montcalm shafts, at Quebec, the Brock memorial at Queenston Heights, and many others are worthy to take a place in the collection of any nation.

Of late years, the most fruitful events commemorated in stone in the Dominion have been the deaths of Queen Victoria, and Sir John A. Macdonald, and the South African war. Scarcely a town of any importance in Canada but has memorials of these events, some of great artistic merit. Many of the finest statues of Canada are the work of a French Canadian artist, Philippe Hebert.

A short outline of some of his monuments should prove interesting reading to Canadian citizens, as showing what those who have gone before have done for their country and how the people have recognized their work.

Most Notable Monument.

Perhaps the most notable statue in Ottawa is that of Queen Victoria, in the centre of the Parliamentary library. It is a magnificent centre-piece to one of the finest collections of books in the world,—there being 150,000 volumes there. It is exactly in the centre of the interior, which is arranged in circular shape, with the books on shelves made of different kinds of rich Canadian woods. The statue is life size, it is in the purest white Italian marble, and was executed many years ago by the late Marshall Wood, an English sculptor. There is a replica of this statue in Calcutta, India. Then on Parliament Hill is another statue of the Queen, in heroic size, supported by an emblematic group, the whole mounted on a lofty pedestal. This was placed in position since the Queen's death and is the work of Hebert, the famous French sculptor, now living in Paris. On the same side of the terrace overlooking the river, and the Chaudiere Falls, is a statue of Alexander Mackenzie, the first Liberal premier of the Dominion, and another of Cartier, one of the famous French Canadian Fathers of Confederation. Near the entrance of Major Hill Park is a monument to the memory of Ottawa volunteers in the last Northwest rebellion.

In front of the city hall is a statue of noble proportions that thousands have enquired about. It commemorates the Ottawa men who died for the empire in South Africa. It shows a life-size bronze figure of a Canadian volunteer in the South African garb, and is inscribed with the names of "Ottawa's honored dead." To every child in the capital this memorial appeals, as each of the school children contributed five cents, and the thousands of small coins went to the erection of the monument, which from a purely local standpoint is perhaps the most interesting in the city. Every anniversary of Paardeberg day the Union Jack is draped around it, and laurel wreaths placed at the base to show that "the absent ones are not forgotten."

The Maissoneuve Statue.

Montreal Place d'Armes is an enclosure, surrounded by several noble buildings. At the southern side is the magnificent parish church of Notre Dame, with the seminary of the Sulpicians. The Bank of Montreal with its classic portico faces the church, and upon either hand, are some of the finest business buildings in Canada. Decidedly the most noticeable feature of the Place d'Armes is the statue erected in memory of Sieur Chomedy de Maissoneuve, the famous founder of Montreal. Maissoneuve is represented in bronze in the costume of the seventeenth century, proudly waving the French banner. The statue stands on a magnificent massive granite pedestal, on which is the inscription: "Paul De Chomedy De Maissoneuve, Fondateur De Montreal, 1641." The whole surmounts a fountain which displays several beautifully chiselled bas-reliefs. These represent Maissoneuve killing an Indian chief; the founding of Ville Marie; the death of Lambert Close while defending his enclosure near St. Lambert Hill; and the heroic death of Dollard who immortalized himself to Canadians by falling with his companions at the Long Sault, on the Ottawa, and thus saved the colony. At each corner are life-size bronze figures, representing an Indian, a colonist with the legendary dog Pilote, a soldier, and Jeane Mance. The monument is the work of Phillip Hebert, the Canadian sculptor. Montrealers point with pride to this monument, especially as it was the work of a native of the Dominion, and is one of the most superb specimens of the statuary's art on this continent.

The Nelson Shaft.

One of the most remarkable monuments in Canada is the lofty shaft erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, the great conqueror of the French, which stands in the very heart of Montreal—the metropolis of Canada, and one of the great French cities of the world. It is scarcely, however, an impressive work of art, as the top looks like a pigmy.

The monument was erected in 1808, when Montreal was much more exclusively French than it is to-day. Naturally it was not viewed with approval by some of the hot-headed French citizens, and a quarter of a century ago an attempt was made to blow it up, which, however, was unsuccessful, and the monument has long survived the feeling which caused this plot. Last year at the Nelson centenary, an imposing demonstration was made at the base of the memorial, in which several leading French Canadians joined the English-speaking population.

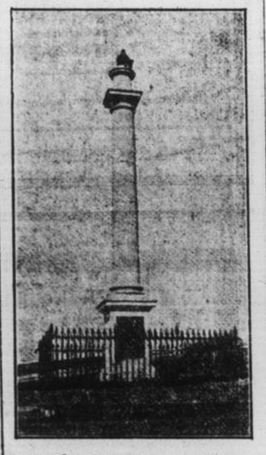
Then at Victoria square, in the heart of the city, is a fine bronze statue of colossal proportions of the late Queen Victoria,—the work of Marshall Wood. Originally known as the old haymarket, this square was re-named in honor of the late Queen in 1860, when the Prince of Wales, now the King, visited Montreal.

French-Canadian Author.

The Cremazie memorial on St. Louis square, Montreal, is of considerable interest to Canadians, as it is the first monument ever erected in the Dominion to a Canadian poet. It was recently unveiled with imposing ceremonial, and is the work of Philippe Hebert. Cremazie was a French Canadian author of the nineteenth century, and wrote several poems. His most notable one was probably "Le Drapeau de Carillon," the hero of which is perpetuated in the figure at the base of the monument.

To Victors And Vanquished.

Apart perhaps from its magnificent situation, the perpetual charm of the city of Quebec lies in the fact that it is the cradle of new France, and that upon its lofty rock a drama was



Shaft marking spot on Plains of Abraham, where fell Wolfe victorious.

fought that decided the fate of a continent; and from its institutions, scarcely altered by the passage of three centuries, men went forth to rescue for civilization an untamed wilderness, and paved the way for the great republic of the United States.

In the Governor's Garden at Quebec is a monument that always appeals to visitors and strangers—that is, English citizen who sees it ever forgets, and no one thinks of visiting the citadel without seeing it. It is a plain granite column. On one side it bears the name of Wolfe, and on the other that of Montcalm, while on the base is this inscription:

"Mortem Virtus Communem
Famam Historia
Monumentum Posteritis
Dedit."

The monument is unique in the world's annals, erected by the victorious British, and the vanquished French Canadians, as a dual memorial to the heroic generals of the contending armies, who both fell at the battle which sealed the fate of this northern half of the American continent.

Near the Quebec jail is another memento that speaks of the great struggle of the past. It is a monument to Wolfe, and reads: "Here Died Wolfe Victorious," and a little further on near what is known as the St. Foy road is a splendid column to the memory of the French who fell when trying to retake Quebec in 1760. The name of the English Governor, Murray, is also prominent on a column erected at Quebec. These monuments, more eloquent than words, show the harmony existing between the two races,—mingling with each other, yet still preserving their pride of race.

Though not strictly speaking a monument, another place of great historical interest at Quebec is Cape Diamond, crowned by the citadel, and so named after the numerous crystals found embedded in its surface. It was along Champlain street, at the foot of this cliff, that General Richard Montgomery led seven hundred Americans to the assault of Quebec, on Dec. 31st, 1775. Montgomery, two aides, and a number of men were killed by the discharge of a cannon from a barrier erected at this point by the defenders, and the attack was unsuccessful. A plain wooden sign is fastened to the cliff above the spot where the American general fell.

Another superb monument at Quebec is that of Samuel de Champlain, on the Dufferin Terrace, near the

Shaft at Winnipeg in honor of volunteers who felt suppressing Riel rebellion.

Chateau Frontenac, also the work of Hebert.

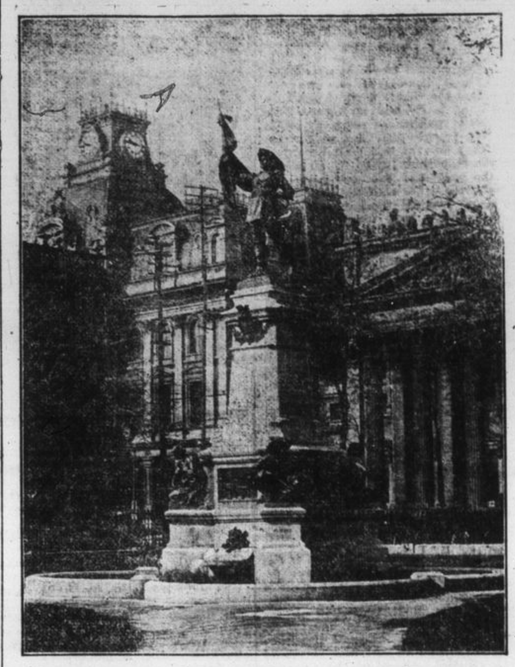
The Brock Monument.

The most imposing and artistic monument in Canada is undoubtedly the Brock memorial at Queenston Heights, only seven miles from Niagara Falls, and opposite Lewiston, New York. It appeals to both Canadians and Americans, and is annually visited by the thousands that view Niagara's wonders. The Brock monument stands 185 feet high on the historic cliffs overlooking the village, and of course on such elevation can be seen at a great distance. It commands a superb panorama from Niagara to Toronto, and commemorates the battle of October 13th, 1812, when General Van Rensaellar, who commanded six thousand United States troops near Lewiston, sent a thousand men across the Niagara river in the dead of night to attack Queenston, and pave the way for an invasion of Canada.

General Brokk, the capturer of Detroit, commanded the British forces, but was killed quite early in the action. The rest of the American troops refused to cross the river, and the attacking party, overpowered by numbers, was compelled to surrender. The American loss in killed and wounded was a hundred and ninety, and in prisoners nine hundred. The British also suffered severely, and had 130 killed, wounded, or made prisoners. A smaller monument was at first erected, but this was blown up, and the people, troops, and government of Canada then united to erect the present monument, which is well worthy of the great man and events it commemorates.

To The Grand Old Man.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion are many monuments to the memory of Canada's "Grand Old Man," the late Sir John A. Macdonald; probably the most interesting one is at his native city, Kingston, Ontario. It is an imposing structure, standing at the main entrance to the city park, facing citywards. It is of massive bronze, eleven feet in height, and weighs two and a half tons, and possesses that delicate greenish bloom, resembling the verde antique of the celebrated ancient statues of Rome. Those who have seen some of the famous bronzes in the British Museum cannot fail to have noticed the dark greenish bloom on their surface,—which is the result probably of the



Maisoneuve Monument at Montreal, the finest piece of statuary in Canada.

action of the atmosphere on the metal during a long series of years. It is this particular beautiful tint that the modern sculptors endeavor to imitate, and in which the French admittedly excel. The original model in the studio of Mr. Wade was inspected by the Baroness Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, and received, so it is stated, their cordial approval. It is a replica of the statue erected in Montreal.

The pedestal is in harmony with the statue which surmounts it. It is twelve feet each way at the base, and is fifteen and one-half feet in height. Its weight is thirty-seven tons or 74,000 pounds, and it is made of a fine rose-colored granite from New Brunswick. On the base appears the words: "Macdonald" in raised, highly polished letters. Immediately above, upon a beautifully polished plinth, are the now historic words of the statesman uttered shortly before his death:

"A British Subject I Was Born.
A British Subject I Die."

At each corner of the base is a pointed pillar of polished granite, and on either hand are the dates 1815 and 1891, of the Conservative chieftain's birth and death. From the foundation to the foot of the statue is fifteen feet five inches, the added height of the figure making the total height of the monument twenty-six feet five inches. The monument is a real work of art, and the Limestone City may be well proud of it.

Sir George's Fountain.

The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George A. Kirkpatrick, who occupied the gubernatorial chair at Toronto several years, was also a native of Kingston, and represented that city in parliament several years. A very fine fountain was erected in his memory, and stands in front of the court house at Kingston. It is about thirty feet high, of bronze, surmounted by a heroic figure of Lib-

Memorial Statue of Queen Victoria in ground of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

erty, and at the base are life-size representations of lions in steel.

The Halifax Tribute.

The city of Halifax, along with many others in Canada, sent a large contingent to South Africa during the recent Boer war, and several from that city gave their lives in the empire's service. The citizens of Halifax remembered them by erecting a magnificent monument in the Public Gardens there. The park is one of the most beautiful on the continent, and is situated in one of the most attractive sections of the gardens. It is in bronze, and at the top is a life-size figure of a Canadian trooper in the regulation uniform worn by the various contingents.

A Bobbie Burns Statue.

At Fredericton, New Brunswick, is one of the few statues of Robert Burns erected in Canada. It has generally been supposed that the great Scottish bard never was in this country, but several descendants of his are now living in Montreal, and at Guelph, and at other Canadian points descendants dwelt for several years, but some of them have now gone back to Scotland. Of course to Scotchmen through Canada, as in every part of the world, his memory is still green, and it was through the efforts of a large number of these mainly that the handsome monument at Fredericton was arranged for. Another fine statue of Burns was erected at Toronto a few years ago.

Famous St. Anne's Shrine.

Countless thousands from Quebec and Ontario have visited this shrine, and statue, and its fame is world-wide. It is but necessary to mention the name St. Anne de Beaupre for every Roman Catholic to recall its reputed miracles. It is situated at La Bonne Sainte Anne, twenty-two miles from Quebec, near the famous Montmorency Falls. For over 250 years it has been the Mecca of devout pilgrims seeking a renewal of health, and it is probably the most venerated shrine on this continent. The church is a massive and beautiful structure of gray stone. Within are huge pyramids of crutches and canes—the most unique monuments in their line in the world—left by cripples and invalids who have been healed by the intercession of the saints.

The Brant Memorial.

People in Brantford, Ontario, are proud of the Brant memorial in Victoria park, at that city. It was erected a little over a quarter of a century ago to commemorate the loyalty and heroism of a man who was known as "the great chieftain and warrior Thayendinaga." The name of Brant will live throughout Canadian history, and his devotion to the British cause will never be forgotten. Though generally little is known and not a great deal has been written about Brant, he was one of the most gifted Indian chiefs this country ever saw, and his history was intimately connected with that of Brantford district. Joseph Brant "Thayendinaga" was a Mohawk chief who was born in Ohio in 1742, and died in 1807. He was sent by Sir William Johnston to a school at Lebanon, Connecticut, from which grew Dartmoor college. Joining the Episcopal church, Brant taught religion to the Mohawk Indians, and translated into their language parts of the New Testament, and the English prayer book. His services against Pontiac, and in the French and English wars, were highly valued. After Sir William Johnston's death he became, in 1774, secretary to George Johnston, superintendent of Indian affairs, and when the American revolution began, he led the Indians against the continental armies. His presence at the massacre of Wyoming is authoritatively disproved, but he took part in that of Cherry Valley, and other savage engagements. He was received with distinction when he went to England in 1786, and was attached to the military service of Sir Guy Carleton in Canada. He is credited with being instrumental in the building of the first Episcopal church in Upper Canada. One of his sons, in the war of 1812, was leader of a body of Canadians and Indians, who fought against Americans.

The statue raised at Brantford to his memory is a handsome bronze monument, on a large stone pedestal, and one of the city's show places.

The Rebellion Shaft.

The Rebellion shaft at Winnipeg, or as it is known to many the columnar monument, is a handsome monument of the Canadian volunteers who fell in the second Riel rebellion in the Northwest in 1884 and 1885. It is situated on Main street, and stands directly in front of the city hall. This rebellion did not mean a great loss of life, but was a serious matter for a time, and marks quite an epoch in Canadian history. Louis Riel, a clever half-breed leader, lived just across the border, and in July, 1884, moved to Duck Lake in the Northwest with his entire family, and there began a systematic rebellion amongst the Indians. That they had grievances there was no doubt, but at that time parliament had been asked to look into them, and steps towards relief were even then under way. Riel made them discontented and incited them to demands that were beyond all reason, and refused to see the necessity of delay. The mounted police foresaw a clash and at Batoche closely watched Riel. He started a provisional government, seized public stores at Duck Lake and at Battleford and other places defied the mounted police, and such volunteers as could reach there. Soon eastern Canada was aflame, and from all points there were volunteers. It was winter and there was great difficulty in reaching the scene of the trouble. Major-General Middleton and Sir Adolphe Caron (then minister of militia) hurried troops there, and several engagements followed, Battleford, Batoche, Cut Knife Creek, and others.

The rebellion was finally quelled and Riel and eight others hanged at Regina. A number of Canadians lost their lives, and the memorial at Winnipeg was one of the memorials to them. General Middleton and Sir Adolphe Caron were knighted for the part they took, and all Canadian volunteers received a grant of prairie land, or its cash equivalent, as a reward. This put a final end to the troubles in the Northwest, and also did good by paving the way for better administrative conditions.

The Douglas monument at Vancouver, British Columbia, is one of considerable interest, as it recalls the early history and practically the establishment of that now thriving city of the Pacific coast. "Fort Vancouver," as it was then known, was established by Sir James Douglas, and when first erected in 1825 measured exactly 750 feet by 600 feet. Douglas was for years the chief factor, and if not exactly the founder of the city before that, was the one of what was first known as "Fort Vancouver." For fifty years Douglas greatly advanced the interests of the Hudson Bay Co. on the Pacific coast. Born in England of the noble Scotch Douglas family, he emigrated to Canada when young, learned the French language in a few months, and also rapidly mastered the various Indian dialects of the coast. There in various capacities, superintending the then great fur trade, the new outposts, the regular inspections, and so on, he became a power in what was then known as New Caledonia, and is now northern British Columbia. He had great influence over the Indians, and at a

Shaft at Quebec to Wolfe and Montcalm.

time when rebellions were numerous and troubles frequent kept them well in hand.

There are many more interesting monuments through the length and breadth of this Dominion, but enough has been said to show that the people of Canada are neither lacking in artistic spirit, or in national pride and gratitude, to those who have laid so well the country's foundation.

The Three Magi.

According to tradition, the bodies of the three magi, or "kings of the east," who visited Christ bearing gifts, are buried in the Cathedral of Cologne, in Germany, of which an illustration appears in this issue. They are said to have been discovered in the third century by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, who translated them from Jerusalem to the great Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, whence they were sent by the Emperor Emmanuel to Milan at the request of the bishop of that city. In 1164 the Emperor Frederick of Germany, having taken Milan, seized the bodies of the three kings as precious booty and removed them with great pomp to Cologne cathedral. The shrine of the magi is one of the show places of the city. The altar where the relics are kept is profusely decorated with gems and gold. The bodies are supposed to be buried underneath the high altar, but the three skulls, set in a velvet cushion, adorned with precious stones, are exhibited to those willing to pay the large fee demanded for opening and illuminating the chapel where the relics are kept.

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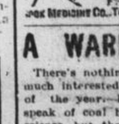

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