

*WHIRLPOOL FROM THE AMERICAN SIDE.*

The remarks in the foregoing article apply to this view of the scene, with the additional advantages of stronger contrasts in sunlight and shade and equal immunity from the power of old *Sol*, even at his hottest periods, the rushing river effectually destroying, when near to it, the natural caloric of the sun. The land adjoining this property is owned by the De Veaux College, an Episcopalian establishment first started by Judge De Veaux several years ago.

The college is one of the finest institutions of its class on this continent, and is shown to visitors through the courtesy of its president, Mr. Harold Munroe, incidentally without fee. From its grounds a zigzag path permits a near inspection of the mighty flood as it passes through the pool, for a remuneration, going to the funds of the college, of 50 cents.

As a large sum of money has been expended in the effort to provide a means of access to the Whirlpool, obviating the natural dangers of falling from such a height or of descending to the river edge, the charge ought properly to be regarded in the light of a benefit to the visiting public, who are thereby saved much expense and danger.

*BURNING SPRINGS AND CLARK'S HILL ISLANDS—  
CANADA SIDE.*

Irrespective of this curious phenomenon, it would appear that Nature had almost exhausted her resources in making Niagara Falls and its locality the most interesting scene from her laboratory. Yet we have here, in addition thereto, the unusual spectacle of a "*Burning Spring*." This Spring consists of a jet of natural gas emitted from the subterranean rock, through artificial fissures; the method of collecting and burning the gas being also shown. From the appearance of the flame it would be just to suppose that large and valuable coal fields exist under this property; and there is no doubt that at some future time the natural forces of the current will be used to develop that interest.

For the present a few remarks will suffice to exhibit the attractions of this phase of Niagara's natural possessions.

The Clark Hill Islands are situated on the Canada side and are reached by passing over the New Suspension Bridge. They are found

above Table Rock, Cedar Island being the first from the main shore. A series of picturesque drives and pretty truss bridges across these islands furnishes an itinerary of a day's jaunt through the locality of the Falls like a dream of youth, their surroundings in the summer-time or in winter being such as to fascinate and delight all who see them.

These springs and islands are reached by the road following the Grand Rapids Drive, the islands being five in number, connected with the main shore by new suspension bridges in such a way as to make the tour through this territory one of the most delightful of the many drives in this locality. This natural jet of gas is exhibited in a darkened room for effect, and runs up flames to about 4 feet in height. Glasses of the gaseous water are given to visitors and are said to possess rare medicinal properties.

These islands and springs are now possessed by Mr. Sutherland Macklem.

*MUSEUM—CANADA SIDE.*

One of the best museums of the world, not on account of its size, but rather in respect to the choice of its rarities and its general *get up*, is located on the Canada side and is reached by the passage of the New Suspension Bridge. This collection of natural and artificial curiosities is well worth seeing. It is now owned by Mr. S. Davis, and can be seen with all its possessions, in the way of gardens and other accessories, for 50 cents each person entering. Parties visiting at Niagara Falls should not fail to see this Museum, nor to ascend to the Observatory and at a glance take in the sublimity of the grand front view of the Cataracts. Visitors will be afforded an opportunity of beholding the sublime and novel effect of the reflected light of Brush's Dynamo-Electric Machines upon the water and spray cloud of the Horseshoe and American Falls and their surroundings. Descending from enjoying this supreme view, we are in the midst of this already world-famous Museum which contains birds, animals, minerals, insects, Egyptian antiquities, over 100,000 rare specimens selected from all parts of the world, and has during the past year been greatly enlarged, the present proprietor having spent upwards of \$20,000 in adding rare and costly works of nature and art to beautify and adorn a collection that stands unequaled upon the American continent, and



GENERAL VIEW FROM CANADA SIDE.

that has been pronounced by the most eminent travelers to have but few equals in the Old World.

The proprietor has purchased and placed in position (necessitating the opening of two large rooms) the whole of the celebrated Wood's Museum of the City of Chicago, so that the Niagara Falls Museum now abounds with numberless rare, unique and curious wonders. Specially should be mentioned the menagerie of wild animals, birds and reptiles, conspicuous among which are the monster Python serpents, the curious ant-eaters, two large cages of monkeys, two of the largest and finest bears in the world, immense buffaloes, wolves, North American tigers, alligators, piccarees, eagles, beautifully-plumaged singing and talking birds from Australia, Japan and South America, together with many other living specimens of the earth, air and water. In a few hours spent examining this immense collection of rare and wonderful objects, more can be learned than months of book-study can give.

Scattered among Nature's great treasures are many costly and magnificent works of art, many splendid copies of the works of the greatest sculptors adorn the walls and vestibules. The Egyptian Gallery will give the Bible student a great insight into many things mentioned in sacred history, bringing vividly to his mind the days of the exodus of the Jews from the land of Pharaoh. In this gallery is a fine and most perfect mummy—a marvel of the now lost art of embalming. Among the skeletons is one of a whale 50 feet long.

The Wax Figure Gallery is a great feature in this vast assembly of curiosities; indeed, it would take a large volume to attempt to describe the contents of this depository of the wonderful and beautiful in nature and art, with which it is replete, gathered together to delight and instruct its patrons. Attached to this are the beautiful Pleasure Gardens and Groves with their fish-ponds and fountains, wigwams and



STAIRS ON THE CANADA SIDE.

summer-houses. Scattered through the groves are tables and benches where, unmolested and within view of Nature's greatest handiwork, one can enjoy the contents of the lunch and picnic basket. The thousands of visitors every year testify to its richness, variety and beauty, and to the fact that this is the place, above all others, for spending a few hours delightfully with pleasant memories.

### HORSESHOE FALLS.



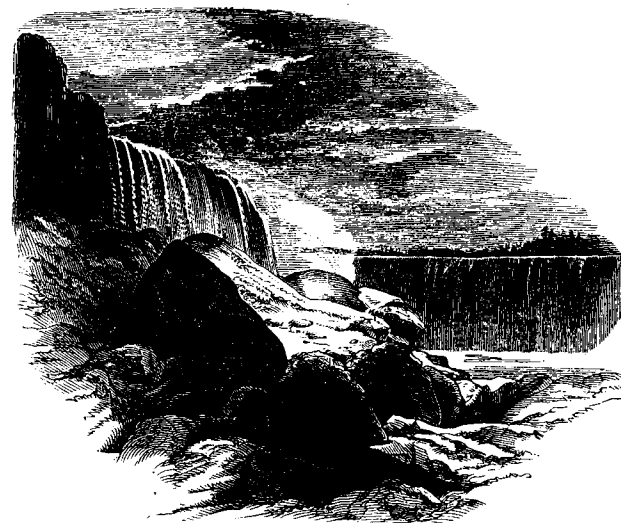
HORSESHOE FALLS.

the foot of the precipice, three men may cross in abreast, without further damage than a sprinkling of some few drops of water.

In 1721, M. Clairvoix made a more correct statement of the case. After referring to Hennepin's account and the one given above, he added: "For my own part, after having examined it on all sides, where it could be viewed to the greatest advantage, I am inclined to think we cannot allow it less than 140 or 150 feet." As to its figure, "it is in the shape of a horseshoe, and it is about 400 paces in circumference. It is divided in two exactly in the center by a very narrow island,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a league long. You can scarce hear it at M. de Joncaire's [Fort Schlosser], and what you hear in this place [Lewiston], may possibly be that of the whirlpools, caused by the rocks which fill up the bed of the river as far as this."

NOTICING ancient history, we see that in 1687 Baron La Hontan wrote a description of this Fall, which is here appended, not because it is correct as to facts, but rather on account of its exaggerations. The real statistical figures relating to the Falls are, however, added. La Hontan said, "As for the water-fall of Niagara, 'tis 700 or 800 feet high, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a league wide. Towards the middle of it we descry an island, that leans towards the precipice, as if it were ready to fall, the beasts and fish drawn over the precipice serve for food for the Iroquois, who take 'em out of the water with their canoes; and between the surface of the water, that shelves off prodigiously, and

From those ancient records it will be seen that this cataract was considered to be one of the most remarkable scenes in the known world, even at that early date. It is as well to place, however, in this connection, the actual dimensions, which are—height, 160 feet; depth of water passing over the verge, 20 feet; and width of river at this point  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile.



HORSESHOE FALLS FROM BELOW.

### TABLE ROCK—CANADA SIDE.

#### APOSTROPHE TO NIAGARA.

Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe  
Of terror and of beauty. God has set  
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the clouds  
Mantled around thy feet. And He doth give  
Thy voice of thunder power to speak of Him  
Eternally:—bidding the lip of man  
Keep silence, and upon thy rocky altar, pour  
Incense of awe-struck praise.

And who can dare  
To lift the insect trump of earthly hope,  
Or love, or sorrow, 'mid the peal sublime  
Of thy tremendous hymn! Even Ocean shrinks  
Back from thy brotherhood, and his wild waves  
Retire abashed; for he doth sometimes seem  
To sleep like a spent laborer, and recall  
His wearied billows from the vying play,  
And lull them to a cradle calm; but thou,  
With everlasting, undecaying tide,  
Dost rest not night nor day.

The morning stars  
 When first they sang o'er young creation's birth,  
 Heard thy deep anthem ; and those wrecking fires  
 That wait the archangel's signal, to dissolve  
 The solid earth, shall find Jehovah's name  
 Graven, as with a thousand diamond spears,  
 On thine unfathomed page. Each leafy bough  
 That lifts itself within thy proud domain,  
 Doth gather greenness from thy living spray,  
 And tremble at the baptism. Lo ! yon birds  
 Do venture boldly near, bathing their wings  
 Amid thy foam and mist. 'Tis meet for them  
 To touch thy garments here, or lightly stir  
 The snowy leaflets of this vapor wreath,  
 Who sport unharmed on the fleecy cloud,  
 And listen to the echoing gate of heaven  
 Without reproof. But as for us, it seems  
 Scarce lawful with our broken tones to speak  
 Familiarly of thee. Methinks, to tint  
 Thy glorious features with our pencil's point,  
 Or woo thee with the tablet of a song,  
 Were profanation.

The epitome of Niagara, which we reproduce in type above and which was written by Mrs. Sigourney on Table Rock, will be valued by all who take interest in this locality as one of its best literary productions. Table Rock to-day is not, however, what it was in years past. The Rock proper on which the lady named sketched out her poem fell in 1828, in three sections, thus forever destroying the *locus standi* of our author, but making its poetical reproduction all the more valuable on account of the recollections which its remains recall.

Table Rock, as it is yet called, is situated on the Canadian cliff, above the museum, and at the angle formed by the junctures of the bank with the Horseshoe Fall. Even now a shelving ledge, extending from the precipice far out over the perpendicular, forms a grand *table-land*, worthy of upholding the ancient traditions of the place.



BENEATH TABLE ROCK.

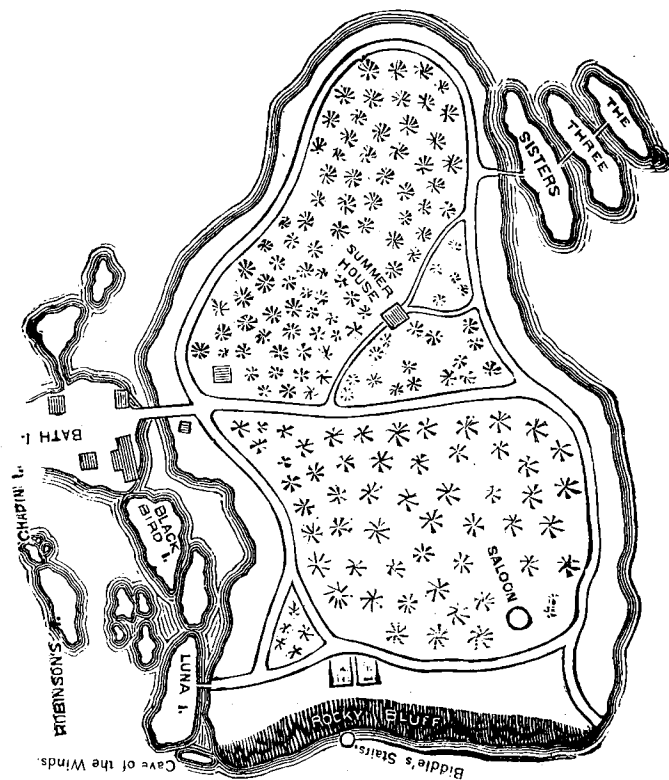


AMERICAN FALL FROM BELOW.

### MINOR POINTS OF INTEREST.

Of the remaining points of interest at Niagara Falls, the River itself is of course the most important, and should, therefore, be briefly described in its various phases. From its source at Buffalo to Schlosser, a distance of 20 miles, it averages a fall of 1 foot to the mile. Grand Island, 20 by 8 miles in size, is midway between Buffalo and the Falls, and divides the river into 2 channels at that point. These unite again at Gill Creek and become a grand river falling 53 feet from Schlosser to the brink of the precipice, a matter of about 3 miles. This is the cause of the Rapids above the Falls—the many rocks over which they run impeding the impetuous torrent in such a way as to cause a white-crested billowy appearance on the flood not unlike that of the storm-tossed waves of the ocean. Goat Island, standing on the edge of the

cliff, again divides the stream as seen in the accompanying map, the result being 2 grand cataracts, the one to the left being known as the *American* and that to the right as the *Horseshoe* Fall.



MAP OF GOAT ISLAND.

From the foot of this Island to the verge of the cliff is 160 feet, the distance which the waters fall, making a wreath of spray arise like a cloud, and giving the appearance at a distance of the smoke of some great conflagration. Hence to Lewiston, 7 miles below, a further fall of 98 feet is met, causing the Rapids below the Falls elsewhere described herein. The Whirlpool is 2 miles below the Falls.

**HOG'S BACK.** This is on Goat Island in the northwest part, and was so called from its fancied resemblance to the portion of a hog named.

**THE THREE PROFILES** are an irregular projection of that portion of the precipice which is formed by the west side of Luna Island, and

are adjacent to and almost under the American Fall. They obtain their name from their remarkable likeness to three human faces, when seen from the foot of the path ascending from Luna Island.

The dividing line between the governments of the United States and Canada is in the middle of the Horseshoe Fall, which is 140 rods wide, 158 feet high, and has a depth of 20 feet of water—the ship "Detroit," drawing 18 feet, having passed over without touching.

**LUNDY'S LANE BATTLE GROUND** is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the Falls. On July 25, 1814, the decisive battle of the war was fought here, the loss on both sides in killed and wounded being 1,800.



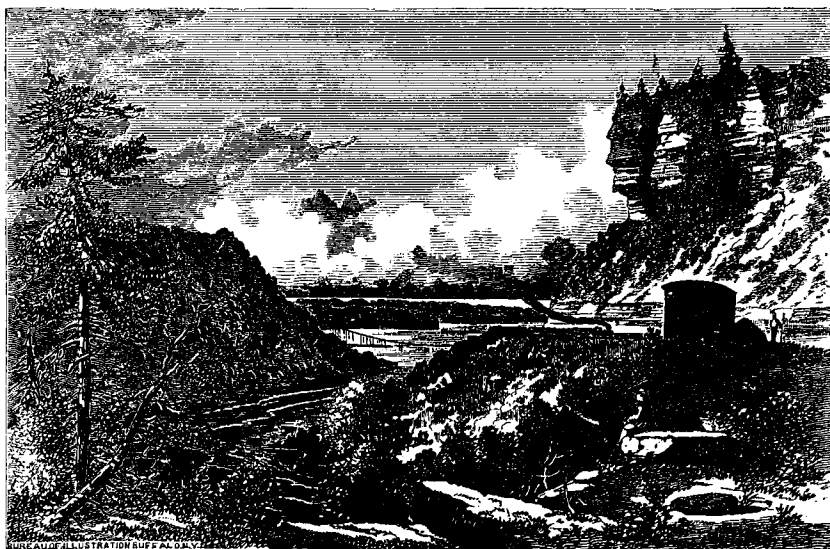
BROCK'S MONUMENT AND OUTLOOK OVER LAKE ONTARIO.

**DRUMMONDVILLE** is near by and is so called in honor of General Drummond.

**BROCK'S MONUMENT** is on Queenston Heights, and is a handsome shaft erected to perpetuate the memory of General Brock. The first monument was built in 1826, and was 126 feet high. This was destroyed by explosion on the night of the 17th of April, 1840, and was replaced by the present structure in 1853. It is 185 feet in height, the base being 40 feet square and 30 feet high. Four lions, facing the cardinal points of the compass, rest on this as well as the pedestal 16 feet square by 10 feet high, ornamented in *alto-relievo* by lions' heads alternated by wreaths. The shaft is of freestone, 75 feet high by 30

feet in circumference, having a Corinthian capital 10 feet in height, carrying in relief a statue of the Goddess of War. Over this is a round dome 9 feet in height, surmounted by Brock's statue, and can be reached by 250 spiral steps starting from the interior of the base.

**FORT NIAGARA.** On the American side of the Niagara River, and near its mouth, stands the Fort which was established as a trading post by La Salle in 1678. The wall has lately been rebuilt and other additions applied. It was in 1685 that the Fort proper was built by De Nonville for the prosecution of a war on the Iroquois in defense of the Indian allies of the western country.



QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

The **TUSCARORA INDIAN RESERVATION** is 9 miles northeast from the Falls. It first consisted of a square mile of land claimed by the original tribe. The Holland Land Company gave them 2 square miles more, and in 1804 sold them 4,329 acres, this forming the estate upon which the Tuscaroras are now located. As an Indian village, it is one of the curiosities of this locality and well worth a visit.

At the "**DEVIL'S HOLE**" is a narrow pass  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles above Lewiston, where, in 1763, the Seneca Indians ambuscaded and massacred the supply train and its escort of the English journeying from Fort Niagara to Fort Schlosser. Although instigated by the French traders, it was

solely executed by the Indians under Farmer's Brother, one of the Seneca chiefs, who was an orator of the tribe as well as a warrior. Of the entire train only 3 persons escaped alive, John Stedman, its commander, being one, and of the escort but eight persons returned to Fort Niagara.



DEVIL'S HOLE.

We have thus pointed out concisely as possible the principal attractions of the Falls and their surroundings, and it is believed that these, together with the illustrations which we insert, will be useful to visitors as a handy guide easy to refer to and not too long in its style to be wearisome to the reader.

#### *RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW.*

On the next page we append the legal fares chargeable according to law, more than which no visitors can be compelled to pay.

## RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW,

FOR THE USE AND HIRE OF CARRIAGES WHERE NO EXPRESS CONTRACT  
IS MADE THEREFOR :

For carrying one passenger and ordinary baggage from one place to another in the village, 50 cents.

Each additional passenger and ordinary baggage, 25 cents.

For carrying one passenger and ordinary baggage from any point in this village to any point in the village of Suspension Bridge, 1 dollar.

Each additional and ordinary baggage, 50 cents.

Each additional piece of baggage other than ordinary baggage, 12 cents.

Children under 3 years of age, free.

Over 3 years and under 14 years, half price.

Ordinary baggage is defined to be 1 trunk and 1 bag, hat or handbox, or other small parcel.

For carrying one or more passengers, in the same carriage, from any point in this village to any point within 5 miles of the limits of the village, at the rate of \$1.50 for each hour occupied, except that in every instance where such carriage shall be drawn by a single horse, the fare therefor shall be at the rate of 1 dollar for each hour occupied.



AMERICAN FALL FROM GOAT ISLAND.