

QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS CELEBRATION WILL DRAW THOUSANDS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD IN JULY

Quebec in July will attract thousands of visitors from all over the British Empire. The celebration will be the biggest thing of the sort the Dominion ever undertook, and the present outlook is for a unique and wonderfully spectacular event.

In some quarters undue prominence is given to the idea that Canada proposes to celebrate chiefly the battle in which Wolfe defeated the French on the Plains of Abraham. The event we are to celebrate is the settlement of the country in 1608—the beginning of Canada—by Champlain, the discoverer of St. John.

French Canadians, therefore, may well join heartily, as they are doing, with their fellow-citizens in support of the project, and may take full pride in its scope, its significance and its success.

The coming of the Prince of Wales, the presence of a British fleet, the assembling of squadrons representing the nations of the world, representatives from every part of the Empire and many other countries, will contribute greatly to the distinguished and striking nature of the gathering.

The world has no better scene for such an event. Quebec's magnificent situation, its romantic history, its picturesque features, the sweep of the noble river—these things make it a capital model stage for a great pageant.

Magnificent Pageant.

(The writer of the following article is Charles Frederick Hamilton, one of the best known among Canadian journalists, who established a brilliant reputation as a war correspondent with the Canadian contingent in South Africa.)

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which will adequately honor her story from the time when London Bridge was of importance as a fortification which kept the sea-rovers from ascending the river and penetrating the interior. Something like a huge for this form of combined amusement and instruction has seized the nation.

Kipling's "Puck of Pook's Hill," has one great merit; it has a singular power of forcing the reader to realize how the soil of England is soaked in history; how the land on which he treads today has been worked for, fought for, loved, guarded, lost and won, by generation after generation of men who, on the whole, were remarkably like himself. Somewhat the same service is performed by the pageant. A specific example may be taken. Last June the Romney pageant was performed. Romney is a country village in Hampshire, not far from Portsmouth and Southampton, and adjacent to the famous New Forest. Never an important town, its history has been mainly ecclesiastical. In 907 King Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, founded a nunnery and abbey in this spot, then a gravelly island in the marshes of the river Test; the Princess Eilfreda, his



SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.

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Magnificent Pageant.

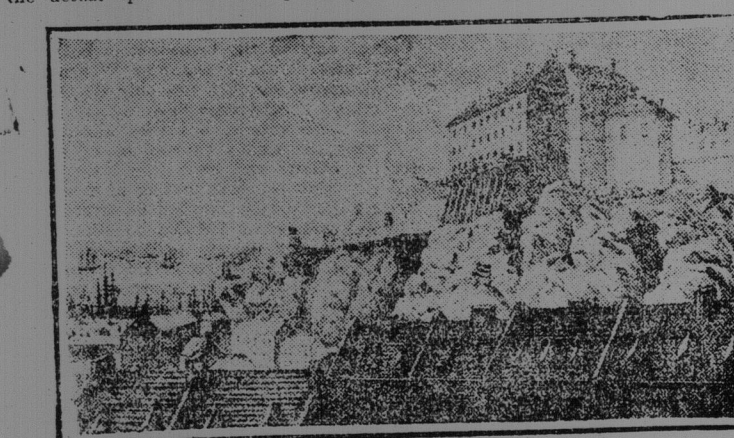
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MONTCALM, STRUCK DOWN BY A BULLET, ENTERING QUEBEC.

American continent. From time to time single scenes of past history have been represented; an instance of this was the appearance of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 of vessels which were an attempt to reproduce the fleet with which Columbus sailed to discover the New World. A pageant, however, in the sense in which the world recently has come to be used, in the representation of a series of scenes connected with the history of the actual spot where the performance



CHATEAU ST. LOUIS, QUEBEC, DESTROYED BY FIRE ON JANUARY 23, 1834.

takes place. For a pageant of this sort indispensable requirements are age and a history, and few places in the New World either have any considerable history, or have been the scene of successive events of importance. Quebec in these respects offers advantages possessed by scarcely any other place on the continent.

The pageant has sprung into popularity in England, and the last two or three years have seen a series of remarkable shows of this sort. Oxford has celebrated the history of a university whose origin is shrouded in uncertainty, a history which ranges from the scientific speculations of Roger Bacon to the campaigns of King Charles I. and the origin of Methodism. Liverpool has set forth her past, from the grant of her charter by King John to the commercial triumphs of the nineteenth century. Coventry had a pageant in which Lady Godiva duly figured. London is preparing for a pageant

ing of the abbey by the pious princess, Edward of the quiet little town goes back to the family of the great Alfred.

Working on this history, the whole population of Romney, landowners, clergy, farmers, peasants, carpenters and workmen, devoted themselves to the reproduction of the actual scene. A hundred years ago the site of the abbey was the seat of the famous Lord Palmerston—stands were erected and several hundred

people of the neighborhood served as actors. Special music was prepared, and unlimited pains were taken. Ten episodes in all were presented. In the first was seen the decision of his daughter to offer her hand to the religious life. In the second was seen the murder of Ethelwood, the Hampshire nobleman, who was slain in 992 that King Edgar the Peaceful might marry his widow—a marriage which resulted in the accession to the throne of Edward the Confessor, more correctly Edward of the Evil Council. The third was the destruction of Romney Abbey by the Danes in 994; an event which was said to have been signalled by a miracle which enabled the nuns to escape. Fourth was an episode in the history of the family of William the Conqueror—the Princess Eilfreda, representative of the old Saxon royal line, while living in the abbey was wooed successively by William Rufus and Henry I., wedding the latter. Fifth, the strange episode when the Ab-



MONUMENT TO THE GRAVES.

less Mary, daughter of King Stephen, was forced to break her vows and marry a French nobleman, Matthew of Alsace. Sixth, the resignation and recollection of Abbess Elizabeth Brooke in 1478; this event occurred in the days when disorders had arisen in the Medieval Church and the abbey had become ill-managed. Seventh, the suppression of the nunnery and the purchase of the abbey. Three scenes from Stuart times completed the pageant; the visit of James I. in 1607, when he granted a charter of incorporation to the borough; the fight at Romney Bridge, 1643, where the Parliamentarians surprised and defeated a detachment of Royalists; and the passing of King Charles, in December, 1648.

Had these scenes been presented on the stage of a London theatre they would have thrown a singular light upon history, for the utmost pains were taken to have the costumes correct, much of the music was actually that of the ages depicted, and the whole spectacle was a skilful attempt to visualize history. But this was only a small portion of the charm. Every scene depicted had occurred in or near the place of representation. The light took place on the bridge and in the street which many of the audience traversed to reach the pageant ground. In the village is a building, now a political club, once an inn; from the front of the building projects an ancient, twisted bracket of hammered iron on which swings its sign; from that very bracket soldiers of Cromwell's army were hanged for some breach of discipline. The per-

part in the real tragedy! They have some old families in England.

It can be seen from this how vivid an idea of history a pageant can give. Quebec will be the scene of a similar historical show. Its designers must be content with three instead of ten centuries in which to work, but during those three centuries a remarkable number of important happenings have been seen by the Rock. Scene after scene will be put in representation of the past. The old thrilling circumstances of the events of the past being represented by the descendants of the men who acted in them will not be lacking, for of the 2,000 men who will take part many will be able to trace their lineage to the pioneers of those days. Jacques Cartier will make his report to King Francis I; Champlain's little fleet will sail up the St. Lawrence; Frontenac will defy the messenger sent from Philipps; there will be the great review where will be represented the famous regiments which contended on the Plains of Abraham. He who sees the Quebec pageant should have a sharpened sense of the history of this country.

C. FREDERICK HAMILTON.

Tents for Thousands of Visitors.

A Quebec despatch says more than \$25,000 of the \$50,000 required to make possible the establishment of the Canvaas City on the Plains of Abraham has been subscribed by citizens of Quebec. The



CAPE DIAMOND AND WOLFE'S COVE.

formers in the show in no small part were the lineal descendants of the men and women whom they represented. How such associations must have sharpened the historical sentiments! The spectators must have felt that they were coming to grips with the history of England.

In one instance this association became positively weird. Few incidents of English history are better known than the killing of William Rufus in the New Forest by Walter Tyrell. No school history dares omit that scene. That famous accident or murder took place not far from Romney. When the King's body was found it was put in a cart and taken to Winchester. The roadway along which King's body passed can be traced here and there as a country lane, and is known in some parts as the King's lane or the King's way. Now—one of these portions of the lane runs through the very park in which the pageant was held. More than that; tradition has it that the cart which carried the King's body was pulled by a Puritan. That man's family ever since has occupied a farm in the New Forest, a short distance from the stone which marks the place of the King's death. In one of the scenes of the pageant the cart conveying the King's body is said to appear. And it was led by one of the Purkins family, a direct descendant of the man who in 1193 performed the identical

subscription lists have been placed in stores, hotels and other places.

All subscribers become stockholders in the Tent City Company which is to be capitalized at \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. There will be no call of money until June, and two or at most, three months more should see the business of this enterprise all cleared up.

According to the estimates of Messrs. L. O. Armstrong, Jules Hone, and others, who outlined the details of the scheme, the shareholders should not net a tidy profit out of their investments. Basing their calculations on similar ventures in other places, they put the whole cost, including the supply of tents, equipment, upkeep and incidentals at \$7,750,000, no salary being paid the directors. The total revenue is to be \$108,000, and the commission is granted \$45,000. This makes the profits on paper, \$63,000.

There seems to be little doubt, but that the visitors to the Tercentenary will take kindly to the Tent City. Already applications for quarters therein are pouring in to the hotels and lodgings committee. The Ottawa Old Boys of Montreal, who are tomorrow about to make a preliminary arrangement for their trip to Quebec, have filed an order for one hundred berths and a New York gentleman has called for five hundred. Others are for smaller numbers.

Not only in Montreal, but in other

places, Canadians are banding together to secure the benefits of organization. A Toronto man proposes to get some three hundred people together, charter a steamer, arrange for a block of seats on the grand stand for the pageants, and bring his party along, giving them sleeping accommodation and meals on board the steamer while at Quebec. The Army Burgess Corps, of Albany, which comprises many Canadians and the Association of British Army and Navy Veterans, of New York, also propose to come on masse.

Vice President Fairbanks will officially represent the United States at Quebec during the Tercentenary. The United States government also will be represented at the ceremonies by a man-of-war, which will probably be the new battleship New Hampshire, under command of Captain Winslow.

The Official Programme.

As Telegraph readers may desire to keep the programme for reference, the principal features are here republished:

Sunday, July 19.—L'Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne Française will do honor to Champlain at the foot of his statue.

Monday, July 20.—Mounted heralds—arms and men-of-the-watch appear in the streets for the first time, costumed as in the time of Champlain. The heralds will proceed through the city, stopping at the important places and will make the official announcements in connection with the

on the plains. Evening—Concert de Gala.

Saturday, July 25.—Afternoon—Gala performance of the pageant on the Plains. Lacrosse match by two championship teams. Evening—Concerts on the Terrace, in Victoria Park and at Boulevard d'Angelier. Second performance of "Christophe Colomb."

Sunday, July 26.—"Mass Solemnelle" on the Plains of Abraham.

Monday, July 27.—Afternoon—Regatta in the harbor. Fourth pageant on the Plains. Evening—Naval display at night by the ships of the fleets.

Tuesday, July 28.—Morning—Children's fête and day fireworks on the Plains. Afternoon—Naval and military gymnastics. Official ceremony at Victoria Park. Evening—Government ball given by the province of Quebec at the Houses of Parliament.

Wednesday, July 29.—Departure of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Afternoon—Fifth pageant on the Plains. Children's fête and day fireworks at Victoria Park. Evening—Civic reception at the City Hall.

Thursday, July 30.—Parade of National

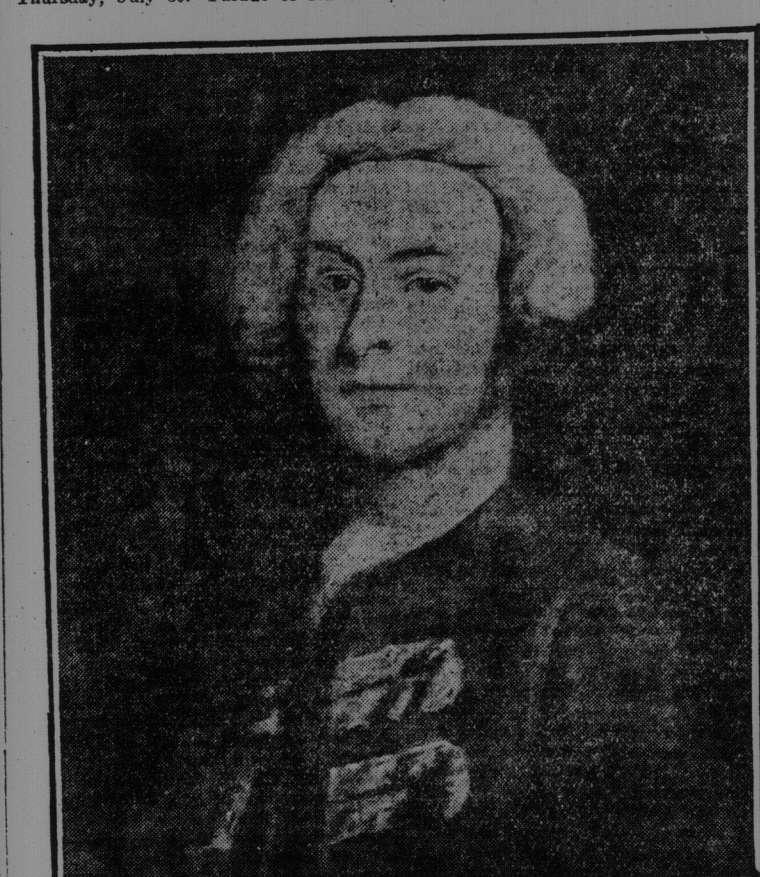
walk with banner, giving data and short description of group.

Scenes of the historic pageants on the plains:

First pageant—1535, Jacques Cartier; 1st tableau, the Village of Stadacona. 1536, 2nd tableau, Jacques Cartier plants a commemorative cross on the bank of the River Laitre, and takes possession of Canada. 3rd tableau, the carrying off of the Indian chief Donnacona. 4th tableau, Jacques Cartier at the court of Francis I., giving an account of his discovery.

Second pageant—1608, Samuel Champlain. 5th tableau, Champlain receiving his instructions from Henry IV. 1609, 6th tableau, Battle of Lake Champlain (1609); Champlain's first meeting with the Iroquois.

Third pageant—1639, Mother Mary of the Incarnation, and the Jesuits. 7th tableau, arrival of the Hospitalliers and Ursuline Nuns at Quebec. They are officially received by the Governor, Huat de Montigny, Knight of Malta. 8th tableau, Mother Mary of the Incarnation and the Jesuits catechizing the Indians. Fourth pageant—1669, 9th tableau, Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions-in-arms, at the Long Sault.



GENERAL WOLFE, LEADER OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

Societies and Canadian and other clubs and associations. Evening—Great display of fireworks at Victoria Park.

Friday, July 31.—Last pageant on the Plains.

Order of historical procession through the streets on Thursday, the 23rd July:

1. The men-of-the-watch and heralds-at-arms.
2. Jacques Cartier, accompanied by his sailors, preceded by a cross with the arms of France.
3. Francis I., King of France, and his court.
4. Demonts, Champlain, Pontgrave, the three chiefs of the expedition, followed by the crew of the "Don de Dieu."
5. Henry IV., Sully and the Court of France.
6. Dollard and his 16 French comrades at Long Sault.
7. Discoverers and founders of towns of Joliette, Lasalle, Maisonneuve, etc.
8. Cavalcade representing De Tracy with his suite, composed of 24 guards and four

Fifth pageant—1663, Laval and Tracy. 10th tableau, Mgr. de Laval, officially receives M. de Tracy, Lt-General of Louis XIV.

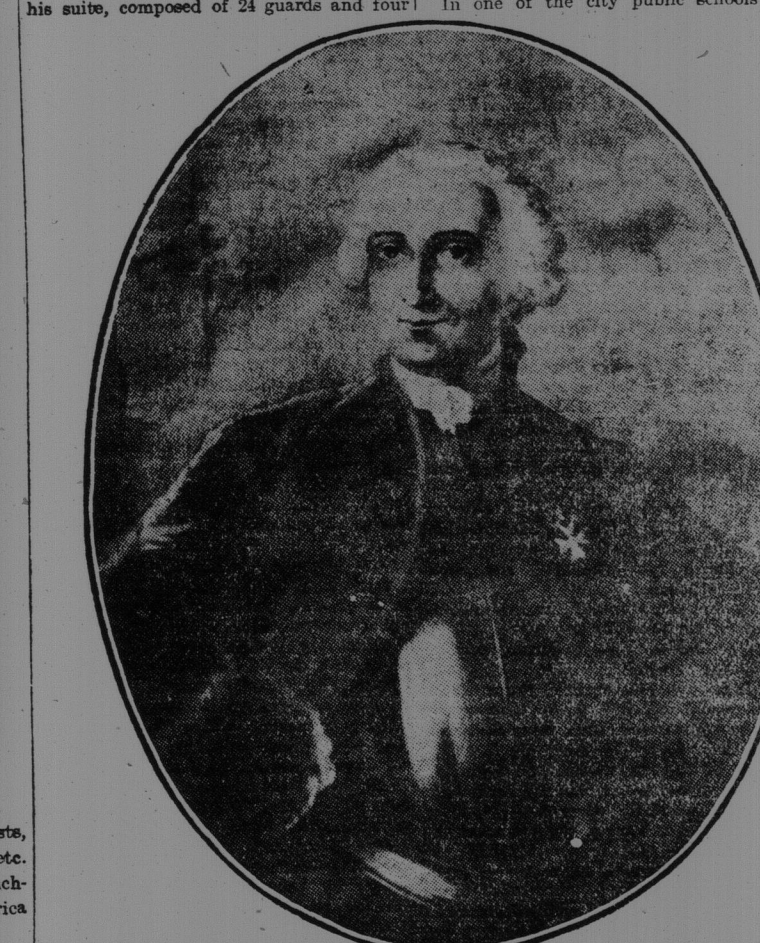
Sixth pageant—1670, 11th tableau, Daumont de Saint-Lusson takes possession of the western country in the name of the King of France.

Seventh pageant—1690, 12th tableau, Frontenac receiving the messenger of Sir William Phips at the Chateau St. Louis. Eighth pageant—1709 and 1760, 13th tableau. Grand final scenes. Montcalm and Lewis, Wolfe and Murray with their respective regiments represented in a parade of honor, marching and counter-marching on the Plains. General saluted by the troops, answered by the guns of the ships. Grouping of all the historical characters of the procession and the pageants.

GEOGRAPHY NOT NEEDED.

(From the New York Times.)

In one of the city public schools is a



MARQUIS OF MONTCALM, THE LEADER OF THE FRENCH FORCES.

companies of the regiment of Carignan-Salières.

9. Duluth and the Coureurs de Bois.
10. Frontenac, with Sovereign Council and his guards and staff, and the militia-men of Robineau de Beaucourt, of Iroquois and other chiefs.
11. Mille de Vercheres, accompanied by brothers and followers, and groups of Indians.
12. Montcalm and Lewis at the head of their regiments, the La Sarre, Langueedoe, Bearn, Guenne, Royal Roussillon, Berry, Marine, troops, Canadian militia and Indian allies.
13. Wolfe and Murray and their regiments: Amherst, Anstruther, Lascelles, Kennedy, Boscawen, Louisbourg Grenadiers, Scotch Highlanders and Royal American.
14. Guy Carleton and the principal officers of the regular troops and the Canadian militia, defenders of Quebec in 1773.
15. De Salaberry and his 200 Voltigeurs of Montserrat.

At the head of each group, pages will

little girl pupil whose ancestors and co-religionists have ever held that the principle aim of the life of a woman is marriage. This little girl is well up in most of her studies, but she has an inveterate dislike of geography and it seems impossible to teach the study to her. The other day her teacher, made impatient by her seeming unwillingness to learn her geography lesson, sent to Rosie's mother a note requesting her to see that the girl studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement, however, and the teacher asked Rosie whether she had delivered the note.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.

"And did your mother read the note, Rosie?" said the teacher.

"Yes, ma'am."

"What did she say?"

"My mother said that she didn't know geography an' she got married, an' my aunt didn't know geography, an' she got married, an' you know geography an' you didn't get married."