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 of oak, elm and maple trees, in the front of which, half-buried in foliage, is a large quadrangular three story edifice, with high towers at the angles, after the French fashion. This is the chateau where the great Canadian patriot ended his days, and where his descendants reside. Around are well kept gardens and flower beds, and an extensive museum, which the proprietor throws open twice a week to picnickers and other visitors, while in front, and some distance to the westward, are a number of wooded islands. What an ideal retreat for a weary statesman!

The house itself is very large. It has spacious halls and many handsome chambers. The chief rooms are, of course, the two drawing-rooms, furnished in the old French style. But the principal feature of the drawing-room is the view of the Ottawa obtained from its lofty windows. No river scenery is more charming. The portion of the establishment which shares the honors with the drawing-room is the library. This literary depository, containing papers of great historical value, and several thousand choice volumes, is a tower separate and distinct from the main building: it is reached by a bridge from the house, the gates or doors to which are of iron. The isolation of the library was determined upon in order to preserve its contents from destruction by fire, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the building is fireproof.

A few months ago Mr. Papineau created a sensation in Canada by protesting vigorously against a proposal to build a new church at Monte Bello in place of the existing structure and in an open letter to Archbishop Duhamel made a strong appeal, as an antiquarian and a historian, for the preservation of the old church, which had been erected by his grandfather, and extended by his father, and in which he still has a seigniorial interest, and holds the "Seigneur's pew." Mr. Papineau entered a strong remon-

strance against the practice of erecting costly churches in poor parishes, and thus unnecessarily burdening the people. He contended that the existing church is ample for the needs of the parish, and offered to contribute a large sum towards repairing it. The spire of the old church is visible from Mr. Papineau's library window, through a vista in the tree tops which he keeps constantly open.

Monte Bello is a village of about eight hundred inhabitants, built chiefly along one street, and the houses are mostly of wood.

The Papineau Chateau and Mansoleum are the principal objects of interest in the place. The Mayor of the village, Mr. H. Bourassa, is a member of the Papineau family, being the son of an eminent Canadian artist, who married a daughter of Louis Joseph Papineau. Mr. Bourassa, who is not thirty years old, is a rising politician and a journalist.

Papineau is the strongest character in French-Canadian history. By earnest and persistent agitation, and unselfish devotion to their interest, he secured for his compatriots representative government and political liberty. There is a close similarity between the character and career of Papineau, the leader of the patriots of Lower Canada, and those of William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader of the Upper Canada patriots, who also headed an insurrection in 1837 against the misrule of the Government. Papineau was a parliamentarian and a journalist. So was Mackenzie. Both struggled to throw off the despotism of governors surrounded by irresponsible advisers. Mackenzie was denied the parliamentary rights to which he was entitled by virtue of his election. So was Papineau. The two patriot leaders fled to the United States, after rewards had been offered for their capture, and both returned, after years of exile, to be re-elected to parliament. Some of Mackenzie's followers were hanged in Toronto. Twelve of Papin-

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