DISCOURSE Cohoe Talks nadians IN POLITICS

THOUGHTFUL -

the Relationships Canada's Two laces

ubject of Canadiam was the topic for on preached in Brusch last night by the A. B. Cohoe. The utset referred to the a outlook. Twentyung Canadians frethe misfortune of but today it required nse to assure a Canasses in the Dominion the acquisition of none in the world. eek our shores are nise of material renost part that prom ood. No one could national prosperity. wealth no people place of power and Canadian opportunanadian temptation. ung man of ability consciousness of his ing tempted to use he sole purpose of

ce of wealth was supremacy in the ple was abundantly political discussions were chiefly con-'in all its various ficant fact. It not "graft" existed but ind of political leadsubject of greater It was but fair to men who concerned litics did so with the ble financial return. resented us in the assemblies of the all probability fitted The displacement of by selfish greed was ct that business men invest large sums rospects of either of in the confident exultimate receipt of

of politics by the t one phase of the It was impossible to hat an unseemly reth invaded church



Death of Montcalm.

Champlain, Wolfe and Montcalm- determined to make another effort to For several years the settlement a two Frenchmen and one Englishman establish a settlement in the new are the three names around whose world, Champlain advised that it inemories will centre most closely the should be this time on the St. Lawinterests in the Tercentenary celebra- rence, where the traffic with the nation at Quebec from July 19th to the tives inland could be carried on by the most part in extending his ex 31st.

"habitation", might be situated in a city was founded is divided into two place capable of being defended, more friendship of these tribes for the almost equal periods. From 1608 to effectively than in Acadia, with its 1759, 151 years, extended the French many ports and landing places. De their pelleterie to the trading posts regime in North America, inaugurated Monts recognized the wisdom of this below the Sault Ste. Louis and at by the Sieur de Champlain. From advice. In the spring of 1608 he fitted Three Rivers. Almost every winter 149 years. the English 1759 to 1908. up two vessels. Pont Grave, deputed regime of which the memorable batto trade with the savages for furs set fairs of the country before those in tle on the Plains of Abraham marked sail in the first for Tadousac and authority, and endeavoring to stir up the beginning.

Monts, in the second with the sup-INTREPID PIONEERS. piles necessary for the beginning of Among the herioc names that throng the settlement.

the annals of French occupation of CUTTING DOWN TREES. Canada perhaps the greatest is that Arrived at Quebec, Champlain's first of Champlain, the first Frenchman who dreamed of a greater France in care was to select a site for the habithe New World. Before he founded tation. He fixed upon a spot near the river (now identified by the cor-Quebec there was not a single European settlement on the Atlantic coast ner of Notre Dame street and Sous ie north of Florida, "Cain's portion," of Fort in Lower Town), and at once set the earth. French statesmen had de- the men to work some cutting down signated the northern land, a wilder- trees and sawing planks, others digness fit only for the aboriginal red | ging a cellar and making ditches. The

first building put up was the magamán. To the intrepid Champlain's must zine, or storehouse, 18x36 feet, with be added another great name, Fron- a large cellar. The living quarters tenac's, who pushed on and establish-, were in three wings of two storles, ed a fort and trading post at the site each 18 x 15 feet, with a gallery under of the city of Kingston. the second story windows, and the So for 150 years went on the thrill- whole habitation was surrounded by ing history of the warfare with the a ditch or moat fifteen feet wide and bitter cold, and endless forests, the six feet deep. At several points were indictive Indians and all the while buttresses, on which can On Trere

cure a renewal of the monopoly of the sturned to England. The Frenchmen | each side and keep him in the saddle. fur trade, he would not give up the and priests were given passage home. enterprise, so anxious was he that it. At Plymouth -Kirke, learned to his should succeed to the glory and honor vexation that peace had been made between England and France. of his country. Associating himsel with some merchants of Rouen he re neace had been concluded on April solved to continue the habitation at 24, and Quebec was taken on July 20. Champlain was unwearier in urging Quebec and finish the exploration of upon ambassadors and councils that the St. Lawrence trusting that the profits of the fur trade would defray they should negotiate with Great Brithe expense. tain for the restoration of Canada.

WHAT CANADA WILL CELEBRATE NEXT WEEK AT OLD QUEBEC

Story of the Founding by Champlain, the Defense by Montcalm, and the Capture by

n by paralysis, and died on Christ-

mas Day. He was buried at Quebec.

THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC.

**Gailantry of British and French** 

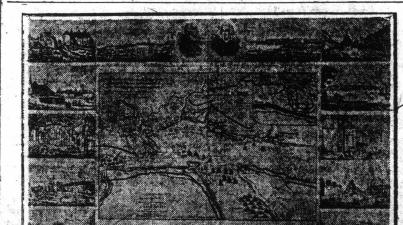
Returning to Canada in April, 1610, Champlain found the winterers-as they came to be called in good state RESTORED TO FRANCE. The treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye the habitation. After another fight was signed March 29, 1632. By it Que-bec was restored to France. Cardinal Richelleu, who had constituted himself with the Iroquois up the Richelieu in which he had his ear cleft by an arrow tipped with sharp stone, Cham-Superintendent of Navigation and Complain occupied himself. in erecting nerce, formed a new company to espalisade around the habitation, and ablish a colony, and sent an expediputting things generally in order. The newly-made gardens were a pleasant ion to retake possession. Champlain, with renewed hope and sight, with vegetables, very fine Inourage, returned to his post as govdian corn, rye, barley and grapevines. ernor. He never saw France, again. Later Champlain had some rose tree In the autumn of 1635 he was mrickset out.

FRIENDSHIP WITH INDIANS.

Quebec made little progress. Cham-plain had not much time to devote personally to the affairs of the habitation. His summers were spent for the most part in extending his ex-

Troops-.-Death of Leaders. and Huron countries, cementing the There is no more romantic battle French and encouraging them to bring that of the victory by which England found him in France, keeping the afof Canada. Champlain, as the lieutenant of De an interest in colonizing the place.

Great as that battle was in its consequences, its interest is intensified by handkerchief about it without ceasing When Champlain arrived to take the comon fate of the opposing gener- to encourage his men. Soon after, possession for the Duc de Montmor- als, who in it yielded up their lives for



As he rode towards the city some women whose anxiety for husbands and sons and fathers had led them to ven-The ture outside of the gate saw his pale face and blood-stained uniform They raised the cry, "The Marquis is killed! The Marquis is killed!". He ondeavored to suppress this outcry, but his condition only too well supported if He was taken to the house of Arnoux, the physician, who pronounced the wound mortal.

MONTCALM'S DEATH WOUND.

"How long shall I live?" he asked. "Not twenty-four hours," Arnoux replied. He then calmly prepared for his death. Messengers were sent to him for advice as to what course should be taken on the heels of the overwhelming disaster which had befallen the army. He preferred to leave

such questions to those who were now better able to give advice. Among his

last acts was the writing of a letter to Townsend commending the French and Canadian prisoners to the "well- a personal interest in the project from scene, 117 performers, and the Laval known humanity of the British." "I the beginning, and it was his wish was their father," he concluded; "be that the Prince of Wales should be ers; the St. Lusson scene, with 120 peryou their protector." At daybreak the . present.

next morning he was dead. The backwoods sharpshooters played an important part in the battle of was that announcing that Lord Robthe Plains of Abraham. Wolfe's sta- | erts, known all over the world as , ture, his brilliant uniform, and his "Bobs," the idol of Tommy Atkins, scene in the history of the world than conspicuous movements in marshaling would attend the celebration at Quehis host drew on him the attention of bec. Earl Roberts, now an old man, won from France, after a possession the Canadian marksmen who were hid so far as years so, has been in the for two centuries, the vast Dominion in the bush on both flanks of the army for nearly sixty years and has

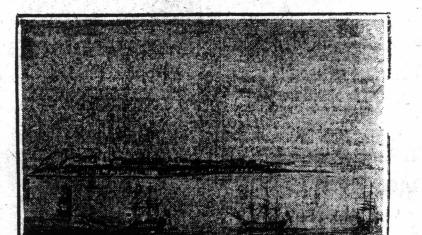
British lines. He was first struck in taken part in many of its most imthe wrist. He hastily wrapped his portant campaigns. Bowed with grief at the death of his own son. Lord Roberts heard the call while advancing he was shot through of duty and responded, then a man of the groin. Even this pain and shock 67, and his success was immediate and failed to quell the transport of battle. inspiring. He arrived at Cape Town A moment later, however, a bullet tore on January 10, with Lord Kitchener as

hrough his lungs and he realized his chief of staff. He at once comthat the wound was mortal. He askmenced a long march for the enemy's ed those beside him not to allow him to capitals, and by March 13 was in fall, as he feared the effect of such a Bloemfontein, and on May 17 in Presight on his men. He was carried to toria, and the result of the war was the rear, across the ground where now no longer in doubt. stands the jail, and laid down in a fire. He was no more than conscious.

"BOBS' " GIEAT RECORD. ollow protected from the enemy's He, however, was aroused by the ex-This vigorous campaign came after a

clamation, "They run! They run!" of life of activity in the army. Born at one of those who stood by him. "Who Cawnpore, India, in 1832, young Robrun?" he asked. Being told it was erts entered the Bengal Artillery in the French, he immediately directed 1851, served through the Indian Muthat Col. Burton should be instructed to make haste with his regiment and seize the St. Charles Bridge, so as to tiny in 1857-8, winning the Victoria cut off the way of retreat. He then the Abyssinian expedition in 1867-8, the Lushai ekpedition in 1871-2, re-occupied urned on his side, murmuring, "Now.

of the leader who had been its mind Commander-in-chief of the British



English Warships in Battle Line Before Quebec on the Day Before its Surrender

Canada is a pleasing and signal proof. n agny participated in by 210 cos-His Majesty King Edward has taken tumed characters: likewise the Dollard presentation, comprising 488 performformers, and scenes from Frontenac by One of the most interesting cables 371 costumed performers, also the to reach Canada in many a long day French and British armies in uniforms of three centuries ago, in which 425 performers will figure, making a total of 3.150 costumed performers, be sides allegorical devices and other interesting features that will go to

make up the pageant. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive the address to be presented to him in French close by the Champlain monument, situated on the Dufferin Terrace, and will reply in French

The fireworks under preparation during the celebration will be the largest and grandest ever witnessed upon this continent. They will be set off upon the Levis Heights in order that the immense multitude of spectators will observe the effect without difficulty from the Quebec side. The art pieces in course of manufacture will be immense in size, and portraying many features in connection with the early history of Canada, including the battle on the Flains of Abraham and battles at sea. Several huge bombs will be fired off from the vicinity of No. 1 fort, Levis. In order to give an idea of the size of these bombs it is said one of them will cover forty acres after it has been exploded in the air over the River Lawrence.

ower in the hands at riches rather than he man of profound

was a challenge to red for the preservaof the moral and the Christian religto it that everywhere re men who have the portunity to gather er in the worship of y the Man of Nazar adian citizen everyve his conviction that f greater importance

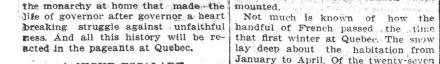
referred to the fact

rational problem in are not of one, but he Anglo-Saxon and naintained peaceably certain rival separ ically conditions and re'igious differences part at least the cifferent national iglo-Saxon partner become somewhat discussion of the air to recognize the axon strength and so apparent to the the cherishes the and institutions of le might well be glo-Saxon would de the method of poinplace. Men of the respect one another rsent to that which of either people and for the realization adian future. tions at Ottawa tions certa'a to be ving metropolis, towork of the great rsities tends to ren which is fatal to e must go one step h and the Angloeparated religiously Protestant ecclesiaseparation constitutes Here also the Proford to be pompous. ess to seek to dpose olic Church in the if such were within ility. But Protesta have learned when rced to live side by all ecclesiastical difnal divisions was a to a com-and a devout a devou ip of the same Hear do not today need o conceive it to be estroy the Roman t we do need men where in Canada Protestant and to tion that Jecus is ivisions and differ-

'ORIA

ve Always Bought

nd Children.



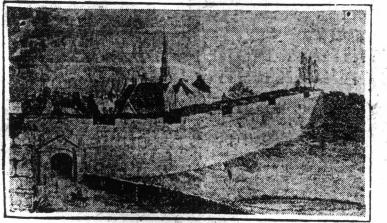
January to April. Of the twenty-seven A NIGHT ESCALADE. or twenty-eight men in the place, fifteen or more died of scurvy and dysen-At length came the challenge of the tery. It was with the greatest relief English for the possession of the New that Champlain and the few remain-

World; the delicate Wolfe was sent out ing learned that Pont Grave had by the great Pitt: the night escalade again arrived from France with men of the heights above the battlemented and provisions city and the victory of September 13, THREE HUNDRED WARRIORS. 1759, when the two gallant leaders

Wolfe and Montcalm fell. The fol-About the middle of June there aplowing spring at St. Foye, two miles peared upon the scene two or three west of Quebec, the French attacked hundred warriors of the Montagnais, the English lost 655 and the French | Huron, and Algonquin tribes, who ould not go out all winter. It to retire. Their casualties were 1,100; were not slow to remind Champlain those of the French 750 or more; as of the-promise made six years before bloody a fight as that of 1759 when the English last 655 and the French the Iroquois. Champlain, consulting France next year with provisions." In 1625 Champlain resolved to leave

with his family for France, after they with Pont Grave, concluded that now Hence comes the second part of the was the time to win the friendship of had "wintered five years in the coun-Quebec celebration-the Wolfe and these allied tribes, and their assisttry, with more hardship than was ne-Moncalm memorial; the "Quebec ance in the discoveries he wished to cessary, owing to the lack of care on Battlefields Fund"-to/purchase as a make in their own and the enemies the part of the Associates."

Returning to Quebec July 5, 1626, national park the land upon which country, or to alienate them, a course Champlain did not find the habitation the armies of the two races twice which would greatly increase the diffifought. Unworthy buildings, one of culty of making further explorations, them a jail, now disfigure it. For besides being a blow to the fur trade as far advanced as had been promised, while the fort was just as it had been that purpose \$500,000 is being raised, so necessary to defray expenses. left. He saw that much time was lost and for of it has been secured. in the long summer days by going With nine other Frenchmen, Cham from the habitation to the natural the day was irretrievably lost. But the nationalizing of the ground plain embarked with the Indians. Up of combat is not to commemorate vic- the Richelieu they made their way meadows at Cap Tourmente, below the tory, but union, the union cemented cautiously to the lake which now Island of Orleans, to make hay, so he had a house and stable built there, and



St. John's Gate, Quebec.

by the loyal stand of the French at bears the explorer's name. Near the the time of the revolt of the American place now called Crown Point, Cham colonies and thereafter. It is a union plain had his first fight with the Iro that is typified in the joint monument, erected to Wolfe and Montcalm in and the execution caused by the white 1827 for their "common" valor, death men and their firearms, the allies were and the reputation that has since encompletely victorious. lured. As the inscription reads;

"Mortem virtus communem Famam Historia, Monumentum postentas Dedit.'

Ste Loth

LANDED AT QUEBEC It was on July 3, 1608, that Chamvoyage in 1603, when he had sailed

up the St. Lawrence, he had been struck with the strategic possibilities of the point. Kebec, as the Indians called it, where the great river narrowed to three-quarters of a mile

castle in the air. The population numbered no more than 105, of whom there were only six or seven settled families. (One settler, Abraham Martin, afterwards became a farmer, the owner of the land now named the Plains of Abraham). The trading companies ists in the country, and left the few yet been cleared, and only one or two amilies were making a living for themselves. Not having any incentive work, the would-be settlers in the lace-bunged about, hunted and fished,

quois. Largely through the surprise Early in September, Pont Grave and Champlain, leaving Captain Pierre

Chavin of Dieppe in charge of the habitation, with fifteen men, sailed for France, where they at once report ed to De Monts and His Majesty or the events and discoveries of the past

year. To the King Champlain presented a ceinture of porcupine guills plain landed at Quebec. On his first a piece of Indian workmanship with which His Majesty was much pleased.

> PROFITS OF FUR TRADE. The part that the Sieur de Monts which were to be agreed upon. Cham-

took in the beginning of the Canadian plain was forced by circumstances to When the Sieur de Monts, not dis- enterprise is apt to be overlooked, or yield. The agreement signed, 150 arm-couraged by the failure of the Port underestimated. It was, as already ed men landed, and the English took Rouse, venture, had succeeded in ob- said, under his auspices that the post possession of Quebec July 21, 1629. taining the exclusive privilege of the was established at Quebec in 1608, and Capt. Kirke having left the habita-

Plan of the Operations Before Quebec in 1759.

ency, the new viceroy, in July 1620, the cause of their respectice countries, he brought with him his young wife. yet won imperishable fame, which for-Helene Boulle, and he spent the next ever united their names-Wolfe and the exultation at the brilliant feat of the forces in Ireland. On his return five years at Quebec. He was vexed Montcalm. British arms to the grief at the death The execution of Montcalm's sharp-

find the habitation in a very neglected condition. shooting Canadians with their obsolete and soul. Pitt paid a stately public army, which position he held until muskets was witnessed to not only by tribute to the memory of the man CASTLE IN THE AR.

sent the cattle down in charge of six

Twenty years after the landing at

Quebec, Champlain's vision of a colony

in New France was little more than a

ENGLISH VESSEL ARRIVES.

Thomas, acting for Captain Kirke who

remained at Tadousac. They assured

all at the habitation; and a fair and

reasonable proposition, the terms (of

Champlain of courteous treatment for

fered themselves.

useless to try to hold out.

the death of Wolfe, but also by the whose military genius he had discern-The winter of 1622 there were in the severe wounding of his senier briga-habitation fifty men, women and chil- dier, Lord Monckton. The markman- whose mintary genus he had selected for high ed and whom he had selected for high emprise. "With a handful of men," dren. Pont Grave was so ill that he ship of the British soldiers must have he said "he had added an empire to was been equally high, for not only was English rule." Montcalm, Wolfe's July before the vessels arrived from Montcalm struck down, but also each great opponent, comforted himself in of his three brigadiers, Senzergues, St. the hour of death by the reflection Ours and Pontbonne. The command that he had at least been beaten by a Earl of Dudley, Governor-General of

of the troops within the city devolved great soldier. Knox, one of his offi- the Australian Commonwealth; Viceon De Ramezay. Vaudreuil, the gover- cers, to whose diary we are indebted President Fairbanks of the United was found at the Elephant and Castle, nor, was with the section of the army for many of the minor facts of the States; Lord Strathcona, Canada's nor, was with the section of the army for many of the minut facts of the States; how States; how Strathtona, Canadas; On Tuesday evening, after school, a guarding against a landing on the campagin made an entry therein on veteran High Commissioner in London; bright, intelligent schoolboy, Reginald guarding against a landing on the campagin mate an energy of battle that Sir Arthur de Villiers of South Africa; Field Riley, aged seven, attending the fine body of troops under him two states in the simple language of the hours' march away up the river. heart what even the prose of Macaulay could not convey better. "No man ceived him, and he only arrived with-is a hero to his valet," the witty Frenchman said. The testimony of in cannon shot of the battlefield when

SCALED THE HEIGHTS

ue. "Our joy is inexpressibly damp-Montcalm himself was with the ed," wrote Knox on the night of the Beauport troops when intelligence ar- 13th, "by the loss of one of the greatrived that a British army had scaled est heroes that this or any age can

the heights, a feat which a few days before he declared would be impossible unless his enemy had wings. He did all that mortal man could do to arrest the hand of fate. He surried troops from the camps and was soon Distinguished Visitors Who Will himself riding up and down on his

black charger before a gallant array of Frenchmen and Canadians. He has During the coming Tercentary cele had made no effort to establish colon- been blamed by his countrymen for bration Quebec will be visited by many precipitating a conflict. He had everypeople they did bring out without the thing to gain by waiting, they say. The the world. These will include repreeans of cultivating and sowing the French forces in the immediate vicinsentatives of royalty, of the far colonland. Not an arpent and a half had ity of Quebec greatly exceeded their is of the Empire and of friendly natenemies. He should have waited, say lons, such as France and the United his critics, until he could have com- States. First, of course, in rank and municated with Bougainville, who was importance, will be the Prince of in a position to fall upon Wolfe's rear. Wales, the heir-apparent to the British He should also have summoned the throne, who fortunately is already fa- View of the Lower Part of the City, at the Time of the Siege, From and killed time in whatever ways ofmiliar to the Canadian people by reawhole of the defenders of the city. Doubtless what weighed upon Mont- son of his visit in 1901.

calm's mind was that a British army His Royal Highness has had an ideal now lay between him and his means of training for the great position he must subsistence. Its presence there for tut some day occupy. His seafaring ex-One day Champlain's servant, coma few days would bring him face to perience in particular appears to have have also accepted invitations. In ading in with four small sacks of roots, face with starvation. He saw evieported that he had seen an English in mannor or speech which was partivessel a league from the habitation behind Point Levis. Champlain asdences that Wolfe was preparing to entrench himself. When he ordered the cularly pleasing and acceptable to the men in Canada, will attend, while the the field which might have kicked the trench himself. When he ordered the attack, moreover, he pursuaded him-self that his opponent had not yet sot his lines in order and his artillery was confined to the subject of general remark that his enunciation was delightfully clear and distinct and sembled all the responsible men to take counsel what should be done in this extremity. It was felt that without provision or ammunition it would be confined to two small field pieces, that his accent could not have been which the sailors had been able to drag notably distinguished from that of the A boat under a flag-of truce landed up the cliff. If Wolfe were defeated average educated Canadian - or, it and an English gentleman courteously his whole force would be destroyed may probably be added, from that of -presented to Champlain a letter from and a crushing blow inflicted on Brit- the average educated man speaking the two Kirke brothers, Louis and ish arms. As it turned out, the for- English anywhere; for it is in the low-

tunes of battle were against Montcalm. | er ranks of life that the widest diver-It was his force that was crushingly gences in language and accent occur. defeated. In the midst of the rout he KING EDWARD'S INTEREST himself was mortally wounded. He was struck twice in quick succession. something of the unfailing tact and The Prince of Wales has learned

The first did not incapitate him. The courtesy of his father and his share second was not fatal. Feeling that he of these qualities enables him to find would fall from his horse in sight of a large and ever-growing sphere of his men and thus increase the confus- usefulness and influence in the diffiion already too evident among them, cult though exalted position he occu- added a representation of the crew of fur trade, though only for a year, and now, although he was not able to pro- tion and the fort well supplied, re- he requested two grenadiers to walk on ples, of which his present visit to the Don de Dieu; a scene from Mont- thorship of the crime.

Cabul in 1879, marched to the relief of God be praised. I die happy." So passed that eager spirit whose devo-Kandahar in 1880, served in Natal and SCHOOLBOY KILLED tion to duty and indomitable activity the Transvaal and commanded the troops in the Madras Presidency from and courage gave the British Crown half a continent. 1881 to 1885, when he was elevated to the chief command of all the forces in

A GREAT SOLDIER. India, in which post he was succeeded

from South Africa in 1900 he was made

1904. Now in his advancing years Earl

Roberts is still a force in army matters,

quently at the service of the nation.

OTHER NOTABLE VISITORS.

WHILE PICKING FLOWERS When the news of the event reached by Gen. Sir George Stuart White in

England it was difficult to proportion 1893. From 1895 to 1899 he commanded Grime of a Maniac-Gase Recalling the

South London Horror

(Lloyd's News).

his counsel and knowledge being fre-An appalling case of a child murder is baffling the pelice of Morecambe, in Lancashire.

In the mystery of its circumstances Other distinguished visitors are the and the seeming utter lack of motive, it vividly recalls the recent murder of the young girl whose mutilated body

the present Marquis de Levis, a de-West End Council school, Morecambe, scendant of the French general who was seen going in the direction of a assisted Montcalm in 1759; George field on Park's estate, near his home Wolfe, a collateral, member of the in Westminster-road, and where it was family of the British general who took known he often gathered wild flowers. der his eye during the three months Quebec; Lord Lovat, a descendant of Half an hour later James Tidswell, a of the campaign is of particular val- Gen. Fraser, one of Wolfe's staff; re- market gardener, visiting the



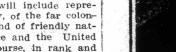
the Grand Battery.

presentatives of France, Newfound- found the body of the little fellow lyland. New Jealand and other countries ing under a hedge, the side of his head being in a pool of blood. dition Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his min-No strangers had been seen in the vicinity and there were no horses m isters, as well as scores of other public

river will swarm with warships from boy. Neither were there any signs of Great Britain, France and the United a struggle or a weapon. At the inquest, which was opened on

States. Wednesday, the doctor who made the There will be at least a dozen large post-mortem examination stated that warships in the Quebec basin when there was a wound in the back of the the Prince of Wales comes up the river on July 21, and 12,000 of Canada's boy's neck, and the spinal column had been severed. The wound was an inch soldiers will be on parade. The historical pageant, however, will contain and a half deep. It was a clean cut, and must have been caused with a the greatest element of novelty. There will be some three thousand persons sharp knife or chisel, used with considin costume, some on horses and others erable force. There was also a wound on the temple. The wound which foot. It will be divided into historcaused death must have been struck ical features. as follows: The Jacques from behind. . There was no other indi-Cartier scene of arrival 211 performers; mounted division, representing mation of violence. This was all the evidence forthcom-Henry IV.'s Court 510 costumed characters; Francois I., with 464 courtiers;

ing, and the inquest was adjourned for a- fortnight. scene of Champlain, with 195 per-So far the police are without the formers in addition to which will be slightest clue to the meaning or au-





boast of.'

Knox, therefore, who had Wolfe un-

CANADA'S ROYAL GUEST.

Attend the Celebrations.

prominent guests from distant parts of