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Montreal with the commissioners. This may have been a fact, for it is certain that at about this time the first press was brought to Montreal, but the limited time of Franklin's visit would not permit him to give Mesplet many lessons in printing. However, the first newspaper there, the Gazette du Commerce et Littéraire, pour la Ville et District de Montreal, was published by Charles F. Mesplet and C. Berger on June 3 in the following year.

Quebec in Cadillac's Time.

Quebec, the next place of importance that attracts our attention, is more like the ancient French cities than is Montreal. Not only do its narrow streets indicate its age, but its very people seem to live in last century. In an estimated population of 75,000 I understand that only 5,000 are protestants and only the latter number speak the English language. Many of the French people are able to speak both languages, but this knowledge is confined to merchants and clerks and those carrying on a business that brings them into contact with both nationalities.

The streets are exceedingly narrow in the lower town—the older part. Nearly all of the buildings here were destroyed or seriously injured by the bombardment of Gen. Wolfe in 1759, but they were reconstructed on their old foundations and the streets were neither straightened nor widened. The electric cars, recently introduced, nearly monopolize many of the streets, for there was scarcely room for two vehicles to pass, before, and the new car line is placed in the center of the street so now the car must wait for teams to move along to the next crossing before it can proceed.

Some of the streets are so narrow that only one team can pass at a time—10 to 12 feet in width—and here are huddled a multitude of women and children, living in apartments over the stores they own. The street is not wide enough for a walk beside the driveway and the people must necessarily go into the street to walk.

This is the city of Quebec, as it was in Cadillac's time, for here his wife lived with her father, Denys Guyon, and her brothers, after the father's death, in a stone house on St. Pierre

street in Lower Town. In this town Cadillac and Marie Therese Guyon were married on the 25th of June, 1687, and here they lived for some time then, and at a later date.

Cadillac was in the marine department and was stationed on the hill that overlooks the city, probably the present site of the Chateau Frontenac, or possibly even further up at the citadel. When the evening came and he was released from his duties he, with others, was accustomed to wander down the long winding roadway of the hill reaching to Lower Town to visit the places of amusement, or possibly the 16-year-old girl who became Madam Cadillac in 1687.

An episode in the life of the founder is related in the unpublished records of that time as follows:

Detroit's Founder in a Brawl.

On Thursday, May 2, 1686, Cadillac, then a lieutenant of the company of Sieur de Vallereinles, got into a quarrel with Sieur de Sabrevoye, sub-lieutenant of the Company of Desquerac at the house of the widow of Pierre Pellerin, Sieur de St. Amant, on St. Pierre street, in Lower Town, where Cadillac had called early in the evening and had been invited to have a glass with the assembly.

The quarrel arose over some reflections of Cadillac regarding the habits of Sabrevoye, and on the fact that Sabrevoye was supported by the Marquis Denonville, governor and lieutenant-general for the king. In the melee Cadillac threatened to thrash Sabrevoye; both men attempted to draw their swords, but the bystanders threw themselves between them and prevented the duel, whereupon Cadillac took up the copper candlestick, which was on the table, and threw it at the head of Sabrevoye, wounding him and extinguishing the light. La-Perelle, a sub-lieutenant, and Sieur Declavaux, who were present, ejected Cadillac from the house.

Cadillac was very much frightened for if news of the event came to the ears of the marquis it would probably end in his ruin. He was summoned before the recorder of the marshal's court. A great amount of testimony was taken in the case and all reduced to writing and is still preserved. The