

SUMMARY OF PULLMAN CAR SERVICE VIA QUEBEC CENTRAL RY.



DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

Pullman Buffet Cars are run without change between Quebec and Portland via Dudswell Jct., and Maine Central R. R. passing during day-light through the heart of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, connecting at Portland with train for Boston.

Pullman Buffet Cars between Quebec and Boston via Sherbrooke and Boston & Maine R. R.

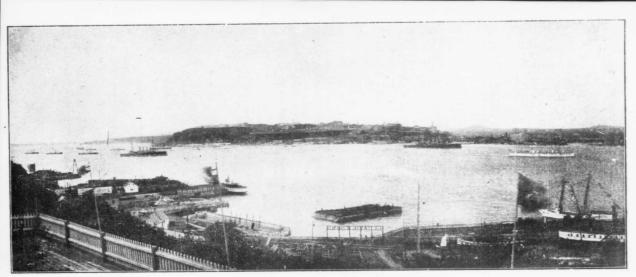
Pullman Buffet Cars between Quebec and New York via Sherbrooke and Connecticut River Line without change.



DURING THE WINTER SEASON.

Through Pullman Sleeping Car Quebec to New York without change.

Through Pullman Car Quebec to Sherbrooke connecting at Sherbrooke with through Pullman Car for Boston.



LEVIS-QUEBEC ACROSS THE MAJESTIC ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

DESCRIPTION OF ROUTE.

By no other route can the tourist and traveller reach so many delightful summer resorts, and certainly no other affords such varied and picturesque scenery as that traversed by the Quebec Central Railway and its connections. It is easy to determine upon taking a summer outing, but it is not so easy to decide where to go. Time and purse are factors which assert themselves, and it is with the intention of assisting the tourist to make his choice that this little book is published.

The Quebec Central Railway offers peculiar facilities to intending holiday makers. forming, as it does, the intermediate and direct line between New York, Boston, Portland, the Eastern and Middle States, and Quebec. Traversing a country of beautiful lakes and rivers, its line leads by the most pleasant ways to the most pleasant places. The train service, consisting of elegant palace cars which run without change between Quebec and New York, Quebec and Boston, and Quebec and Portland, assures to travellers all modern conveniences and comforts.

Since the first pioneers of summer travel began their search for the beautiful or magnificent in Canadian scenery, the region of the lower St. Lawrence has steadily grown in popularity. Quebec, called by a recent writer, "The city of all cities on this continent," is situated where the river St. Lawrence begins to widen, and on the boldest promontory of its whole course. A curious, fascinating old town, picturesquely sloping on the sides of Cape Diamond to a height of several hundred feet above the river, crowned with the symmetry of the Citadel around which clusters so many historical events of interest.

Of all Canadian cities, Quebec offers to the stranger the greatest attractions. Considered historically, it has no compeer on this side of the Atlantic; considered picturesquely, it affords a striking illustration at every point, worthy of the artist's pen. From the windows of the Chateau

Frontenac, or from Dufferin Terrace, one of the finest views of the continent may be had.

The situation of Quebec is rare indeed; with the St. Lawrence on one side and the smaller St. Charles on the other, joining the large river there; then with the Laurentian hills in their blue grandeur to the north and west, and hills in fact beyond the water on every side. Lord Dufferin, when in Canada as governor-general, is remembered to have considered it the finest situation, with possibly one exception, in the world.

The French are so large a proportion of the Province of Quebec, one hears constantly their language (or the peculiar Canadian patois) in the streets and shops—and, by the cultivated, the purest of Parisian French. There is, however, no difficulty whatever in getting on with no knowledge of anything but the English tongue, for the people, as a rule, speak both languages.

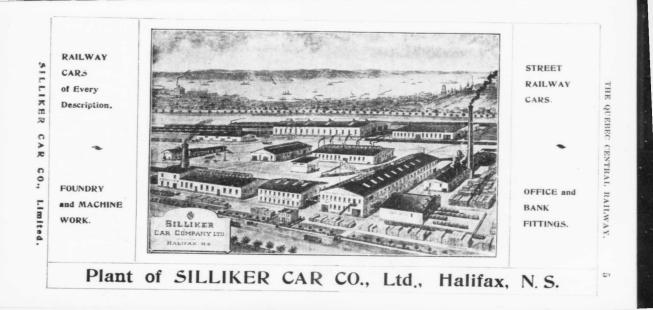
There are many attractive places to visit, either up or down the river, where one hears some legend or story of local interest, and romantic nooks where we may halt for luncheon.

Leaving Quebec by Quebec Central Ferry, the tourist will enjoy a most charming view of the ancient city, so famous in song and story.

Rev. Geo. M. Grant, in "Picture que Canada," describes it thus:

" Passing slowly across from shore to shore, the striking features of the city and its surroundings come gradually into view, in a manner doubly enchanting if it happens to be a soft, misty summer morning. At first, the dim lunge mass of the rock and citadel—seemingly one grand fortification absorbs the attention, then the details come out one after another. The firm lines of the rampart and bastion, the shelving outlines of the rock, Dufferin Terrace with its light pavilions, the slope of Mountain Hill, the Grand Battery, the conspicuous pile of Laval University, the dark, serried mass of houses clustered along the foot of the rocks, and rising up the gentler incline into which these fall away, the guays, the boats steaming in and out from their wharves, all impress the stranger with the most distinctive aspects of Quebec."

Especially attractive are Point Levis heights. Their summits which even overtop Cape Diamond, were occupied by Wolfe and his troops in 1759, and from thence the city was bombarded: and again in 1775, they were held by Arnold with his New England volunteers.



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Looking north, the eye is fascinated by the graceful bay formed by the river to meet the descending waters of the St. Charles which here mingle with its ample tide; to the north-east a line of white cottages traces the shore to the great Montmorency cataract; and beyond to Chateau Richer and Ste. Anne, the dwellings of the humbler settlers, might be descried. Still further to the north, forming a remote background, appear the mountains, the blue tops merging with the deeper azure of the sky, while on the bosom of the great river proudly reposes the beautiful island of Orleans, richly wooded from shore to centre. To all these scenes is attached an historical interest, created by the records of Indian encounters and of French and English hostilities.



MONTMORENCY FALLS IN WINTER.

At the railway terminus at Levis, opposite Quebec, we take our seat and berth in one of the elegant parlor or sleeping-cars which run through without change between Quebec and Boston, Mass. Quebec and New York, and Quebec and Portland, Me., this being the only railway out of Quebec that gives such excellent accommodations to the travelling public.

As you leave Quebec with its crowned and castled rock, and pass along the shores of the stately river, presently the snowy fall of Montmorency, far back in the purple hollow, leaps perpetual avalanche into the abyss, and then you are abreast of N. CURRY, President. N. A. RHODES, Vice-Pres. J. M. CURRY, Sec-Treasurer

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RAILWAY AND STREET CARS.

THE QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

-1

the Isle of Orleans whose low shores, with their expanses of farm land and their groves of pine and oak, are still as lovely as when the wild grape festooned the primitive forests and won from the easy rapture of old Cartier the name of Isle of Bacchus.

The whole scene from Cape Rouge in the southwest to Cape Tourment in the northeast, is indescribably grand and beautiful, and one wishes to linger by the way; but the train moves on, and leaving the river we soon reach Harlaka Junction, the transfer station of the Intercolonial Railway for passengers to or from Riviere-du-Loup, Cacouna and points in the Maritime Provinces.



ZOO AT MONTMORENCY FALLS.

After passing Scotts station, we enter the valley of the Chaudiere river, noted for its gold mines, and the route by which Benedict Arnold reached Quebec, over one hundred years ago, after a march of unparalleled hardship and suffering.

At Beauce Junction, the Chaudiere river is spanned by a fine bridge, and we ascend an easy grade of about five miles, until, on reaching the summit, the river and valley lie spread out before us, a panorama of highly cultivated fields which, when the golden hues of harvest time are blended with the magnificent groundwork of changing green presents a picture of matchless beauty.

The Chaudiere valley branch of the Quebec Central Railway extends up the river to St. George,



MONTMORENCY FALLS

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twenty four miles from Beauce Junction, and by this route the gold mines are reached. This is the contre of the gold mining region, and a visit will amply repay the tourist.

Bidding farewell to the Chaudiere, we soon reach Tring Junction. From this point, the Megantic division of the Quebec Central Railway extends to Lake Megantic, forming, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the new and short route to the Maritime Provinces. The country traversed by this line is most picturesque, and there is scarcely a mile of the entire journey that is not made interesting by the natural science, wealth and the important historical events which were enacted in them.

Lake Megantic, the terminus of this division of the Quebec Central Railway, is famous for its fishing, and the surrounding district for its hunting grounds.

Passing Broughton and Robertson stations, we reach Thetford Mines, a place of great interest to the mineralogist and naturalist.

Here, the famous Canadian Asbestos is mined and is exported to all parts of the world. The Asbestos is found in seams interspersed through serpentine rock; the fibre is exceedingly fine and lies transversely across the fissures of the rock.

Asbestos has also been found in large quantity, and of the best quality, in the vicinity of Black Lake, the next station, which takes its name from the beautiful little lake lying deep among the hills, hundreds of feet below the railway. Valuable chrome-iron ore deposits have lately been found near Black Lake, and are being extensively worked

D'Israeli and Garthby, on the shore of Lake Aylmer, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in this part of Canada, are sites of extensive lumbering establishments.

Now we are in the wilderness, where lumber is king. There is something majestic in these vast expanses of forest, and our admiration is further excited by the spirit of enterprise which is visible in this locality.

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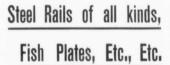
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At Dudswell Junction, sufficient time is allowed for meals at the well appointed dining-room opened here by the Railway Company for the accommodation of its patrons, At this point, passengers who are so ticketed, will take the Maine Central Railroad. This is the shortest and most picturesque route to the White Mountains, Portland and Boston. Through parlor and sleeping cars are run from Quebec via Dudswel! Junction to Portland, through the very heart of the White Mountains, and connecting at Fabyans, North Conway or Portland, with through cars for Boston.

Continuing our journey via the Quebec Central after leaving Dudswell Junction, we soon strike the St. Francis River, and follow its winding course, crossing the deep ravines and brawling brooks which at certain seasons become raging torrents.

In half an hour, we come within view of Lennoxville, and foremost in the distance appear the towers of Bishop's College, the Oxford of Canada, so well and favorably known and extensively patronized, not only by the youth of Canada but that of the United States.

Proceeding, we reach Sherbrooke in fifteen minutes, where connection is made with the Boston and Maine Railroad for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, Boston, Springfield, New York, etc.; with the Grand Trunk Railway for points East and West, and with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the West

Tourists should make it a point on their arrival in Quebec, to visit Sainte-Anne de Beaupre, as well as Montmorency Falls. Both of these points are reached by the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company, and trains run at convenient intervals.

It is difficult to describe in words the dainty beauty of the scenery along the route of the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company. It is one of the richest spots in natural picturesqueness in Canada, and has been the cradle of the Canadian people, besides being the scene of many historical events.

The route from Quebec to Sainte-Anne may be compared to a splendid panorama. There are shady woodlands and great pastures, undulating hills and



sparkling rivers, whose banks are lined with pretty villages, the tinned spires of the parish churches rising above the rest of the houses, sparkling in the sun. The falls of Montmorency river add a touch of grandeur to the scene. On one side of the river, on the left, we have La Canardiere, Charlesbourg, Beauport, L'Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, and finally Ste-Anne de Beaupre; while on the other are the city and harbor of Quebec, Levis. St. Joseph and the Isle of Orleans.

After the train leaves the Quebec Station it crosses the St. Charles river over a magnificent swing bridge. The first stop is at the little village of Hedleyville.

About a mile up the St. Charles stands the cross erected by the "Cercle Catholique de Quebec" in 1889, on the spot where Jacques Cartier and the crews of his three vessels, "La Grande Hermine," "La Petite Hermine," and "L'Emerillon," spent the winter in 1539.

To the right of La Canardiere is Maizerets, a large farm belonging to the Quebec Seminary, and where the students of this institution go to enjoy their weekly holiday. Maizerets was established over two hundred years ago.

To the left is the immense establishment of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, which can accomodate over a thousand patients. A little further on can be seen the iron temperance cross erected by the Rev. Father Chiniquey, then cure of the parish of Beauport.

Beauport station is situated in the district called Cote des Peres, in memory of the Jesuit fathers who formerly owned a large tract of land called St, Ignatius Farm, and which now belongs to the Quebec Seminary.

The large ruin at the side of the station is that of a Distillery destroyed by fire many years ago.

At Beauport are to be seen the ruins of the old Manor house where in 1759 General Montcalm had his headquarters. This manor seat was granted Robert Giffard on December 31st, 1634, who, with Jean Guion and Zacharie Cloustier, came from Mortagne in France, the year previous.



During the siege of Quebec, in 1759, the district between the Beauport River and the Montmorency was covered by a double line of forts and redoubts, and was defended by an army of nearly fourteen thousand men-

Some mounds, that are still to be seen on the beach, mark the position of some of the redoubts.

From the tower of the Beauport Church, also, Vaudreuil saw, on a dark night in June, the abortive attempt of his fire ships against the English fleet anchored at the entrance of the North Channel. These fire ships which cost the French over a million, did no damage to the English, as the sailors, swarming out in their boats, recklessly took them in tow and stranded them on the Isle of Orleans, where they quietly burned away.

The village of Montmorency is the home of the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company, the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, and the Riverside Manufacturing Company. Here is constructed the power house of the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company, who in addition to supplying power to the mills above mentioned, supply power to their railway system in the city of Quebec and suburbs, as well as light and power to private citizens in the city of Quebec and district. The power is developed from the Montmorency Falls at one hundred and eighty five feet of head, and it is claimed that the water-wheels developing this power are the most modern and most efficient wheels on the continent.

The Montmorency river separates the parishes of Beaupre and l'Ange Gardien, and is crossed by the railway within two hundred yards of the great Falls, where the river after fretting itself over a number of small cascades, makes a sheer plunge, a mass of snowy foam, in mad, headlong rush, down the precipice of two hundred and fifty feet. From the top of the dam, which can be seen, to foot of the falls, is two hundred and seventy-four feet, or one hundred and fifty feet higher than Niagara.

On arriving at the Falls station the tourist has only a step to take to reach the base of the elevator which is two hundred and seventy-six feet high—a



These Goods are on Exhibition in our historical show-room, originally occupied by the Club des Barons. All visitors are cordially welcome

FRED. H. BENDER, 14 Ann St., Quebec

OPPOSITE CHATEAU FRONTENAC

steel structure, and perfectly safe. The trip which occupies about one and a half minutes in duration. affords from the observation car, a fine view of the Montmorency Falls and picturesque scenery, which no one should miss. The cost of the journey from Quebec to Montmorency and return by cars, including the elevator ride, is thirty cents.

On reaching the top, Kent House comes in full view. The large house at the head of the falls,was originally built by General Haldimand about 1791, and afterwards became the residence, while in Quebec, of the Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria and commander-in chief of the British forces in Canada. This building has now been converted into a first-class hotel, but with the exception of modern sanitary arrangements, practically remains in the same condition as when occupied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.



KENT HOUSE.

The outlook from the grounds surrounding and belonging to the hotel is very grand and imposing; the whole surrounding country, in full and commanding sight, appearing in panoramic order. It was on the heights and grounds surrounding this hotel, most especially to the east side of the river. that General Wolfe's invading army had their encampment during the siege of Quebec in 1759: General Montcalm and the French army being encamped on the west or Kent House side of the river. Some of the remains of the various entrenchments thrown up can still be seen, and numerous relics of this memorable siege, in the shape of old guns. cannon balls, chained shot, etc., can be seen by visitors.

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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES

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Montreal

Che Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre.

ST. ANNE.

Christian tradition has handed to us but a few details with regard to St. Anne. Both Nazareth and the little town of Sephoris, at the foot of Mon-Carmel, claim the honor of having been her blessed dwelling place. St. Anne's sisters were the mothers of several amongst the apostles and of St. Elizabeth, the mother of St. John the Baptist. Anne espoused Joachim or Eli-chim. In the Gospel according to St. Luke, Joachim is mentioned, under the abbreviated name of Eli, as father-in-law of St. Joseph. The only but glorious offspring of the marriage was the Blessed Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ. St.



ST. ANNE'S.

Anne after her holy death was buried near Jerusalem; but later on her sacred remains were deposited in the church of the sepulchre of Our Lady, in the valley of Jehosophat. During the reign of the Roman Emperor Trajan, in the first century of Christendom, the venerable body of St. Anne, or rather the great portion of it, was brought over to the town of 'Apt, in the diocese of Avignon, France, where it is held in deep veneration.

" It is not in mortals to command success but we'll do more, we'll deserve it. - ADDISON



MONTREAL.

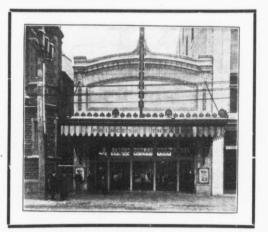
CANADIAN THEATRE CO., Limited, : : Proprietors

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Most Magnificent Theatre on this Continent-Playing

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The Directors of the Canadian Theatre Co'y Ltd., in presenting to the citizens of Montreal the beautiful playhouse known as the Princess Theatre lay claim to the undisputable fact than in its layout all the fundamental principles in the construction of a high class theatre have been complied with, the sighting, heating and lighting hence it is undoubtedly able properties place in the front rank of heautiful playhouses on the continent of America. Neither money nor thought has been spared in its rection so as to assure its patrons of all the comfort of the highest class theatre have bound to be a so as a substant of the second to the ground floor, the safety of human lives has been further protected by the construction of wile alse's and plenty of exits which some virtual of our the safety of human lives has been further protected by the construction of wile alse's and plenty of exits which some virtuation. The class of productions that are offered to the voltes where are obtained in the south to Montreal in the North, and Kansa City in the West, to Boston in the East that have all offered to the public week by week are of the Musical Comedy order known as Extravaganza, besides Vaudeville Acts as that have appeared on some of the Chief Circuis in the world. Our motto is Extravaganza-Vaudeville free from all vulgarity or suggestiveness :-

Concerning the removal of these precious remains it is reported that one day a mysterious bark was seen to approach the shores of France. It had neither sail nor rudder, but God was its pilot. Never had the ocean borne a greater treasure ; for in this bark was St. Lazarus, with his two pious sisters, St. Mary Magdelene and St. Martha, together with several other saintly women. They were fleeing from Palestine, their country, carrying with them a number of precious relics, the most precious among them being the hallowed body of St. Anne. The treasure was placed in the hands of St. Auspicius, the first Bishop of Apt.

FIRST MIRACLES.

"As God has ever selected for his wondrous works some churches among others so He seems, in our day, to have chosen the Church of St. Anne, as is clearly shown by the many miracles which have taken place there for the past years."

Mgr. De Laval, the then bishop, in approving o this account, was pleased to add :

"All this is sincerely true, and we have made of these facts so careful an examination, that they may be made known to the whole world. 25th of June, 1680. Francis, first bishop of Quebec." (See relations des Jésuites.)

It was Louis Guimont, a farmer of Petit Cap who first had the happiness to experience the merciful effects of the goodness and powers of St Anne. Afflicted with rheumatism, he went, through devotion, to place some stones in the foundation of the new church, the construction of which was just commencing, and he found himself suddenly cured

In 1662, another and more striking cure took place. Marie Esther Ramage, wife of Ellis Godin, also of Petit Cap, was stricken with an infirmity which for eighteen months kept the poor invalid so bent and doubled up as to render her unable to straighten herself in the least. She had given up all hope of being cured by human means, but remembering what her husband had related about the instantaneous cure of Louis Guimont, of which he had been an eye-witness, she began to invoke St. Anne, in order to obtain the same favor. At this very moment she was able to stand erect and to walk as well as before her infirmity.





ontmorency Falls and Ste. Anne de Beaupre Σ

23

Electric trains leave QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND FOWER CO'S STATION, corner of ST. PAUL AND RAMBAY STS. Summer season (June to Oct, Trains run half houry) between Quebec and Montmorency Falls, hourly between Quebec and Ste. Anne de Heanpre, large and commodious cors. In audition to above service a special TOURIST TRAIN, personally conducted, leaves Quebec very week day for Ste. Anne de Beaupré with stopover at Montmo-rency Falls. Illustrated Pamphlets and Time Tables free by mail upon applica-tion to J. A. EVERELL, Superintendent, Quebec, Canada.

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OFFICIAL GUIDE.

I. HISTORICAL SITES.

1. The first church of St. Anne de Beaupre was built on the Place Publique, in front of the Basilica.

The site chosen by M. G. de Queylus, vicargeneral in the fall of 1657 was blessed by his delegate, Father Vignal, on the 23rd of March 1658.

M. Louis d'Ailleboust, acting governor, awaiting the arrival of the Vicomte d'Argenson, laid the corner stone of the chapel, and willing hands set to work.

Louis Guimont who lived near by, and who was unable to work on account of a great infirmity which took away his strength, used to make a frequent visit to the place, wishing to show his good will for the success of the enterprise by his presence at least. One day through devotion he took three stones and put them in the foundation as best he could, and was instantly cured of his disease.

This church, blessed as it was by celestial favors, was, however, never completed nor opened for worship.

Work was suspended on account of the difficulties of the times, and in 1662, it was entirely demolished, and the materials were utilized in the construction of a second church.

2. The second church was built at the foot of the hill, with its side in line with the road; the column in front of the present chapel shows nearly the place where the northern extremity of the second church stood.

This church like the first was very modest in appearance. It was only forty feet long, and was built partly of wood and partly of stone. This way of building was pretty general in that time in New France; the frame was first constructed, and then the interstices were filled in with masonry. Though finished only on the 26th of July, 1663, the church had been opened for worship in the previous year; and it was on this occasion that the statue of St. Anne which is still preserved in the treasury, was deposited therein.



3. The third church, whose site is plainly shown by the Memorial Church, which stands in the place once occupied by its transept, was built of stone in 1676, by father Fillon. It has twice been restored; once in 1694 and later in 1787, and has been used for public worship until 1876.

During the British invasion, in 1759, which ended in the cession of the country to Great Britain, a detachment of Wolfe's troops, under the command of Alexander Montgomery (brother to the general who was killed in the attempt to capture Quebec, and who fell under its walls on the night of December 31st, 1775), devastated the country, and the only building leftstanding in the village was the little church under the special protection of St. Anne. The foundations of this church, so dear to pious souls, and so precious in the eyes of Canadian history, within whose walls the faithful worshipped during two centuries, have no other covering except a thin layer of earth, awaiting the day of complete restoration.

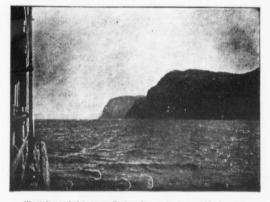
4. The fourth church is the present Basilica, the building of which was undertaken in 1876.

Owing to the ever increasing number of pilgrims, this church was enlarged in 1886. His Holiness the Pope, Leo XIII, raised it to the rank of Basilica Minor in 1887. It contains numerous altars which have all their own merit, but it is particularly the basreliefs of the communion rail and of the marble altars which deserve the visitor's attention ; each of these bas-reliefs expresses admirably the chosen scene taken from Holy Scripture. The pedestal that supports the large statue of St. Anne and Child is most imposing; cut out of an onyx block and highly polished, it is the center of admiration for all. Connoisseurs also admire the floor inlaid with Champlain marble, in which the pompeian red so scarce now adays, is found in large quantities. The organ placed in position in 1897, ranks among the finest in America. All these objects of art are the result of the generosity of pilgrims and visitors, and a hint to the kind reader to perpetuate the tradition.

5. The Memorial Church, also called the old church. It was rebuilt in 1878 on the site of the third church, which has already been spoken of.

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ST. ANNE.

The furniture and ornaments of this chapel date from the end of the seventeenth century or the beginning of the eighteenth; as such, they are antiquities seldom found on this continent, and deserve the attention of the visitor.

6. The holy spring, whose water cured so many sick and infirm, has its source near the Memorial Church.

Its water runs summer and winter with enough abundance to satisfy the devotion of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, who draw as much as they wish. It is this spring that feeds all the fountains which are on the precincts of the church. It is kept covered to prevent the water from contamination, the doors being opened only to make the necessary repairs to the basin.

7. The Scala Santa is a religious structure unique of its kind in all America. It occupies the ancient site of the presbytery and priest's garden.

The large flight of steps inside the building, and which worshippers ascend kneeling, contain relics from the Holy Land, and was built in imitation of the steps that our Saviour mounted, during His sacred passion, in the palace of Pontius Pilate, which latter are preserved in Rome. All the frescoes of this monument are scenes from the Holy Land, and are due to the brush of the Redemptorist brother, who spent nearly two years painting them. Each statue recalls some moving incident of the passion. Visitors will be well repaid by a visit to this chapel.

8. The Cemetery, so modest in appearance, has nevertheless an interesting history.

Opened in 1670 it held the bodies of all who died in the parish since its foundation, and of several others who wished to repose near St. Anne's shrine. There have been buried in its precincts, up to last year, three thousand seven hundred and twentyfour bodies, of which seventy one were those of Indians. This is astonishing, considering its very limited proportions; this number of persons buried therein is so considerable that they could not find standing room together on the same piece of ground.

9. A site of great historical interest is certainly

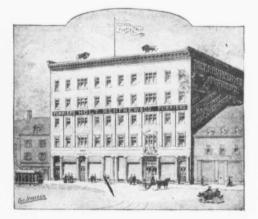
Quebec is especially noted for its fine stores and is probably the best place on the Continent for securing furs.

-The leading Furriers are-

HOLT RENFREW CO., Limited

who hold the appointment of Furriers to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The firm has a world wide reputation for the excellence of their furs, and visitors to Quebec would do well to visit their establishment.

An object of interest to the tourist is a collection of Canadian wild animals owned by Holt Renfrew Co., and which is kept on Exhibition at the Kent House grounds, Montmorency Falls.



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NOTRE DAME ST WEST. MUNTREAL. Con

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IN THE DOMINION.

that of the Habitation of the Hero of Beaupre. The stairway leading to the Nuns' convent and the house next to it, on the side of the Scala Santa, conceal the foundations of the house once inhabited by Pierre Carre, the hero of Beaupre.

During the siege of Quebec by Phipps, in 1690 this brave captain, at the head of his Canadian Militia, forced the enemy to abandon its landing place at Beauport, leaving behind a flag and five heavy guns. Governor Frontenac and all high authorities acknowlege that Ouebec was saved by that valiant action. Two of the guns were sent to Quebec ; two given to Beauport, and one to St. Joachim; but Carre received as a trophy of his victory the captured flag, which he presented to the church of St. Anne. The memorable day of October 18th. 1690, so glorious for the Canadian arms, did not pass, however, without throwing a gloom on the village : Pierre Maufils, a child of the parish and as yet a schoolboy who had courageously taken up arms in defence of his country, was mortally wounded in the conflict, and died in the hospital one month afterwards from the effects of his glorious wounds.

10. The Convent of the Franciscan Sisters commonly called the White Nuns, seated on the hillside,was first built in 1837, by Father Ranvayzee who made it his residence until his death, in 1843. This mansion, before being fitted for a convent,was flanked by four towers, and had cost, with its appurtenances, the sum of ninety thousand francs.

The view of the Grand St. Lawrence and of the Island of Orleans from this beautiful spot cannot be properly described; it must be seen to be appreciated. Seated as it were like a nest in a mass of foliage, it is a desirable place for ladies intending to spend a few days in St. Anne'.s The Blessed Sacrament is exposed every day in the chapel, and one may attend all the public exercises where prayers are recited by the Nuns in a manner recalling the old monastic time.

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II. HISTORICAL RELICS IN THE VESTRY.

THE TREASURY OF RELICS IS OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 11 TO 12 A.M.)

No.1.—1662—First statue of St. Anne in Canada.

This wooden statue was brought from France by Bishop Laval in 1661, and deposited in the church the following year. In 1676 it was put in the frontal of the New church where it remained for two centuries. Older historical relics are seldom found on this continent.

No. 2.—1663—Collection Box.

Having been used for the first time on the day of the dedication of the second church. July 26th, 1663, it was returned with its contents, amounting to 12 frs. 3s. 6d., which was then considered a good collection, as at that time wages were only one france a day. But its most glorions day, in those remote times, was on the occasion of the pilgrimage of the viceroy, de Tracy, and staff, when the old secton, Boor chard, saw 70 francs dropped into it one after the other.

Nº. 3.-1663-Ivory Altar Crucifix.

Connoisseurs acknowledge in this remarkable piece of sculpture the work of a master of the art, and are even willing to attribute it to the famous Duquesnoy.

No. 4.—1665—Mass Vestments made and given

by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV.

Its durability is explained by the fact that the crfrays are pure silk, gold and silver Queen Anne of Austria, after twenty years of marriage to Louis XIII, had not yet had the happiness of presenting an heir to the throne of France. But fully confident in the powerful intercession of her patron saint, she ordered prayers and masses to be said daily to that intention. Her confidence was not deceived, and, as a consequence, France had the glory of having Louis XIV, as king. In thanksgiving for the event, Queen Anne ordered some ex-voto to be sent to all the churches dedicated to St. Anne in the kingdom ; that of Canada was made with her own hands.

No. 5.—1666—Ciborium.

Though used for over two hundred years to hold and distribute Holy Communion to hundreds of thousands of Pilgrims, this sacred vase of solid silver is still as solid as a new one. It is only lately that it has been deposited in the treasury, and it well deserves it.

No. 6.—1667—Silver-gilt Ostensorium used for the exposition and the procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

Having been sent lately to Paris for repairs, this fine piece of art of the seventeenth century has attracted much attention from the public. Though twenty years older it is in every respect similar to the one presented in 1686, by Nicholas Perrot to the Jesuit Mission at Depere, Wisconsin. The mission house having been destroyed by fire, and the priests compelled to fly before death, in 1687, the latter ostensorium remained buried for years; in 1802, it was ploughed up, and is now in the possession of the Catholic Bishop of Green Bay.

No. 7.-1670-St. Anne's first Reliquary.

The object is both a religious and historical relic. It was in it that was brought to Canada, by Venerable Bishop Laval, the first relic of Ste. Anne, which is still preserved.

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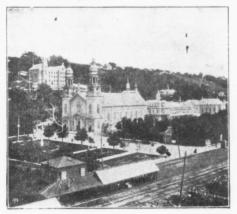
It consists of a fragment of her bones. But as this reliquary is rather unhandy for performing the ceremony of private veneration, the relic has been removed and sealed in another one.

No. 8.-1670-Silver Chalice.

This chalice and the ciborium, No. 5, have been daily used at the altar for over two hundred years. Now, if we take into consideration the fact that the priest has to wipe off carefully every drop of wine or water that may be left after using it, we must admit that the silverware of the seventeenth century was fully equal in quality and durability to that of our age.

No. 9.-1700-Sick-calls Ciborium.

Each dying individual in Ste. Anne's parish fo several generations has seen this ciborium with the Holy Viaticum carried into his house for his consolation and help, whenever the nature of his sickness allowed sufficient time to do so. In St. Anne's this ceremony is always performed in a very solemn manner. The priest, vested with the surplice and the stole, and preceded by a torchlight, hastens to the sick person's home, while the tolling of a bell warus the people that one of theirs is dying. All the immates of the houses in front of which the priest passes come out ; they kneel on the verandah, and say a short prayer for the spiritual welfare of the patient.



ST. ANNE.

No. 10.-1706-Massive Silver Altar Crucifix.

Given by the illustrious Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, the conqueror of Hudson's Bay (1697), the discoverer of the mouth of the Mississippi (1699), the founder and first governor of Louisiana (1700). He presented this crucifix the very year of his death (1706).

No. 11.-1722-Wax Candle Mould.

No. 12.-1723-Altar Bread Irons.

No. 13-1758-Books of Anthems.

No. 14.-1774-Ablution Cup.

Such a cup is constantly kept on the altar for the convenience of the priest who distributes Holy Communion outside of mass,

No. 15.—1788—Pax.

This instrument is now used only when a bishop assists at high mass on his throne, but until later years, when the parishioners were still in the habit of presenting some bread to be blessed and distributed among those present at the church, it was used every Sunday and festival days. After the blessing of the bread, it was presented to the giver, with the words, "Peace be unto you." Whence its name.

No. 16.—1795—Cross of the Churchwarden's seat.

No. 17.-1800-Holy Water Pot and Sprinkler.

No. 18.—1803—Sanctuary Lamp.

No. 19.-1814-Processional Cross.

No. 20.-1889-Crowns of St. Anne and Child.

Those beautiful and rich crowns were specially ordered for the coronation of St. Anne and Child, in the name of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. They are made with the metal and precious stones obtained from all kinds of jewellery presented by the pilgrims, such as bracelets, ear-rings, finger rings, broaches, badges, chains, lockets, etc. As a rule when there is sufficient quantity of these objects to make any liturgical vessel, they are melted together and modeled into a fine ostensorium, chalice or ciborium, such as Nos. 22, 23 and 25.

No. 21.-1890-Ex-voto of the Comte de Paris.

This chiseled and embossed silver portrait has been presented to the church by the Comte de Paris as an ex-voto of his pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre. He is represented under the figure of St. Louis, King of France, putting himself under the protection of St. Anne. The picture, with the silver gilt frame, is of great intrinsic and artistic value.

No. 22.-1890-Gothic Ostensorium.

No. 23.-1890-Gothic Ciborium.

No. 24.—1890—Fac-simile of an old Roman Bell.

No. 25.—1890—Pvx.

The pyx is also a sacred vase used for sick calls, but it comes into requisition only when the season or the weather do not allow of thinga being done as indicated in No. 9. The pyx has been made after the manner referred to in No. 20.

111. OLD PAINTINGS IN THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

1. Votive offering from the Marquis de Tracy, Viceroy of Canada, 1666.

This painting, from the brush of the famous Lebrunt was given to the church in 1666, by the viceroy, in fulfilment of a solemn promise made by him when in peril on the sea during his voyage to Canada. The subject is mostly copied from Rubens' "Education of the Virgin," which is to be seen in the Antwerp Museum.

According to the custom of the time, the Marquis and Marquise de Tracy are represented on the same canvas, dressed as pilgrims, paying their homage to the saint.

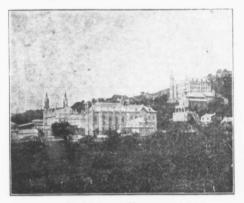
2. St. Anne and the Blessed Virgin towards 1677.

This picture, as also the following one, was painted by Francois Luc, a Franciscan deacon, and given to the church by Mgr. de Laval to serve as companion to Lebrun's painting.

3. St. Joachim and the Blessed Virgin, 1677.

4. Votive offering from Mlle. de Becancour, 1689.

Some days before her entry into the Ursuline Convent in Quebec, Mile. de Becancour, daughter of the Haron de Portneuf, came on a pilgrimage to St. Anne's to implore the assistance of her holy patron in the accomplishment of her pious resolve. It was then that she offered this picture, which represents herself kneeling before St. Anne and the Blessed Virgin.



Sr. ANNE AND MONASTERY.

Votive offering from Jean Jung, 1696.

Jean Jung, a Qnebec merchant, who, with his father, Gillaume Jung, a merchant of Bordeaux, France, did a large exchange business, was pursued by three Dutch warships. His vessel was on the point of being captured when a thick fog settled on the river, hiding him from the enemy, so that he was enabled to escape by running his ship into the month of the Saguenay. The painting was retouched in 1826 by Ant. Plamondon, of Quebec.

6. Votive offering from Mme. Riveria, 1703.

Denis Riverin wished to establish on the banks of the Magdalen River, at the foot of the Mount Notre-Danne, a mixed colony; that is one whose inhabitants might spend part of their time in tilling the soil and the rest of the time in fishing. The attempt failed, however, and Mme. Riverin taking her husband's troubles to heart, placed herself and her children under the protection of St. Anne, offering at the same time this picture, in which she is represented with her little family.

7. Votive offering from Louis Pratt, 1706.

Louis Pratt, merchant, ship owner and port-warden, was in Quebec as early as 1703. From the year 1706 to 1721 he was the trader who had the most frequent relations with the Fabrique. 'His brigantine was the ''Joybert.'' The inscription on the painting reads : ''Ex-voto. Ludovic Prat, 1766.''

No. 8-Votive offering, ship "St. Anne, -- "1609.

Three persons are seen on this dismasted ship. On the bow a layman, very probably the commander, Edouin. He is kneeling with joined hands and praying fervently. Amidships is seen a Franciscan with his hands raised towards heaven. Near the stern a priest is seated, saving the breviery. This last must be father Gaulin himself, who was sent by De Subercase to carry the information relative to the invasion of Canada, by the British from Boston and New York, and who realizes the peril surrounding the bark. The painting bears the inscription in French : "Yow made by the crew of the "Sainte Anne," commanded by M Edouin, 1709."

9.-The "King's Hero,"-1711.

Votive offering presented by the crew of this vessel in thanksgiving for the protection given by St. Anne during the British invasion, when eighty-four ships sailed into the St.-Lawrence, under the command of Captain Walker. The whole fleet was destroyed on the beach of Egg Island, and the invaders abandoned their project.

10.—Votive offering from Gabriel Roger,—1717

Gabriel Roger, a Quebec merchant, with whom the Fabrique of St. Anne had business relations, had promised this painting on the 6th of February the previous year.

11.-Votive offering from three survivors of a shipwreck,-1754.

On the i7th of June, 1754, at two o'clock in the morning a small boat was upset by a wave between Point Levis and Beauport. The five occupants were thrown out and thought that their end was near. Three escaped, however; they were J. B. Auclair, Louis Bourster and Martha Feuilleteau.

Seeing that their escape from death was due to the intercession of St. Anne, to whom they offered fervent prayers in their danger, they wished to hand down the history of their accident and safe delivery by this offering.

12.-St. Louis, King of France.

This picture was bought from the Ursulines of Quebec, in 1765, for the sum of $\pounds 200$.

13.-Wreck of the "Saint-Esprit," of Quebec.

Father Pierre and the crew made a vow to St. Anne, and they escaped a watery grave.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Tourists will find that Quebec looks after their comforts in an exceptional manner. The hotels are good. The Chateau Frontenac is one of the finest on the continent, the location cannot very well be excelled and everything is of high order.

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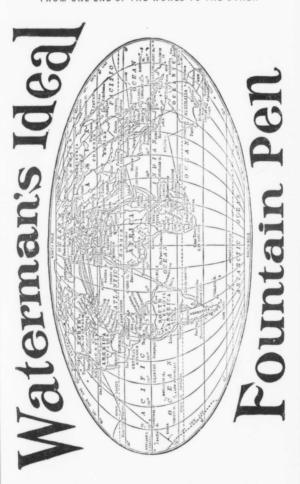
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Good hotels can be found at Lake Edward and Lake St. John and excellent car service all the way.



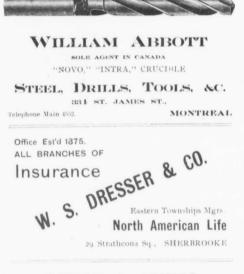
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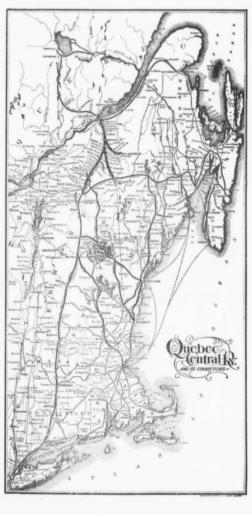
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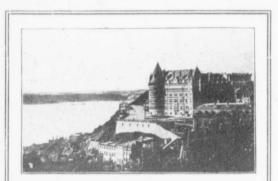
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