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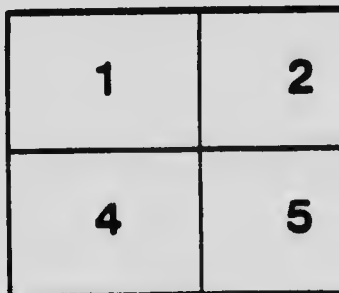
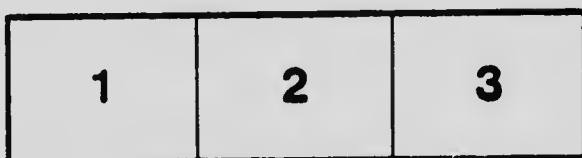
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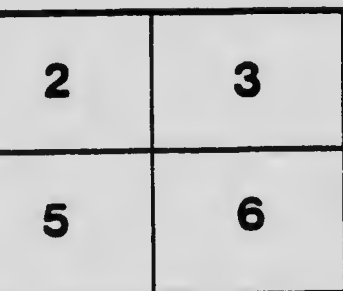
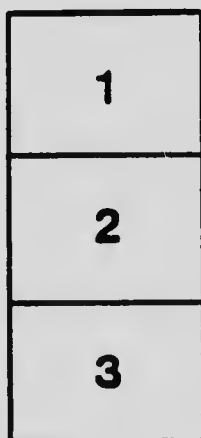
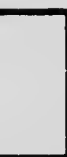
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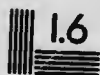
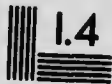
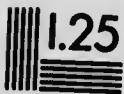
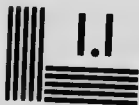
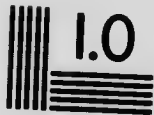
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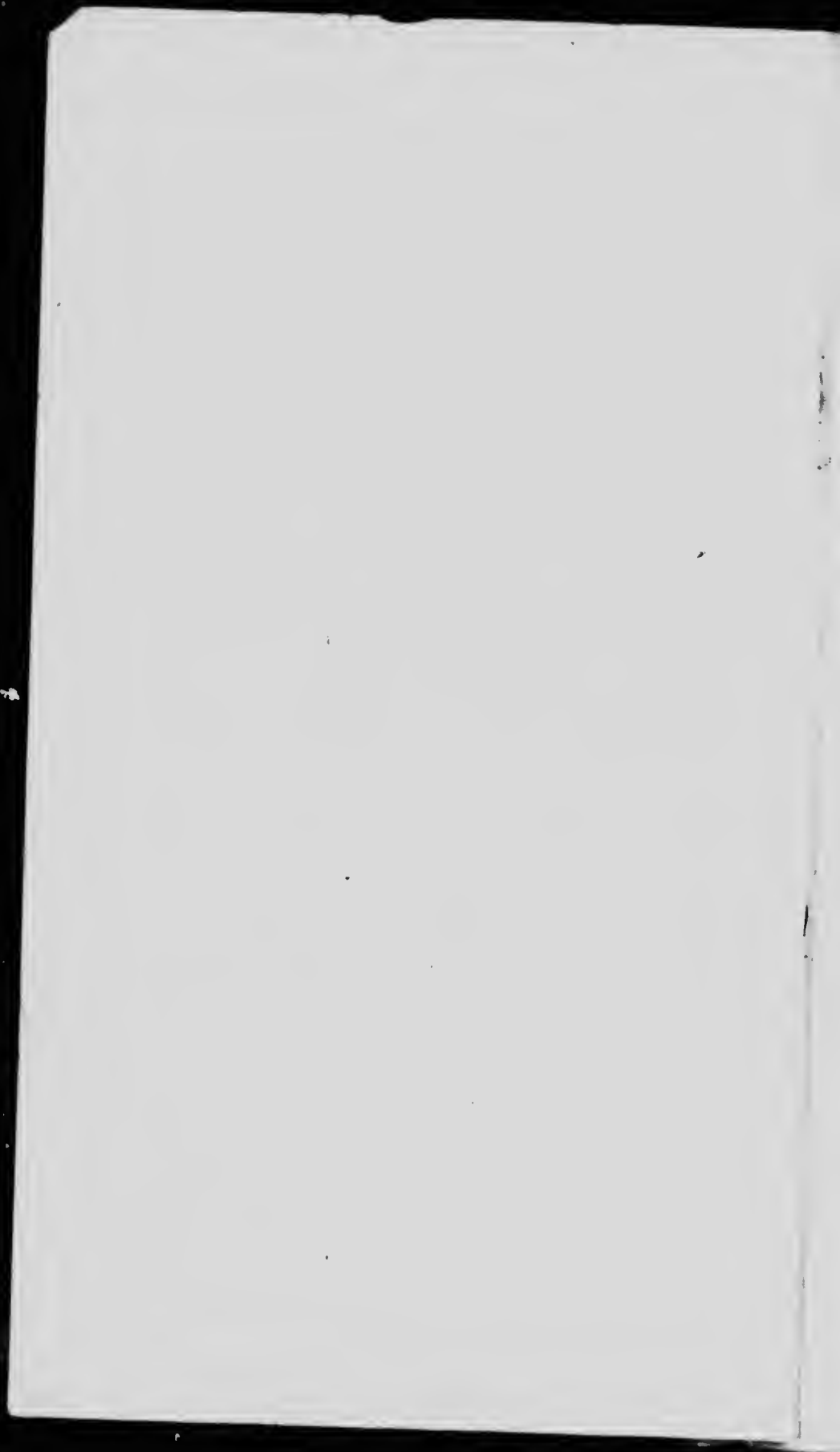
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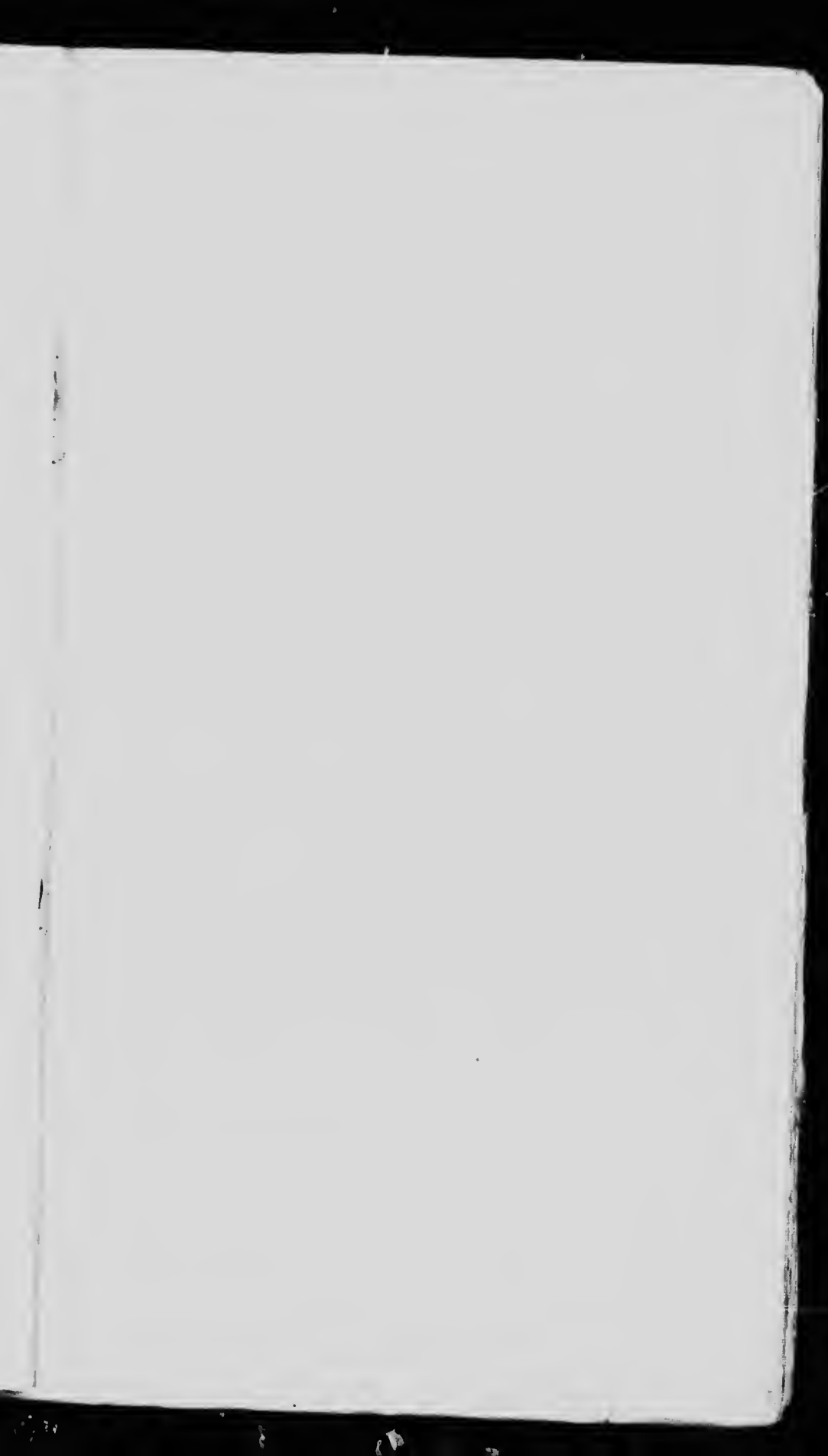
**A COLUMBIAN
SOUVENIR. . .**



1910.

A Columbian Souvenir.







DAVID MURRAY

A Columbian Souvenir

In Commemoration

of

The Twenty-Eighth National Convention

of

The Knights of Columbus

Held at

...QUEBEC...

August 2nd 3rd and 4th

1910.

by

David Murray.

With illustrations

Quebec.

1910

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To
His Lordship
The Right Reverend Paul Eugene Roy,
Bishop of Eleutheropolis,
Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec,
This little work
is,
by permission,
Respectfully dedicated.

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BY
DAVID MURRAY.

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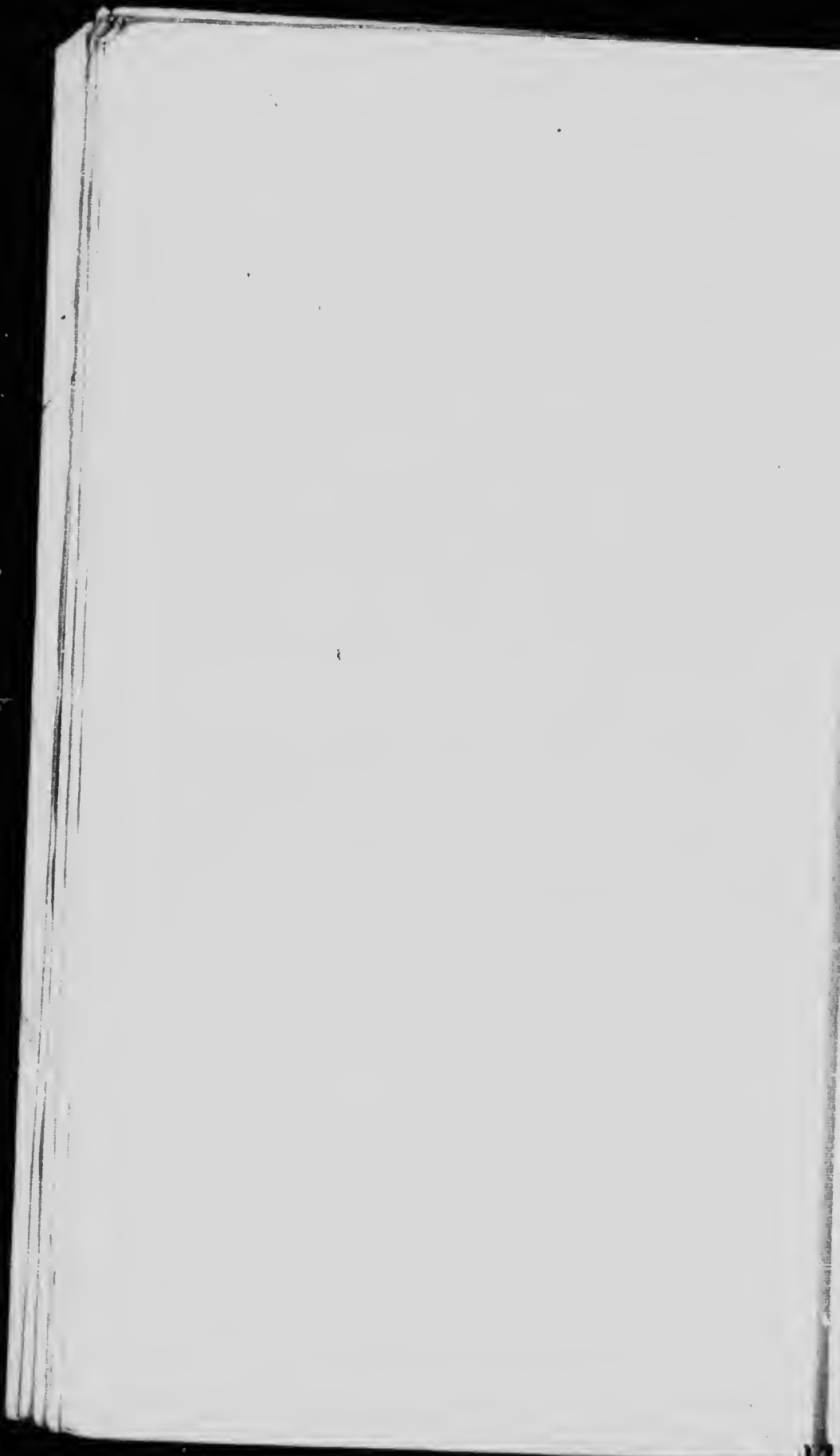
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HIS EXCELLENCY MGR. SBARETTI
Apostolic Delegate to Canada.



AUTHOR'S NOTE.

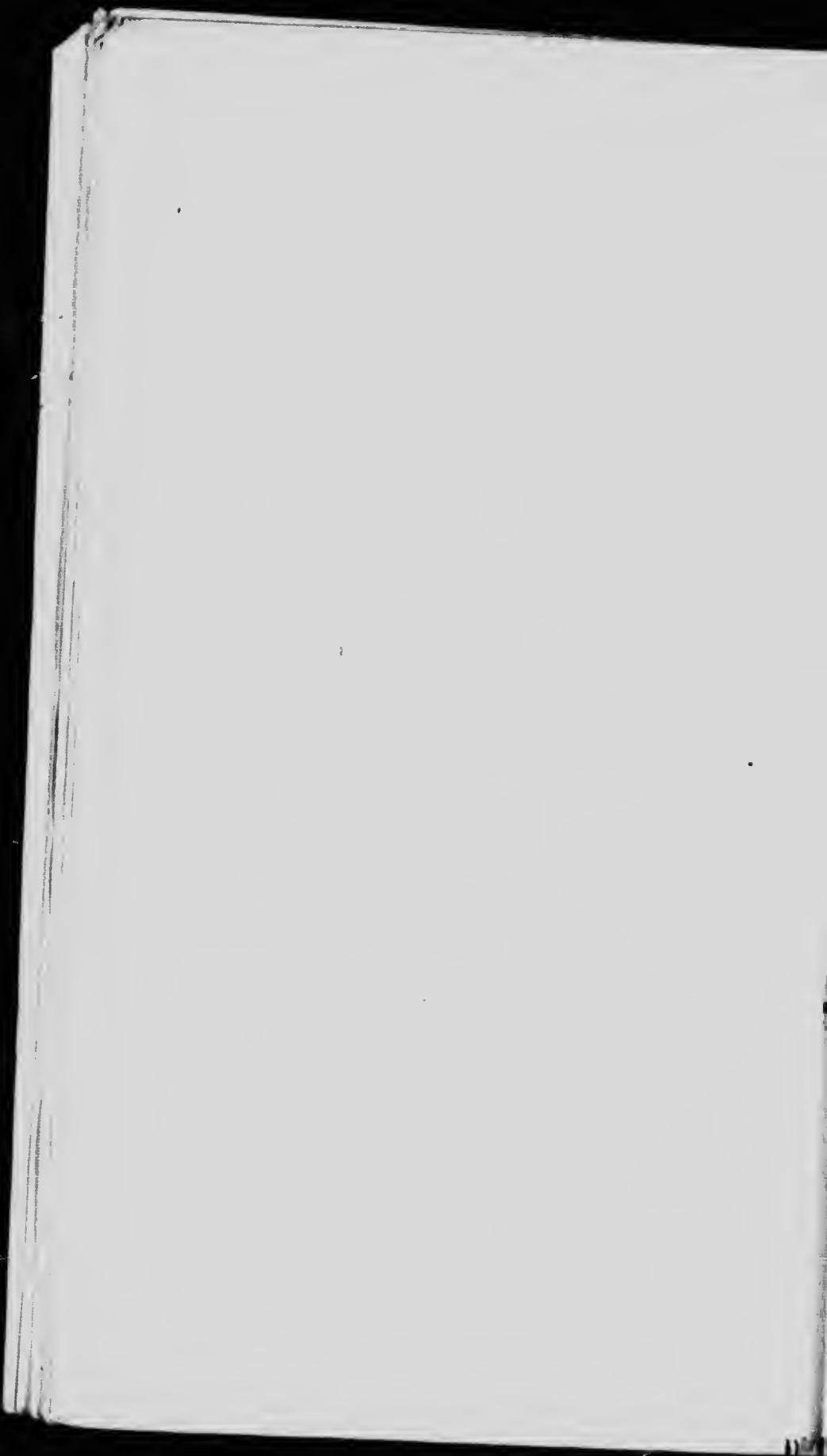
It is not possible for one who is a mere reader, to write anything new concerning Quebec's history. For the writers of romance and fiction, the historic sources seem to be inexhaustible. But its history, as such, has been written, time and again, until, it would seem, the last detail had been exhausted. It is not, therefore, the intention to claim for this little work, the merit of a history, which implies original research on the part of the writer. No effort to present other than a compendium of interesting facts published at greater length elsewhere, has been attempted. No such ambitious purpose as a history is intended to be served.

The occasion of the National Convention of the Knights of Columbus suggested to the committee in charge of the arrangements, the appropriateness of issuing a souvenir of the event. It was decided this should take the form of a small volume bearing on the order's progress, and containing a description, in brief, of a few of the most important points of interest in and about the city.

A familiarity with the points of interest herein described, begotten of some years' residence in the city and its environs, has enabled the writer to collect and assemble his materials in a manner which, he believes, will best serve the purpose of the tourist, in appreciating what Quebec has to offer in history, in sentiment and in tradition.

An apology, at the outset, may be neither conventional nor in good taste. Yet the writer believes it to be due to his readers and to himself to state, that in undertaking the preparation of this volume, he yielded, not to his own inclinations, but to the importunities of a few not over-discreet friends. Here, however, their blame ends and the writer's begins. All the shortcomings of the work he acknowledges are his, and for these he craves its readers' indulgence.

THE AUTHOR.



The Knights of Columbus.

A sketch of the Order's origin and progress.

The National Convention of the Knights of Columbus, which this volume is intended to commemorate, is the twenty-eighth in the history of the order. From small beginnings, the membership has grown steadily, year by year, until to-day some 250,000 men respond to the order's roll-call.

For some time prior to the founding of the order, it was felt that the Catholic Church could be materially and morally assisted, in the spread of Catholic truth, and in the defense of Catholic doctrine, were there existing within it, an organized body of intelligent laymen, able, on occasion, to give a reason for the faith that was in them. It was felt, moreover, that an aggressive propaganda, on the part of the laity, in asserting Catholic rights in the matter of education, was necessary, if those of the faith were to accomplish more than merely marking time. But these primary reasons were not all. They but proceeded from conditions so grave, and so menacing to the welfare of the Church, as to threaten to sap the very foundations of Christianity. Skepticism, materialism, ignorance and its



A Columbian Souvenir



resultant, prejudice, held unrestrained sway, with the Church the object of their malice and calumny. As in time of epidemic, a bodily scourge is combatted by a new remedy, revealed by the very exigency of the disease, so the canker of unbelief and the malignity of the attacks against the faith disclosed the means to curb the virulence of the one and to allay the violence of the other. The poison worked its own antidote.

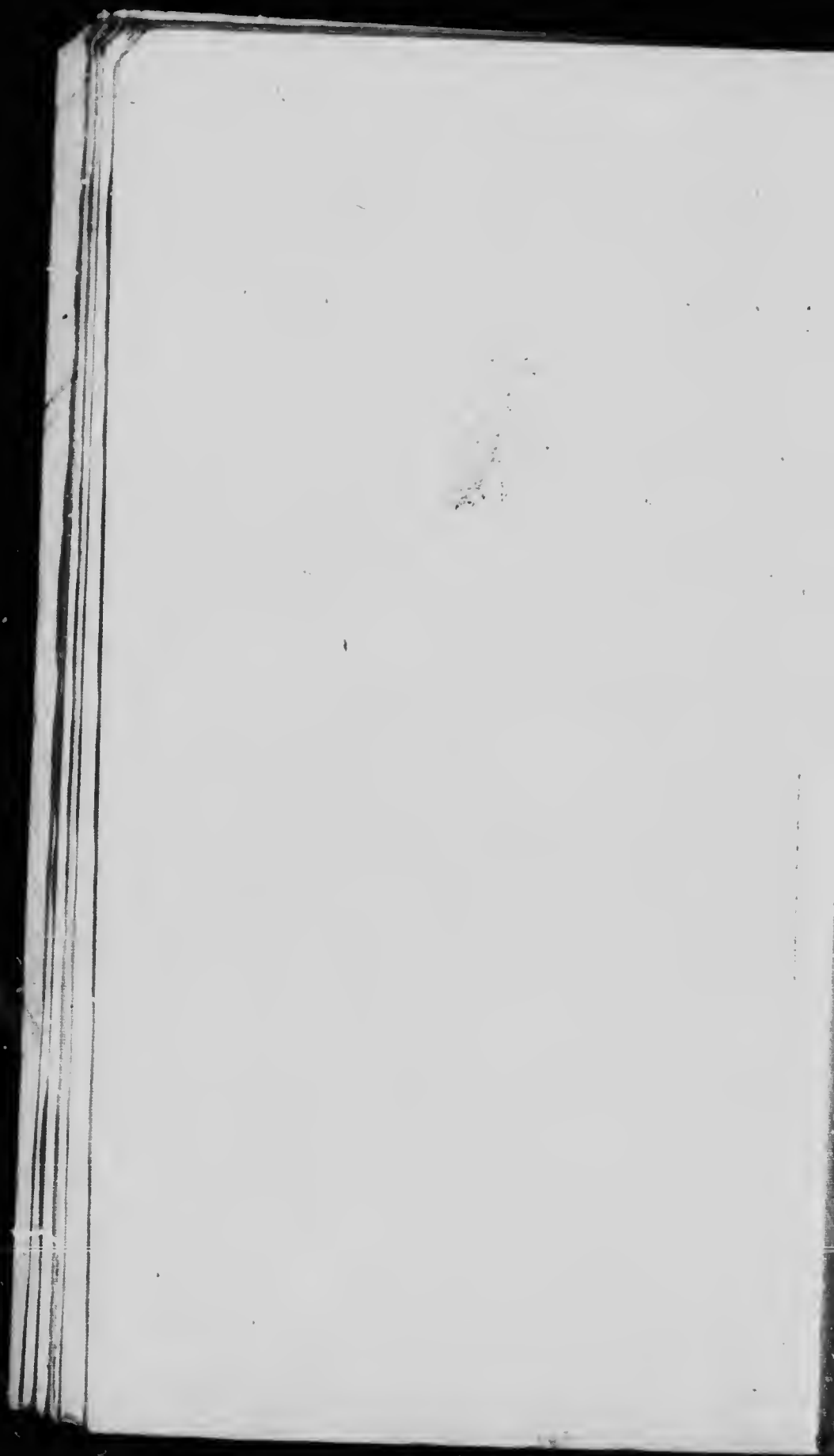
To combat the enemies of the church by an intelligent defense of its teachings and to dissipate prejudice by an enlightened dissemination of the truth were duties, which, it was thought, lay properly within the province of the ideal Catholic society. Practical results could better be achieved by a body of educated Catholic laymen of enthusiastic, lively faith, than by the clergy, whose time and activities must, as ever, be directed to priestly ministrations, and the saving of souls. A plan to render succor to families in distress, to care for the orphan, to comfort the afflicted and to promote Catholic education, also entered into consideration of the project. The scheme, in all its aspects, was discussed informally. The working out of the arrangements looking to organization seemed feasible, as did also the operations of the order, once organized.




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SIR C. A. P. PELLETIER, K. C. M. G.
Lieutenant Governor.



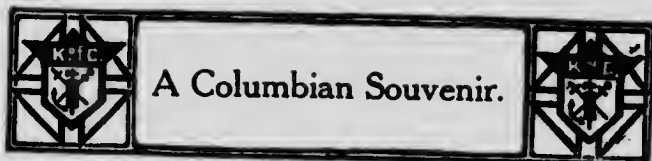


A sketch of the Order's
origin and progress.



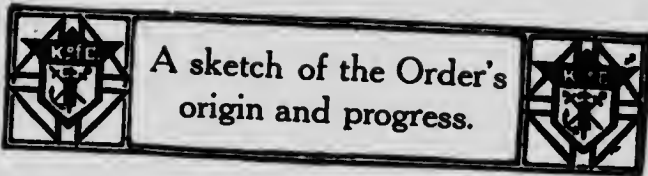
At length, after much deliberation, what were as yet but ideas, began to crystallize and to assume concrete form. To nine zealous Catholic men, only four of whom survive, the credit for the first steps in the movement is due. From their minds emanated the lofty conceptions which characterize the order to-day, and, from their united effort, came into being, the organization known as the Knights of Columbus. The early part of the year 1882 saw its birth, and New-Haven, Conn, was its natal city. Though essentially an order of Catholic laymen, the initiative was taken and the impulse given by a priest, the late Reverend M. J. McGivney, of revered memory.

The operations of the order were at first confined within the borders of the State of Connecticut. Before many years, however its branches spread to the neighboring state of Rhode Island. In 1891, a council was instituted in Brooklyn, N. Y. and the following year marked the invasion of Massachusetts by the institution of the Bunker Hill Council at Boston. When in 1892, the charter was amended to permit of associate, as well as insurance members, an impetus was given the order, whose ramifications now began to extend to other states and its operations



to embrace the whole union. Its membership advanced with long and rapid strides. Councils were established in nearly all the great cities and towns of the west and middle west, one section of the country vying with another to excel both in enthusiasm and in numbers.. Canada was the next territory to yield to knightly persuasion. Here the seeds of knighthood fell on fertile soil. Council succeeded council, membership expanded and praiseworthy results followed. Like success attended the introduction of the order into the distant Philippines, into Mexico and into Cuba ; and in those countries to-day, the order flourishes with the vigor of an organization "to the manner born". The latest new territory to acknowledge fealty to the order is Newfoundland. In the old British colony the Knights have established a firm footing and, as in the sister colony, the transplanted branch gives fair promise to become as prolific as the parent stock on its native soil.

And though the United States was the soil of its cultivation and development, to-day it is foreign to no clime. It thrives with equal vigor in the southern seas, the frozen north, by the storm-swept coasts of the Atlantic and on the balmy slopes of the Pacific. No obstacle to its propagation is offered by climate, zone or geogra-



A sketch of the Order's
origin and progress.

phical position. International boundaries restrict not its activities and barriers of race melt away before its softening influences.

Nurtured by the teachings of the church, to which, in all things, it acknowledges obedience, and to which, at all times, it looks for guidance, the order of the Knights of Columbus has grown from a humble society, to one of the first importance. Its membership is as comprehensive as its charities are boundless. The presence in its ranks of leaders in the business world and the learned professions, artisans, legislators, statesmen of the first rank, distinguished prelates and clergy, eloquently attests its character as a society of Catholic gentlemen. Men of tastes and callings, as numerous as they are widely divergent, but of one common faith, "the flower and strength of the Catholic Church" to quote one of its prelates "a mighty progeny going hand in hand with its venerable mother, aiding, supporting, seconding her, as devoted children to a loving parent", the latter day knights rally under the banner of Columbus on the common ground of "charity for all".

Truly the dream of its founders has been realized -- their work has borne fruit -- the temple that they reared will endure.

The institution and progress of the order in Canada.

Nearly thirteen years have elapsed since the order of the Knights of Columbus was established in Canada. Canada Council of Montreal has the honor of being the pioneer council of the Dominion having been instituted November 25th 1897. Quebec was next to apply for, and to secure a charter for a council, which was instituted September 3rd 1899. On November 30th of the same year, another council—Dominion--- made necessary by the rapid growth of the order in Montreal, was instituted in that city. This was followed in quick succession by Ottawa, January 23rd 1900 and by Sherbrooke, September 2nd 1900.

On May 24th 1900, a convention was held in Montreal for the purpose of forming a state council. Each of the four councils, already established, was represented by delegates, and the convention was presided over by Supreme Knight Edward L. Hearn. Officers were chosen to fill the various positions and District Deputy J. P. Kavanagh was elected State Deputy of the newly formed state council.

Down to 1904, the State Council of the Prov-



HIS LORDSHIP MONSEIGNEUR L. N. BEGIN
Archibishop of Quebec.

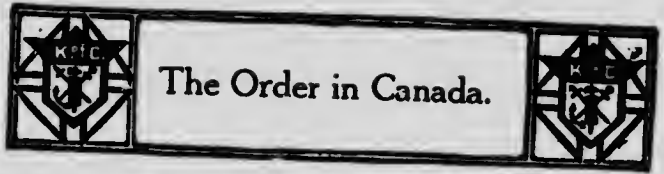




ince of Quebec included all the councils within the province, one in Prince Edward Island, and those established, down to that time, within the Province of Ontario. But as membership expanded, and local councils increased in number, it became necessary to divide the parent Canadian jurisdiction, and to create new ones, the better, for reasons of distance, to serve the convenience of delegates and to cope with the increasing business of councils. Since that date, therefore, the jurisdiction of the State Council of Quebec does not extend beyond the boundaries of the province. This arrangement likewise obtains in the Province of Ontario, where, also, a thriving state jurisdiction is established. In eastern Canada, the three maritime provinces are united under one state jurisdiction, while the state jurisdiction of Manitoba and the territorial jurisdictions of Alberta and British Columbia include all that part of Canada lying west of Ontario.

There are, at present, some sixty councils in Canada with a total membership of nine thousand and over. Of this membership, the Province of Quebec furnishes nearly one half.

Many reasons may be assigned for this latter excellent showing. It is difficult in a fraternal organization, where success so largely depends

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The Order in Canada.

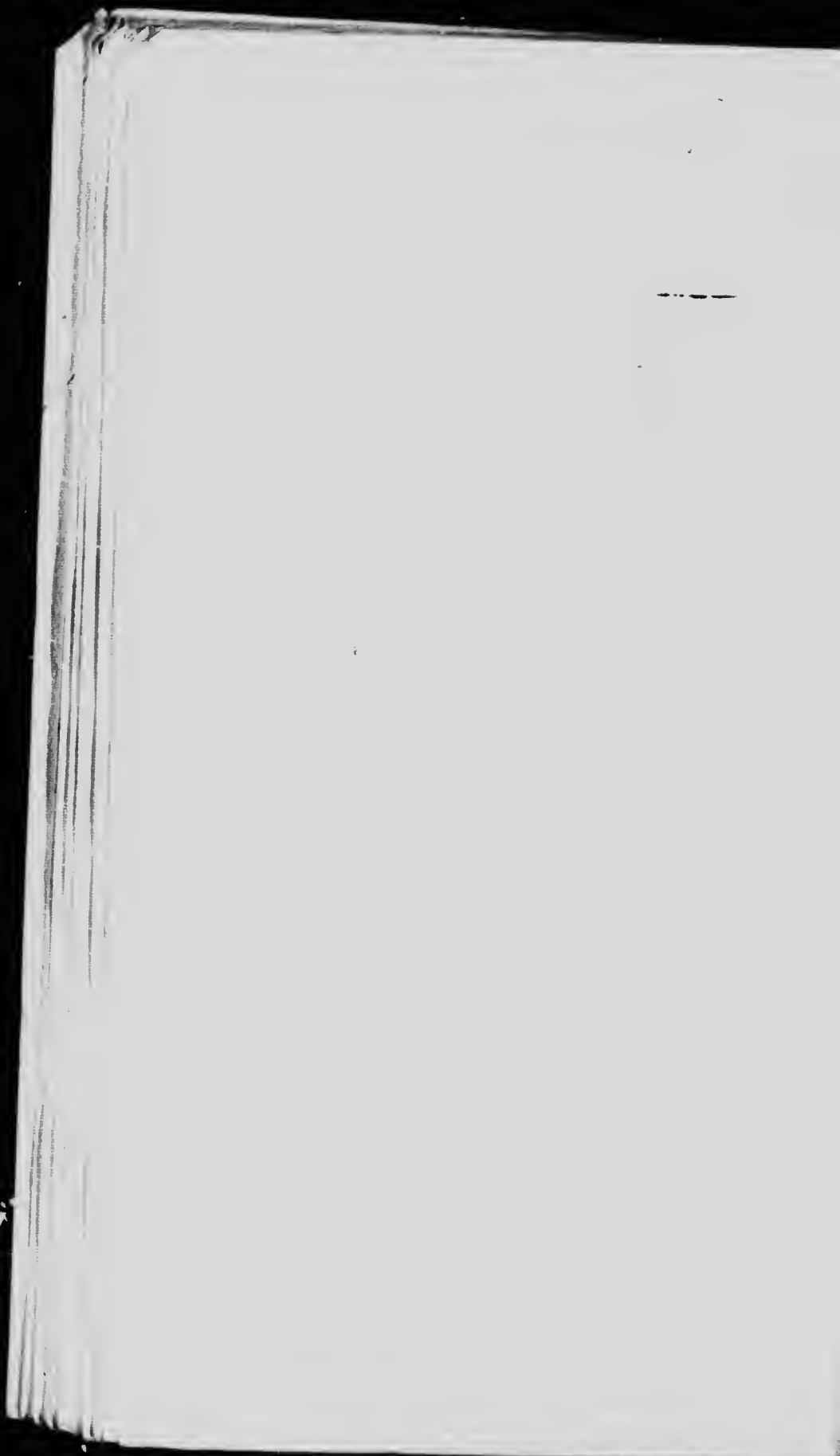
on united effort, to single out individuals for particular credit. Yet, without wishing to make invidious distinctions, the prosperous state of the Order in this province must be credited, in no sparing measure, to the zeal and energy of National Director Joseph Mercier and of State Deputy Dr N. A. Dussault. For the three years of his incumbency of the office of State Deputy, Mr. Mercier was unremitting in his attention to all matters pertaining to that office. The experience and knowledge thus gained eminently qualified him for the higher office he presently holds. Dr Dussault has emulated his predecessor's example. He has been prodigal of his time and effort to extend the order's ramifications and influence. His executive judgment is frequently sought and it is given with an unvarying courtesy and heartiness which dispel any sense of obligation. Several new councils within his jurisdiction owe their existence to his initiative.



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HIS LORDSHIP MONSEIGNEUR ROY
Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec.



Local councils of the Order in the Province.

The State Council of the Province of Quebec, exercises jurisdiction over seventeen flourishing local councils. All have contributed generously to the convention fund, and have manifested a lively spirit of co-operation with the Convention Executive, in aiding that body to achieve success.



The names of the different councils in the province, with the location and the date of institution of each, follow.

COUNCIL	LOCATION	DATE OF INSTITUTION
Canada	Montreal.	November 25th, 1897.
Quebec,	Quebec	September 3rd, 1899.
Dominion.	Montreal.	November 30th, 1899.
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke.	September, 2nd 1900.
St Hyacinthe	St Hyacinthe	February, 12th, 1905.
Three Rivers	Three Rivers	April, 30th, 1905.
Farnham.	Farnham.	October 29th, 1905.
Granby	Granby.	February 25th, 1906.
Sorel.	Sorel.	May 27th, 1906.
St John's	St John's.	July 8th, 1906.
Valleyfield.	Valleyfield.	January 20th 1907.
St Henri.	St-henri.	February 24th, 1907.
Grand Mere	Grand Mere.	March 3rd, 1907.
Victoria.	Victoriaville.	June 22nd, 1907.
Nicolet.	Nicolet.	May 10th, 1908.
Lafontaine.	Montreal.	October 8th, 1908.
Joliette.	Joliette.	February 13th, 1910.

How Quebec secured the Convention.

The securing of this year's National Convention for Quebec was due, in large measure, to the personal efforts of State Deputy Dr Dussault. With his fellow delegates, Fergus Murphy and Joseph Mercier, he attended the convention of 1909, at Mobile, Ala. Those who were present will recall the Doctor's strenuous endeavors to impress upon the delegates the claims of Canada, and especially the alluring attractions of Quebec as a convention city. His private assurances to the delegates of the good time in store, were elaborately set forth in a spirited address to the convention. Doctor Dussault, a Frenchman, addressing an English audience in polished English, and Mr Fergus Murphy, whose nationality it would be a superfluity of language to state, pouring out a flood of eloquence in perfect French, both amazed and charmed the convention. Had there been a waverer on the question, the conviction the speeches carried with them, would have been sufficient to sway him. But there was none—at least he did not appear.

The courteously convincing arguments of Quebec's State Deputy, in an individual canvass of each delegate previously, had rendered further

 A Columbian Souvenir. 

effort unnecessary. When the question of the place of next year's convention was put before the delegates, there was not one dissenting voice. With one accord and a spontaneous enthusiasm, Quebec's invitation, to partake of her hospitality in 1910, was accepted with deafening applause. The unanimity of the choice and the gratification manifested on every hand, over the achievement of the Quebec delegates, well repaid their efforts to attain it.



Programme for Quebec's Convention.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st.

8.00 P. M. Open air concert on Dufferin Terrace by the band of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. Brilliant electrical illumination in honor of visitors.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2ND.

8.00 A. M. Procession of Knights from Knights of Columbus building 73 Grande Allée to the Basilica.

9.00 A. M. Pontifical High Mass, the celebrant being His Lordship Monseigneur Roy, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec. Sermon in English will be preached by His Lordship, the Right Reverend M. J. Fallon, Bishop of London, Ontario, and one in French by the Reverend Canon Gauthier of Montreal.

11.00 A. M. Formal opening of convention in the Auditorium Theatre. Addresses of welcome by His Worship Mayor Drouin and by Dr. N. A. Dussault, State Deputy. Response by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty.

1.00 P. M. First business session of the convention in the Council Chamber of the City Hall.

4.00 P. M. Reception tendered to visitors at Spencer Wood by the Lieutenant-Governor of

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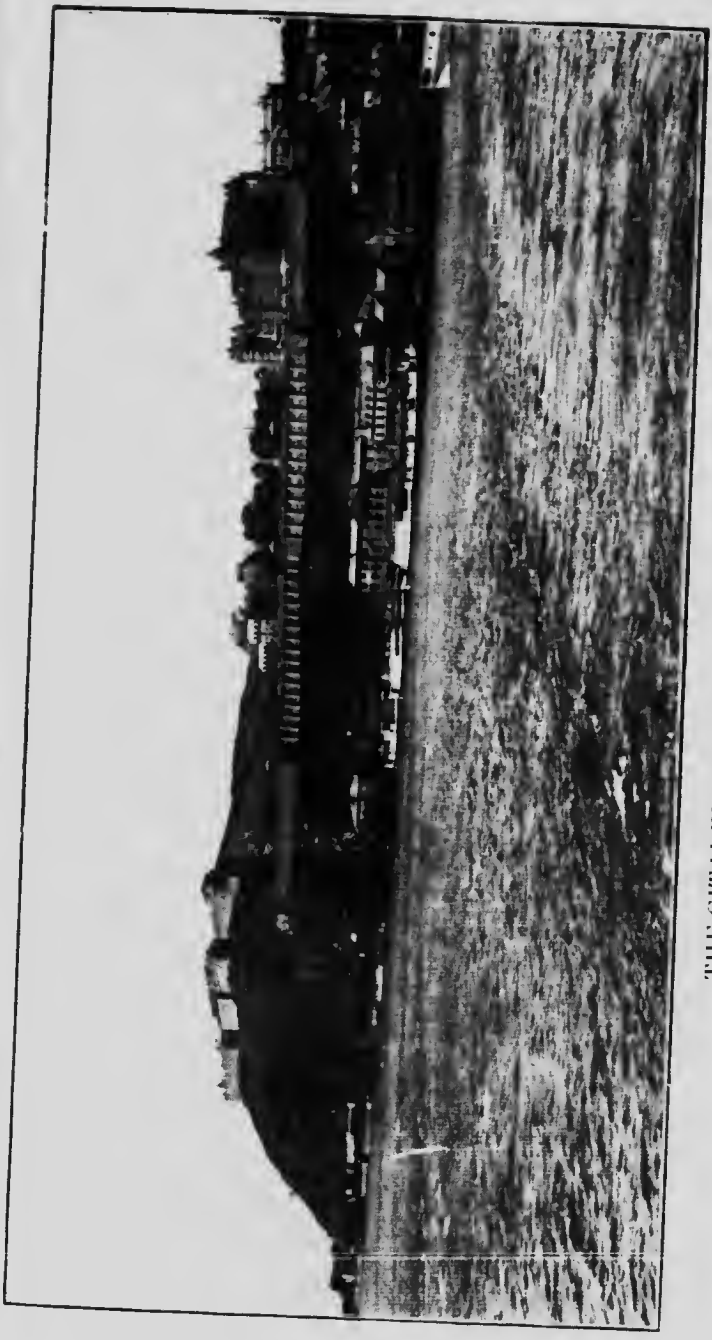
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THE CITADEL, AS VIEWED FROM THE RIVER.





**Programme
Quebec's Convention**



the Province, Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, K. C. M. G., and Lady Pelletier. Automobiles and carriages will be provided to convey guests to and from the reception.

8.00 P. M. Open air band concert and illuminations on Dufferin Terrace.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3RD

8.00 A. M. Requiem mass at the Basilica for the souls of deceased members of the order.

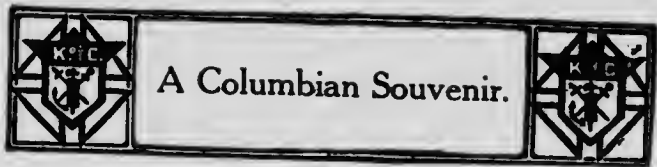
9.30 A. M. Sight seeing trip around city affording visitors an opportunity of seeing the museum and picture gallery of Laval University, the Seminary Chapel, the church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, Hotel-Dieu, Ursuline Convent, Franciscan church, Citadel, etc.

10.00 A. M. Delegates assemble at City Hall for business session.

1.00 P. M. Delegates resume business at City Hall.

3.00 P. M. Trip to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré on special trains leaving Quebec at 3.00 P. M. and 3.30 P. M. At the shrine a service consisting of the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be held at 5.00 P. M. in the far famed Basilica of Ste. Anne.

8.00 P. M. Open air band concert and illumination of Dufferin Terrace.



8.30 P. M. Banquet to delegates at Chateau Frontenac.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH

- 9.00 A. M. Excursion for visitors around the harbor on steamers specially provided for the occasion.
- 1.00 P. M. Delegates assemble at City Hall for closing business session of the Convention.
- 3.00 P. M. Open air band concert on Dufferin Terrace.
- 4.00 P. M. Visit to Kent House and Montmorency Falls for delegates and their ladies.
- 8.00 P. M. Farewell open air band concert on Dufferin Terrace and electrical display.

SPECIAL

On Friday morning at 10.00 A. M. a specially chartered R. & O. steamer will leave Quebec for the Saguenay, calling at Chicoutimi, Tadousac and Murray Bay and returning will reach Quebec early Sunday morning.





Quebec.

Its ancient and modern aspects.

A wealth of history, tradition and romance, invests Quebec with a distinction, which few other cities on the American continent can claim. Were she shorn of these attributes, she would still be richly endowed with the plenitude of gifts a bountiful nature has provided. But the very gifts of nature begot her history, which, in turn, furnished a veritable mine of romance from which rich ores have been extracted, to be refined in the literary crucibles of writers of fiction and folklore.

An air of medieval suggestion seems to envelop the old city, and it requires little effort of the imagination, to transport one's self back two or three hundred years, to people its streets with the personages of those days, to participate in the military pageants of a later epoch, or to witness the not infrequent conflicts of authority between Bigot and his associates, on the one hand, and the Governor and his Council of State, on the other.

Time's ravages and the vicissitudes of fortune, through which the city has passed, have wrought but little change in its appearance or in the traits of its people. True, it has kept pace with



A Columbian Souvenir.



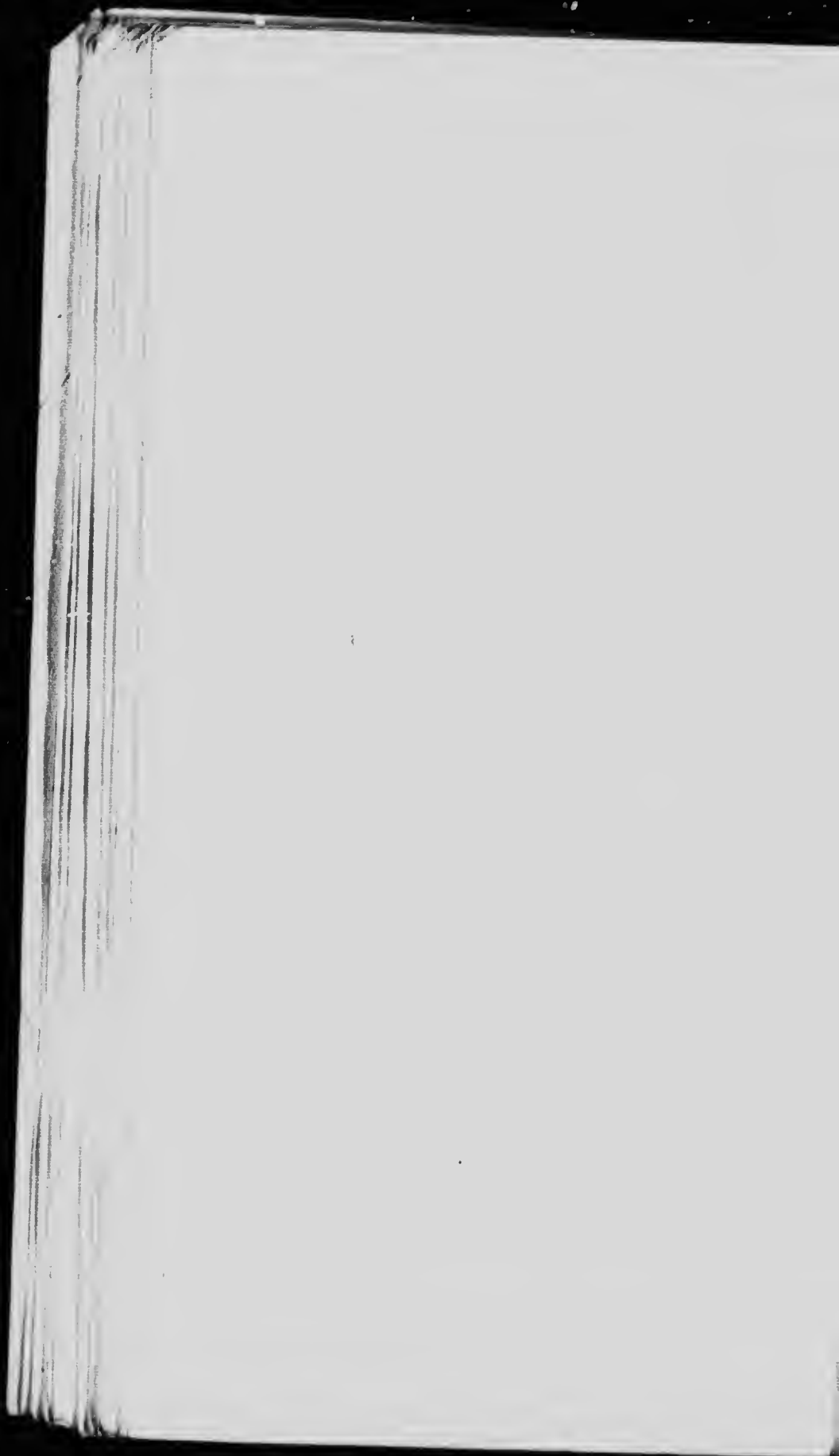
advancing civilization. Quite as high a degree of culture in the community is to be found as that in any other city. Its commerce, its manufactures, its seats of learning, its wide-awake business men attest its progressiveness in those arts and sciences, which distinguish the modern city. But in sentiment, religion, patriotic devotion and language, the Quebec of Champlain and of Frontenac has undergone little, if any, change. Even its physical features remain much as they were in earlier times. The high-pitched roofs of the early Norman period remain in many sections of the city, proclaiming the origin of those they sheltered. The walls and battlements, which patriotic sentiment and national pride still preserve, bear testimony to stirring times when two mighty nations strove for the mastery of a continent. And that stern forbidding Cape Diamond, now crowned with a citadel, manned by Canadian soldiery, looks on the placid bosom of the St. Lawrence with the same uninviting countenance that confronted Phipps and Wolfe. And though, in the natural course of events, time and the elements have obliterated many of the landmarks—the scenes of particular incidents in a long and momentous history—and while these have been replaced with modern structures, yet the medie-

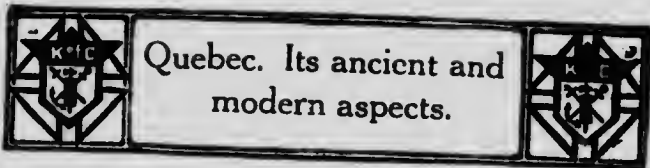


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Hon. SIR LOMER GOUIN
Premier and Attorney General.





Quebec. Its ancient and
modern aspects.

val character of the city is preserved, in the persistent adherence to a style of architecture not of our day.

The alley-like streets of Lower Town and the total absence of anything approaching the modern in their laying out, are vividly suggestive of days when mutual protection demanded that neighbors should live in close proximity to one another. Sous-le-Fort, Sous-le-Cap, Notre-Dame, Little Champlain, Sault-au-Matelot, St. Peter Streets are venerable examples of primitive municipal designing—a reminder of strenuous times, when the exigency of the moment was more pressing than thoughts of the esthetic demands of posterity. Yet they are heirlooms. They have a value transcending the intrinsic worth of broad avenues and stately mansions. In their unkempt unaspiring aspect they possess a value which cannot be estimated by means of the arbitrary yard-stick or expressed in currency. What the London which Charles Dickens loved and wrote of, was to him and his generation, so the more ancient part of Quebec, with its ramshackle, tumble-down houses and narrow streets, is to the Quebecois. Yet, like those of London, they are destined soon to disappear. Modern business expediency cares little for the



A Columbian Souvenir.



romantic. In its relentless march, the shrines of the historian and romancist, at which have worshipped literary pilgrims without number, are doomed to become but memories like ancient Fleet Street and the White Hart Inn.

What was once the scene of strife between two proud European nations, to-day is a city of contentment, where the arts of peace have superseded those of war ; where the intermingling of Norman, Saxon and Celtic blood, has produced a race of sturdy manhood, partaking of the best elements of its progenitors. No trace of racial bitterness or religious intolerance remains. No rivalry, save that of business and other peaceful pursuits, in which race or origin has no place.

Assured, by legislative enactment, of his religion and language, the French Canadian has given signal proof of his appreciation, by his attachment to the flag that floats from the citadel. In time of stress, he has not been slow to evince his loyalty to the empire, yielding even his life as a "last full measure of devotion". And this, notwithstanding that in sentiment, he is as strongly attached to the land of his forefathers as were the latter. As the attachment of those of the Irish race in Canada to "the little green isle of the sea" has never been deemed incompatible with their loyalty to the British Crown, so the innate love



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LITTLE CHAMPLAIN STREET
From the foot of "Break-Neck Steps."





Quebec. Its ancient and
modern aspects.



for the land of his ancestry and for his language that glows in every Frenchman's heart, has never been thought to affect prejudicially, his allegiance to King and empire.

Here on ground hallowed by memories of three centuries and consecrated by religious zeal, by deeds of valor, and by martyrdom, the descendants of those intrepid pioneers of old France dwell in perfect harmony, with the descendants of a once alien race. Here, indeed, the "entente cordiale" finds its best expression.



POINTS OF INTEREST.

MOUNTAIN HILL

Mountain Hill, that precipitous artery, up which the visitor, arriving by boat, wends his way to Upper Town, is a development from the tortuous paths of early times. Governor Montmagny, whose regime closed toward the middle of the 17th century, is credited with having encouraged the art of road-making in its then primitive state. The present Mountain Hill, though no doubt an improvement on the rude highway of his day, was, with other streets, laid out by that governor. It has, at various times since, been widened and has undergone other modifications. Up this famous ascent have ridden, at the outset of their respective regimes, French and English governors, surrounded by galaxies of brilliantly uniformed soldiers, marching to the tune of martial music, and saluted by the welcoming cheers of a loyal populace. D'Argenson, Frontenac, Gallissoniere, Vaudreuil, Dorchester, Dalhousie, Durham, Dufferin, have, each in turn, negotiated this sinuous incline, before entering on their gubernatorial careers.



NAPOLEON DROUIN
Mayor of Quebec.

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Points of Interest.



CHAMPLAIN'S ABITATION

Before mounting to Upper Town, there is much to engage the attention below the cliff. The ground now occupied by the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and the little square in front of it, are the approximate site of Champlain's "Abitation". This consisted of a collection of buildings in which resided Champlain and his followers. A wooden wall, surrounding the "Abitation" was mounted with two or three small cannon, and a moat, in turn, surrounded the wall—the whole as a protection against the treacheries of the Iroquois. A model of the "Abitation" was erected on the square just west of the large warehouse of Thibaudeau Frères, in the summer of 1908, as a part of the Tercentenary Celebration scheme of that year. It was afterwards removed.

CHAMPLAIN STREET.

Skirting the base of the cliff, from about the middle of Mountain Hill to the western extremity of the city, is Champlain Street. It is so narrow as to be almost a "no thoroughfare" for vehicular traffic. Its eastern end issues on to Mountain Hill, by means of a fine iron stairway, which replaces the once famous wooden "Breakneck Steps". This colloquial name very well describ-



A Columbian Souvenir



ed the rickety structure which served, for many years, the purposes of Quebec's citizens, as a means of ascent and descent, between upper and lower town. Champlain's last resting place, the exact location of which, research has never been able to establish, is said, by some historians, to have been situated near the foot of these stairs. A vault, bearing evidence of ancient construction and containing human bones, was discovered here in 1856. The fact, considered with other collateral circumstances, would seem to point to this spot, as the grave of the explorer.

Just a little to the west of the Marine and Fisheries building, on Champlain Street, is the scene of the appalling disaster of September 1889, when a portion of the cliff above gave way. The houses nestling at the base, in the path of the slide, were demolished in the twinkling of an eye, and, with their occupants, were buried under thousands of tons of rock. Some fifty lives were lost in this calamity ; yet Champlain Street dwellers will assure you they have no fear of a repetition of the accident, and indeed, they show their confidence by their affectionate clinging to the old street, unperturbed by memories of former disasters or the occasional dislodgment of a boulder.

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SOUS-LE-CAP STREET.





Points of Interest.



SCENE OF MONTGOMERY'S ASSAULT.

Some distance farther on, where the cliff makes a sheer ascent from the road, we come to a bronze tablet set into the face of the rock. It records the act of the "undaunted fifty", in repelling the attack on the city by Brigadier-General Richard Montgomery December 31st 1775. A few feet higher up the precipice, a board, with the device "Montgomery Fell, Dec. 31st 1775" indicates nearly the exact spot, where that rash but brave soldier terminated an adventurous career. At the moment of his attack, he was acting in conjunction with the ill-starred Benedict Arnold who, simultaneously, was leading a detachment some 400 strong, from the other direction to attack the Sault-au-Matelot barricade. This barrier was situated at the junction of what is now St James and Sault-au-Matelot streets. The purpose of the attacking generals was to join forces at the foot of Mountain Hill, up which they expected to enter the city with little opposition. Their plans, however, miscarried, Montgomery meeting his death at Pres-de-Ville, and Arnold being repulsed with heavy loss, at Sault-au-Matelot.



WOLFE'S COVE

Proceeding farther along the road skirting the river, about a mile from the Pres-de-Ville tablet, is a spot marked with no monument, yet sacred to all lovers of history—Wolfe's Cove. A wooden trestle, now somewhat insecure, paralleling the cliff and running in an upward direction, indicates approximately the place of landing and ascent of the British troops, on that fateful 13th of September 1759.

The cove will, no doubt, be suitably marked before long, in accordance with the commendable plans of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. This worthy organization includes in its operations, the placing of bronze tablets in various parts of the city, to mark the site of some building of historic renown, or the scene of some event of historic importance.

WOLFE'S ASCENT FROM THE COVE

That Wolfe's Cove is not the least noteworthy of the many spots within the environs of the city, a brief recital of the events immediately preceding the landing will show.

The Anse-du-Foulon, by which name the cove was then known, had not been chosen haphazard by Wolfe. On the contrary, he seems to have picked upon it, only after due deliberation as to



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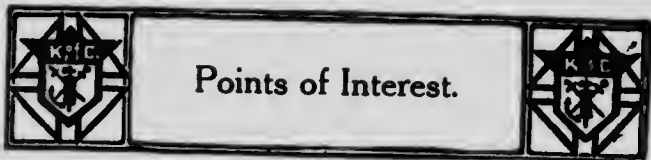
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DR. N. A. DUSSAULT,
State Deputy—Chairman of the National Convention.





Points of Interest.

its suitability, and his chances of scaling the heights, once the landing was effected. It offered the best possibilities of further success, because of its situation directly below the post of Vergor, an officer not remarkable for his vigilance.

For days a division of the English squadron, under Admiral Holmes, had made several feints of landing between Cap Rouge and Pointe-aux-Trembles, the latter place some 25 miles above the city. The effect of this was to keep Bougainville, the French officer patrolling the heights above, in a state of perplexing uncertainty and quite unable to divine the purpose of the English admiral. Up and down the river rode the English fleet at each turn of the tide. Wolfe's secret was well guarded. It is said that not more than one or two of his brother officers knew of the General's plans until just before the ebb tide, which carried them noiselessly to the place of debarkation. It was learned from a French deserter, that a supply of provisions, from up the river, was hourly expected by the French encampment, whose larder was all but empty. The time, it will be seen, was opportunely chosen and the information of the deserter proved a material aid to Wolfe, in accomplishing his purpose. When challenged by the guard above



A Columbian Souvenir.



“ qui vive ? ” an officer of the Fraser Highlanders, who had campaigned for many years in France replied in excellent French “ la France ”. To the further inquiry “ à quel regiment ? ” he answered “ de la reine ” adding “ ne faites pas de bruit, ce sont les vivres ”, the better to deceive the sentry. And while the guns boomed from Point Levi on the city, and a feint of landing, by Admiral Saunders, engaged the attention of the French forces at Beauport, Wolfe directed the ascent of his army from the cove, which, since then, has borne his name.

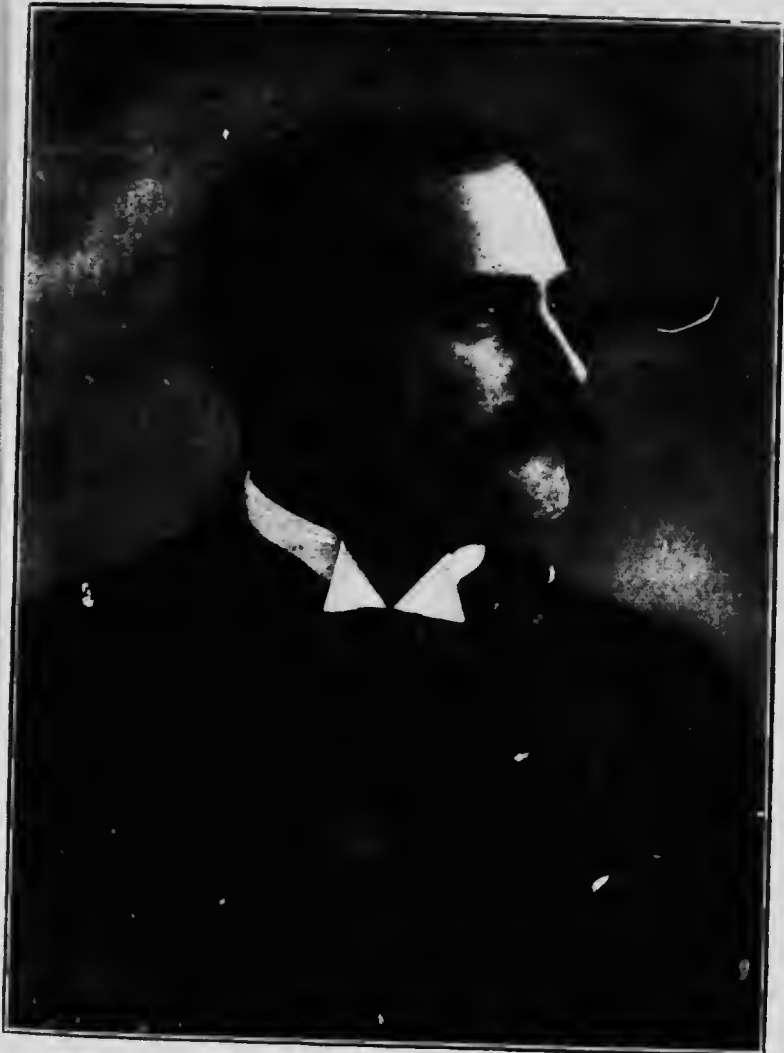
THE PALACE OF THE INTENDANTS

The quarter of the city known as the Palais, that is, that part lying in the vicinity of the foot of Palace Hill, and including the Canadian Pacific station and yards, takes its name from the “ palais ” or palace of the intendants. This building stood where the brewery of Messrs. Boswell stands to day, on the corner of St-Nicholas and St-Valier Streets. By a curious reversion of history, the present building is put to the identical uses of the structure which originally occupied this site. Jean Talon, the first Intendant of New-France, came to Canada in 1665. During his stay of five years he identified himself with several industrial enterprises, among them a brewery,



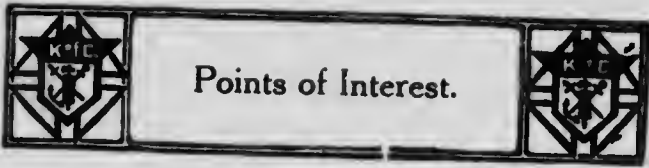
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JOS. A. MERCIER
National Director.

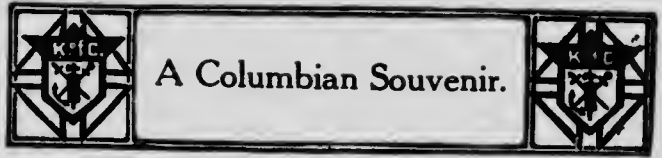




Points of Interest.

which he erected on this spot. The brewing business, it would appear, did not thrive sufficiently to justify its continuance and the building, in course of time, fell to ruin. It was rebuilt by Frontenac for the purposes of a prison and later, the Intendant De Meules erected the celebrated "palais". All the land extending to the banks of the St Charles was laid out in gardens and planted with trees and flowers. Here the successive intendants, from De Meules to Bigot, resided in a state of semi-regal splendor rivalling that of the governors with whom they were often in open disagreement. The unscrupulous Bigot especially, whose coffers were enormously enriched at the expense of the common people, maintained a state whose magnificence even eclipsed that of the worthy De la Galissonnière.

The official status of the intendant in the colony made this condition of affairs possible. He directed the administration of justice, collected the revenues due the Crown and generally supervised matters coming within the purview of civil government. His authority and influence were little inferior to those of the governor, who, however was the chief executive officer. The intendant was also a member of the Superior Council,



A Columbian Souvenir.

an administrative body appointed by the King of France. The other members were the Governor, who presided, the bishop, the attorney-general and twelve councillors.

The palais buildings included a Court of Justice, which, in the latter days of its existence, was a travesty. Adjoining it was a large storehouse, in which were stored vast quantities of grain, extorted by Bigot from the habitants, and later in time of famine, resold to them, at exorbitant prices.

The "palais" became a temporary home for British troops immediately after the conquest. Later it was occupied by Arnold's forces during the siege of 1775. To dislodge them Carleton had the rampart guns turned on the building, quickly reducing it to ruins. Subsequently it was restored to its former uses as a brewery and has served for this purpose ever since. Subterranean arched vaults of masonry are all that remain, to connect the imagination with the orgies which history attributes to the dissolute Bigot.

The site of the "palais" recalls many tragic memories. But the greatest and most lasting are the venality and licentiousness of the last of the intendants and his associates, whose flagrant disregard of decency and common honesty accelerated the doom of French dominion in Canada.

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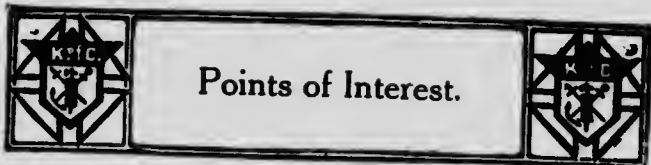
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LE CHIEN D'OR



Points of Interest.

THE CHIEN D'OR

At the top of Mountain Hill, on the site of the present City Post-Office, stood the warehouses of the bourgeois Philibert. They were demolished in 1871, to provide a site for the new Post-Office. Philibert, it will be remembered, was the highly respected merchant of the "Chien D'Or", who incurred the wrath of Intendant Bigot and that of the latter's associates in the Friponne. According to Mr. Kirby's novel, he was slain while in the act of distributing alms, a victim of the malice of Bigot. A relic of the old building, a stone panel, on which is the gilded figure, in relief, of a dog gnawing a bone, is still preserved in that wall of the Post Office building overlooking the Laval Monument. An inscription in French explains, in some measure, at least, the cryptic figure of the dog.

"Je suis vn chien qui ronge l'o.
En le rongant, je prend mon repos,
Vn temps viendra qui n'est pas venv,
Qve je morderay qvi m'avra mordv. "

The purpose of the inscription has long been and remains a matter of conjecture. But one popularly accepted reason for it is that the tablet was inserted by Philibert, in the wall of his warehouse, as a perpetual warning to his persecutors, at whose hands he had suffered many insults,



that, when the opportunity should offer to avenge his wrongs, he would not be slow to avail himself of it, and that he would "pay fat the ancient grudge he bore them".

In the joint work of Messrs. Doughty & Dionne, "Quebec Under Two Flags" it is shown that the novelist has employed his imagination, to construct the intricate and well laid plot which centers round the Chien D'Or. So well sustained is the interest of the narrative, that one who has visited the scenes of Bigot's exploits, feels a sense of disappointment, that the indisputable facts of history do not coincide, in every detail, with the characters and events so admirably treated by Mr. Kirby. Yet the basis of the story is history, and, in its general construction, it portrays faithfully the unwholesome condition of affairs in the colony, in the days of decline of French power in Canada.

MONTMORENCY PARK

Montmorency Park, that pretty little breathing space facing the Laval Monument, furnishes a link with the middle of the seventeenth century, and has a special interest for the student of Canadian political history. Here stood the Parliament House of Lower Canada. It was of cut stone, and of an ambitious style of architecture



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JAMES A. FLAHERTY
Supreme Knight



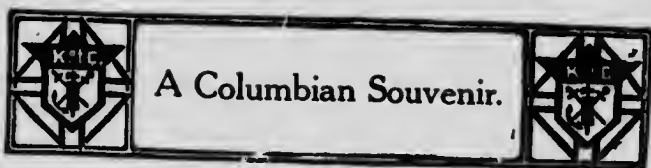


Points of Interest.



for that day. Within its walls, the forensic battles of old time political leaders were fought. The building was destroyed by fire in 1854 and the walls were purchased by the city, taken down and removed to Lower Town, where they were re-erected in their original form. On its new site, the building was put to more utilitarian uses, and has ever since been known as the Champlain Market. Another legislative building succeeded on the site of the first, but this was destined to meet the fate of its predecessor. It, too, was burned — in April 1883— together with a magnificent parliamentary library, containing many rare and some unique volumes. Within the latter building the delegates from the different parts of Canada met in convention in 1864, to decide upon and to draft the articles of confederation, which became effective July 1st 1867.

Previously this commanding site was occupied by the episcopal palace of the Catholic bishops of Quebec. It was demolished in 1834 when the property was acquired by the government of Lower Canada, for the site of their new parliament building. The old palace, at the time of its demolition, had become a venerable landmark. Its first use was that of a seigniorial manor house and it was afterward acquired by Monseigneur St Valier, second Bishop of Quebec. In 1792, the



A Columbian Souvenir.

first legislature of Lower Canada met in the chapel attached to the palace, and for many years this historic building was devoted to legislative purposes.

DUFFERIN TERRACE

The far famed Dufferin Terrace takes its name from one of our most popular governors-general. It is an elaboration of the unpretentious "Durham Terrace" erected in 1838 by the author of the famous "report". The present terrace was opened to the public in June 1879, by the Marquis of Lorne, and given the name of "Dufferin".

During his term of office, Lord Dufferin formulated a project for the beautifying of the city, and for making available for purposes of relaxation, natural points of vantage, which, with the expenditure of little money, could be made a lasting benefit to the citizens. Only some of his plans, however, took practical form, and of these, the terrace, the St Louis and Kent Gates stand to remind posterity of a benevolent governor, who took a special and kindly interest in the city and its people. Even before Lord Durham's time the top of the cliff in the vicinity of the present Chateau Frontenac, was used as a promenade, though, of course, within restricted limits, compared with the dimensions of the present day ter-



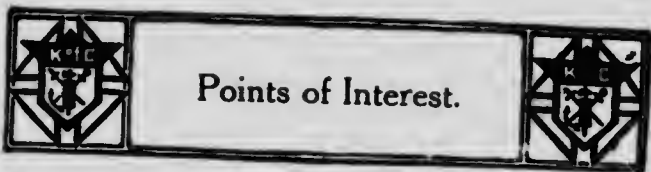
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MARTIN H. CARMODY
Deputy Supreme Knight





Points of Interest.

race. Indeed, historians tell us that les Quebecois and les Quebecoises of different periods extending back to Frontenac, mixed business, society, politics and love-making with an appreciation of nature's grandeur as viewed from this eminence — much as their descendants do to day.

The terrace has a total length of 1400 feet and a height of 180 above the level of the river. As a promenade, on a summer's day, it cannot be equalled in any other city in America. Pretty parks and well wooded avenues are the common possessions of most cities, Quebec among them. But Quebec alone boasts a terrace worthy of the name. From its broad walk, the most captivating landscape can be viewed, the eye never tiring of the mighty expanse of mountain and valley and river. The succession of parishes from the St Charles to the Montmorency and beyond ; the tidy white-painted or white-washed dwellings of the habitants and the laborers, extending like an irregular chalk ridge on a dark surface to indicate the highway ; the parish church of Beauport, proudly rearing its symmetrical spires on high, as if conscious of the historic ground it occupies ; the sharply defined divisions of shadow and sunlight, sweeping over valley and hill top, as an occasional cloud intercepts the sun's rays ;

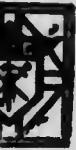


A Columbian Souvenir.



all this in a setting of gently rising ground and the greenest of verdure; a background of precipitous wooded mountains, to whose graceful profiles distance lends the effect of rising abruptly from the upland—these are but imperfectly sketched salient features of a scene, the grandeur whereof no painter's brush can adequately portray.

But the terrace has other charms to offer. To enjoy them, one must mingle with the crowd which nightly makes this breathing space its rendezvous. Here assemble, every summer's evening, the grave, the gay, the old, the young. The business man seeking relaxation from the strain of the counting house, the professional man, who turns a deaf ear, for the moment, to his client's entreaties, the artisan resting after a hard day of strenuous toil, the student and the professor, refreshing tired brains for the grind of to-morrow, smartly gowned women in the company of gallant escorts, laughing boys and girls of impressionable age, British or foreign tars, on shore leave from a cruiser in port, black-robed ecclesiastics usually in pairs, uniformed soldiers from the citadel, and an occasional Monsignor, blending dignity with piety, whose countenance and deportment seem to rebuke the superabundant levity.

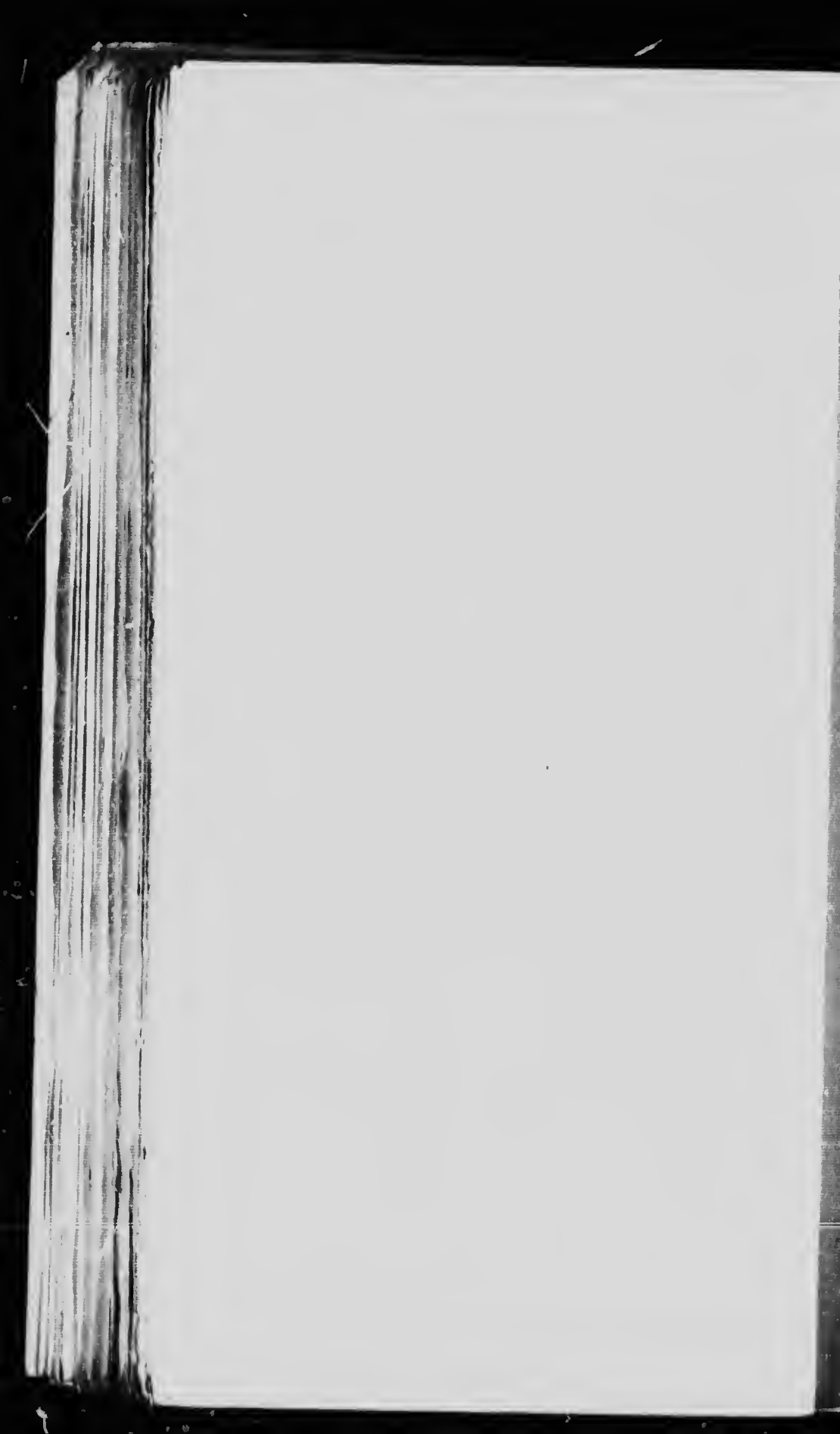


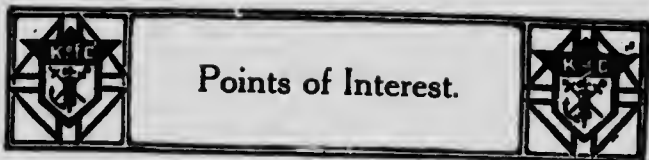
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HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REVEREND M. J. FALLON
Bishop of London, Ontario.

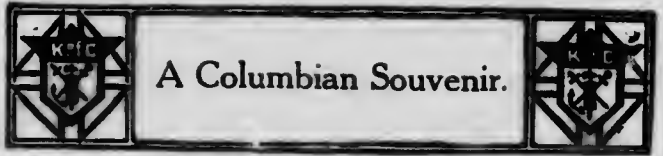




Points of Interest.

Twice a week, the garrison band further enlivens this animated scene, by discoursing popular and classical airs. From the windows of a magnificent hotel in the immediate background, pours forth a flood of light, blending with the rays of the many arc lamps, illuminating the parade without. Below is the lordly river, with phantom craft in outline, plying to and fro, and perchance a heavily freighted liner pushing its noiseless way to port. Across is the elongated town of Levis, whose dim lights denote its limits in either direction.

Suddenly from the darkness enveloping the citadel above, there issues a tongue of flame, accompanied by a deafening report ; a lull of a few seconds and then a reverberation resembling thunder from the distant hills on the south shore. If you be a Quebecker, you have probably anticipated the shock, with watch in hand, to check its accuracy. If a stranger, a mute appeal to your neighbor, who has smilingly observed your startled tremor, elicits a reassurance that nothing more serious is intended than an intimation to Quebec's citizens. that it is now half-past nine.




HALDIMAND CASTLE

The Chateau Frontenac stands on the site of Haldimand Castle. The latter building was erected in 1784 during the governorship of Sir Frederick Haldimand, who laid the corner stone. It was built as an adjunct to the old Chateau St Louis, whose accommodation became inadequate for the growing needs of the governors, after the conquest.

In the archway of the entrance to the court of the Chateau Frontenac, may be seen a stone on which are engraved a Maltese cross and the date "1647". This stone was unearthed by workmen while excavating for the foundations of old Haldimand Castle. It was set in the wall by the masons and, on the demolition of that ancient building a few years ago, the stone was preserved and placed in its present position. The device and date on the stone seem to connect it with Montmagny, who was a Knight of Malta and governed the colony from 1636 to 1648.

CHATEAU ST-LOUIS

Near the eastern end of Dufferin Terrace, indicated approximately by the site of the Champlain monument, stood the historic Chateau St. Louis. As Fort St Louis, it was erected in 1624. It underwent many alterations, from time to time, at the instance of different gover-



Points of Interest.

nors, whose official residence it was. It was burned in 1834, and the ruins were razed by order of Lord Durham, who built, on the site of the old Chateau, the terrace which bore his name.

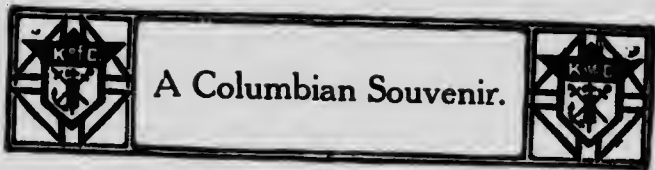
GOVERNOR'S GARDEN

Governor's Garden, the little park facing the terrace and in the rear of the Chateau Frontenac, derives its name from the fact that it was the private grounds of the governors, whose official residence was adjacent to the gardens.

THE JESUIT COLLEGE

Quebec's City Hall stands where, in other days and until comparatively recent times, stood the old Jesuit College or "Barracks". The college was erected as far back as 1647.

Many distinguished members of that noble order followed their educational courses in this old building or were identified with it in some way. Brébeuf, Joliet, Lalemant, Jogues, Marquette left its portals to go out into the wilderness of the west, each destined to achieve enduring fame, through deeds accomplished or martyrdom suffered. Indeed, the roll of martyrs has no brighter names adorning it, than those of men who knew the old college as their home. "For the greater glory of God" they willingly forsook



A Columbian Souvenir.

its meagre comforts, to prosecute their perilous calling in an unknown land. Military necessity, it is said, obliged General Murray to take possession of the college in 1765. Here the English General quartered his troops and, henceforth, the buildings remained in the possession of the British military authorities, until the withdrawal of the troops in 1871. The buildings were demolished in 1873.

THE OLD JAIL

The present year is the centenary of the erection of the old building, which stands on the corner of St Anne and St Stanislas streets. Since 1859, it has been known as Morrin College; previous to that date, as the Quebec Jail. Down to within a few years of its discontinuance as a prison, public executions took place from a scaffold above the present main entrance to the building. A college of arts and divinity endowed by Dr Morrin, a philanthropic citizen, established its domicil in the old building, for some years after its purchase from the Government. It is now the permanent home of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, in whose splendid library are to be found many rare and valuable works, relating to early Quebec history.



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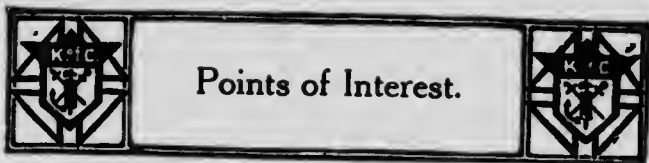
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DR. E. W. BUCKLEY
National Physician

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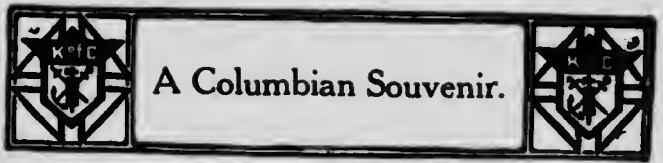




GALLOW'S HILL

Quebec has witnessed at least one execution of a death sentence in the carrying out of which, barbarity quite as revolting, as that attending medieval executions in Europe, was a feature. In 1797, one David McLane, a New Englander, was convicted of high treason and sentenced by Chief Justice Osgoode, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for that crime. For us of this generation, it is difficult to appreciate conditions, which would warrant the infliction of so dire a penalty. In our day, we have seen the worst features of the sentence for high treason remitted in England. But the country was, as yet, only passing through a transition stage. The fires of disaffection still smouldered. Nothing short of the most rigorous application of the law, to convicted offenders, was considered adequate to cope with the then existing evils. Accordingly, McLane's sentence, to be "hanged drawn and quartered", was duly executed with a strict observance of all legal detail.

The place where this execution took place is on the Glacis, a little to the north of St John's Gate, and the scene of it has, ever since, borne the suggestive name of Gallows Hill.



WHERE MONTCALM DIED.

On St Louis street, opposite Parloir, stood a building of historic renown, the site of which is occupied to-day by the offices of a livery stable. It was the residence of one surgeon Arnoux. To this building, the wounded Montcalm was carried from the field of battle and there he lingered in agony for some hours, until death relieved him. Arnoux' residence, in size and structure, bore a resemblance to the antique house still standing on the corner of St Louis and Garden streets. Some writers have associated the latter building with the death of the French General. But the latest and most diligent research, establishes, beyond question, the Arnoux house as the place of Montcalm's death.

Montcalm's city residence was on the ramparts overlooking Lower Town. The site is presently occupied by the residence of Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province. It is situated at 49 Ramparts street, and is known as "Candiac," a name adopted from the old Chateau in France in which Montcalm was born.

THE DES MELOISES MANSION.

It will be recalled that one of the characters in the "Chien D'Or" is that captivating beauty Angelique des Meloises. She it was whose charms

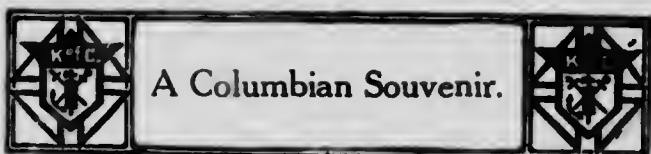


Points of Interest.



fascinated the notorious Bigot, and whose ambitions led her to aspire to supplant the celebrated Pompadour in the good graces of and influence over the Intendant. To accomplish her purpose, she even compassed the death of a hated rival, the fair Caroline de St Castin, through the instrumentality of the sorceress La Corriveau. So, at least, runs the narrative of Mr. Kirby.

Such was her influence over Bigot, that Angelique had but to command him, to effect her designs. He lavished many valuable gifts on her, among them a stately mansion on St Louis Street. Here we can picture the fair Angelique, the centre of a group of lively spirits, discussing local gossip of a century and a half ago. Here also, we can carry the imagination, to conceive the scene enacted on the Christmas eve of long ago ; the young confiding gallant Le Gardeur de Repentigny pleading his suit ; the tantalizing object of his affections, first temporizing, and finally denying his pleadings ; the inspiring music of the midnight mass at the Convent of the Ursulines near by, wafted on the breeze to Angelique's parlor ; all these and many more interesting figures, incidents and situations take on a real and material form, before the mental vision, in a contemplation of the respectable old mansion, still standing, and numbered 59 on St Louis street. The build-

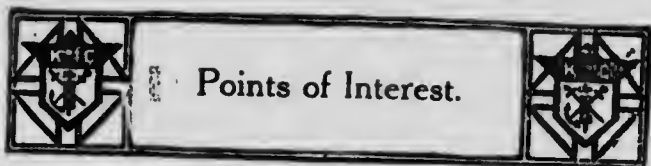


ing is now and has been for many years the property of the Federal Government, and is used as living quarters for officers of the militia.

Though authorities differ as to its being the actual house presented by Bigot to Mademoiselle des Meloises, it is at least the house chosen by Mr Kirby as the Intendant's New Years gift, to the reigning belle of her day. Its rude exterior suggests its erection many years back, when substantiality and comfort were considered before grace of outline or exterior embellishment. It is unquestionably of very great age, as records prove, and it is not difficult to conceive it to be the identical gift of the Intendant. St Louis street was, for many years prior to the conquest, as it was down to more recent times, the fashionable residential thoroughfare of the city. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that in looking around for a suitable residence as a gift, Bigot would select a quarter of the city in keeping with the society in which the fair recipient shone, and, at the same time, one according with the exalted station of the donor.

THE MONTGOMERY HOUSE.

Some yards up St-Louis Street, on the site of the present No 72, there existed many years, a building which Americans regarded with a sort

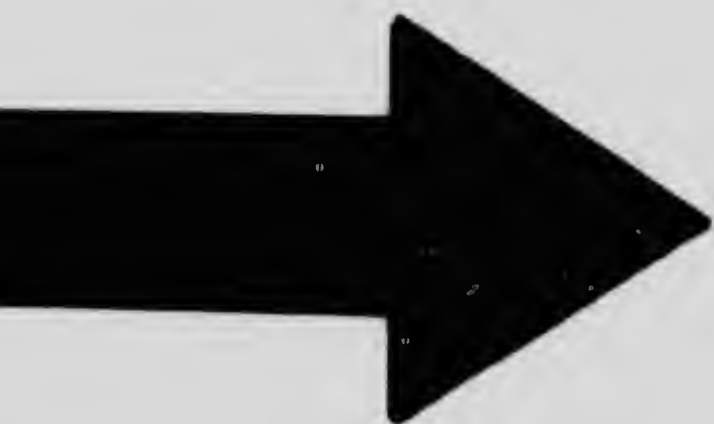


Points of Interest.

of veneration. Until a few years ago, a brass tablet in the wall of the present building, declared the land to be the site of the house in which the body of General Montgomery was laid out, after its recovery from the snow drifts, at the base of Cape Diamond.

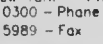
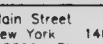
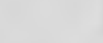
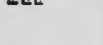
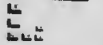
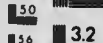
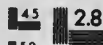
From this house it was removed on the 4th of January 1776, to its place of burial in the gorge of the St Louis bastion. The bodies of the General's two aides, McPherson and Cheeseman, were interred in one grave near that of their chief. According to the testimony of James Thompson, Overseer of Public Works, who had charge of the burial, the bodies of seventeen of Arnold's soldiers, killed at Sault-au-Matelot, were likewise buried here, but in the slope of the rampart. A tablet on a building a few yards from the St Louis Gate, and on the right hand side of the road leading to the citadel, marks the spot where the remains of thirteen bodies were discovered a few years back. This tablet was erected by American sympathizers. On a request from the State of New York, the remains of General Montgomery were permitted to be disinterred in 1818, for removal to New York. The exact spot of their interment, was identified by the same James Thompson, who forty-three years before, had attended to the burial arrangements. He it was, who





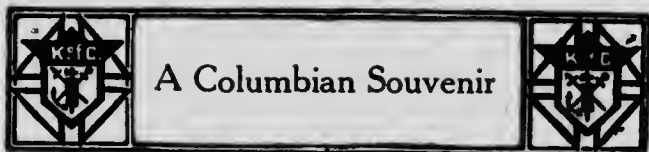
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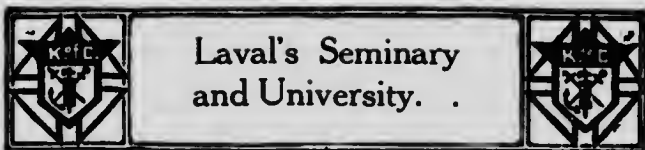
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secured possession of Montgomery's sword which lay beside the body where the general had fallen. It remained in the Thompson family until 1878, when, through the offices of the Marquis of Lorne, at that time Governor-General of Canada, it was restored to Montgomery's descendants, the Livingston family of New York.





THE QUEBEC SEMINARY

The Quebec Seminary is the oldest existing educational institution in Canada. It dates back to 1668, in which year it was founded by the illustrious Bishop Laval. Here boys are given a thorough grounding in the rudimentary and higher grades of study, which fit them for the world or the church, as they may elect.

The dress of the Seminary student is quaintly characteristic of the institution. From the time of its founder, it is a familiar sight on the streets of Quebec, during the scholastic season, to see a procession of fifty to a hundred boys, in charge of two ecclesiastics, who bring up the rear. Garbed in a closely buttoned black frock coat, with green facings, and girded with a green woollen sash, they are taking their daily stroll through the city, or if it be Thursday, the weekly holiday, they are on the way to, or returning from, a day of recreation at Maizerets.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

Laval University was founded in 1852, by royal charter granted by the late Queen Victoria. It is an outgrowth of the seminary, and possesses, under its charter, all the rights and privileges which older universities enjoy. There are four faculties, law, medicine, arts and theology, and



A Columbian Souvenir



on its staff, are some of the most erudite professors, in their respective faculties, in the Dominion. Though distinctly Catholic in its traditions and aims, the members of the teaching staffs in the different faculties, except of course in theology, are not exclusively of that faith. Likewise many Protestant students, recognizing the efficiency of the institution, are enrolled in the classes of law, arts and medicine. All parts of Canada are represented in the classes, though the Province of Quebec furnishes the majority. Some few also come from the United States. Its graduates occupy leading positions in the field of medicine and of law, and in the church.

The museum of Laval University is famous for its vast collection of specimens gathered from all parts of the world. Geology, mineralogy, entomology, ornithology and botany are all represented, and the specimens of each are arranged in a manner, conveniently to be seen and studied.

Laval's physical and chemical laboratories are furnished with the most modern appliances to demonstrate the intricacies of those sciences. Its picture gallery is renowned for the many masterpieces adorning the walls, the originals of such masters as Teniers, Van Dyck, Salvator Rosa,



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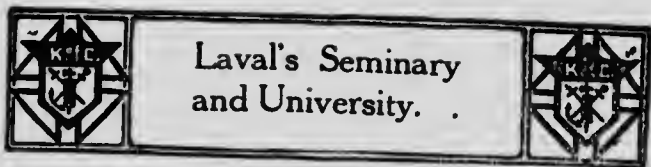
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Rev. P. J. McGIVNEY,
Brother of the Founder of the Order

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and Lebrun being among the number. The museum is replete with mementoes of early church dignitaries, especially of the university's patron. Vestments, church ornaments, censers, manuscripts and a multitude of less important articles, each of which has its historic significance, are carefully arranged and catalogued for the delectation of visitors.



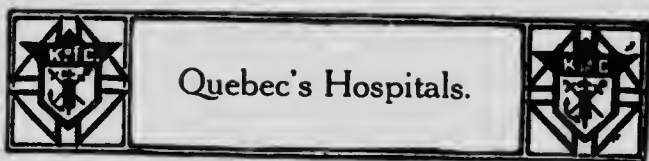
Quebec's Hospitals.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The General Hospital, situated on the banks of the St Charles River, was founded in 1692 by Monseigneur de St Valier, second Bishop of Quebec. It had previously been the Recollet monastery of Notre Dame des Anges, built shortly after the arrival in Canada of the Recollet Fathers, in 1615. The country fell into the hands of the English in 1629, and the victors banished both the Recollets and Jesuits to France. On the return of the Recollets in 1670, when French rule had become re-established, they rebuilt their monastery, which, in the interval, had fallen to ruin. It was purchased from them in 1692 by Bishop St Valier who wished to found a hospital. A part of the consideration was the transfer to the Recollets, of the land bounded by St Anne, Tresor, St Louis and Garden Streets, and on which they built their church and convent.

Hospitalière nuns have, since the beginning, ministered to the wants of the sick and infirm. So many changes in its physical appearance and dimensions have taken place, that the hospital no longer resembles the humble structure erected over two hundred years ago. A part of the original foundations and walls, however, remain.

Forty-eight



After the Battle of the Plains, wounded soldiers of both the French and English armies were treated and nursed to health at the General Hospital. There, also, Benedict Arnold was carried wounded, after his attempt to force the Sault-au-Matelot barricade.

THE JEFFREY HALE HOSPITAL

The Jeffrey Hale Hospital takes its name from its founder, to whose munificence the institution owes its origin. The hospital was founded in 1865, though for many years it occupied quarters at the corner of Glacis and Richelieu streets. The present handsome building is of recent construction and owes its erection, to a bequest from the late Senator James G. Ross. The McKenzie wing, a recent addition, was also the gift of a beneficent patron. The institution is under Protestant control and management.

Its equipment, situation and staff of physicians and nurses place it among the best conducted hospitals in the country. A detached building for the treatment of contagious diseases, and a maternity ward in the main buildings are features of the institution which merit special mention. Jeffrey Hale, the founder, was for many years one of the foremost citizens of Quebec. He died in England in 1864.



A Columbian Souvenir



THE HOTEL DIEU

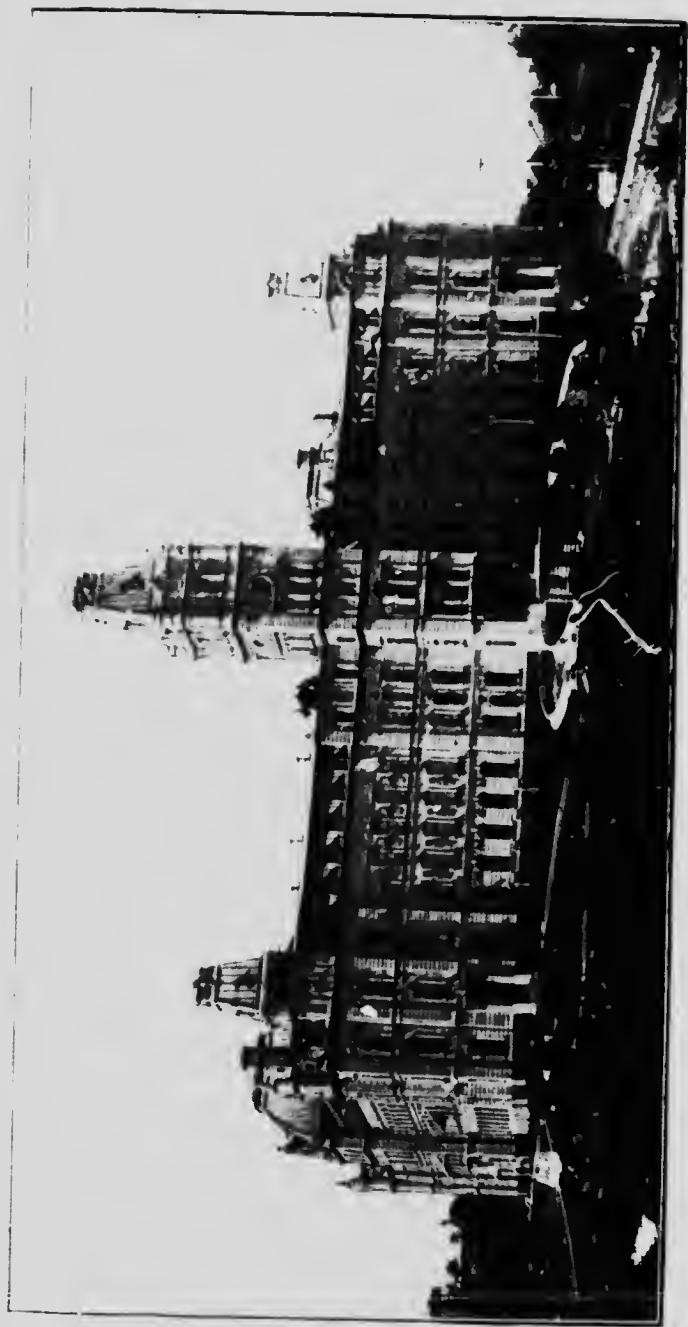
The erection of the Hotel Dieu, dates from 1654. The institution was founded however in 1637 by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, a niece of the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu. Both the foundress and her distinguished uncle endowed it, and it has flourished uninterruptedly down to the present. Here the sick are given treatment by the most skilled physicians, and cared for by the devoted sisters of the order of St- Augustin, who conduct the institution. Here also may be seen rare old paintings, valuable, not only as works of art, but as links in the history of the institution and of the city. The Hotel Dieu enjoys the distinction of being the oldest hospital in Canada and one of the five oldest in the British Empire. Since its beginning, many additions have been made to it, and, though once destroyed by fire, the original walls of the monastery, the oldest existing part of the institution, remain to this day.

Great care is taken of the many precious relics within its walls. An enumeration of them would encroach too much on the compass of a small volume. But mention must be made of a rare old ciborium, a chalice, a censer and altar cruets. A sanctuary lamp of silver, inscribed with the arms of Governor de Courcelles (1665), hangs before



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PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.





Quebec's Hospitals.

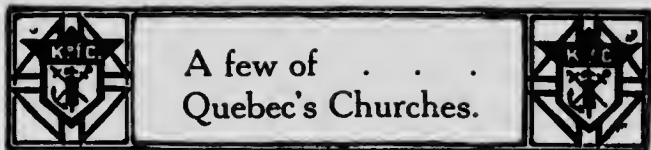
the main altar of the chapel. Relics of the martyred Jesuits, Lalemant and Brebeuf, including the skull of the latter and the skull and bones of one of the order's most venerated members, Mother Catherine de Longprey, who died in 1668, are held in the most reverential respect.

As at the Ursulines, the archives of the Hotel Dieu are rich in historical manuscripts, relating to the institution and the city. Title deeds, wills, inventories, marriage contracts, maps and plans of the city, are among those possessing real historic value. Here can be seen hospital registers, containing the names of all persons admitted as patients with a record of their ailments, covering a period of more than two centuries. Autograph letters of Montcalm, Bigot, St Vincent de Paul, Intendant Talon and St Francis de Sales to mention but a few, are some of the many original documents preserved in the community.



Provincial Parliament Buildings.

The Provincial Parliament Buildings occupy one of the most commanding sites in the city. The corner stone of the main building was laid by Lieutenant Governor Robitaille, in 1884, though the departmental offices were erected some years earlier. The destruction of the old Parliament House at the head of Mountain Hill, in 1883, obliged the Government to provide temporary quarters for the legislature in the building then under construction. The total cost closely approximated two million dollars. Each of the four sides is 300 feet in length, the tower rising to a height of 172 feet. The Legislative Council chamber, with its offices and committee rooms, is situated on the left of the main entrance—that of the Legislative Assembly on the right. All the departments of the Government, including the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, are located in the buildings, as is also a well appointed parliamentary library. Several niches in the façade are occupied by bronze statues of historical personages. Wolfe, Montcalm, Levis, Elgin, Frontenac, De Salaberry are already honored, while a number of niches yet remain to be filled. The wide corridors and ample stairways are greatly admired for the taste displayed in wood carving. The arms of early and recent governors, discoverers, explorers, missionaries, statesmen, whose names are inseparably connected with Quebec and Canada, appear in gold tracing on the delicately carved panels of the wainscoting.



Quebec's churches are celebrated, some for their beauty of architecture, others for their antiquity, some for both. Most of them are embellished with highly artistic interior decorations and paintings, which well repay a visit. Sainly objects of veneration or the ashes of illustrious dead deepen the impressiveness of the surroundings, adding to the feeling of reverence with which one is imbued on entering. An atmosphere of the past seems to pervade most of Quebec's temples of worship, for, indeed, its churches are inseparably associated with its history.

NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES

One of the oldest churches in Canada, is that of Notre Dame des Victoires in Lower Town. It was erected in 1688 and has experienced many vicissitudes. Fire and siege have in turn, partially destroyed it. Yet it survives to this day, a monument to the zeal and abiding faith of a people, harassed by privation, war and scourge. Its history is curiously interwoven with that of the city, its very name being suggestive of strife. Indeed, to trace the name to its derivation recalls two stirring events in the early days of the colony. On the defeat, in 1690, of the English fleet under Phipps, the modest chapel was given the name of "Notre Dame de la Victoire".



A Columbian Souvenir.



A few years later—in 1711—the name was changed to “Notre Dames des Victoires” in recognition of the seemingly miraculous interposition of Providence, in again saving the colony. In that year, the English Admiral, Sir Hovenden Walker, was ascending the river, bent on the capture of what was then but a settlement. That he would have succeeded against the poorly defended colonists, is almost certain, but for a violent storm which wrecked many of his ships, some miles down the St Lawrence.

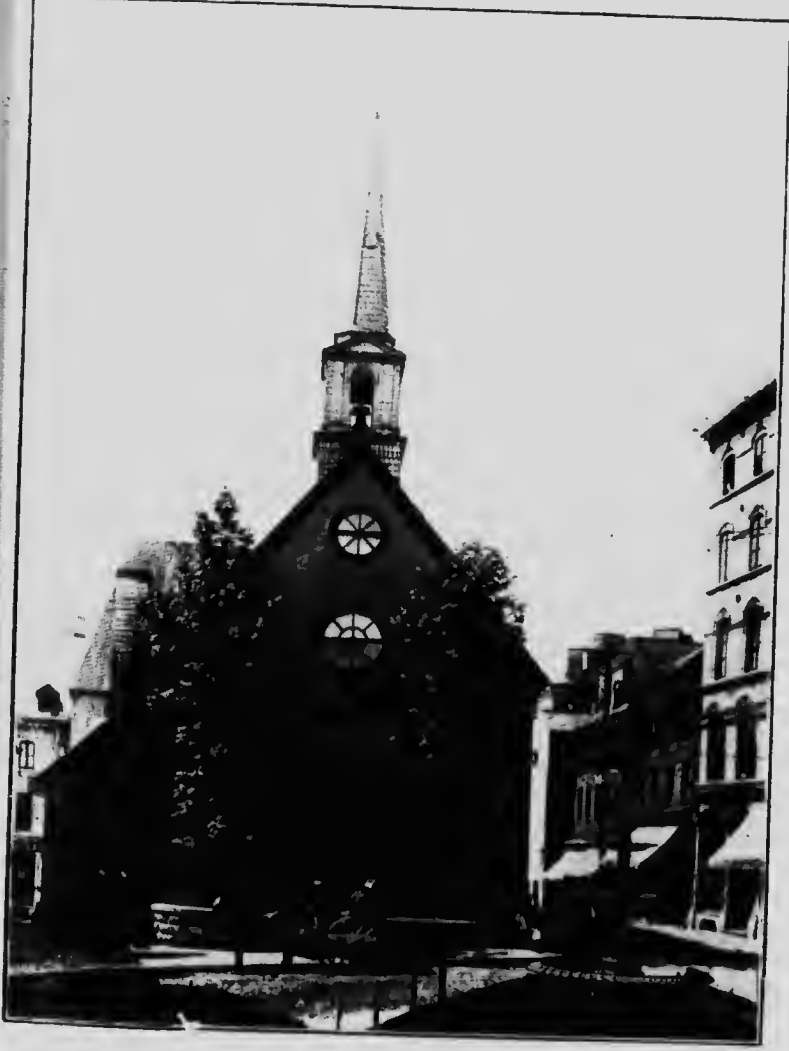
The church was destroyed, as was the greater part of Lower Town, during the siege of 1759. The walls, however, remained standing and a few years later, the edifice was restored. The observance of the bi-centenary of its erection took place in May 1888, His Eminence the late Cardinal Taschereau officiating at the ceremonies in that connection. Previously the interior had been re-decorated with friezes representing the wreck of Walker's fleet, mementoes of the repulse of Phipps, the arms of Jacques Cartier, of Champlain, of Bishop Laval, who laid the corner stone, and of Cardinal Taschereau.

THE BASILICA

At the head of Fabrique Street stands the Basilica. This venerable church was consecrated in 1666 by Bishop Laval, and if its walls could



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CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES





A few of . . .
Quebec's Churches.



speak, they might recount the many vicissitudes of fire and siege through which it has passed, and the caprices of fortune to which the city has been subject. Though changed in appearance and size, the superstructure, which is partly that of the original, is supported by the same foundations laid in 1647. Many beautiful works of art adorn the interior, no less valuable for their antiquity and their associations than for their artistic worth. One by Van Dyck, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century, represents Our Saviour on the Cross, and it is said to be one of the best efforts extant, of that celebrated painter. The manner in which the paintings found their way to the Basilica has a curious history. They were a part of the spoils of the churches and monasteries of France, which were so mercilessly pillaged during the "reign of terror." They were ultimately re-purchased for a mere trifle, by the church authorities, and sent to Quebec.

Within the precincts of the Basilica repose the bodies of several worthy individuals, including governors and prelates, whose illustrious careers rendered notable the eras in which they lived.

On the occasion of a great church festival the Basilica presents a scene of solemn impressive grandeur. The services, marked with great cer-

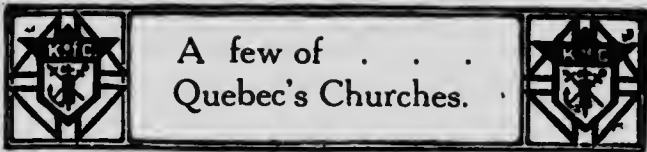


emony, are participated in by priests and ecclesiastics from the seminary, and by His Grace the Archbishop, in full canonicals, attended by clergy.

The present curé of the Basilica is the Rev. F. X. Faguy. Under his direction, the interior has been re-adorned, and mural tablets have been erected to the memory of the four governors, whose ashes were transferred from the old Recollet church.

ST PATRICK'S CHURCH

St Patrick's, the parish church of the English speaking Catholics of Quebec, lays no claim to beauty of exterior. Its strikingly plain outline tells of days when artistic requirements had to be sacrificed to the necessities of the moment. Its construction was commenced in 1831, but before its completion, the city was sorely afflicted by a visitation of cholera. This had the effect of delaying building operations. The first mass was celebrated July 7th 1833, by the Rev. Father Baillargeon, the preacher on the occasion being the Rev. Father McMahon, its first pastor. Previously, the English speaking Catholics who had now become quite numerous, heard mass at the parish church—the present Basilica—and latterly in the little church of Notre Dame des Victoires. The latter building proved too small for the



A few of . . .
Quebec's Churches.

needs of so large a congregation. Hence, a committee headed by Rev. Father McMahon, was formed, to collect funds for the purchase of land and the erection of a church.

St Patrick's continued as a branch of the parish church until 1855, when incorporation, as a distinct and independent parish, was sought and obtained from the Legislature.

Rev. Father McMahon died in 1851, and was buried beneath the church his initiative and devoted labors had called into being. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Nelligan who, in turn, was followed by Rev. Father McGarran. The latter continued as pastor down to 1875, since which year the Redemptorist Fathers have been in charge. The present rector is Rev. Father Hanley.

The interior adornment of St Patrick's bespeaks taste and displays delicate blending of color. Paintings of a sacred character adorn the arched ceiling, while in the dome over the sanctuary, there is a well executed painting of the crowning of the Blessed Virgin. A commodious seating capacity in the body of the church, is considerably augmented by two spacious galleries.

ST ROCH'S CHURCH

Of late years, many parishes have sprung up in what were, until recently, the suburbs of the city.



St Roch's parish formerly comprised all that section of the city lying to the north, west and east, below the hill. At different periods since its erection, the church authorities have found it necessary, owing to the rapid increase in the population, to divide the territory and to erect new and independent parishes. As a consequence a number of flourishing parishes exist in that part of the city to-day, with well conducted parochial schools and convents and substantial church buildings. The parent parish of St Roch's, which, like St Patrick's, was a part of the parish of Notre Dame de Quebec (the Basilica), was canonically erected into a separate and independent parish in 1829. A small chapel, erected in 1811, stood on the site of the present church. This chapel was burned and was replaced by another which, also, was destroyed, in the conflagration which swept the suburb in 1845. Shortly afterwards, the present substantial edifice was erected and has flourished down to our day.

The parish is under the spiritual direction of Mgr. Gauvreau, who, for many years, has zealously discharged the responsible duties of curé.

THE ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL

The Anglican Cathedral occupies the plot of land bounded on three sides by Garden, Anne and



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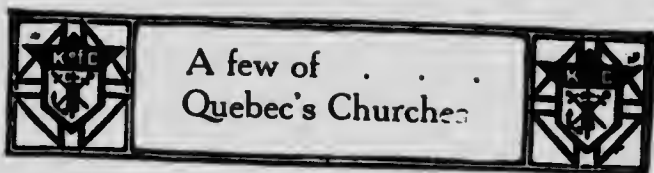
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THE BASILICA
From a photograph taken several years ago.

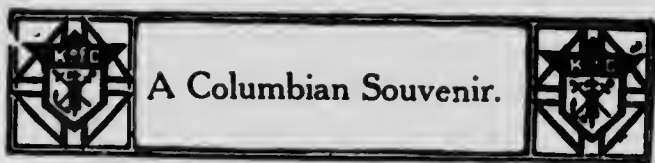


A decorative horizontal border with a central rectangular panel containing the text. The panel is flanked by two identical ornate crests or emblems, each featuring a shield with a crown on top and intricate scrollwork below.

A few of . . .
Quebec's Churches

Tresor Streets, and adjoining the Court House property. It was built in 1804, at the expense of the British Government, through the efforts of the first Anglican Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Mountain. On its site, stood the chapel and the convent of the Recollet Fathers. These buildings were destroyed by fire in 1796, and on the disbandment of the order in Canada, following closely on this misfortune, all their land extending to St Louis Street, become escheat to the Crown, which, in turn, handed the present church property over to the Anglicans of Quebec.

Among the cathedral's prized possessions, is a communion service of silver, given by George III, on the occasion of the dedication of the edifice in 1804. A special pew, reserved for the use of the governor-general and family, is situated in the left gallery, towards the chancel. A brass railing surrounds it and the royal arms are displayed in front. Beneath the chancel, repose the remains of the Duke of Richmond, who died in 1819 during his term as governor-general. The grave is marked by a brass plate in the floor. Several marble tablets and brass plates on the walls, to the memory of former officiating clergy and lay members, serve as links of history, connecting the present with the early days of English rule.



ST MATTHEW'S CHURCH


St Matthew's Church (Anglican) on St. John Street, and the old cemetery attached to it are interesting chiefly because of the historic interest that attaches to the latter. The church is of comparatively recent construction having been erected in its present form in 1870, though it is an outgrowth of an unpretentious chapel built in 1822. The cemetery, as many of the inscriptions on the stones reveal, dates back many years prior to that date. One grave is that of Thomas Scott a regimental paymaster who died in 1823. He was a brother of Sir Walter Scott the novelist. Another is that of Alex. Cameron who died in 1759 and whose remains were likely translated here some years after his death. The chief interest attaching to this grave is that the stone was erected by his two friends Malcolm Fraser and John Nairne. They were officers in the Fraser Highlanders, and on the disbandment of the regiment in 1760, decided to settle in Canada. They received a grant of land from Governor Murray, some miles down the north shore of the St Lawrence. Here they began their humble settlement, which, in course of time, was destined to become celebrated as the flourishing summer resort of Murray Bay—a name its founders gave the settlement in honor of their patron.

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D. J. CALLAHAN
National Treasurer





A few of . . .
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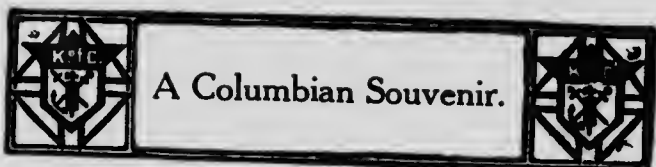


THE SITE OF THE OLD RECOLLET CHURCH

The site of the old home of the Recollet Fathers is now occupied by the Anglican Cathedral. It consisted of a two story wooden building attached to the church which faced the Place d'Armes. A productive orchard and garden gave the name to the present Garden Street, which bounded it in the rear. After the conquest it was used, at times, as a place of detention, for state prisoners, and, among those who were detained there, was the future Judge Henry of Pennsylvania, who, as a private under Arnold, was taken prisoner at Sault-au-Matelot.

The remains of four French Governors, Frontenac, de Calliere, Philippe Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, and de la Jonquière, all of whom died in Quebec, were laid to rest in the chapel. After the fire which destroyed the building in 1796, their remains were removed to the Basilica.

According to Abbé Casgrain, there is an interesting tradition attached to the translation of the remains of Frontenac to the Basilica. The story runs, that, before his death, the Governor had directed, that on his demise, his heart should be sent to his widow in France. This was accordingly done. But the Governor's tardy restitution was not appreciated by his unforgiving countess. She declined "to receive a dead heart"



she said "which, when beating, did not belong to her". It was returned and placed in the coffin, containing the body. Corroboration, in some measure, was given the story, for, when opened, a small leaden casket, supposed to contain the heart, was found in the coffin.

JESUIT CHURCHES

The Jesuit Fathers have charge of the neat little church on the corner of D'Auteuil and Dauphine Streets. It has existed many years as can be seen by the date stone (1817) on the façade. This order has also spiritual direction of the church of Notre-Dame du Chemin, the pretty edifice just outside the city limits on the St Foye road.

THE FRANCISCAN CHURCH

The church and the convent of the Franciscan sisters are situated on the corner of Grand Allée and Claire-Fontaine Street. The church, whose interior is very beautiful, daily attracts many visitors and worshipers. The chief purpose of the convent is the training of nuns for foreign missions. One of the pious practices, observed by the sisters, is the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament.

The rising ground just to the east of the Franciscan church is what was formerly known as the Buttes-à-Neveu or Perrault's Hill, the highest point in the city. This spot was used, in days gone by, as a place of public executions.



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WILLIAM J. MCGINLEY
National Secretary



The Ursuline Convent.

An institution which attracts many visitors within its walls, is the Ursuline Convent. The original building, which occupied the site of the present venerable pile, was erected in 1641. Its foundress, Madame de la Peltrie, was a saintly woman of rank and fortune, who, accompanied by three nuns of the order of St Ursula, left a home of comfort and luxury in France, to brave the rigors and privations of a life in the wilderness. Of the three sisters, Mother Marie de l'Incarnation is the most celebrated. She it was, who first directed the instruction of the minds of the female youth in Canada. To her untiring efforts and unselfish devotion, aided by the munificence of Madame de la Peltrie, the noble institution in which their names are revered, stands as a monument—a pioneer in the cause of Catholic education and the formation of womanly character.

Though of great age, the date of the construction of the present buildings, does not go back to that of the original unpretentious edifice which housed the foundress and her little band of sisters. Twice has the institution been visited by fire—in 1650 and in 1686—but it is said the original foundations support a part of the convent to-day.



A Columbian Souvenir.



The present chapel, built in 1901, stands on the site of the old monastery church, whose erection dated back to 1728. Only the chapel and the parlor are open to visitors, the community being a cloistered one. Within the chapel are to be seen many old paintings all of a sacred character, the works of artists of note. Many sacred relics, held in reverent veneration for the associations they recall, and some, also, of historic importance, to be found within the institution, proclaim it a veritable landmark in the history of the city, and of the church itself. The body of Montcalm was buried within its precincts, in a grave which, tradition says, was made by a British shell, during the Battle of the Plains. His skull, carefully guarded, is one of the relics most highly prized by the community.

The new chapel retains many of the old church articles such as candlesticks, altar cloths, altars, and vestments. A crucifix of silver, once owned by Madame de la Peltrie, a censer and an ostensorium, used in the early days of the institution are articles not lightly regarded by the good sisters. Important manuscripts bearing on the founding of the community, deeds of transfer and title, signed by early governors and letters patent with the royal seal and signature of the




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JOSEPH C. PELLETIER
National Advocate





The Ursuline Convent.



King of France, are treasured archives of the convent.

Among the monuments to the memory of illustrious persons buried within the monastery, one of the most noteworthy is a tablet to Montcalm erected in 1831, by the English Governor Lord Aylmer.

The votive lamp of Madeleine de Repentigny, still burns in the Chapel of the Saints, having been kept burning, it is said, since it was first lighted by its fair donor. The story of this lamp, it will be remembered, is ingeniously introduced into the novel of "The Golden Dog".



Walls, Gates and Fortifications.

The present fortifications of the city—the walls, the ramparts and the citadel—date back to 1832, in which year they were completed. They were begun in 1823 and were built by the British Government, which bore the expense of their construction, amounting, it is said, to seven million pounds sterling.

THE GATES

The chain gate, at the entrance to the moat surrounding the citadel, and Dalhousie Gate, the entrance to the citadel itself, were erected in 1827. The Earl of Dalhousie was governor-general at the time, and the latter gate was named in his honor.

St Louis Gate was erected in 1694 under the regime of Frontenac. It underwent several modifications from time to time until it was finally demolished in 1873. Traffic had begun to suffer from the congestion due to the narrow openings, and as the military expediency no longer existed, the authorities resolved upon its removal. However, to perpetuate the memory of this landmark of troublous times, the present structure was erected.

St John's Gate, also, was built in 1694 and, like the St Louis, it was altered from time to time. It was, at length, demolished in 1897.

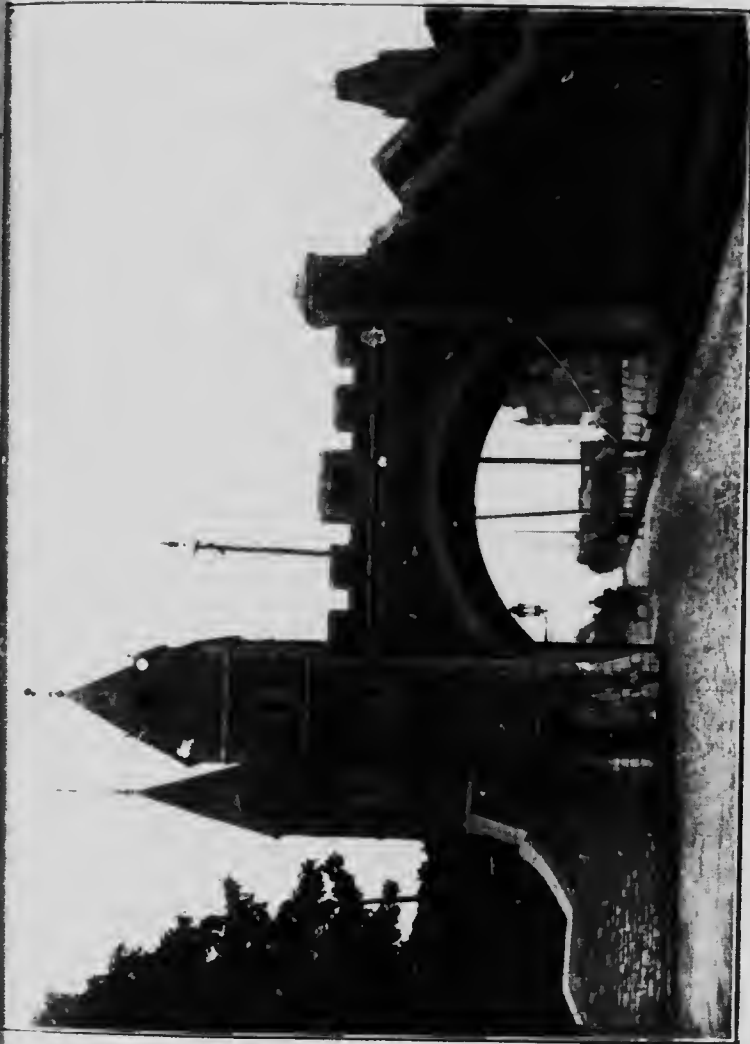
Palace Gate stood about half way down Palace Hill, the highway leading from Upper Town

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ST. LOUIS GATE.

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Walls, Gates . . . and Fortifications.



to the ancient palace of the intendants. It dates also from the time of Frontenac. It served a useful purpose, during the short siege following Murray's defeat by Levis in 1760, and again it withstood the assaults of Arnold in 1775. It was removed in 1874.

Near the top of Mountain Hill, just below the Laval monument, stood Prescott Gate. It took its name from General Robert Prescott under whose direction the gate was erected in 1797. It was removed in 1871.

Hope Gate stood at the top of the hill near where St Famille Street leaves the ramparts. Colonel Henry Hope, Commander of the British forces was responsible for its erection. Hence its name. It was erected in 1786 and demolished in 1874.

Kent Gate, unlike the St Louis, is not a survival of former ones. It fills what was once an unsightly gap in the wall, made some years prior to the construction of the gate, to meet the demands of increasing traffic. It has not, therefore the historic significance that attaches to the other gates. Yet it serves as a link with the past, inasmuch as it is named after H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, who in his capacity of Commander of the Forces in Canada, resided in Quebec and



at Montmorency Falls from 1791 to 1794. The gate was constructed in 1880, the late Queen Victoria defraying the expense of this memorial to her father.

THE CITADEL

A permanent force of Canadian militia is quartered in the citadel. Down to the early seventies, Quebec was a station of the British Army, as Gibraltar is to-day, and the citadel was wholly occupied by imperial troops. About this time the British War Office decided that the presence of imperial forces in Quebec, was no longer necessary, and they were accordingly withdrawn.

No stranger should miss the opportunity of visiting the citadel, which is open to visitors. The view from the King's Bastion is the grandest the many vantage points of the city afford. Here an unobstructed prospect unfolds of the whole city and harbor below, of the Island of Orleans dividing the mighty St Lawrence like the prow of a gigantic vessel, of the graceful windings of the St Lawrence, visible for many miles in either direction, and of the boundless panorama of mountain and valley on every hand, stretching into dim vanishing perspective.

In the Citadel buildings are quarters for the use of the Governor-General and his family.



Walls, Gates . . . and Fortifications.



They are not, of course, in constant use; but on occasion when His Excellency visits the city, with the purpose of making a stay of some days, the vice-regal suite affords the retirement and freedom from publicity, which a hotel cannot offer.

THE MARTELLO TOWERS

Four Martello Towers formed part of the fortification scheme. They were intended to repel attacks from the western and more accessible part of the city. They also were completed in 1823.

Situated at irregular intervals, in a northerly line running from the cliff overlooking the river, to the brink of the precipice above St-Roch, they commanded the open country to the west and north. They are so constructed as to be bomb proof, the walls being thirteen feet thick on the exposed side, and diminishing to seven feet, on the side nearest the city. They were formerly mounted with cannon and, in the interior, were magazines and store-rooms. Only three of the towers remain. One is situated near the Ross Rifle Factory, another near the Grand Allée, on the left going west, and the third near Sauvageau Hill. A fourth stood in the rear of the site of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, but it was demolished many years ago.



THE COVE FIELDS

The Cove Fields consist of that irregular tract of land extending to the westward from the Citadel to the Martello Towers and bounded by the rear of the buildings on the south side of Grande Allée on one hand, and the edge of the St Lawrence cliff on the other. Of late years, some hostile criticism of the Federal Government, has appeared in public prints, for permitting a portion of the fields to be disfigured with an unsightly factory. The claim has been put forth that, as the immediate neighborhood of the factory was the scene of conflict in the Battle of the Plains, it is a desecration of hallowed ground, to permit industrial encroachment upon it.

Walking around the glacis, at the eastern extremity of the fields, one may observe a few hundred feet to the west, and near the brink of the cliff, an irregular ridge of earthwork. This is what remains of fortifications erected by the British Government in 1779, and afterward abandoned.





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THOS. J. McLAUGHLIN
National Warden



Quebec's Monuments.

THE WOLFE-MONTCALM MONUMENT

The joint monument to Wolfe and Montcalm in Governor's Garden was begun in 1827. The corner stone was laid November 15th of that year, by Governor Dalhousie, though the monument was not completed until the following September. The cost was defrayed by funds raised by public subscription.

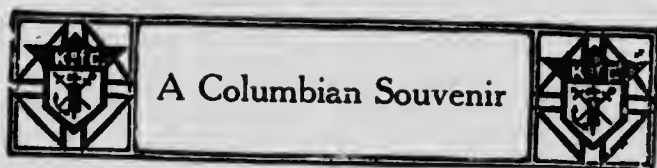
On the right face of the monument, regarding it from the terrace, is the name "Montcalm" in raised letters; on the left "Wolfe". On the front face, on a level with the names, a marble tablet set into the masonry, has engraved upon it the inscription,

MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM
FAMAM HISTORIA
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS DEDIT
which, translated, reads :
VALOR GAVE THEM A COMMON DEATH
HISTORY A COMMON FAME
AND POSTERITY A COMMON MONUMENT.

This terse epigraph was from the pen of Dr Charlton Fisher, and was selected from among a number, submitted in a competition.

WOLFE'S MONUMENT

Wolfe's Monument, on the Plains of Abraham, was erected in 1849. It was built from funds



raised by the British soldiers in Canada, at the period, and replaces a smaller monument erected in 1832 by Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of Canada.

It is a plain cylindrical column, on a square pedestal, and rises to a height of thirty-five feet. On the top arc a sword and a helmet of bronze. A bronze plate on one side of the pedestal records the circumstances in connection with, and the date of, its erection. On the opposite side is the well known inscription :

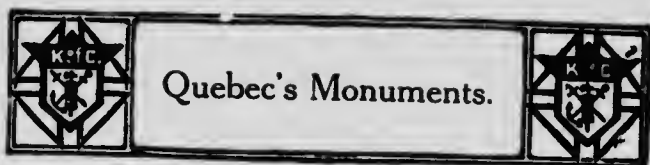
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THE CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT

Of all the city's monuments, that to Champlain on Dufferin Terrace, is one of Quebec's most handsome memorials to her illustrious pioneers.

The ceremony of unveiling was performed by the Governor General, the Earl of Aberdeen, September 21st 1898, in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis A. Jetté, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada and Hon. F. G. Marchand Premier of the Province of Quebec.

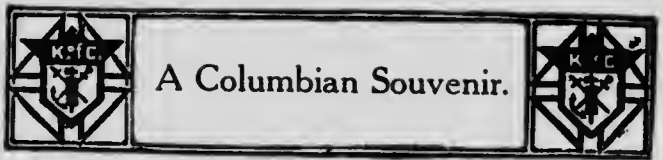
The bronze statue of Champlain is fourteen



feet in height and weighs something over three tons. The design is one submitted by Messrs. Chevré & Le Cardonnel of Paris and was selected by a committee, from a number received from various sculptors. The bronze work, and the granite and marble, entering into its construction were all imported from old France, whence came the founder of the city which has reared this monument to his memory.

THE SHORT-WALLICK MONUMENT

The Short-Wallick monument, which stands in front of the Drill Hall, on Grande Allée, recalls a heroic act of two officers of the garrison. In May 1889, the total destruction of the suburbs of St Roch and St Sauveur was threatened by a disastrous fire, which broke out in the latter municipality. To check its progress, it was decided to blow up some houses in the path of the flames. In endeavoring to accomplish this, Major Short and Sergeant Wallick, bearing a keg of gunpowder, ventured too near the fire, a spark from which is supposed to have ignited the powder. They met their death in the ensuing explosion. The citizens of Quebec showed their grateful appreciation of the officers' heroism, by erecting the monument, the funds for which were raised by public subscription.



THE JACQUES-CARTIER MONUMENT

The Jacques Cartier monument stands near the confluence of the Lairet and the St Charles rivers. To reach it is but a short drive from the city along the Charlesbourg road. The monument is designed to commemorate the achievements of Cartier and his hardy voyagers who spent the winter of 1535-6 near this spot. It is further designed to honor the memory of the Jesuit missionaries Brebœuf, Massé and Lalemant who established their first missionary post at this point. A fact seeming to establish that this was the place of Cartier's sojourn, was the finding in the vicinity, many years ago, the remains of the hull of one of Jacques Cartier's ships.

The monument was unveiled in June 1889, with great ceremony, mass being celebrated on the grounds by the late Cardinal Taschereau.

THE ST FOYE MONUMENT

The monument "Des Braves" on the St Foye road, commemorates the battle of St Foye April 28th 1760. The St Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec undertook the raising of funds to mark the spot where the last memorable battle, between the French and English, was fought. Levis and Murray, whose names appear in relief on the pedestal, were the respective commanders of the



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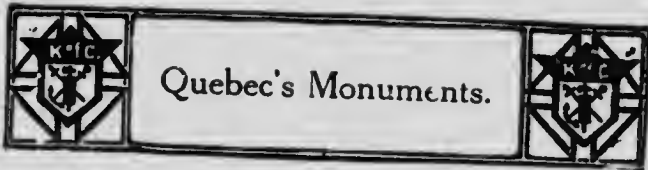
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WOLFE'S MONUMENT.





Quebec's Monuments.

French and English armies, and in this short, but sanguinary engagement, the English were defeated.

The corner stone of the monument was laid in 1855. The year before, human bones had been found, in considerable number, in the vicinity of the site of the monument. As they were supposed to be the remains of soldiers, killed in the St Foye engagement, they were solemnly re-interred on this spot.

The monument consists of a bronze column, some sixty feet in height, surmounted by a statue of Bellona. The statue was a gift of Prince Napoleon, a descendant of the great Bonaparte. At each of the four corners of the pedestal, is a bronze mortar. As-relief of a windmill, on the back, recalls the mill and the house of one Dumont. They were taken and retaken by the French Grenadiers and the Fraser Highlanders, alternately, and here the battle raged with the greatest stubbornness and loss of life.

THE LAVAL MONUMENT

Quebec's newest and most stately monument adorns the top of Mountain Hill. It is the country's memorial to the venerable François de Montmorency-Laval, first Bishop of Quebec and of Canada. Though its erection was long deferred,



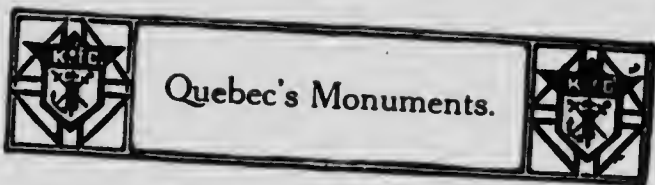
A Columbian Souvenir.



it has been truly said an enduring monument already existed in the Seminary he founded, in the University, an outgrowth of the latter, and in the Christian example of his life and work, the fruits whereof are seen on every hand.

The ceremony of inauguration was the occasion of religious services of more than ordinarily impressive solemnity. The monument was unveiled June 22nd 1908, by His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada in the presence of a vast concourse of civil and religious dignitaries, including His Excellency Monseigneur Sbarette, Papal Delegate to Canada.

The cost of the monument was about \$50,000 made up of federal and provincial grants, subscriptions from Catholic Societies and individual offerings. The sculpture is the work of Philippe Hebert, the celebrated Canadian sculptor. Each panel represents some historic scene which centres round the bishop or is symbolic of his life work. One depicts him received in audience by Louis XIV who, with his minister Colbert at his right, and attended by several courtiers, listens to the bishop's recital of the needs of the church and the colony in new France. Another panel depicts the bishop surrounded by clergy and Indians, in the act of baptizing the Iroquois chief Gara-



Quebec's Monuments.

kontié. Governor de Courcelles and Mademoiselle Bouteroue, as baptismal sponsors, incline forward, each with the right hand on the shoulder of the Indian.

A third is symbolic of Laval's labors and of early conditions in the colony. A procession of early missionaries, representatives of the social class, seigneurs and farmers accompanies Monseigneur Laval in the direction of a chapel in the forest. They pass, on either side, religieuses in their accustomed occupations, giving succor to the sick, and instruction to the young.

The majestic statue of Laval himself represents the mitred bishop, pastoral staff in hand, in a familiar episcopal attitude. His benignant countenance looks down on a symbolic group. Religion, represented by a woman seated at the right, has the right hand extended in the direction of a church in the background. With eyes inclined upwards, she seems to present to Heaven the work and achievements of the good bishop. A student on the left, typifying Education, regards her attentively. An Indian, in the rear of Religion, listens to her words and seems to be pondering seriously over their purport. Lastly the country, symbolized by an angel, raises a palm of recognition and glory to the illustrious prelate.

Quebec's Battlefields.

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS

The Plains of Abraham extend from Wolfe's monument on the east, to the grounds of the Merici Convent (formerly Marchmont) on the west, and from the St-Louis Road on the north, to the edge of the cliff, overlooking the St Lawrence, on the south. Down to recent times, this plateau was associated in the popular mind, with the site of the famous battle. Through the efforts of Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, who devoted much time and industry to research among European archives, the exact scene of the engagement has been positively defined, and a multitude of contingent facts established beyond question. Dr Doughty's researches prove the long time popular notion of the place of conflict to have been erroneous, and that the actual theatre of hostilities was in, what is today, a popular residential section of the city.

True, the "Plains" figure largely in the operations of Wolfe's army in the early hours preceding the battle. Wolfe's path from the cove led him to the heights at a point just west of the Merici convent. The convent grounds and the Plains, therefore, served as an assembling ground for the English forces.

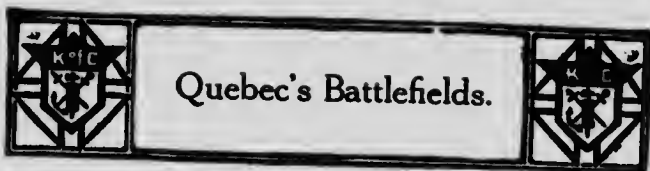
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CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT.

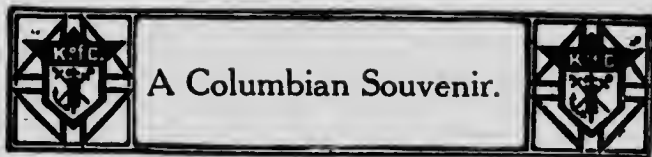




Quebec's Battlefields.

It is a well known fact, that a contributory circumstance to the defeat of the French was a conflict of authority between Montcalm, the actual commander of the forces, and Vaudreuil, the official Commander-in-Chief. Some days before the battle, Montcalm had directed the regiment of Guienne to patrol the heights above the cove anticipating just such a contingency as actually arose. But Vaudreuil gave a countermanding order, and when the English appeared, nothing but the indifferent guard of Vergor opposed their advance. This guard was quickly overcome, and when sunrise broke on the horizon, the British were in possession of the heights.

Wolfe's line of battle extended, roughly, from the observatory on the right, to St John Street, following, a little to the west, the line of the present De Salaberry Street. The French army stretched in a line following that marked out by the Martello towers, or from where the Ross Rifle Factory stands, to near the top of Sauvageau Hill. On this intervening ground—between the positions of the two armies—the real shock of battle occurred. The actual battlefield is to-day occupied by St Bridget's Asylum, the Female orphan Asylum, the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, the Quebec Lacrosse Grounds, the Franciscan Church and Convent and many private residences.



Early in the engagement, Montcalm received his death wound and was assisted along a path corresponding to the line of the present Grande Allée, through St Louis Gate, to the house of Surgeon Arnoux.

Skirting the eastern end of the property of the Ladies' Protestant Home, is a short avenue, which forms a right angle with a road which passes in front of the Quebec Jail. Stopping short, by a few feet, of this junction of the highways, and changing our direction due east for a distance of two hundred feet, we come to the spot where Wolfe received his mortal wound. He was carried to the rear and expired where the monument now stands to his memory.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "PLAINS OF ABRAHAM"

The plateau known as the Plains of Abraham, takes its name from one Abraham Martin, whose career was contemporary with that of Champlain. Martin was of Scotch descent and held the post of King's Pilot, a position, it would seem, of some importance in the colony. He acquired a considerable tract of pasture land in the vicinity of the present Claire Fontaine street, and on this property his cattle grazed at will. There being no fences to prevent trespass on adjacent property, the cattle enjoyed a wide latitude in their daily



Quebec's Battlefields.

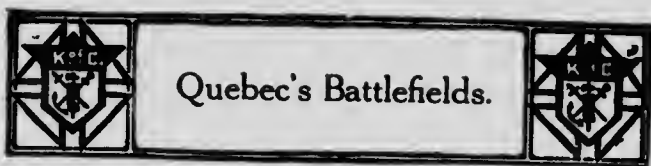
wanderings, and little respected the unmaterial limits of their owner or his neighbors' holdings. The land, thus invaded, included the present "Plains". There being no "pound" by-laws in those days, it is assumed Martin's cattle were unmolested when they strayed from their own pastures. The privilege, long accorded, came, at length, to be regarded as a sort of prescriptive right. Martin was thus invested, in the popular mind, with a proprietorship not only in his own property, but in the adjoining land overlooking the river.

"Martin's Plains" might seem to us, in our day, a more logical appellation. But it must be remembered that, unlike present usages, the Christian name was familiarly employed in early times, with a distinguishing title preceding it. Abraham Martin appears in the Jesuits' Relations and the local parish register as "Maître Abraham". It would seem he became generally known by this soubriquet. Hence the use of the Christian, rather than the surname, when coupled with the "Plains". The scriptural association of the name "Abraham", and the majestic sound of the phrase may also have been contributing influences in its adoption.



THE BATTLEFIELD OF ST FOYE

The Battle of St Foye was fought April 28th 1760. Levis who commanded the French had, by forced marches and in the face of all but insuperable difficulties, travelled from Montreal with an army of some 7000 men. Determined to retrieve the losses of the previous autumn, an attack on the city was contemplated. General Murray, who commanded within the walls, made the tactical error of sallying out to give the enemy battle in the open. His force consisted of only 3000 men, many of whom still suffered from the effects of recent illness and enforced short rations. Murray's left met the enemy's right near Marchmont, and, in a general way, the line of battle paralleled the Belvedere Road, though a little nearer to the city. The monument on the St Foye road, while commemorating the battle itself, also marks the spot where the conflict waged with the greatest fury. In this engagement, Levis scored a signal victory and Murray was obliged to retreat within the walls. Not deeming it expedient, for the moment, to consummate his victory, Levis decided upon a siege, pending the expected arrival of re-inforcements from France. On the 15th of May the appearance of three men-of-war rounding the

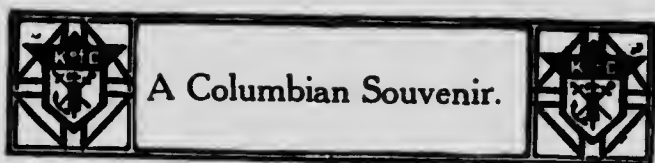


Quebec's Battlefields.

turn in the river, raised the hopes of the besieging army. But, on regarding them more closely, it was discovered the ships flew the British ensign. The result was corresponding elation in the ranks of the besieged, and the abandonment of the siege by Levis.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT MONTMORENCY

When the British army arrived up the river, to begin the campaign which ended in the capture of Quebec, the western end of the Island of Orleans, was chosen as the immediate camping ground. Still flushed with victory, in the reduction and capture of Louisbourg the previous year, Wolfe regarded the task of reducing Quebec with less anxiety than events in the ensuing campaign warranted. The city and all the north shore, from the St Charles to the Montmorency, had been strongly fortified by the French in anticipation of an English attack. The south shore, which, by nature, lent itself to fortification, had been neglected. Wolfe was not slow to avail himself of this omission, and ordered Moncton to occupy the Levis heights. His bombardment of the lower town, from this commanding position, during the siege, destroyed that part of the city within the range of his cannon, and, as we have seen, the same guns, directed on the city, aided



in diverting attention from Wolfe's ascent of the heights on the 13th of September.

During the few weeks between Wolfe's arrival and the Battle of the Plains, the operations of both armies were confined chiefly to that section of country lying between the St Charles and the Montmorency. Montcalm's army ranged for six miles along what is now a delightful country road, lined on either side with quaint habitant dwellings. From the cars of the electric railway now operating between the city and Ste Anne de Beaupré, an excellent view may be obtained of the entire scene of the French encampment. But little suggestion of warlike times greets the eye. Yet it is a common thing, in the prosecution of more peaceful pursuits, to dig up sword-hilts, daggers, bayonets and projectiles, grim mementoes of the last acts of a famous struggle.

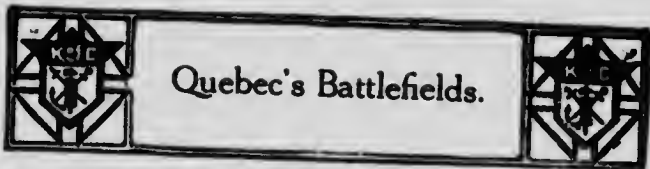
From the time of Wolfe's arrival in June, until the 8th of July, feints of landing by the British, and desultory firing by the French engaged the attention of the opposing forces. On the latter date the British effected the landing of a considerable force at L'Ange Gardien, beyond the Montmorency. From this quarter, their harassing fire on the French flank, across the Montmorency proved ineffectual to tempt Montcalm to battle.

Eighty-four



LAVAL MONUMENT.





At length, on the 31st, the British attacked a French redoubt on the shore, about a mile citywards from the mouth of the Montmorency. This was carried in an attack involving the stranding of two British transports which, at high tide, had ventured too near the shore. Following up their success, the attacking force essayed to rush the heights but were met with a hail of bullets from Canadian sharpshooters. The engagement was disastrous to British arms and Montcalm's military genius was again vindicated.

PRES-DE-VILLE AND SAULT AU MATELOT

The story of Pres-de-Ville and Sault au Matelot stands out large in the history of Quebec and of Canada. 'Here was seen the first successful attempt to repel the invader, in the accomplishing of which, a lately born Canadian sentiment inspired its defenders. Some sixteen years had elapsed, since the destiny of the country, so long in the possession of the French, had passed to other hands. In the interval of peace, the soldier had put aside his armor, and many discharged regulars had settled down to civilian pursuits, resolved to make Canada their home. Many had acquired property and were identified in a substantial way with the welfare of the city and surrounding country. When, therefore, a call for volunteers



A Columbian Souvenir.



to assist the inconceivable number of regular soldiers in garrison, was sent out by Governor Carleton, the response was most generous and enthusiastic.

In the summer of 1775 the Continental Congress, encouraged by success nearer home, resolved on an invasion of Canada. Montgomery, with a considerable force, was despatched by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, with instructions to capture Montreal and other Canadian towns of importance. About the same time, an expedition under Benedict Arnold left Cambridge Mass. en route for Quebec. His route lay by way of the Kennebec River in the State of Maine, to the height of land, along the shore of Lake Megantic and the bank of the Chaudiere River to the south shore of the St Lawrence. It was a part of the plans of Montgomery and Arnold, acting in concert, to join forces outside the walls of Quebec, and, by a supreme effort, to effect an entrance, and overwhelm the garrison, which, report said, could not withstand a vigorous attack.

Montgomery's march had been a triumphal one, St John's, Sorel, Montreal and Three Rivers, capitulating in turn. Only Quebec remained between him and the attainment of his cherished ambition.



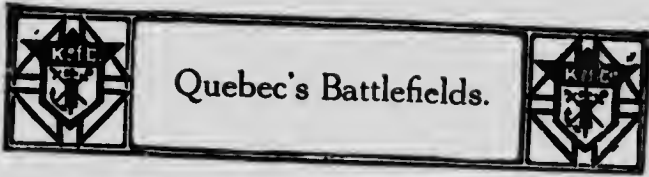
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MGR. F. X. FAGUY
Chaplain of Quebec Council.



Quebec's Battlefields.

On the other hand, Arnold's long and arduous march had proved disastrous. Starvation and disease had carried off many of his best men, and it was a physically weakened and almost disheartened little army which reached Levis on the 8th of November. They crossed the river on the 14th and took up a position on the Cove Fields. Montgomery not having yet arrived, Arnold, with his little force, retired to Point-aux-Trembles to await that officer's arrival.

Carleton, who was in Montreal arrived in Quebec on the 19th, having by a strategy, run the blockade at Sorel. A call to arms was issued, defences were prepared, and, when Montgomery appeared before the walls on December 1st, an army of some 1800 men stood within the walls under arms.

The early morning of December 31st was chosen by Montgomery for his attack. A raging snow-storm, which had already lasted some time, was thought to be propitious. His force for the Pres-de-Ville attack consisted of about 700 men, while those defending the barricade were exactly fifty. When the head of the attacking party appeared, a halt was made until a man was sent ahead to reconnoitre. Assuring himself that all was well, he returned and the whole force advanced again.



A Columbian Souvenir

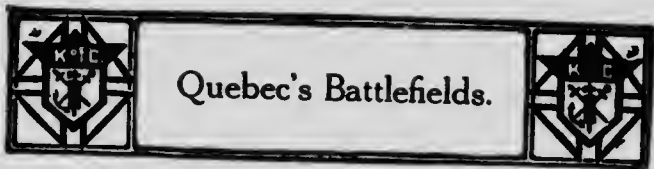
But the advance was of short duration. From the darkness and quiet of an innocent looking block-house, there belched forth a general charge of musketry and cannon, spreading death and dismay in the ranks of the invaders. Those who could, retreated in utter confusion. When daylight broke, thirteen frozen bodies bore ghastly testimony to the carnage wrought, and among them was that of the luckless soldier of fortune, Richard Montgomery.

At Sault-au-Matelot Arnold fared little better. His force, advancing from St Roch, was met by a stubborn resistance at the barrier and the engagement was more desperate and bloody than that at Pres-de-Ville. Before the barrier was reached, Arnold was severely wounded, by a shot from the ramparts behind the Hotel Dieu, and was thus early put hors de combat. General Carleton despatched a force down Palace Hill, through Palace Gate, attacking the enemy in the rear. The Americans soon found themselves hopelessly hemmed in, by the stoutly defended barrier in front, a formidable force, under Captain Laws, in the rear, and the cliff and the river—the latter commanded by the rampart guns—on either hand. Something over 400 men were taken prisoners and interned within the walls.

Eighty-eight



FATHER A. A. MAGUIRE
Ex-Chaplain of Quebec Council.



Quebec's Battlefields.

Thus ended the inglorious attempt of Montgomery and Arnold to banish British sovereignty from America. Henceforth Quebec was destined to enjoy an era of undisturbed peace.



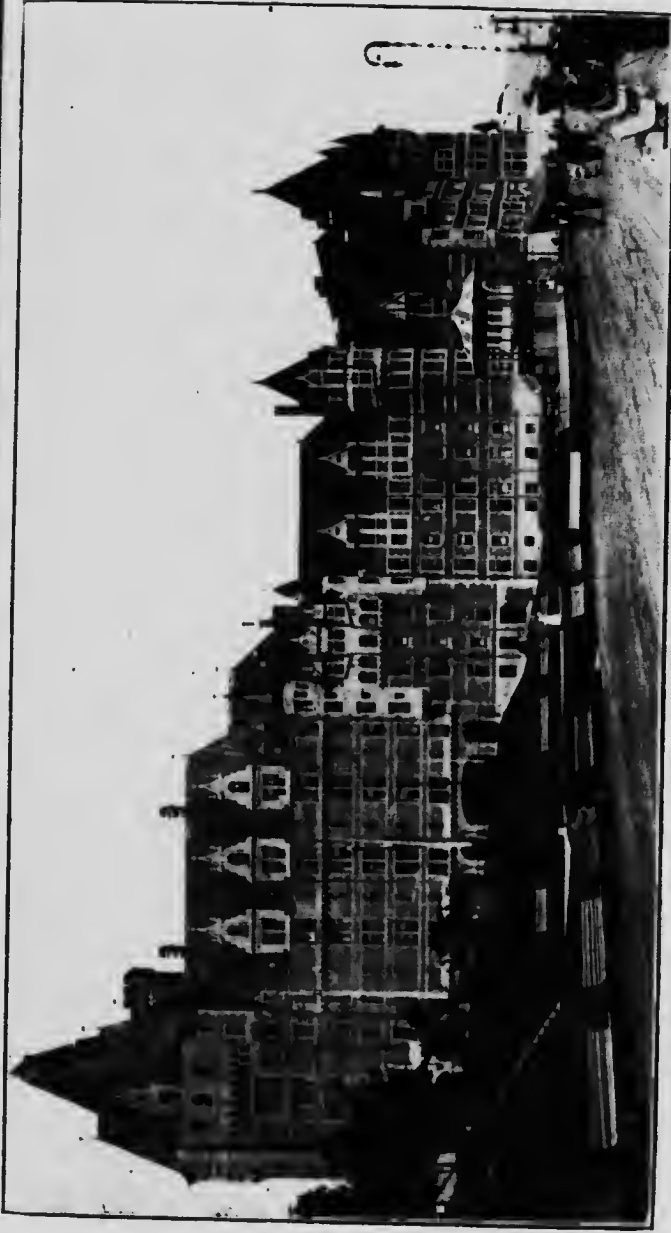
Quebec's Environs.

CHATEAU BIGOT

A delightful drive of an hour or so along the Charlesbourg road and through the village of Charlesbourg, brings us to a spot which novelists have surrounded with a halo of romance—Beau-manoir, or as it is more familiarly known, Chateau Bigot. During the summer season, it attracts many tourists, no visitor to Quebec considering his itinerary complete, unless he has seen this shrine of historic interest.

Only one wall of the old castle now stands, defiant of time and the elements. The building is said to have been erected by Talon, the first Intendant of New France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. But its romantic interest centres around the last Intendant, François Bigot and his dissolute entourage. No trace of the once well kept lawns and gardens now remains. Where once were neat walks and flower beds, is to-day quite overgrown with grass and wild shrubbery.

In the time of Bigot, the adjacent forest and mountains were well stocked with big game of every description. The castle served both as a hunting lodge and a quiet retreat from the cares of the intendency. No records, however, come



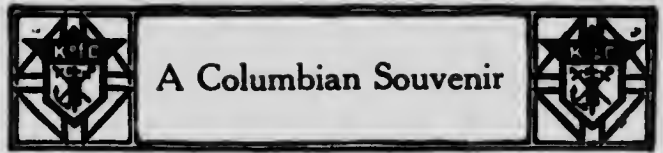
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, New wing, and DUFFERIN TERRACE.



Quebec's Environs.



down to us of its having been put to the latter uses by Bigot. "The evil that men do lives after them—the good is oft interred with their bones". We know it chiefly as a rendezvous for a band of wanton profligates, whose positions enabled them to live sumptuously on the life blood of a struggling people. Revels and debaucheries begun in the city were very often continued for days and nights in the chateau, where indulgence knew no restraint and liberty became license. Mr Kirby has immortalized the old chateau in the "Chien d'Or" in the scene he depicts when Colonel Philibert surprises the revelers. But the incident of the death of the Algonquin maid, Caroline de St Castin, and her burial in the secret vault of the chateau invests the place with a tragic interest which fires the imagination. Until a few years ago, the clear outlines of a grave, marked by a stone, with the all but obliterated letter "C" engraved on it, could be seen in a subterranean vault of the old castle. Was this the tomb of the unhappy Caroline? There are writers of authority—not novelists—who adduce facts tending to establish that it was. In any case, a splendid fiction, greatly enhanced in interest by this probable basis of fact, has been woven about the unfortunate fate of the Algonquin maiden. The grave has long since been buried beneath heaps



of masonry which, through disintegration, falls from year to year. Only the outlines of the foundation preserve for posterity the building's area and probable size. One who visited it in the early thirtys, described it as a building of two stories, with a tower. The roof was then fast crumbling to decay, and birds built their nests in the interior where once midnight revels re-echoed in the rafters. Deep, damp cellars and vaults still bore suggestive evidences of the uses to which they were put by the chateau's late imperious master, and the grave of Caroline, plainly to be seen in the secret chamber, deepened the gloom pervading the whole.

The chateau's situation is ideal for the purpose for which, we are told, it was originally intended—a hunting lodge. To reach it after leaving the open country, one must drive along an avenue of about a mile through a thickly wooded upland. It stands in a large clearing in the heart of the forest, and at the base of a majestic mountain. Its situation has all the essentials of retirement and seclusion, and adapts itself happily to the romantic imagination.

Mr Justice Routhier, in a charming sketch of the old chateau, has fittingly referred to the associations the ruins recall. He says : - "What adds



Quebec's Environs.

“ a further charm to these melancholy ruins are
“ the events they recall. For they belong to that
“ period of our history, comprising the last ten
“ years of French dominion. It was a gloomy
“ epoch, a dark storm, relieved by flashes of
“ glory ; an orgy of blood and vice, mixed with
“ grandeur and shame ”.

SPENCER WOOD

A delightful drive of about two miles along the St Louis Road brings us to Spencer Wood. This charming rural seat, reached from the main road, through sylvan avenues of lordly oaks and pines, has been, for many years, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. It was known originally as Powell Place, it having been the property of General Powell, in the early days of British occupation. It takes its present name from a personage, no less notable than a British Premier, the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval. The estate, which at that time, included the adjoining property to the west, Spencer Grange, was owned and occupied from 1815 to 1833 by Henry Michael Perceval, Collector of Customs at Quebec. The latter gentleman was a family connection of the assassinated British premier of that name and the estate was named by the owner in honor of his distinguished relative.



Since 1852 it has been the property of the Government. In pre-Confederation days, and for some years after, it was occupied by our governors-general, from Lord Elgin to the Earl of Dufferin ; and in more remote times the irascible Sir James Craig, remembered for his inborn distrust of popular government resided here during the summers of his occupancy of the governorship.

The present building was erected in 1862 to replace the former one destroyed by fire in 1860, during its occupancy by Sir Edmund Head. It has been the scene of many brilliant functions of an official character. Its secluded situation, well removed from the bustle of city life, amply adapts it to the purposes of a dignified retreat.

Spencer Wood occupies a commanding position on an elevation some two hundred feet above the St Lawrence. Its peaceful groves and terraced lawns incline gracefully in the direction of the river, terminating abruptly at the edge of a sheer cliff. The view from the lawn is one of enchanting grandeur. The heights of Levis, the Island of Orleans, the lordly river, spread their vast proportions before the beholder in a fascinating panorama of imposing natural beauty. Spencer-Wood's tastefully laid out lawns and well stocked



MONTMORENCY FALLS.



Quebec's Environs.

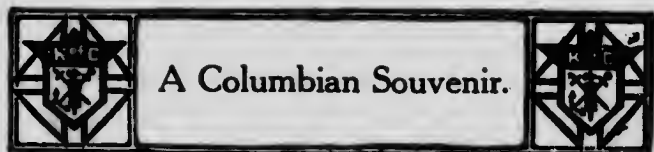


conservatories have long been the admiration of the esthete and the botanist.

The present distinguished occupant of Government House is Sir C. A. P. Pelletier K. C. M. G. Prior to his appointment as lieutenant-governor, His Honor had filled many positions of honor and dignity, in the gift of the Government. A lawyer by profession, he practiced for many years at the Quebec bar. He was called to the Senate of Canada in 1877, and presided over the deliberations of that body during one term. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, from which exalted post he resigned to accept the highest executive position in the province.

SILLERY.

Approaching the city from the west, by way of the river, the tourist is attracted some miles up, by the frowning heights of Cape Diamond in the distance. But as he nears port, his attention, if his penchant be landscape, becomes fixed on the wealth of verdure and receding meadow on the immediate left, interspersed here and there with stately rural homes. But the one object which particularly attracts him is the jutting elevation crowned with the church of St Columba of Sillery



A Columbian Souvenir.

The parish of Sillery is quite as notable historically as Quebec itself. It derives its name from one Noel Brulart de Sillery a French gentleman of fortune and refinement, who after service of many years as ambassador at various European courts, abandoned that exalted worldly station to enter Holy Orders. He associated himself with Father Le Jeune the famous Jesuit, and gave lavishly of his princely fortune, to further the propagation of the faith among the savage tribes of Canada. This was in 1634. Three years later he established a settlement at what is known to-day as Sillery Cove. Here the three Hospitalière nuns sent out in 1639, under the patronage of the Duchess D'Aiguillon, to found the Hotel Dieu, sought temporary haven, pending the erection of the permanent home, which flourishes to-day within the city. They built a rude hospital for the care of the Indian tribes among whom small-pox had broken out, and thus the first spot in Canada, where organized succor was given the afflicted aborigines, lies within the parish of Sillery. Here the Jesuit Fathers resided and converted to the faith many savages, not however unattended with great hardship and sometimes torture. Maisonueuve, with his colonists on the way to Ville Marie



(Montreal) and Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance made Sillery their halting place before commencing the last stage of their irksome journey from France.

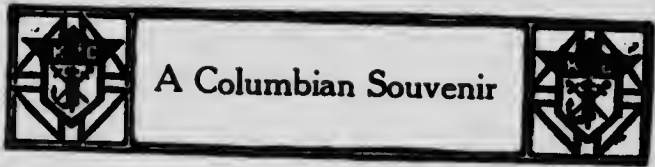
A monument to the first missionary in Canada, Father Ennemond Massé, a member of the Society of Jesus, stands on the site of the church of Saint Michel. This church was erected by the founder of the parish, Brulart de Sillery and contained the remains of Father Massé buried in 1646. The outlines of the foundations are indicated by stone posts and chains.

As constituted to-day, the parish of St Columba of Sillery is under the spiritual direction of Reverend Father A. E. Maguire. Not far from the parish church is the Convent of Jesus and Mary, an educational institution whose reputation for thorough instruction to the young extends beyond the confines of the province.

BEAUPORT

One of the oldest parishes in Canada, is that of Beauport. Like many villages in the immediate district of Quebec city, its length seems to be its principal dimension, at least at first glance. But it must not be forgotten that its extent inward from the river is almost, if not quite, as great as its frontage on the river. It extends

Ninety-seven

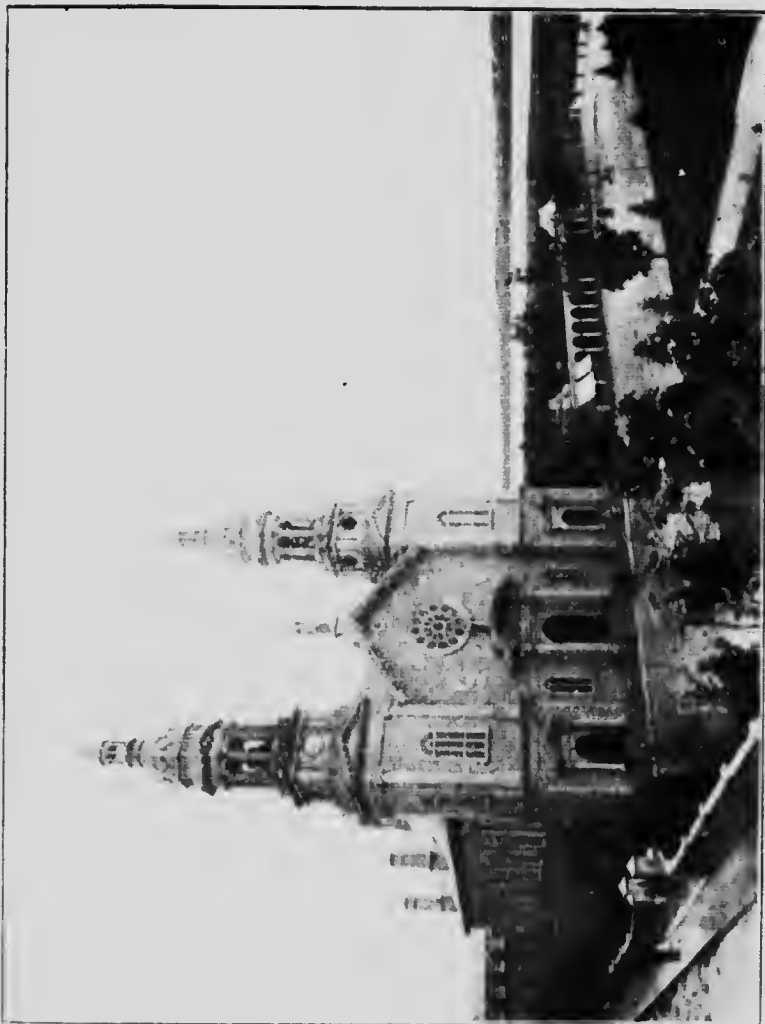


A Columbian Souvenir

eastward for about three miles from the Provincial Asylum for the Insane. Many distinguished families under both the French and English regimes resided in the parish or made it a favorite resort in their social intercourse.

The seigniory of Beauport is unquestionably the oldest in Canada. It dates from 1634 in which year it was conceded by the "Company of the Hundred Associates" to a French surgeon by the name of Robert Giffard. It extended for a league in length along the river front and a league and a half inward from the river. Giffard had prosecuted his profession in Canada prior to the surrender of the country to the Kirks in 1629. On receiving the grant he immediately set himself to the task of collecting suitable hardy settlers to colonize his concession. His knowledge of the country and its needs served him well in the selection, and only men of recognized pluck and industry were chosen. Many descendants of those pioneer colonists reside in the parish to-day and are justifiably proud of their lineage.

The ancient manor house of Seigneur Giffard stood a few yards east of the Beauport Brewery on the Beauport road. It was a building quite typical in style, of the architecture of the period



BASILICA OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPORT.

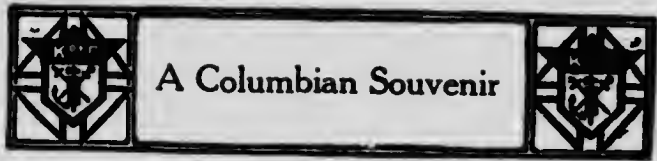




of its erection. Oblong in shape, with high pitched gable roof and massive chimneys, it bore silent witness, for two and a half centuries, to the beginning and slow development of the colony, of the struggle of the colonists against adversity and their ultimate triumph. It had witnessed, at close range the preliminaries of the death struggle of two mighty nations and had seen the victor and vanquished vie with each other in devotion to their common flag. And it had housed several generations of a distinguished family, from which was descended a soldier, whose bravery and skill at arms repelled the invader, at a critical period in the country's history.

Tradition points to the old manor house as the headquarters of Montcalm during the weeks of campaign preceding the Battle of the Plains. To this house, a messenger carried post-haste the fateful news at dawn on the 13th of September 1759, that the British were in possession of the heights, beyond the city. From its threshold Montcalm eagerly departed, to give battle to his doughty opponent—to make his last stand, in defense of the honor of the golden lilies of France.

A rudely carved leaden disk, bearing, among other more or less conjectural information, the date "1634" and the name of the first seignior,



A Columbian Souvenir

was found in the ruins. It established positively the date of the erection of the manor house and the name of its first master, though the remainder of the inscription is not so susceptible of interpretation. The plate is now in the possession of Mr. James Geggie of Beauport.

To the east of the site of the old manor house, and adjoining the property on which that building stood, is the one time estate of the de Salaberry, family. "Darnoc", as it is known to-day, the tasteful residence of Mr James Geggie has been considerably altered since the time of its first owner. Here came almost daily to the hospitable table of Louis Ignace de Salaberry, the royal visitor, Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III, and father of the late Queen Victoria. Here, also, was born the hero of Chateauguay, Charles Michel de Salaberry.

Not far from the de Salaberry homestead was the residence of another celebrity of early days, the Hon. H. W. Ryland. This gentlemen occupied a large place in the Canadian public eye, during his official career. Coming to Canada in 1795, he filled many positions of trust in the official life of the country, notably as adviser and confidant of Governor Sir James Craig. Through time's mutations, but little trace remains of his



Quebec's Environs.



one time elegant country seat. The property (Mount Lilac) is owned to-day by an order of French priests who have erected thereon an oratory and a community house. Mr Ryland's family name is perpetuated in several direct descendants residing in the parish.

MONTMORENCY FALLS.

The Falls of Montmorency are at once awe-compelling and picturesque. The roar of the volume of water in its turbulent descent, and the beauty and majesty of the fleecy torrent, as it dashes over the jagged rocks to the abyss below, thrill the beholder, impressing him with a sense of man's comparative feebleness when considered with the forces of nature. The lover of nature's grandeur sees much here to appeal to his appreciation of the sublime, while the utilitarian concerns himself with a contemplation of the countless millions of units of wasted energy passing before his eyes.

Not all of the energy is wasted, however. The looms of the large cotton mills at the mouth of the river are driven by power from the cataract, while the city of Quebec is lighted and its cars are propelled and heated, by power derived from the same source.



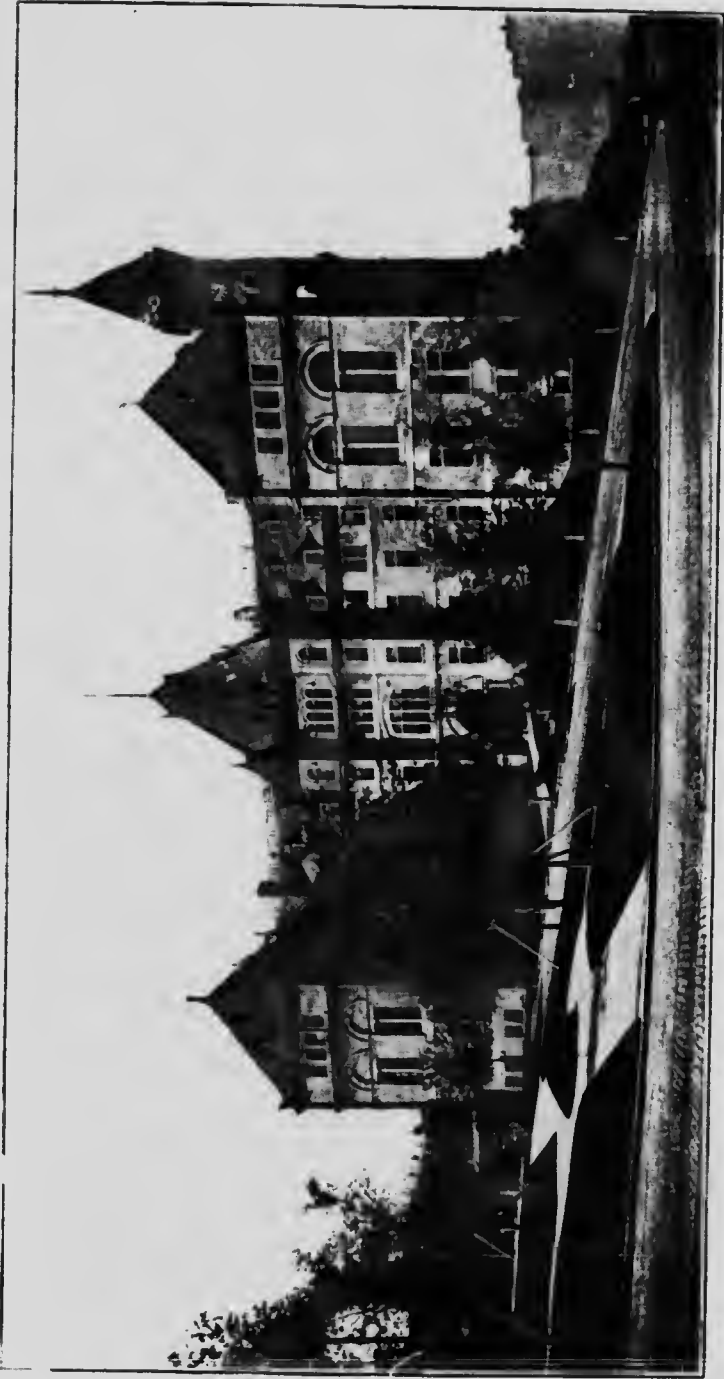
A Columbian Souvenir



Though the volume of water passing over Montmorency is not so great as that of Niagara, the height of the former greatly exceeds that of the latter, and travellers admit that Montmorency, considered with its surroundings, is the more picturesque. The falls are but twenty minutes ride by electric car from Quebec, or, if one desire a drive in Quebec's unique vehicle, a calèche, or in an automobile, they can be reached over a splendid macadamized road. The drive affords a better opportunity of viewing the many interesting places en route, the Beauport road commanding an excellent view of the entire scene of the French encampment, in the campaign preceding the Battle of the Plains.

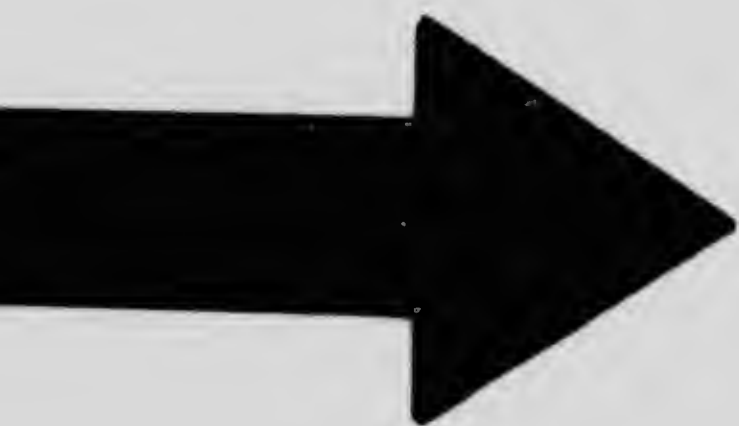
Kent House, in the park overlooking the falls is famous as the former home of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria. During the short term of his occupancy of the post of Commander of the Forces in Canada, 1791-4, His Royal Highness made the present Kent House his residence. It was then known as Haldimand House and many were the sumptuous dinners and gay dancing parties given by this scion of royalty. Here Quebec society paid their court and participated in the exclusive functions, to which only the Duke's intimates and select acquaintances were bidden.

One hundred and two



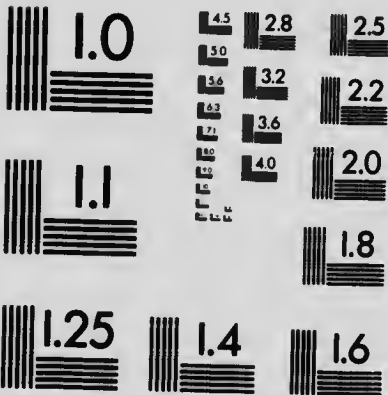
QUEBEC'S CITY HALL.





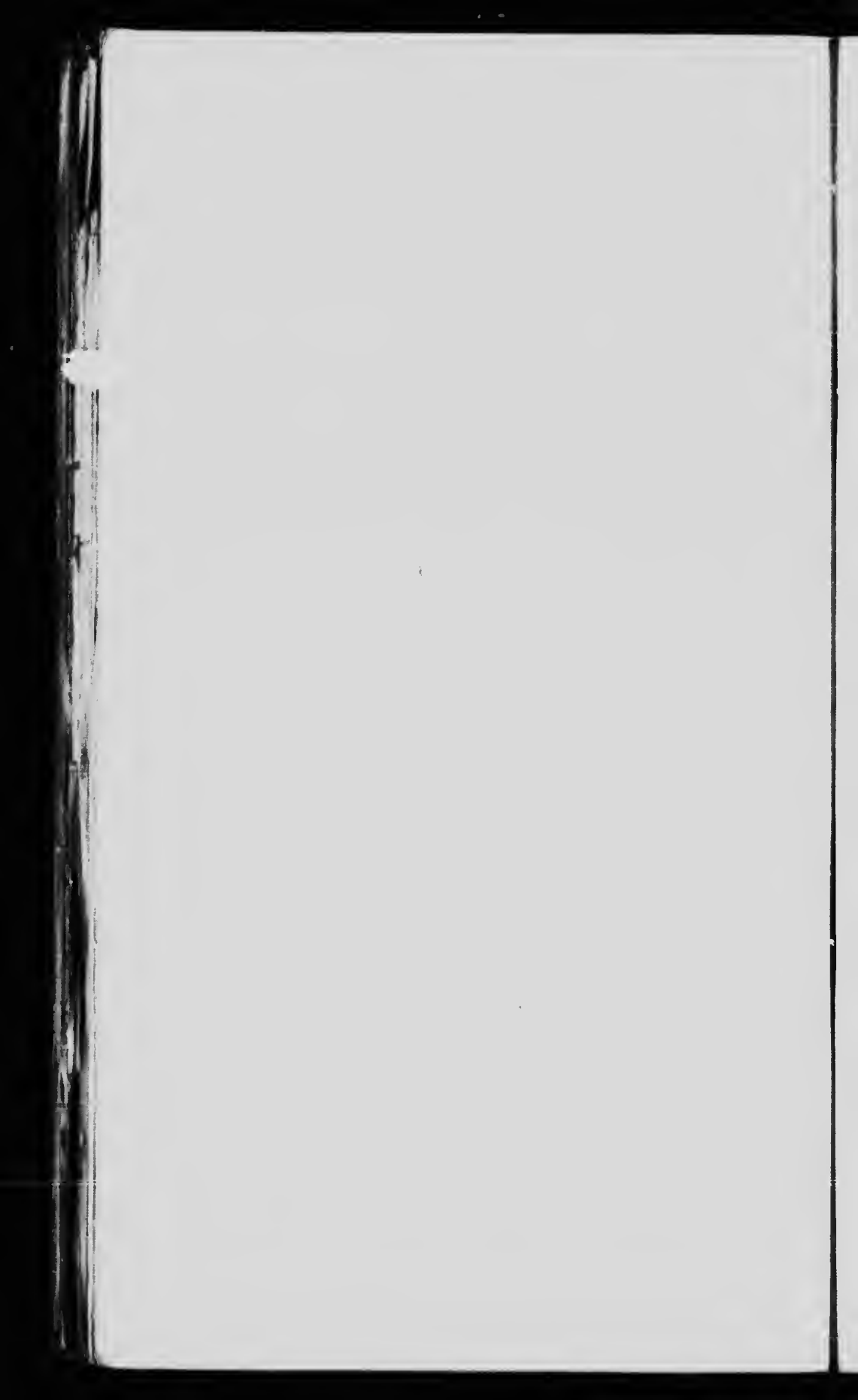
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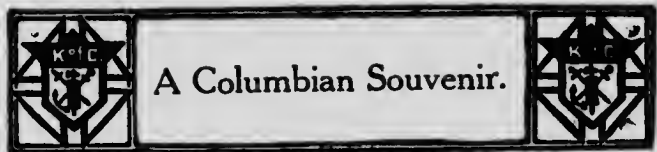




To adapt it to the uses of a hotel, its modern owners have effected many alterations in the old building. Its situation near the top of the cataract, and within hearing of the roar of waters, makes it an ideal resort for touring parties. The hotel, with the grounds and amusement places surrounding it, is conducted by the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company, which corporation also operates the electric railway from the city, and the elevator at the foot of the falls.

The well kept grounds and flower gardens of Mr. H. M. Price, near the site of the old suspension bridge, contain ten old cannon, each of which has an interesting history. Beginning with the one farthest from the cottage and in the front row, they are :

- 1—A cannon from the French man-of-war "Le Prudent" sunk by the British at Louisbourg 1758.
- 2—English cannon from Island of Anticosti.
- 3—Carronade from hull of vessel at Sillery.
- 4—One of Admiral Walker's cannon lost in the wreck of the English fleet on the lower St Lawrence in 1711.
- 5—French cannon lost in Louisbourg harbor 1758.



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6—French cannon recovered at Crane Island flats from the hull of "L'Elephant", wrecked in 1729.

7—French cannon lost in the St Charles, supposedly in 1759, and recently recovered.

The three in the rear are :

1—(farthest from cottage) Old French cannon found buried near the shore of the St Charles at the "Palais."

2 and 3—cannon from Walker's fleet wrecked in 1711.

All of the above pieces of ordnance have been recovered in recent years, from the watery bed in which they had lain for upwards of a century and a quarter.

The house in which Wolfe is said to have established his headquarters, during the operations of the English army at Montmorency is still to be seen. It is situated a short distance east of the Montmorency, and not far from the pillars of the old suspension bridge. It is yet proudly pointed out by local residents as "la maison Wolfe".

STE ANNE DE BEAUPRE

The shrine of St Anne de Beaupre has a world-wide fame. Not even the shrine of Lourdes itself with the veneration it inspires and the miracles wrought, surpasses St Anne's in the

One hundred and four



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reverence and respectful homage paid the Canadian patroness. Nor are her votaries drawn hither from any one section. Pious Americans are quite as ardent in their devotion to the good St Anne as are the people among whom she first manifested her special powers. They come in large numbers every year to pay homage to the prodigal dispenser of favors, both spiritual and physical, and many are the tributes of praise and pæans of thanksgiving from devout pilgrims, in grateful recognition of benefits received.

Its history as a miraculous shrine dates back to the middle of the seventeenth century. Tradition traces the first supernatural manifestations to the incident of a shipwreck, on the St Lawrence, of some sailors from Brittany. Accustomed, in their native waters, to appeal to St Anne, their special protectress in time of danger, they now invoked her aid. They promised that should she abate the violence of the storm, they would undertake to erect a modest chapel in her honor on the first hospitable shore they would touch. Their prayers were heard. Their lives which had been in imminent peril, were spared. True to their promise the sailors erected a modest wooden building and dedicated it to St Anne, through whose good graces they had



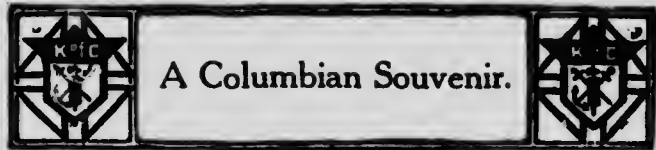
been saved almost from the very jaws of death. This humble house of worship continued for many years to be the resort of pious worshipers attracted hither from the country side, for miles along the St Lawrence. Especially was it visited by seafarers, to obtain the special protection of their patroness, when they were about to set out on a voyage. Even at that early day, many miraculous cures were recorded and the pilgrimage, as we know it to-day, had its origin about that time. Means of travel, such as we enjoy, were of course then unknown. To reach the shrine, days of tedious travel and hardship were necessary. Yet this did not deter pious Canadians, from far and near, from coming in large numbers to render homage to St Anne. Bishop Laval himself was a frequent pilgrim and has left to posterity his testimony of faith in St Anne's powers and his tribute of gratitude for spiritual aid, through her intercession, in the direction of the affairs of his diocese. As a mark of his gratitude, he approached the church authorities in France, to secure a relic of St Anne for her Canadian chapel. He secured a fragment of a finger bone. This relic, together with others subsequently obtained, is exposed for the veneration of the faithful. In 1892 the late Cardinal Taschereau was instrumental in



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securing what is known as "the great relic," from Leo XIII. It consists of a wrist bone and is enclosed in a jewelled reliquary of gold.

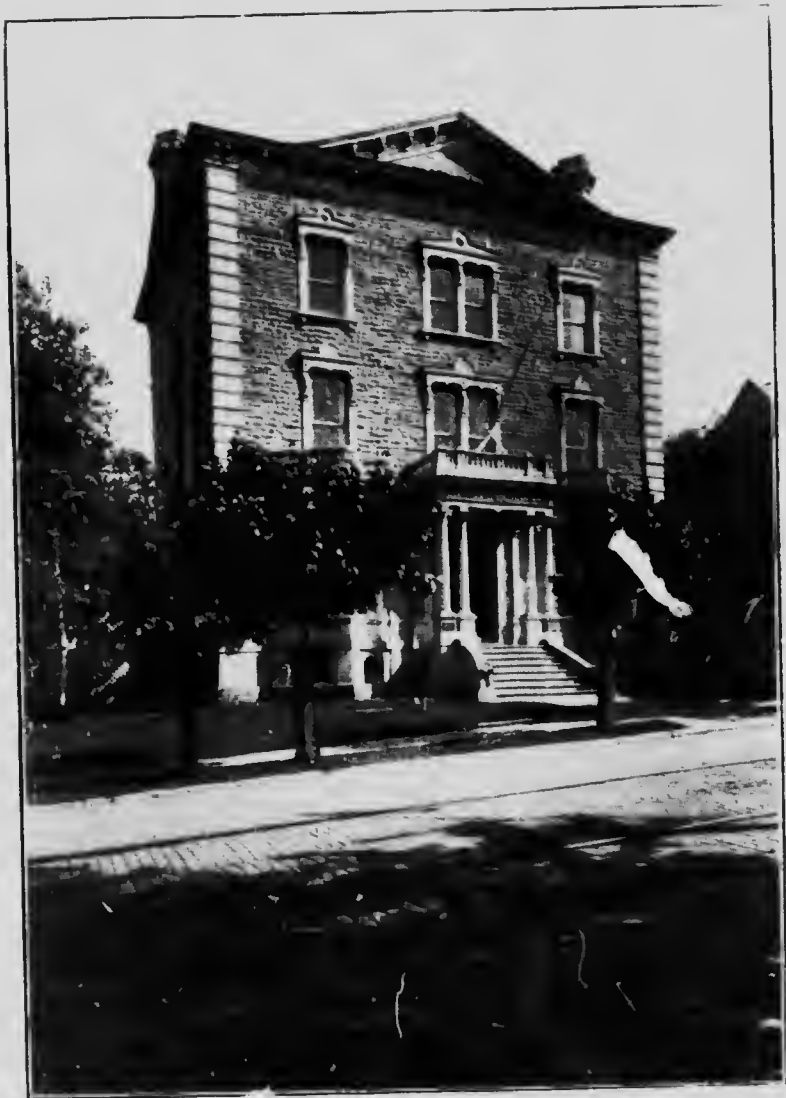
The first church at St Anne was commenced in 1658. This building however was never completed. The ground chosen for its site is to-day occupied by the large open square in front of the Basilica. It was found that the ice and tides of early spring had made encroachments on the foundations, rendering the building unsafe for public worship. Consequently a new site was chosen above the highway and where the fountain plays near the entrance to the memorial chapel. This second building served the spiritual needs of the pioneer settlers for fifteen years or from 1661 to 1676. In the latter year, another chapel more substantial than the former ones, was erected. This third building withstood the rigors of the elements for exactly two hundred years. The many generations who worshiped at its altar were ardent disciples of the Bretagne sailors, in the reverence paid their patroness. The church registers contain records of many miraculous cures and other evidences of St Anne's favor during the two centuries of its existence and, indeed, the modern fame of the shrine has its beginning in the latter years of the old church.



A signal mark of favor is held to be the saving of the building from destruction in 1759 when the British army ravaged the north shore of the St Lawrence. Through all the devastation wrought by fire and pillage in this section, St Anne's Chapel alone remained standing. On the demolition of the old church, a memorial chapel was built on its site and from the materials of the ancient structure. The ornaments, altars and all interior wood work were retained.

The present magnificent church was opened for worship in 1876. It had not, however, the majestic proportions or the appearance it possesses to-day. In 1882 wings were added and four years later, the annually increasing number of pilgrims necessitated its lengthening. On this latter occasion an addition of some forty feet was made to the front when the present beautiful facade, towers and statue of St Anne were erected. Its rank of "Basilica" was conferred in 1887 by Leo XIII, and its consecration some time afterward by the late Cardinal Taschereau, was a notable ceremony.

There is much within the interior of St Anne's to excite the admiration of art lovers and to impress one with the reality of the unseen power which has made the shrine at once the confusion



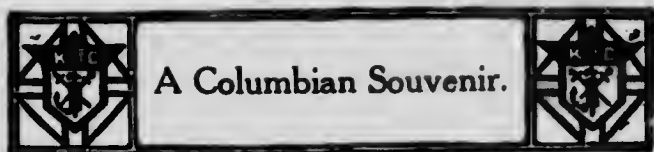
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of the skeptic, and the comfort of the devout Catholic. Nobody comes to St Anne's to scoff but there are those who have been known to come through motives of curious interest and have remained to pray — yes and what is more, have become ultimately fervent Catholics. The very atmosphere of the shrine seems charged with devotion to St Anne and the countenances of the pilgrims denote deep enduring faith in her saintly intercession. Racks of crutches, artificial limbs, plaster casts, spectacles, every form of human device designed to aid the lame, the halt, the infirm, the afflicted, arrest the attention on entering. They tell a mute story of suffering and affliction. But they are more eloquent of the efficacy of super-human powers and graces, to effect that which was not possible through the agency of modern science.

The tasteful and costly furnishing of the church cannot be described in detail in a work of small compass. Suffice it to say that the main altar, the altar rail, and the pulpit, each of white marble, reveal the highest art of the sculptor. Rich and elegant, they exhibit a perfect taste in design, and harmonize well with their surroundings. Scrupulous care is given to the maintenance of the church by the Redemptorist Fathers,



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who since 1878, have been in charge of the shrine and the adjoining monastery.

The treasury of the church contains many historical relics of the highest interest. These include a statue of St Anne, the first in Canada, dating from 1662, a vestment made by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV, in 1666, and several other sacred articles of like antiquity.

In the Memorial Chapel are old paintings more remarkable for their antiquity and associations than for their artistic value. Yet they are interesting as votive offerings to St Anne from distinguished pilgrims in the remote past, when, as now, substantial tokens of gratitude marked the appreciation of some recipient of a favor.

The pilgrims annually visiting the shrine generally show a steady increase in number. From the handful of devout Catholics, footsore and weary, wending their slow painful journey through an almost impenetrable forest and over all but impassable country roads, the pilgrimage has grown a thousand fold. Modern travelling facilities have contributed largely to this. Every Sunday from the 1st of May to the middle of September it is a common thing to see a half dozen trains laden with pilgrims from distant points, arrive at the shrine. Toward midsum-



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mer. the number increases and special trains arrive daily. But they come in greatest numbers on or about the 26th of July, the feast of St Anne. The following figures, kindly furnished by one of the Fathers at the shrine, show the multitude of pilgrims from 1902 to 1906, both years inclusive :

YEAR.	PILGRIMS.
1902-	155,000
1903-	168,000
1904-	156,260
1905-	168,500
1906-	175,000



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