



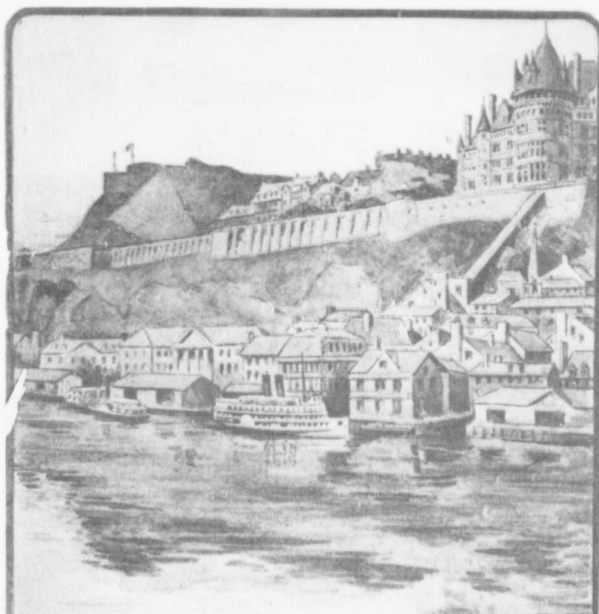
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WHERE TO GO
HOW TO GO
& WHAT TO SEE
IN & ABOUT
QUEBEC

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AND
WHAT TO SEE
IN AND ABOUT
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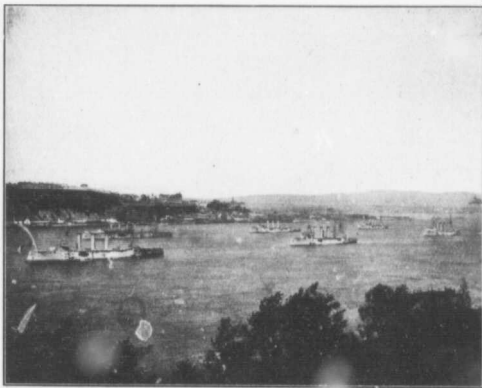
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A Foreword

A hard and fast itinerary for visitors to Quebec would be an absurdity, as there are as many different tastes and minds as there are individuals. In the following pages I have merely indicated Where to Go—How to Go—and What to See, with brief descriptions of the principal points of interest.



QUEBEC FROM LEVIS
(Showing British Warships in Harbor)

Quebec is unique among the cities on the Continent. It is ancient and foreign of tongue, yet it jogs elbows with a wilderness to the North Pole. Vast ships come up from the sea, yet it is six hundred miles from the ocean. It is a great fortress, yet churches, monasteries and convents hold sway. The life and customs of the people are, to the visitors, both curious and quaint as savoring of something foreign and ancient in this new world of progress and push and iconoclasm. Notwithstanding this apparent indifference to the greater

material progress of a growing Dominion of vast potentialities, Quebec is taking its place as the summer seaport for the future vast outpourings of grain and produce for the foreign markets. The Transcontinental Railway, now in process of construction, and the Mackenzie-Mann Co. system, are both pushing their lines into Quebec. The future of the city is therefore fraught with great changes and an awakening, which, while it may destroy some of its charms to the casual visitor, will ultimately tend to its becoming one of the most important commercial cities on the Continent. It will, however, always remain as a city of great natural beauty with its wilderness beyond to draw the lover of nature, and its historical associations to captivate the imagination of the student of the great dramas enacted before its walls at various epochs.



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A Concise History of Quebec.

The site of Quebec was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535, but after 1542 no navigators ascended the St. Lawrence above Tadousac until 1608, when Samuel de Champlain, acting as agent for de Monts and the latter's associates, established himself in an habitation which he built, in what is now known as the Lower Town, Quebec. This was the better to carry on the fur trade with the natives. For some years Champlain held precarious tenure of his fort, but he was courageous and resourceful and kept his foothold with bull-dog tenacity. In 1615 three Recollet priests joined the small colony, and in 1617 Louis Hébert and family arrived as cultivators of the soil and took up and cleared land where part of the Upper Town now stands.

In 1629 an English expedition under the Bros. Kirk assaulted the poorly fortified place, and, as there could be no successful resistance, Champlain agreed to capitulate. For the next three years it remained in possession of the English, and then, by treaty between France and England, it was restored to France. Champlain again became Governor until his death on Xmas Day 1635. Again Quebec languished, but in 1639 some Nuns of the two orders, Ursulines and Hospitalières, arrived, and matters assumed a more hopeful appearance. With convents and monasteries erected, and a slightly increased population of traders, Indian converts, artisans, soldiers and priests, the little community presented the bustling sight of town commencing. A fortress was well under way on the heights to be known later on as Fort St. Louis. In 1663 a Royal Government was created on the expiration of the charter of the One Hundred

Associates, the fur trading corporation that had hitherto governed. In 1665 the Royal Governor de Courcelles, M. Jean Talon, Intendant, and the Marquis de Tracy, in command of the regiment of Carignan-Salières, with a host of officers of rank and wealth, arrived. The tide in the fortune of the town had come. In 1672 came the famous Governor Count de Frontenac, who carried on the administration of affairs with boldness and success until his death in 1698. When Sir Wm.

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CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT

Phipps appeared before Quebec in 1690 Frontenac answered his demand for surrender at the cannon's mouth, and Phipps was forced to retire with his fleet.

Again in 1711 another English fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker essayed the task of capturing Quebec, but a great storm arose as the ships were ascending the river and many of them were driven ashore and wrecked. The expedition was then abandoned.

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For the next forty-eight years the growth of the city continued with little to interrupt it other than internal dissensions of an unimportant nature. Indian alarms there were, but the city was secure from serious attack from this source.

In 1759, however, a more serious menace to the peace of its inhabitants occurred when Gen. Wolfe with a large force of troops, and Admiral Saunders,



LEVIS AND MURRAY'S MONUMENT

with a vast fleet of warships and transports, arrived before Quebec and laid siege to it. The French General Montcalm was, however, resourceful and active, and made a gallant defence.

By accident, however, or clever generalship, from whichever point the reader chooses to view it, Gen. Wolfe finally succeeded in landing his forces on the

Plains of Abraham, and forced Montcalm to open battle. The struggle was short and fierce, but the French were everywhere defeated. Both commanding generals were mortally wounded and shortly succumbed to their injuries. Quebec was surrendered the next day to the victorious English.

The following spring General Levis appeared before the gates with a numerous army recruited in Montreal. Gen. Murray rashly gave battle outside the walls, sustained a disastrous defeat, and only saved the situation by retiring within the fortifications. Levis then withdrew to Montreal.

In 1763 Canada was formally ceded to England. A period of prosperity now followed with a large accession of English population and a settled condition of government. In 1775 the revolutionary Americans despatched a body of men under Gen. Arnold and another under Gen. Montgomery to try to effect the capture of Quebec. Siege was laid to it on Nov. 10th and a complete blockade was effected, but when Christmas arrived and the garrison still held out, an assault on the gates was decided upon. Early on the morning of the 31st December the attack was made and signally failed. Gen. Montgomery was killed at *Près-de-Ville* and Gen. Arnold was wounded at *Sault-au-Matelot*. Nevertheless the Americans continued the siege until May, when they retired to Montreal.

In 1791 the Duke of Kent, the father of the late Queen Victoria, came to Quebec as Commander of the 7th Fusiliers and remained for several years. A Parliamentary Government had been granted to Quebec, and in 1793 Lord Dorchester formally opened Parliament.

The war of 1812 but little affected Quebec. The operations between the British and the Americans were mostly confined to the Province of Ontario near the border.

The Napoleonic wars and the blockade of the Baltic brought the ship-building industry to Quebec, where it took firm root and flourished for a long period of years. During these years prosperity smiled upon the city and it grew apace.

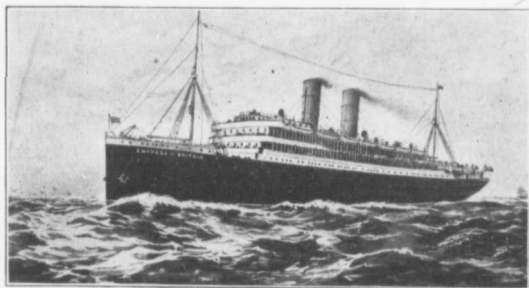
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In 1832 the first cholera appeared and made sad havoc among the population. Disaffection began to manifest itself among the French-Canadians, who, not without some just cause, protested against the absorption of all public offices for personal gain among the English. This led to the rebellion of 1837 under Papineau and other French-Canadian leaders. Quebec, however, remained fairly loyal to the Crown.

In 1833 the first ship to cross the Atlantic under her own steam was the Royal William, built in Quebec by James Goudie. This is a noteworthy fact that should not be forgotten, as much misinformation exists on this subject.



R. M. S. S. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

Quebec has suffered disastrously from fires, two that occurred in 1845 destroyed 3,000 houses. That of 1866 burned 2,500 houses. In 1870 there were 500 houses consumed by fire, while in 1881 another 600 houses went up in smoke. These fires have always occurred in what are known as the suburbs, and the St. Roch's divisions, where the buildings were mainly of wood.

Sept. 19th, 1889, the great rock slide at the end of the Dufferin Terrace occurred. Seven houses with their occupants were buried beneath thousands of tons of rock. 66 lives were lost.

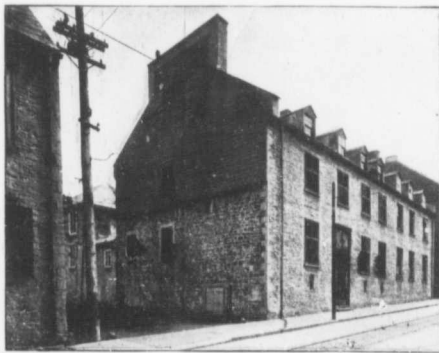
An important epoch in the history of the city was the decision of the C P.R. Co. to make Quebec the summer terminal for their great Atlantic passenger ships, the Empresses, and the Company's announce-

ment that they would build another Chateau Frontenac and connect the two, so that combined it would prove one of the great hotels of the Continent.

The Transcontinental R.R., the work on which is being rapidly pushed, will also make Quebec its summer terminus for its freight service and passenger service.

The year of 1907 will be long remembered, owing to the collapse of the steel work of the great bridge that was to span the St. Lawrence, and the loss of many lives.

The year 1908 is memorable, because of the Laval, Tercentenary Celebration of the founding of Quebec by Champlain, and the inauguration of the Battlefields Parks, which events are to take place.



MADAME DE PEAN'S HOUSE



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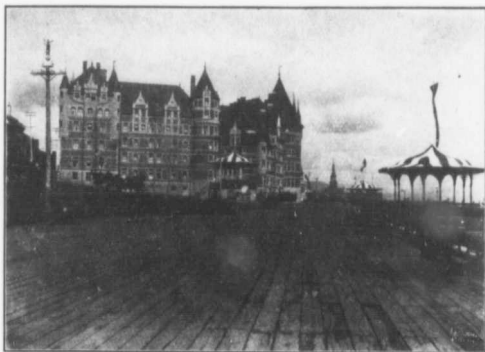


Historical ^{AND} other Points of Interest on St. Louis St. ^{AND} Grand Allee



Dufferin Terrace.

One of the most beautiful promenades in the world, standing on the edge of the cliff directly above the Lower Town, and commanding the harbor, miles of river, great chains of mountains, and fertile valleys of picturesque homesteads. On a band night the Terrace is a scene of life and animation from the thousands of promenaders and brilliant electric lights.



CHATEAU FRONTENAC AND DUFFERIN TERRACE

Chateau Frontenac Hotel,

situated on Dufferin Terrace and opening directly on to it. One of the C. P. R. hotels noted for their architecture and their beautiful interior decorations, their unsurpassed cuisine, and courteous attendance, The Chateau, is erected upon the site of the Castle St. Louis.

Governor's Garden.

So called because of its having formed part of the gardens pertaining to the Castle St. Louis. Flowers, shade trees, and the songs of birds make it a delightful place to resort to on a warm day to read or chat. It also contains

The Wolfe and Montcalm Monument,

erected in 1828, and facing Dufferin Terrace. It is a granite shaft with suitable inscription. The Earl of Dalhousie laid the foundation stone.



CHATEAU FRONTENAC FROM LOWER TOWN

Brigade Office.

Proceeding out St. Louis St. for our first tour of inspection, we immediately on our left discover a very quaint and interesting old stone building with high pitch roof and dormer windows and heavy iron shutters. It in all probability dates back to the period of the French *regime*. It is used as an office by the commanding officer of the district militia. The very next building is known as

The Duke of Kent House,

having been occupied by the Duke and his friend, Madame de St. Laurent, from 1791 to 1794 as the

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winter house. It will be recalled that the Duke was the father of the late Queen Victoria. The "Little Shop" is now located in this building.

The St. Louis Hotel

is the next building on the same side of the street. It is one of the old-time hostleries. Next door to it is

The Rollaway Rink,

much patronized now-a-days by the young people. Directly across Louis Street, on the right hand going out stands a sightly pile of building, known as



WOLFE'S MONUMENT

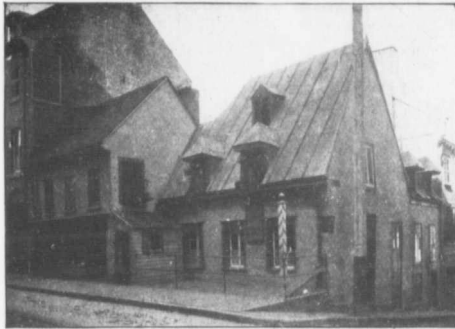
The Masonic Temple,

where the several lodges have their quarters and hold their meetings. Next on the west corner of Garden Street stands the

Montcalm House,

said to be the oldest building in Quebec. It is certainly the quaintest, and has every appearance of great age. It is said that Gen. Montcalm at one period made it his head-quarters. It is now used as a barber's shop.

Proceeding on our way we come to a lane, in which are the old



MONTCALM'S HEADQUARTERS

Military Hospital and Barracks.

They continue to be occupied by some of the permanent force, while the houses facing Louis Street are officers' quarters. The most ancient of these houses is supposed to have been the residence of Madame de Pean, the mistress of Intendant Bigot. Continuing up Louis Street we note a tablet on a building, and crossing over we find that it indicates the site of

The Gen. Montgomery House,

where his remains were laid out preparatory to their burial. The old house was torn down some years ago, and replaced by the present one. We next come to a large open space, and this is the famous

Esplanade,

the review ground for the troops for the past century, and the playground for every boy in the city. It is guarded on the west side by the fortification walls, and some old mortars placed at intervals give it

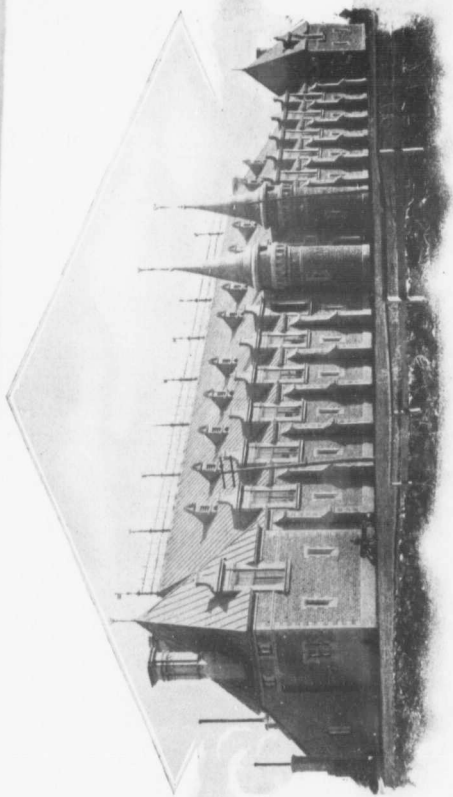
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DRILL HALL

a warlike appearance. Facing the Esplanade is an interesting building. A glance over the door and you read officers' quarters. Two ancient sentry boxes flank the entrance behind two carronades. Next to these quarters a curiously designed building attracts attention. It is the front of

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The Garrison Club,

the largest and most important social organization in Quebec. Civilians as well as officers are admitted to membership. It is admirably managed. There are several acres of carefully kept grounds attached to it, where out-of-door receptions are sometimes held in the summer season. The original building on St. Louis Street, now much altered, was formerly the office of the Royal Engineers. Instead of turning up the Citadel Hill to the fortress, let us rather on this excursion continue on through the

St. Louis Gate,

one of the Lord Dufferin improvements, that replaced the old and inconvenient gate and approaches, and proceed up the Grande Allée, the prolongation of Louis Street. On our right are the beautiful grounds of the

Parliament Buildings,

and crowning the rising grounds the massive square pile of buildings. They are commanding if somewhat wanting in architectural grace. They are open to visitors, and the library and museum are worth a visit. On the opposite side of Grande Allée is the

Quebec Skating Rink and Curling Club,

where skating and the roarin' game go on night and day in the winter months. As we proceed, the next building to attract our attention is on the left of Grande Allée, and is called

The Drill Hall,

an ornate armory in stone, and used by the several militia corps. In front of the building and facing Grande Allée is the monument to Major Short and Sergeant Walick, who lost their lives in the discharge

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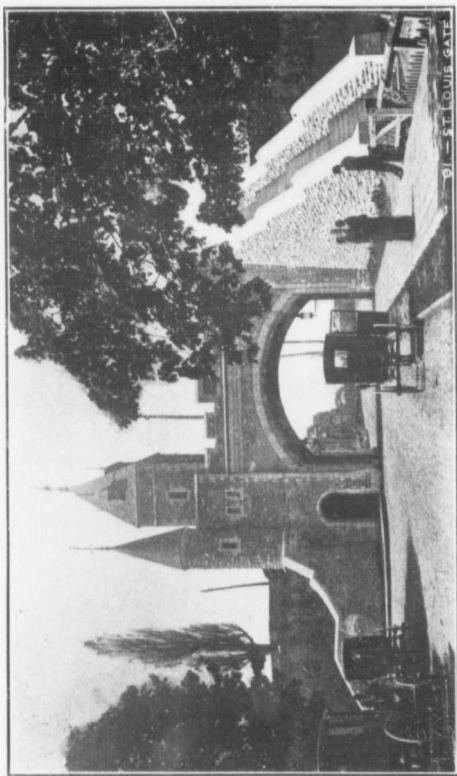
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of their duty while endeavouring to stay the great conflagration in 1889. On the corner of Grande Allée and Claire Fontaine Street stands an imposing pile of buildings known as



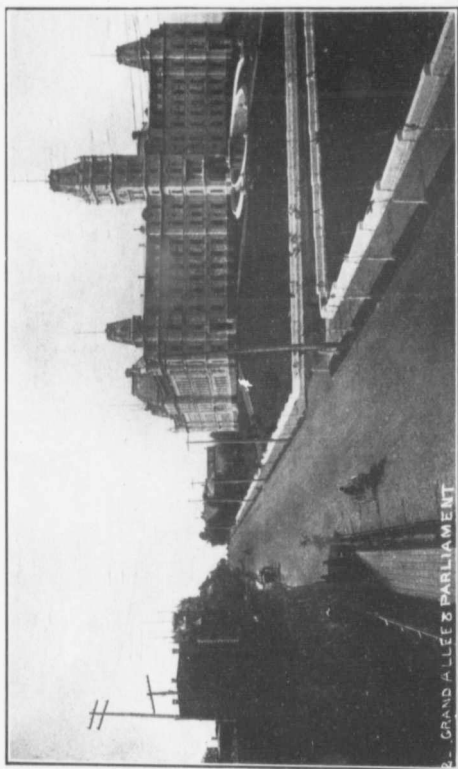
ST. LOUIS GATE

The Convent of the Franciscan Nuns.

The chapel of this order is worthy of a short visit, and upon a small payment it will be beautifully illuminated by electricity. We turn aside from Grande Allée for a few moments, now that we are at Claire Fontaine Street, to get a glimpse of the beautifully situated and the really beautiful

Jeffery Hale's Hospital.

The buildings are ornate, commanding, and modern. They stand on the crest of the hill overlooking mountains, valleys, and streams for miles and miles—an ideal spot; and the immense surrounding grounds make for purity of air and quiet. It is under control



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

of an English Protestant Board of Management, and is doing a splendid work among all classes and sects of the English-speaking population.

Again we turn into Grande Allée and pass several other of Quebec's many charitable and useful institutions—the

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Church of England Female Orphan Asylum,

Ladies' Protestant Home,

St. Bridget's Asylum for the Aged and Children

—all most excellent and worthy charities and well managed.

Again we turn off Grande Allée to the left, to visit the



JEFFERY HALE'S HOSPITAL

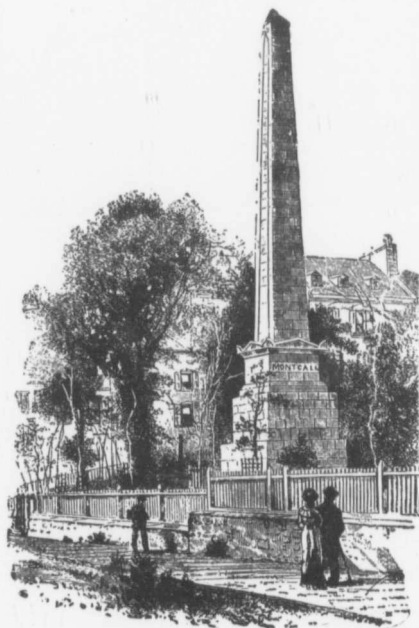
Wolfe Monument.

that indicates the spot, or approximately, where the victor of Quebec expired on the field of battle. A hideous jail in close proximity mars the scene, and detracts from the sentiment and dignity that should be in keeping, not alone with the monument, but with the

Plains of Abraham,

on which the battle was fought that changed the destiny of Canada. The Plains themselves have also been disfigured by otherwise extraneous surroundings. There are no landmarks to indicate the salient points of the great struggle; but this will be changed in 1908, when the various Battlefields will be formally dedicated as National Parks.

We have now pretty well exhausted our morning and return to our hotel for luncheon.



WOLFE AND MONTCALM MONUMENT

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Historical ^{AND} other Points of Interest via Buade, Ste. Anne, Fabrique and St. John Streets



Summer days are long in Quebec, and if not too tired after luncheon the visitors will again ask us to accompany them on another drive about the city. This we agree to and suggest the above mentioned itinerary. We take a carter as the afternoon is warm. Our first stop is at the



Post Office—formerly Chien D'Or,

but there is nothing left to indicate the old building of Kirby's famous novel of the "Chien D'Or," but the *bas relief* inserted in the Buade Street side of the present building instead of over the door where it was encased for a century or more, it presents a dog gnawing a bone and the inscription in relief reads:—

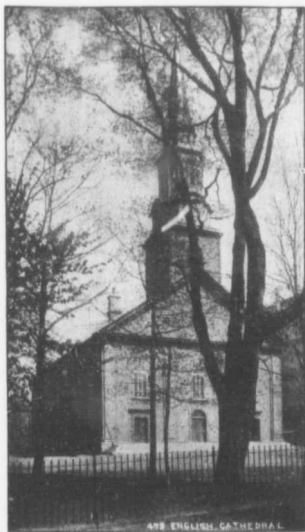
Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os,
En le rongéant je prends mon repos,
Un temps viendra qui n'est pas venu,
Que je mordray qui m'aura mordu.

Translated it is about as follows:—

I am a dog that gnaws the bone,
In gnawing it I take my time,
A time will come, not yet arrived,
When I will bite who have bitten me.

☐ Tradition, and Kirby's great historical novel, have woven a romance about the inscription that if not strictly in accordance with the facts is none the less interesting.

Our next visit is to the



Anglican Cathedral

near by, which is an interesting edifice of the early part of the last century when Quebec was created a diocese. There are some fine memorial windows, and some old battle flags of English regiments.

The Court House,

which is the large adjoining building, contains the Sheriff's offices, Prothonotary's records and the various courts of law. It calls for no further remark.

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Cardinal's Palace,

as it has been termed since the late Cardinal Archbishop Taschereau's time, is the official residence of the present occupant of the See, Archbishop Bégin. It is of ornate construction, and most imposing from its commanding position at the top of Mountain Hill. Ornamental iron gates guard it, and parterres of flowers beautify the grounds. It connects with the Seminary grounds and the Basilica. It almost faces



THE GRAND BATTERY

The Laval Monument,

which is to be dedicated with signal honors in June 1908. Laval was the first Bishop of Quebec, a man of great force and ability, and the ceremonies at the unveiling of the monument will be such as befits the career of that great ecclesiastic of early French days.

The Basilica or French Cathedral

is near by, and a few moments spent within this beautifully ornate and historically interesting building, with its wealth of gold and white and charm of paintings of religious subjects by some of the world's great masters, carries us in imagination to some of the old Cathedrals abroad, except that the long line of pews announce it to be after all the Parish Church of a portion of the city. It is, however, none the less interesting as a bit of the old France transferred into the New World. It was consecrated in 1666 by Monseigneur Laval. We cross Buade Street to spend an hour at

Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Co.'s (Ltd.)

enormous fur warehouse, one of the most interesting show places in Quebec. After we have admired the magnificent display of manufactured and raw furs, from the costly sables and black foxes to the less expensive beaver, otter, Alaska sable, etc., we make a tour around their Indian ware department, and finally through their imported hat, glove, shawl and rug rooms—all most interesting.



BASILICA SQUARE

SHOWING LOCATION OF THE HOLT, RENFREW & CO. LIMITED,
ESTABLISHMENT.

Upon leaving Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Co.'s, we walk to the

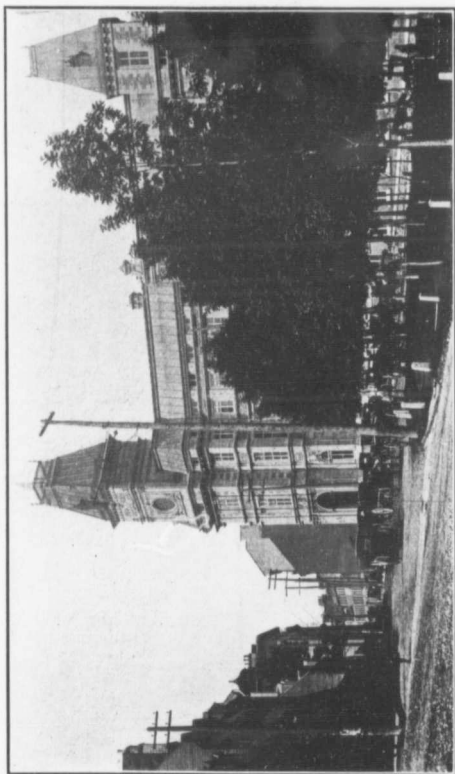
Old Quebec Seminary,

which is only a few steps away. We pass through the iron gate, down the little lane, under the main

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building and into the great court yard, flanked by other quaint buildings in the old French style of architecture. The director, Mgr. Gagnon, is an old friend, and through his courtesy we are put in charge of a guide to conduct us about and to point out anything of interest ; but as our visiting friends



COURT HOUSE

say, "it is all of interest and so strangely of the long ago." Here the youth of Quebec and the surrounding country make their preliminary studies for Laval University now-a-days. Formerly it was the one seat of learning in the Province. It was founded in 1663 by Bishop Laval. The Chapel, rebuilt after its

destruction by fire, contains some valuable paintings. As we come out of the gate we face, across the square,

The City Hall,

a modern pile of buildings, erected on the site of the old Jesuit College, in later times known as the Jesuit Barracks. The City Hall buildings are pointed to with pride by Quebec citizens as the only civic structure on the Continent in which the contract price was adhered to, and in which there was no hoodling. Our carter now drives us to the



Ursuline Convent,

where for several centuries the daughters of Canada, both French and English, have received their education and those polite accomplishments that have ever distinguished its pupils. The order is a cloistered one, and was founded in 1641 by Madame de la Peltrie. The great piles of buildings are both ancient and modern, the present Chapel of most recent construction, but containing many valuable paintings and rare relics, including the remains of several saints and the skull of Gen. Montcalm, whose body lies buried beneath the chancel. In the reception room we saw several nuns on the other side of the grating.

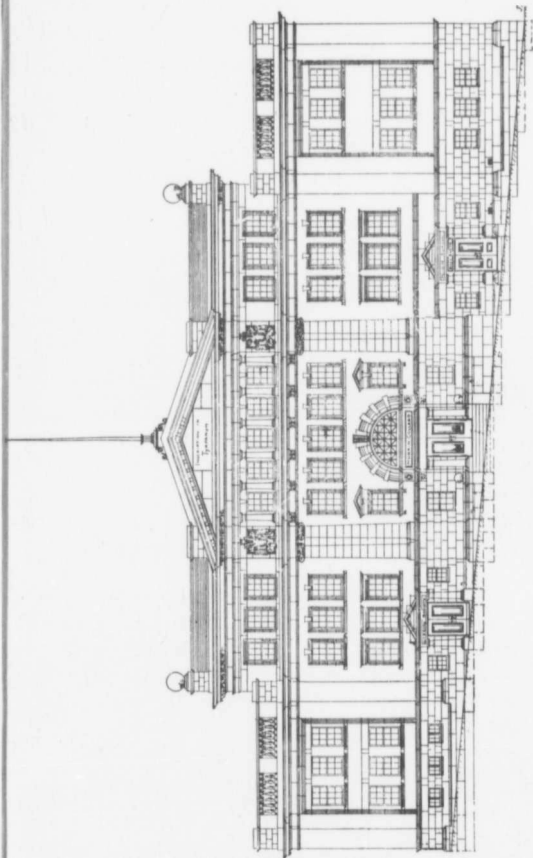
Our driver now turns up Ste. Anne Street, that we may take a glance at the quaintly designed

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St. Andrew's Church,

its manse and hall. Facing the little square on St. Stanislas St., and but a step from St. Andrew's, is the



MORRIN COLLEGE

Methodist Church,

a large and imposing cut-stone building, erected in 1850. It is admirably arranged inside, and seats about 1,300. Visitors are always warmly and hospitably welcomed at Sunday or weekly services.

Occupying the whole of the next block, on the same street, is a building now known as

Morrin College,

but which until 1860 was the old district jail. This accounts for its massive walls and deep embrasured windows. In this building

The Literary and Historical Society

has its valuable collection of books and manuscripts. Visitors are welcomed to look over the rooms or to consult books if they (the visitors) are properly vouched for.

We now drive down Stanislas Hill to

Trinity Church,

about as plain a church building exteriorally as was ever constructed, but of many delightfully quaint features in its interior arrangements. Its congregation is low Church Anglican. It was known years ago as the Military Chapel.

Now that we are in the immediate neighbourhood, we pay a visit to

St. Patrick's Church,

the Roman Catholic Church for the Irish population. The interior is imposing in the depth, and for the scheme of decoration of columns and ceiling. It was erected in 1832. It has a very large seating capacity, but none too large for the congregation. It is in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers, whose Presbytery adjoins on Stanislas Street. A large Parochial School and a Literary Institute are also under the charge of the Rev. Fathers.

We turn west up McMahon Street to take a passing glimpse of the odd-looking and modest little

Baptist Church,

whose congregation, if small, is an enthusiastic body, and maintains a resident clergyman. The church was erected in 1854.

Directly opposite are the spacious grounds and immense piles of buildings of the

Sisters of Charity.

Here hundreds of orphans and the poor children of Quebec are housed, cared for, and educated. We



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CHALMERS CHURCH

watched them at play, and a better-dressed, happier-looking lot of youngsters we never saw. Considering that this wonderful institution is a voluntary charity, it reflects the utmost credit upon the good sisters in charge.

We turn up into John Street to take a passing look at the

Auditorium,

Quebec's new and beautiful theatre, where two Vaudeville entertainments are daily given, as well as Moving Pictures and other attractions.

On the same block is the

Y. M. C. A. Building,

containing its gymnasium, running track, library, hall and reception rooms. It is admirably managed and well supported.

Directly opposite is the large



AUDITORIUM

Montcalm Market,

and in the open square, of a Saturday morning, one may see as curious and as interesting a sight as any in foreign parts. Hundreds of two-wheel market carts backed against the broad walk, and each containing a fat, rosy habitant woman in a setting of country produce of farm, garden and house. It is worthy of a visit.

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Further out St. John Street we come to

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church

and the old Protestant burial ground where the brother of Sir Walter Scott lies buried. The church is Gothic in architecture and of handsome proportions.

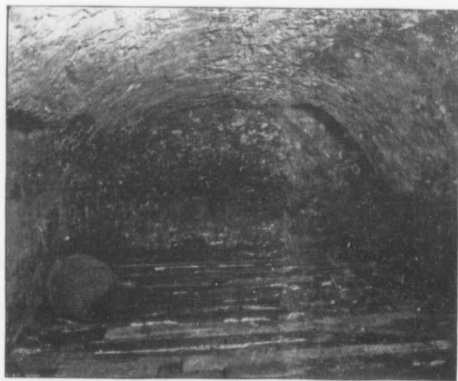
The service is high church. The seats are free.

Continuing along St. John Street we come to

St. John's Church, R. C.

It is large and the congregation is likewise. Very little is to be said about the architectural features of this edifice, but it serves its purpose for its very large congregation.

And now we have reached the toll gate, and it is time to return to dinner.



OLD VAULT IN BIGOT'S PALACE



St. Roch and St. Sauveur



An interesting and instructive drive is through the above named districts, which are the most French in the city, and contain the large manufacturing plants and the homes of the artisan and laboring classes, but these latter are not the tenements of other cities of the world, but neat little houses in clean well paved streets, and as a rule they are owned by their occupants. They are an object lesson of proprietary pride in their neatness and order, and reflect the thrift and economy of the inhabitants of the district. All are workers from the youngest to the patriarchs, but it is not the sordid slavishness of other cities. Labor is tempered with many ameliorating conditions of holidays and play time.

In a drive through this section a few moments may be devoted to short stops at the various convents and churches, which are numerous distributed.



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Some Delightful Strolls About Quebec

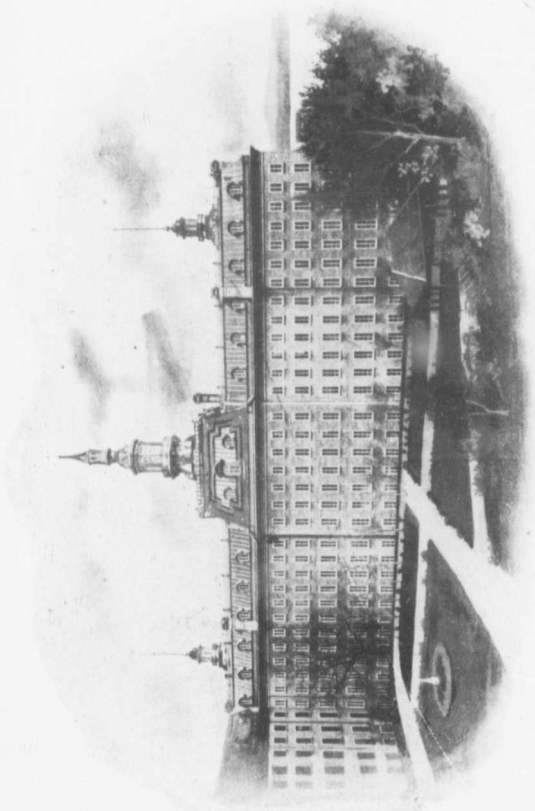


MARTELLO TOWER

For a morning or late afternoon walk that around what is known as the Battery is replete with many charms. The views of mountains, river, island and valleys are magnificent. Directly below the cliff is the quaintest corner of the Lower Town, and beyond, the Louise Embankment and Basin with its numerous craft of all sorts and description. The long Battery of old fashioned guns on the river side of the roadway, and on the other the high whitewashed stone walls of the Seminary grounds are curious reminders of War and Peace.

Laval University

will next attract the visitor's attention. It stands with its gable end to the street, is between two and three hundred feet long and six stories in height, and with its minarets and towers looming high it makes an



imposing building, situated as it is on the north-easterly point of Quebec's cliff. The University was founded in 1852 to supplement the course of studies in the Seminary which is attached. There are three chairs,

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Law, Medicine and Arts. Its museum is extensive and varied, while its Art Gallery contains hundreds of paintings by artists of international reputation, ancient and modern. The Library, Museum and Art Galleries are open to visitors upon the payment of a small fee to the guide.

Continuing our walk we next come to the father house of

Les Pères Blancs,

an organization of missionary priests whose work is in darkest Africa.

Directly opposite the house of the White Fathers—this name by the way is given them because of their white dress—is the house of

Les Soeurs Blanches

an affiliated order of hospital, educational and working nuns in the African field.

A little further are the spacious grounds and quaintly interesting pile of buildings belonging to the community of the



WINDOW IN HOTEL DIEU

Hotel Dieu,

an order of hospital and nursing nuns, first established in Quebec in 1663 by the Duchess D'Aiguillon. It is now the principal hospital in the city, and its modern and handsome cut stone wing facing Palace Street contains the sick wards, private rooms and the operating room. The equipment of the hospital is most complete. The

order of Hospitalières is a cloistered one. The old buildings in which the community lives are most interesting. These buildings contain some valuable paintings and other interesting relics.

The curious pile of buildings facing Palace Street front of the Hotel Dieu, that appears as a continuation of the city walls, is the old Artillery Barracks, now turned into the

Dominion Cartridge Factory,

where the Militia Department manufactures all its small arm cartridges as well as some varieties of artillery shells.

We finish our walk by going up Palace to St. John Street and thence to the hotel.



OLD FRENCH CITADEL

The Glacis and Cove Fields.

Some early morning let the visitor walk down the Dufferin Terrace to the end and then climb up the sloping Glacis to the top, and he will find himself on the edge of the Citadel trenches and on a well worn foot path. Before following this he will stop and steep himself in the magnificent *coup d'œil* spread beneath him, away and away to the Maine boundary line, and away and away down the St. Lawrence to Cap Tourmente, and away and away into the mountains up the Montmorency River. He may linger here for an

hour in rapt enjoyment of these scenes. If, however, he wishes to continue his walk, let him follow the path which will take him well around the fortification walls, crossing the ditches by little foot bridges and over the main road leading into the Citadel itself, until he comes out into what are known as the Cove Fields, a rough up and down open common of considerable extent, but of short turf and capital walking, where he may wander at will. These fields are now under lease to the

Quebec Golf Club,

a flourishing old-time organization of enthusiasts over the game. Its course is one full of difficulties and surprises to the uninitiated. The scenic surroundings are most delightful and unique.



CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME DES VICTOIRES

One of the most amusing sights in Quebec to a visitor is a morning stroll through the

Champlain Market

in the Lower Town on a market morning—Saturday in preference. The little market boats from the parishes, up and down river, have emptied their human

freight and its strange accompaniment on the big wharf or market square, little piles here and there, and through this maze circulate the marketers with baskets on arm. The owners of these curiously assorted piles of farm and home products are keen traders, and there is much noisy bargaining and loud laughter. It is a sight not to be seen outside some old world and time forgotten city.

Leaving the market the visitor, while in the Lower Town, will step inside the little church of

Notre-Dame des Victoires,

which was built in 1688. After the defeat of Admiral Phipps in 1690 in his attack on Quebec, and the destruction of Sir Hovenden Walker's fleet in the Gulf in 1711, the little church was christened as above (Our Lady of Victories). Fire and sieges have at various times seriously damaged it, but it yet remains an interesting bit of the past.

Continuing eastward along Notre-Dame Street the visitor will cross Mountain Hill Street and proceed along that old French thoroughfare named

Sault-au-Matelot.

The buildings on the north side back right into the overhanging cliff; this street, that in the long ago hugged the cliff to escape the tides, is one of the most curious. It was here that Gen. Arnold met the repulse that, together with Gen. Montgomery's futile attack at *Près-de-Ville* on the 31st Dec., 1775, defeated the plans of the Americans for the capture of Quebec. Arnold was wounded and many of his men were captured. A brass plate in the end wall of the Molson's Bank marks the spot of the old block-house, and the inscription reads as follows:—

HERE STOOD
HER OLD AND NEW DEFENDERS
UNITING, GUARDING, SAVING
CANADA
DEFEATING ARNOLD
AT THE SAULT AU MATELOT BARRICADE
ON THE LAST DAY OF
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Sous-le-Cap Street

might almost be regarded as a prolongation of Sault-au-Matelot. It is only some ten or twelve feet wide—the houses on the cliff side are shallow and connect with the opposite houses by foot bridges at each story. Along these bridges the family washes are hung. The experience is almost like that of passing through a tunnel except for evidences of life in the buildings and the dogs that infest the street.



SOUS-LE-CAP STREET

(Narrowest thoroughfare in America)

Emerging into the daylight at the end of this short street, the visitor will find himself at the cars, which he may take to the Chateau Frontenac, from whence he started, or he may turn back on St. Paul Street and visit the

Louise Basin

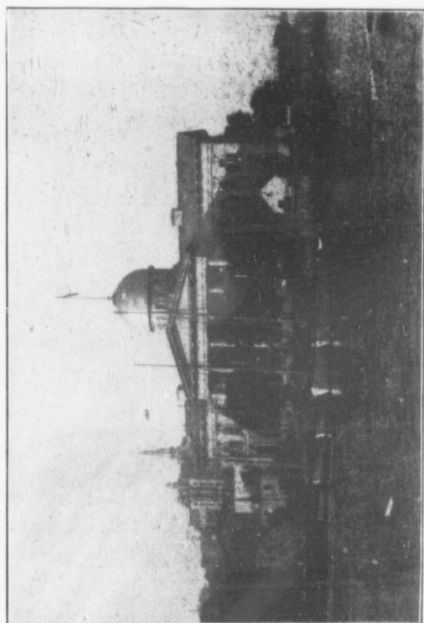
with its busy scenes and great ocean ships lying at the wharves, and the long lines of emigrant sheds which are managed by the Government. Another building,

The Custom House,

with its dome, the visitor will prefer to view from a distance, as it has no other interest than its architecture to attract the stranger.

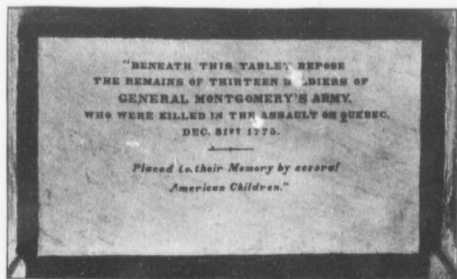
Visit to the Citadel.

To reach the Citadel turn up the road at the St. Louis Gate. On the right hand side a marble tablet



CUSTOM HOUSE, QUEBEC

set into the face of an old building will attract attention. It bears the following inscription:—

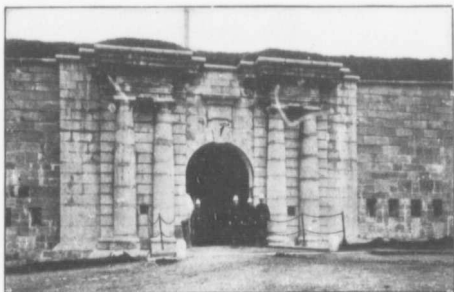


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The court yard of this building was where Gen. Montgomery was buried beside his two aides, Cheseeman and McPherson. In 1818 the General's remains were removed and re-interred in St. Paul's Church, New York. Continuing up the hill the massive chain gate at the outer Citadel wall is reached. Casemates with loop holes for musketry and deep embrasures for cannon, give the fortress an appearance of greater strength than it is now considered to have. At the inner gate all visitors are halted by the guard and put in charge of a soldier guide. The interior of the fortress is always a disappointment to the visitor, as it is merely a rough bare field surrounded by the Governor-General's quarters, officers' quarters, sol-



THE CITADEL GATE

diers' quarters and store houses. If the visitors are Americans they are shown a small brass cannon said to have been captured at Bunker Hill. Such however is not the case. It was taken from an American sloop of war, carried to England, and many years ago brought to Quebec by a Major Taff and presented by him to the Citadel authorities. It was one of four guns cast in the Massachusetts Colony. Two of them are now at Bunker Hill—the third was burst in firing a salute. Some day, as an act of international courtesy, it may be returned to the United States.

The view from the King's Bastion is one of very remarkable beauty—grandeur it might be said.



Pleasant Drives about Quebec



Since to drive you must take a carter (hackman), let the visitor instruct him where he wishes to go, otherwise the cabby is likely to take the visitor where he (cabby) prefers to go. One of the pleasant afternoon drives, for it is largely in the shade of the cliffs, is

The Cove Road

to Gradden's Hill, returning by the St. Louis Road. Champlain Street, through which the visitor first passes, hugs the cliff closely. Many of the buildings are half ruins, some propped with beams to prevent the further pressure of rock slide. The great rock slide of 1889 crushed a large number of houses and destroyed their inhabitants. Next comes the spot

Where General Montgomery Fell.

A tablet, set into the face of the rock, bears the following inscription :—

HERE STOOD
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY
SAFEGUARDING
CANADA
DEFEATING MONTGOMERY
AT THE PRES DE VILLE BARRICADE
ON THE LAST DAY OF
1775
GUY CARLETON
COMMANDING AT QUEBEC

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Sillery Church

stands out on the Point, and a gun battery is supposed to guard it. The guns look formidable, but we question if anyone would dare fire them, however they are picturesque in their surroundings. In the church itself



LITTLE CHAMPLAIN STREET

are some very valuable paintings that were presented by Hon. John Sharples.

At the top of Gradden's Hill the visitor turns citywards, and shortly comes to the ornate iron fence that surrounds

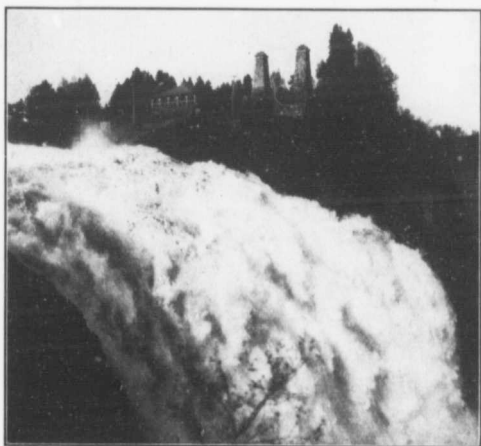
Mount Hermon Cemetery

amidst its stately pines, beautiful white birches and great oaks. This is the only Protestant burying ground for Quebec. It embraces a considerable area, and is charmingly laid out. The monuments to the dead are many and imposing. Next comes

St. Patrick's Cemetery,

Another Pine grove cemetery of many beauties, where the Irish residents of Quebec find their last resting place.

A little further along the road we come to the gate of



RAPIDS HEAD OF MONTMORENCY FALLS
Showing Pillars of Old Bridge

Spencer Grange,

and if the visitor is introduced, a call on its owner, Sir James M. LeMoine, the venerable Canadian Historian and Naturalist, will prove a delightful treat.

The adjoining property is

Spencer Wood,

the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec. The visitor will find the long avenue leading to it and the view from the grounds two very pleasant features.

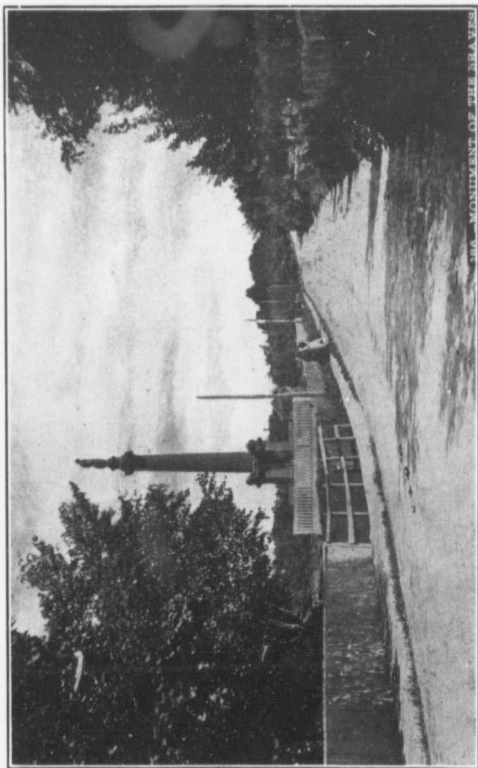
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For the remainder of the drive into the city there is little to record, as the visitor has already been over the battle field of the Plains of Abraham.

Another very interesting drive is to



THE MONUMENT OF THE BRAVES
STE. FOYE'S MONUMENT

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Cap Rouge

via the Ste. Foye Road. The view of fruitful valley and distant mountains is charming, while the picturesque homesteads lining the road will be admired. A mile from the toll bar a monumental shaft announces

The Battle Field of Ste. Foye,

where General Murray in 1760 received a signal defeat at the hands of General Levis, but saved Quebec to the English by retreating to the protection of the walls and fortress.

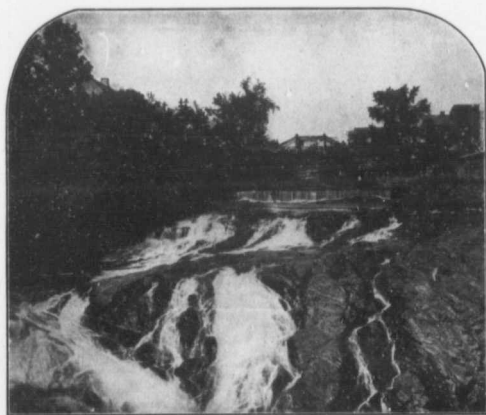
Several miles further on the modern

Church of Ste. Foye

stands on the site of the old church, which, in the winter of 1775-76, was used as a smallpox hospital for the American soldiery under Generals Arnold and Montgomery, who were quartered in the adjacent village.

Shortly after passing Ste. Foye, the spidery railway viaduct that crosses the valley of Cap Rouge comes into view, and then the little village nestling deep down in the valley along the shores of the Cove and the Cap Rouge River. It was here that in 1542 Sieur Roberval planted the first colony of Europeans on the mainland of North America, but it was short lived, and for another 65 years no Europeans made further attempt on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

The return to Quebec may be made by the St. Louis Road, where a view may be had of the great rock cut that leads to the ill-starred Quebec Bridge.



LORETTE FALLS

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Indian Lorette,

The pretty little village of Jeune Lorette, a favorite summer resort for many Quebec families, may be reached in two ways by carriages, first by the macadamized road from Quebec entering it on the lower end by a somewhat sharp ascent, about half-way up which stands the handsome Roman Catholic Church of St. Ambroise, or by the Dorchester Bridge, by a rough but pretty country road on the other side of the River St. Charles, which enters the village at the upper end. The bridge by which this road again crosses the St. Charles River is immediately at the head of the Lorette Falls. The beauty of these falls has been greatly marred by the construction of a dam about half a mile further up the river, and the division of its waters in part for the supply of water to the city of Quebec, and in summer time the volume of water passing over them is not great, but they are still worth noting from below, as they are a reproduction in miniature of the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, the whole water of the river when it reaches the bottom of the falls turning off almost at right angle through a narrow rocky clift which might almost be stepped across. Near the bridge, and almost opposite the little cemetery, is the Chapel of the Huron Indians, in the ground surrounding which is a small cannon of which they are greatly proud as it was presented to them by George III.

The chief point of attraction to strangers, however, will be the Huron village, inhabited by the descendants of the little Huron remnant that took refuge from the Iroquois under the guns of Quebec. Since that time they have so intermarried with the whites, that it is more than doubtful whether there is any of the pure blood remaining, though occasionally the high cheek-bones, aqueline nose and swarthy socks speak forcibly of the race. In the summer time the place has "an ancient and fish-lake odor," attributable to the skins of caribou, etc., which may be seen drying on the rails, the spoils of the chase, but otherwise it is orderly and kept well.

Higher up the river the dam and power houses of the Quebec water-works, and a piece of ground

shadowed over by the last survivors of the forest primeval, and possesses a band-stand for great occasions. It is a favorite resort in summer-time for picnickers, and can be reached by a ten minutes carriage drive over an atrociously sandy bush road with musquito and black fly accompaniments.

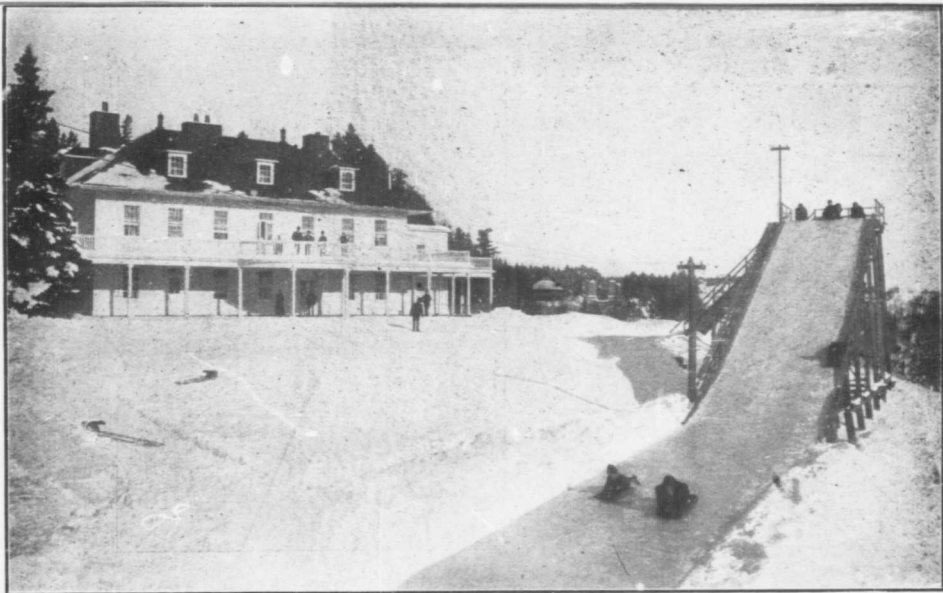
Another drive or electric railway trip is to the

Montmorency Falls.

The drive down is a very delightful one, as the main road is the main street of the long drawn out village of Beauport, with its many quaint and picturesque Normandy houses hugging the thoroughfare. A much more rapid means of transit is by the Q. Ry. L. & P. Co. Electric Service direct to the Falls and the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. On arriving at the Falls the visitor will put up at the



MONTMORENCY FALLS



KENT HOUSE (Winter Scene)

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Kent House,

the gallery of which is about on a plane with the crest of the Falls. Who but has heard of this beautiful cataract that makes one sheer descent of 250 feet to the shores of the St. Lawrence beneath. The surroundings of the Falls retain all their natural beauty of great forest trees. Kent House, formerly Haldimand House, was in 1791-92 the summer residence of the Duke of Kent, grandfather of His present Majesty the King. It is now conducted as a first class inn by the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co., under the management of J.W. Baker. In the Kent House grounds Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Co., the great furriers of Quebec, have established a Zoological Garden for our native wild animals, which is a great source of attraction to visitors. Kent House also has a rustic theatre, where two first class performances are given daily. With these attractions and a walk to the great dam up the river, a canoe paddle on the lake, the visitor will find a day none too long at this beautiful spot.



KENT HOUSE (Summer View)

Lake St. Charles.

If a quiet day of pleasant communing with old Primitive Nature is desired, let the visitor take the morning train to Inlian Lorette, having first telephoned to Harry Ross to have an Indian and his canoe

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ready to meet him on arrival of the morning train on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, or, if he prefers it, have a boat and a rower. The distance up the St. Charles River to the Lake is about five miles and it is through the forests. At the Lake there are several comfortable houses where guests are entertained. If he takes a rod and reel he may cast for trout and his luck will be in proportion to his skill and other varying conditions. The Second Lake, as it is called, is wildly fascinating. The afternoon or evening train from Lorette will take the visitor to Quebec in time for evening dinner.



MONTMORENCY RIVER

Lake Beauport

is some fourteen miles north of Quebec, a most delightful drive to a very lovely spot. On the way out the visitor will turn aside from his main route to visit the ruins of the

Chateau Bigot,

where it is said, in the romantic stories, "The Chien D'Or," by Wm. Kirby, and "The Seats of the Mighty," by Sir Gilbert Parker, that the last Intendant of Canada—Bigot, of profligate and infamous memory—kept his mistress, a beautiful Algonquin

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Squaw, and this coming to the ears of another mistress of Bigot, Angélique de Meloise, the latter had the Indian girl poisoned to death.

Lake St. Joseph.

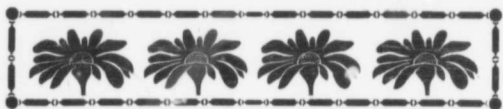
Does the visitor desire to spend a night amidst our north mountains to get a good whiff of their fragrant balsamic ozone with a few hours of canoeing on a most beautiful lake, let him take the 1.45 p.m. train on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway to this lake, after having by telephone secured his room at the hotel there, a new and well appointed house for the entertainment of visitors and summer guests.



STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ

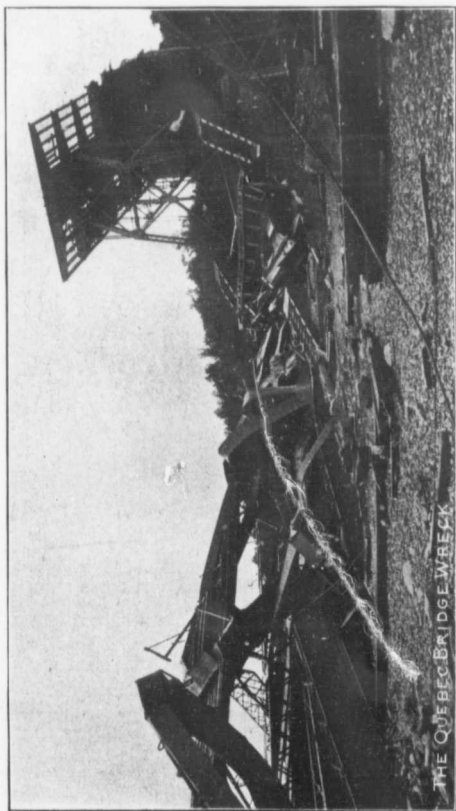
The Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré

is where every visitor to Quebec will desire to go, because of the interest attached to the great pilgrimages which resort here yearly from all parts of the Continent to receive the benefits that Ste. Anne is reputed to confer upon her devotees in the way of healing the sick and ailing. Miracles are yearly attested. The Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. run electric trains hourly to Ste. Anne's. The journey of 21 miles along the beach of the St. Lawrence, with its wealth of delightful bits of river views and pastoral scenery renders this excursion one of the pleasantest about Quebec. Lunch or dinner may be had at any of the hotels in Ste. Anne's.



Steamboat Excursions

One of the most delightful ways of spending two or three hours of a summer afternoon is for the visitor to take the steamboat Orleans to the Island of Orleans.



THE QUEBEC BRIDGE WRECK

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It is only a half hour's sail to the Island wharf, on which stands the Hotel Chateau Bel Air, where tea for the ladies may be served on the gallery with lemonade and cigars for the gentlemen before the whistle announces the steamboat's departure for Quebec. A fine view of the Falls of Montmorency is had on the trip down, and of Quebec and Levis on the return.

Another most interesting steamboat trip of an afternoon is to the

Quebec Bridge,

of unhappy memory, for there is still fresh in the minds of all men the great calamity that occurred in the late summer of 1907, when the great steel structure collapsed and fell into the river, carrying some sixty odd men to their death. The great masses of twisted steel on the shore end are still untouched and form a curious sight. The remainder of the fallen structure is buried in 180 feet of water and some of the men are entombed beneath it. The Coves on the north river bank as far as Sillery are most picturesque, and Wolfe's Cove historically interesting as the place where the general of that name debarked his troops and led them up the ravine to the Plains of Abraham on the heights and there gave battle to the French forces under General Montcalm.



QUEBEC CALECHE



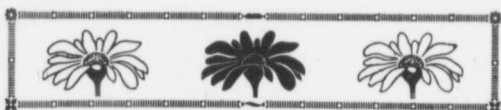
Books of Reference and Books of Interest
about Quebec



- The Golden Dog (*Le Chien D'Or*), Wm. Kirby.
The Seats of the Mighty, Sir Gilbert Parker.
Picturesque Quebec, Sir James M. LeMoine.
The Legends of the St. Lawrence, Sir James M.
LeMoine.
Quebec Under Two Flags, A. G. Doughty and N. E.
Dionne.
The Fight for Canada, Lt.-Col. W. Wood.
The Land of the Ouananiche, E. T. D. Chambers.
From My Quebec Scrap Book, G. M. Fairchild, Jr.
Hearts and Creeds, Anna Chapin Ray.
By the Good Ste. Anne, " " "
The Siege of Quebec by Gens. "Montgomery" and
"Arnold," Dr. J. Harper.
The Yankee in Quebec, Anson A. Gard.
The Habitant, Dr. W. Drummond.
In Old Quebec, Byron Nicholson.
A Ridiculous Courting, G. M. Fairchild, Jr.
Quebec, Judge A. B. Routhier.



HOLT, RENFREW & CO. LIMITED, MOOSE AND DEER YARD
(Montmorency Falls)



NEWSPAPERS

Quebec is fairly well supplied with newspapers. There are two English dailies, The Chronicle and The Telegraph, both having their offices in Buade street. The Chronicle is generally recognized as the leading paper of the district, and has a particularly large circulation in the city and surrounding country. Its establishment dates back to 1764, its weekly edition, The Gazette, being in continuous existence since that



WHERE MONTGOMERY FELL

date, and the fyles of the paper are continually made use of in reference and law cases. There are also three French papers, L'Évenement, Le Soleil and L'Action Sociale. The Chronicle is a morning paper ; the other four are published in the afternoon. The Chronicle and L'Évenement are Conservative in politics, whilst Le Soleil and The Telegraph are Liberal and L'Action Sociale Independent.

1535.

1608.

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A Paragraph History of Quebec in Chronological Sequence



1535. Jacques Cartier on the 14th of September moored his ships in the St. Charles, and landed at the Indian Village of Stadacona.
1608. Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec. He built a combined house and fort in what is now the Lower Town.
1615. Three Recollet Fathers arrived in Quebec.
1617. Louis Hébert, the first emigrant arrived with family.
1620. Fort St. Louis commenced as a defence against Indians.
1625. Jesuits arrived—Fathers Piat, Sagard and Lalemant.
1629. Quebec surrendered to the Bros. Kirk in the name of the English King.
1632. Quebec returned to the French by Treaty.
1635. Champlain died on Christmas Day.
1638. June 11th. Violent earthquake shock.
1639. Aug. 1st. Madame de la Peltrie and three other nuns of the Ursulines arrived. Also three nuns of the Hospitalières.
1647. Chateau St. Louis begun.
1650. Ursuline Convent destroyed by fire. (1686.)
1663. Feb. 5th. Great earthquake.
1663. A Royal Government and lapse of privileges of the Associates of 100.
1663. Sept. 15. Arrival of Governor M. de Mesy and Bishop Laval, Vicar Apostolic.
1665. June 30th. Arrived Governor de Courcelles, M. Jean Talon, Intendant, and the Marquis de Tracy with many officers of Fortune and the regiment of Carignan Salières—a crack corps.

1672. Count de Frontenac, of famous memory, appointed Governor.	1845.
1690. Admiral Sir Wm. Phipps, in command of an English fleet, appeared before Quebec Oct. 10th and demanded its surrender. Governor Frontenac refused and Phipps was forced to retire his fleet.	1846. 1852. 1860.
1698. Death of Count de Frontenac at Quebec.	1864.
1711. Sir Hovenden Walker's fleet wrecked in the St. Lawrence on its way to lay siege to Quebec.	1866.
1711-1759. Forty-eight years of peace and the growth of Quebec as the Capital City.	1867.
1759. Sept. 13th. Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, and both generals were mortally wounded.	1869-7
1760. Battle of Ste. Foye. Gen. Murray defeated by Gen. Levis.	1870. 1881.
1763. Canada formally ceded to England by France.	1883.
1775. Nov. 10th. Beginning of the blockade of Quebec by the Americans under Generals Montgomery and Arnold.	1889.
1775. Dec. 31st. The Americans made an early morning assault on Quebec, but were repulsed with the death of General Montgomery at Près-de-Ville.	1889.
1776. May 6th. The Americans abandoned siege and retreated to Montreal.	1898. 1899.
1791-4. Duke of Kent, Commander of 7th Fusiliers, in Quebec.	1901.
1792. First Parliament under Lord Dorchester.	1905.
1793. English Church and Bishopric established. First Bishop, Jacob Mountain.	:
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States. American citizens ordered to leave Quebec under penalty of arrest.	1907. 1 t
1822-32. Fortifications built at cost of £7,000,000.	1907. C t
1832. Breaking out of the cholera.	1
1833. The Royal William launched and crossed the ocean under her own steam, the first ship to do so.	1908. I 1908. T
1837-9. Canadian Rebellion. Founding of the present firm of Holt, Renfrew & Co., Limited.	

1845. May 28th. 1600 houses destroyed by fire in the St. Roch's district. One month later and 1365 houses were similarly destroyed in the St. John and St. Louis wards.
1846. Theatre burned and fifty people lose their lives.
1852. Founding of the University of Laval.
1860. Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., visited Quebec.
1864. Confederation Conference held in Quebec.
1866. Oct. 14th. The St. Roch and St. Sauveur district visited by fire, and 2,500 houses and 17 churches were destroyed.
1867. Dominion of Canada created and proclaimed July 1st.
- 1869-70. Prince Arthur—Duke of Connaught—serves with his regiment in Quebec.
1870. May 24th. 500 houses destroyed by fire.
1881. June 8-9. 600 houses destroyed by fire in St. John's Ward.
1883. Parliament House destroyed by fire. Prince of Wales visits Quebec.
1889. May 15-16. 700 houses in St. Sauveur destroyed by fire.
1889. Sept. 19. The great rock slide at end of Dufferin Terrace, in which seven houses were destroyed and 66 people were killed.
1898. April 13th. Cardinal Taschereau died.
1899. The First Contingent for South Africa sails from Quebec.
1901. Prince and Princess of Wales visit Quebec on their tour of the Empire.
1905. The C. P. R. Co.'s steamers Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland make Quebec their summer port.
1907. Purchase by McKenzie Mann Co. of the control of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.
1907. Collapse of the steel work of the Quebec Bridge that was to cross the St. Lawrence at Cap Rouge. Many lives were lost.
1908. Laval Monument Celebration.
1908. Tercentenary Celebration.



General Theller's and Colonel Dodge's Escape from the Citadel

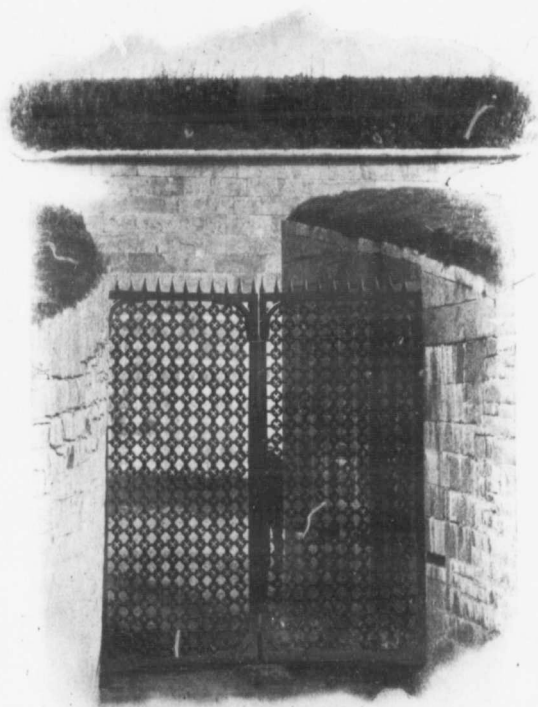


The Rebellion of 1837-38 in Upper and Lower Canada found a warm support from many American sympathizers dwelling near the border. Filibustering expeditions into Canada were numerous, but seldom successful, and oft' times disastrous to those engaged in them. In one of these raids General Sutherland, Brig.-Gen. Theller, Colonel Dodge, and others were captured by the British forces and were confined in the gaol at Toronto for a time and were then sent to Quebec for confinement in the Citadel. In "Theller's Narrative," published in 1841, we have a graphic picture of his and his companion's escape, but as it is rather lengthy to reprint in extenso, the reader must be content with a very much abridged account.

The Citadel was garrisoned by a battalion of the Guards, who treated the prisoners with every due consideration, but the latter were determined upon their freedom, and through the aid of outside friends they finally accomplished it.

On a dark rainy night in Oct., 1838, an iron bar was sawed out of the prison window. Theller having seduced the sentry into drinking some beer heavily drugged with laudanum, the latter soon fell sound asleep, when Theller, Dodge, Thayer, Partridge, Parker, Culver and Hall slipped out of the window.

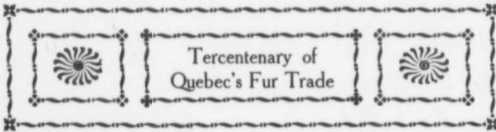
Roger gives this account of what followed:—The escaping party moved cautiously forward at respectable distances from each other, along the canteen, and then got out into the middle of the great square to elude the sentry at the magazine. While there a sergeant came rushing from the guard-room towards the offi-



CHAIN GATE, CITADEL

cers' quarters, the red, or as they appeared dark, stripes being visible on a white undress jacket. It seemed to be an alarm. There were only three sentinels between the escaping party and the flagstaff, where the descent was intended. Abreast was one, whose duty was to guard the back part of the magazine and a pile of firewood which was there corded up, and also to prevent soldiers from going to the canteen. Another stood opposite the door of the officers' mess-room. There was room enough in the darkness to pass these sentinels, and Theller and his companions no longer crawled, but walked upright, one by one, quietly, but passing along as quickly as possible. Parker, however, after the sergeant passed, became much excited and terrified, and lost his way. He made some noise, and a sentry challenged, but without answering, the rest hurried towards the half-moon battery, where the flagstaff is. Passing round the old telegraph post on one side, near the stabling attached to the officers' quarters, a sentinel there with side arms only, or, as he is technically termed "a flying Dick," challenged, and Theller asserts he promptly answered "Officer of the guard," when the counter-sign being demanded, he muttered "teen," having learned during the confinement that the counter-sign of the Guards ordinarily ended so, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, or such like—and the centry, fancying from the cap with a gold lace band on it, which, having undone his cloak, Theller placed upon his head, that he was one of the officers, suffered him to pass. Parker had got among the firewood and was making a noise. Dodge was running about on the top of the wall, making Signals for Grace and other friends who were to be outside, but could see no one there. The halcyards of the flagstaff were then partially cut down with a penknife. An alarm was now given by an officer of the garrison who accidentally came upon Culver, one of the escaping party, and in a moment the drums beat and the guards turned out. The officers rushed out of the mess-room. An artilleryman detected Parker, and the cry arose that the American prisoners were loose and escaping. Some immediately ran towards the prison, whilst others dragged Parker

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Tercentenary of
Quebec's Fur Trade



ON the 3rd of July, 1608, Samuel de Champlain laid the foundation of the vast fur trade of Quebec, that in celebrating its three hundred years of existence may proudly point to an almost unbroken record of great successes and continuous growth. The natural furs, taken in the great snow-carpeted forest of the northland and along the Labrador coast, are noted the world over for their superior texture and rich color.

When Champlain landed on the site of Quebec on that memorable July day, City and Empire building were no doubt quite absent from his mind. The site impressed him as an eligible one for a post or fort from which he might carry on trade with the Indians for furs, while the great river, if explored, might lead to China and prove a short cut. He was the agent of the de Monts Syndic trading to New France, and the commercial corporation naturally looked for returns from its investment, which Champlain and Pontgravé, his associate at Tadousac, were expected to supply in furs.

After several years of varying vicissitudes from a multitude of causes in France, Quebec wilted and would have perished but for Champlain's undaunted courage and hopefulness that kept the spark of life in it.

For the next two centuries the story of Quebec is indissolubly linked with the fur trade. As it had its being so was its life sustained by this one industry. It offered gain to him who was fortunate, and of adventure there was a great plenty and to spare. The hardy navigators of the unknown seas became in time the navigators of the great and equally unknown wilderness of the North. They loved the freedom from the restraints of a civilized life, as an

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Indian loves the woods. They dared much in this game of fur seeking, and won or lost as it happened. Champlain's alliance with the Hurons and Algonquins against the latter's implacable enemy the Iroquois, set a flame of war in being that was never subdued until Quebec passed into the hands of the English. It made the gathering of furs an extra hazardous pursuit, but there was some potent charm about it that drew to it the reckless and dare-devil spirits who harbored at Quebec. If it was a punitive expedition against the hostile Iroquois, or a raid into the New England Colonies, or a remote exploration into the pathless wilds for fur trading, it mattered not, there was the danger and the excitement, and this was the keynote of their lives.

As the years went on and France partially awakened to the fact that Canada might be worth a farthing candle, some efforts were made towards colonization, and Quebec grew beyond the trading fort into a Metropolis of Governor, Intendant, Bishop, convents, monasteries, with the inevitable fur traders and their wild cohorts, for always the fur trade adhered as the one great industry that overshadowed all others. Agriculture was of slow growth where a wilderness had first to be conquered, but in the wilderness itself were the riches of furs to be had by those bold enough to pass beyond its portals. The grants to officers serving with their regiments at Quebec of vast tracts of land along the St. Lawrence *en Seigneurie* was the means used to induce the grantee to get settlers upon the lands, and some progress was finally made in this direction. Many of the Seigneurs went to reside upon their own domains, where they endeavoured to maintain a feudal lord's state and grandeur, but this was often attended with disastrous results.

The sons of many of these *Seigneurs* with more energy, perhaps, than their Sires, banded together in small parties and struck out into the wilderness to trade with the Indians for beaver skins, or to trap them on their own account. In vain did the various Governors proclaim their proceedings illegal, and threaten outlawry against them; equally vain the threats of excommunication thundered after them by the Jesuit Fathers and the Récollets; the taste for the

freedom and the license of the camp-fire was far more potent, and defections from the ranks of the younger men in the colony continued until it was estimated that over eight hundred of them were engaged in the nefarious pursuit of the beaver. Many of them contracted alliances with the dusky maidens of the forests and acquired considerable influence in the Councils of the tribes from which they took their squaws, and in time they became almost as savage.

Once a year, if possible, it was their custom to repair to Quebec to barter their peltries, and to gamble and drink away the proceeds. They dressed in a mixture of French and Indian finery, or, as was often the case, they stalked about as naked as an Indian. When their long debauch was ended they sought absolution from the priests, and again the forests swallowed them up.

To such an extent was the beaver trade carried between the years 1650 and 1725 that even the Governors and Jesuits were charged with devoting more attention to it than to the secular and religious welfare of the colony. At one period it threatened to become simply a community of beaver traders. Beaver skins became the currency of the colony. The company that controlled the exports was compelled by royal decree to take all the skins offered at a fixed price.

From "The Journal of the Late Actions of the French in Canada," Beyard and Ludovick, 1693, I extract the following bit of information from the evidence of one Andre Casparus, an escaped prisoner, before Governor Fletcher at New York :

"The said Andre says he saw a prodigious quantity of beavers at Ottawawa ; an inhabitant of Canada called Jacques de Taille told him he had 3,000 beavers of his own there, and that there was as many beavers now in Ottawawa as would load 200 canows, and each canow generally holds from nine to ten hundred beavers."

When the beaver hat went out of vogue in Europe the colony became bankrupt. The storehouses in Quebec were filled to overflowing with pelts for which there was no market, and it was decided to burn them, which was accordingly done.

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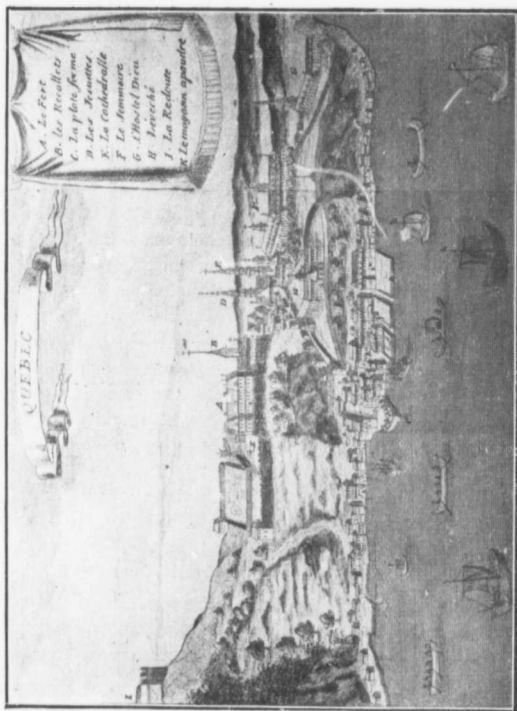
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Two of the servants of the French Company of One Hundred Associates, Raddison and Grosseillier, adventurous explorers, made a journey to Hudson's Bay by Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg and thence by rivers and connecting waters. The advantages of this inland sea and the vast country tributary thereto for the purpose of fur trading, impressed both men. Upon their return they set forth these advantages to their employers, who gave scant heed to their tale. Disappointed but not discouraged, Raddison and Grosseillier, after many attempts to interest parties in New England and France, finally took their scheme to England, where they succeeded in interesting Prince Rupert. A preliminary voyage to Hudson's Bay was made by Grosseillier, who returning the next year with a ship laden with furs, convinced Prince Rupert and his associates of the value of the proposal. Accordingly in 1670 King Charles II. granted a charter to the Company of Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay, and this Corporation, to-day known as the Hudson's Bay Company, is still in active existence.

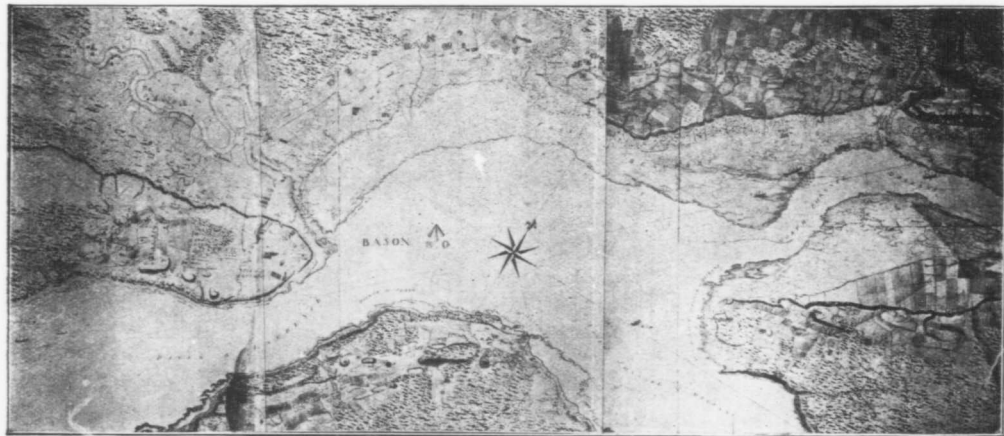
The picturesque *voyageur* and the *coureur des bois* under the French regime found little difference in his change of masters, the life was still the same under the Hudson Bay Company's rule, so he remained on and became a part of its system. They no longer rendez-vous at Quebec as of yore, but you will find them on the St. Maurice, the tributaries of Lake St. John and the Labrador coast, and thence throughout the North-West. They differ little from their fathers, whose habits and customs are religiously followed.

An important agency of the Company was maintained at Quebec for many years for the export of its furs from the Eastern sections of the country and for supplying the different posts. Since the advent of the independent fur trader, the Company has abandoned some of its near-by posts.

The fur trade of Quebec continues to be of immense importance through the agency of the independent fur trader, who is to be found wherever furs are to be obtained throughout the Province, and oftentimes outside of it. During the fall and winter thousands of men take to the bush to hunt and trap. They are the out



VIEW OF QUEBEC IN 1710.

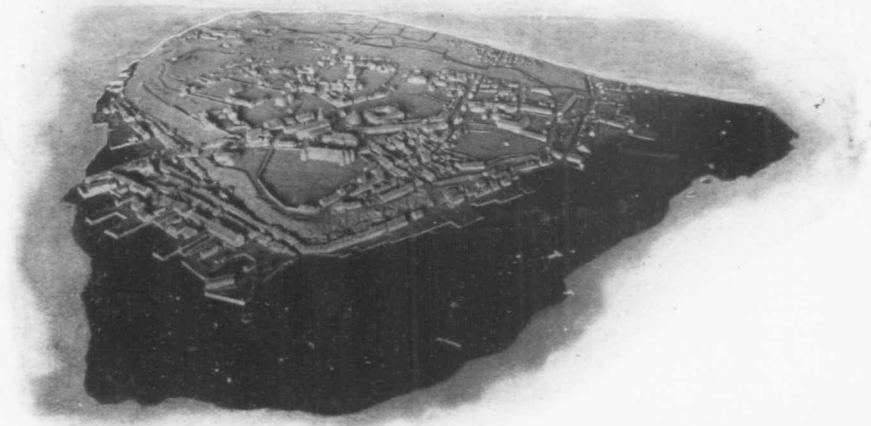


AN OLD MAP OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

dwellers, and the nomad life is strong upon them. And here again the game of chance comes in. Jean may come out of the bush in the spring with three or four hundred dollars' worth of furs if good fortune favors him. In this case he will journey to Quebec to dispose of them to the large dealers. The schooner captains from the long line of coast to Labrador are almost all agents for the dwellers thereon, trappers one and all, whose season's results are sold in Quebec, and the proceeds brought back in goods.

The tanning, dyeing and manufacturing of furs has always been an important industry in Quebec. It is now the generally accepted opinion that Quebec excels in the manufacture of fine furs, and we have the anomaly of thousands of American and English visitors to Quebec in the summer season purchasing winter furs. The increase in the demand for furs has advanced the prices for many varieties, and this has forced the furriers to look to other countries for substitutes, but thus far with such poor results that the furs of Quebec continue to hold foremost place in the esteem of those who can afford such luxuries. The firm of Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd., with its immense manufactories and greater warerooms for the exhibition and sale of its productions and beautiful creations in furs, is one of the most noted and most resorted to establishments in the Dominion. Its capital of a million of dollars gives it unsurpassed facilities. Under the management of its senior partner, Mr. J. H. Holt, its reputation is so high that The "Chronicle" made recent Editorial remarks as follows:—

"Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd., have become one of the stock attractions of the capital, and its windows the centre of admiring tourists, of many of whom it may be said, to parody a well-known line of Goldsmith, 'that those who came to see remained to buy.' Now, placed on an even firmer footing, and with a capital of a million dollars, there will be no firm doing a similar business either on this or the European Continent that can compete with it in the number, variety and magnificence of its furs, not even excepting the world-renowned Reveillon of Paris. It is a great thing that such a firm has been built up in our midst,



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF QUEBEC

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a credit to the city, and a well-merited tribute to the energetic and intelligent devotion to business of the present head of the firm, Mr. J. Holt, and his unfailing courtesy and attention to his many visitors. He has had the great good fortune also of the assistance of a capable staff, which is in itself a proof of the business acumen exercised in their selection, and of devoted workers whose sympathies have been enlisted by fair and generous treatment, and the public will, we are certain, join with us in congratulating him on this great step in advance, and in wishing him all the success it deserves, and promises."



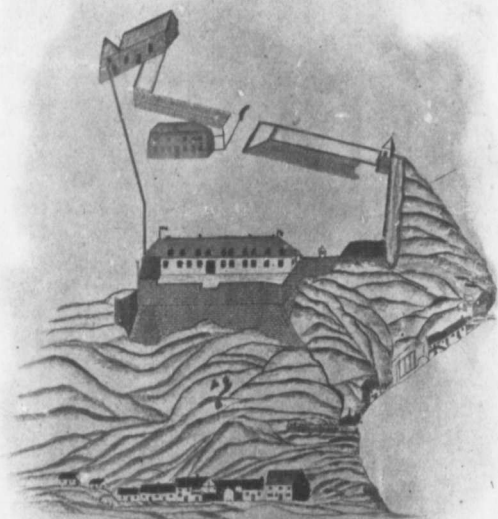
The Quebec Studio Club.

This association of young lady artists has become one of the accepted institutions in Quebec, and the City Fathers, in recognition of its usefulness as an educational feature of the city, as well as for its constant striving to elevate the art tone of the public, granted it the use of several rooms in the City Hall for the purpose of studios and exhibitions. On Mondays from 2 P. M. until 5 P. M., the public and visitors to Quebec are cordially invited to view the work of the studio members.



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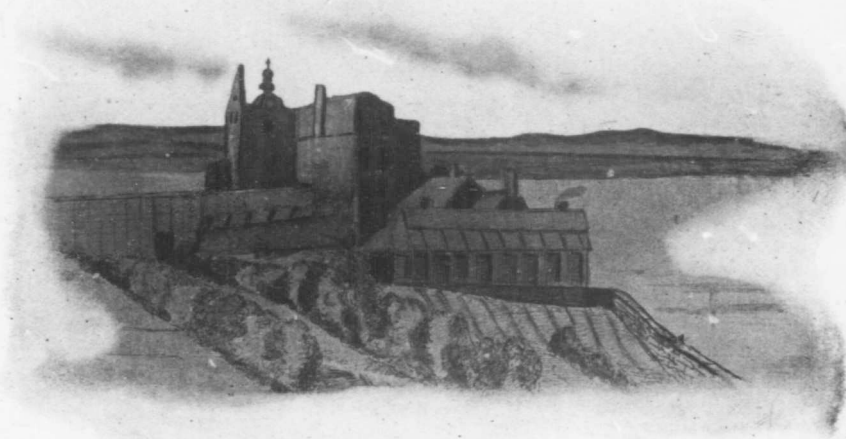


PLAN DU FORT S. LOUIS DE QUEBEC

En 1663

G. Bouchard delin.

THE ORIGINAL SITE OF THE PRESENT CHATEAU FRONTENAC



THE SECOND CONSTRUCTION ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT CHATEAU FRONTENAC



Official Programme in Connection with Inauguration of Laval Monument



The official programme is as follows :

21ST JUNE—FÊTE DIEU.

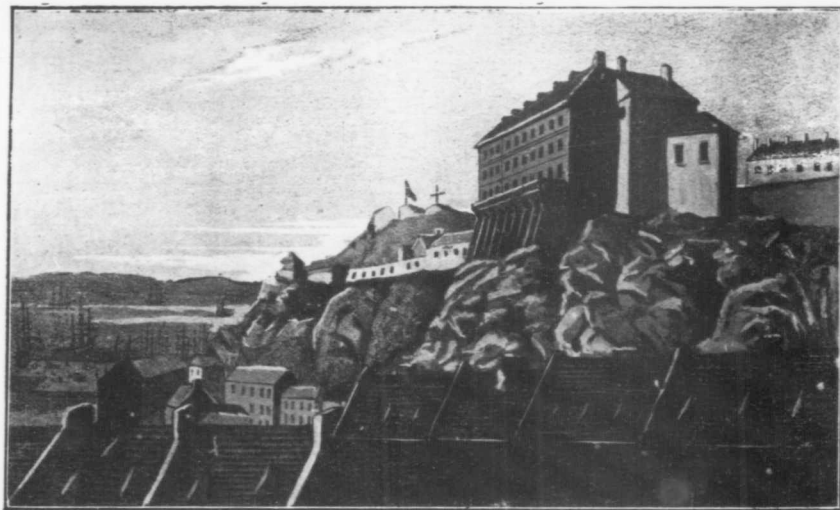
Procession of the Holy Sacrament through the streets of Quebec after mass in the Basilica at 8 a.m.
8 p.m.—Close of courses at Laval University ; illumination of route of the procession.

22ND JUNE—FÊTE LAVAL.

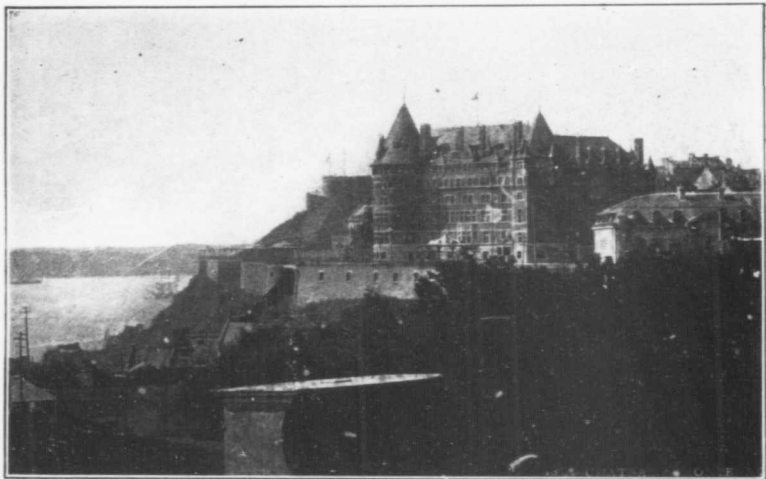
9 a.m.—Pontifical Mass at Seminary Chapel.
3 p.m.—Unveiling of monument of Mgr. Laval.
8 p.m.—Band concerts in open air on Terrace, Montmorency Park and elsewhere ; illumination of the city.

23RD JUNE—FÊTE NATIONALE.

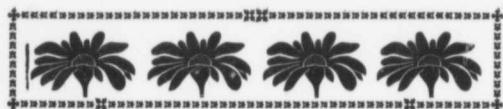
8 a.m.—Procession of St-Jean-Baptiste Society.
10 a.m.—Mass at foot of Laval Monument.
2 p.m.—Amusements, sports, etc., Exhibition grounds.
8 p.m.—Illumination of Laval Monument and adjoining buildings ; fireworks.



THE THIRD CONSTRUCTION OF FORT ST. LOUIS, NOW CHATEAU FRONTENAC



THE FOURTH AND PRESENT HANDSOME STRUCTURE



The New Year of 1776 in Quebec



The bells of Quebec ringing out the old year of 1775, and ushering in that of 1776, conveyed no joyous meaning to the inhabitants and worn out garrison, and slight hope to the little army of Americans battering at its gates. The latter were only partially recovering from the serious defeat of the preceding morning, while the besieged, though victorious, had little to be thankful for in the prospect which still stared them in the face. The American prisoners of war confined in the Seminary, Dauphin Prison, and Jesuits' College, heard in the bells only the augury of a long and severe confinement at a most inhospitable season of the year.

For a month or more the city had been in a state of siege. It was subject to daily and nightly alarms from the shells of the enemy, which however did very little damage, but many sentries lost their lives from random shots. Provisions, firewood, and vegetables were very scarce, every outlet being blockaded, so that none of the country people could get into the city.

Before the dawn of December 31, the divided attack upon the city took place, but the cold winter light of morning found the gallant but rash General Montgomery dead on the field, his forces defeated, and many of them prisoners to the garrison. Arnold, although wounded, now took command, and the American forces settled down before the city to a sullen and determined effort to starve it into surrendering.

The first few days of the imprisonment of the captured Americans were of the most abject misery; huddled ten or twelve together in small rooms with only a few biscuits, and flour and water cakes to eat, and a couple of thin blankets to cover them all. This was the way they existed until they were separated and some military routine established among them.



OLD ST. LOUIS GATE



HOPE GATE

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On New Year's Day some kind-hearted merchants were allowed to send them a large cask of porter and a quantity of bread and cheese, which as Henry, one of the prisoners, who many years afterwards wrote an interesting little book on the occurrences of the march and subsequent events, expresses it: "Was a present which exhilarated our hearts and drew from us much thankfulness."

Several attempts too were made to escape, but failed, and for a time their imprisonment was more rigorous.

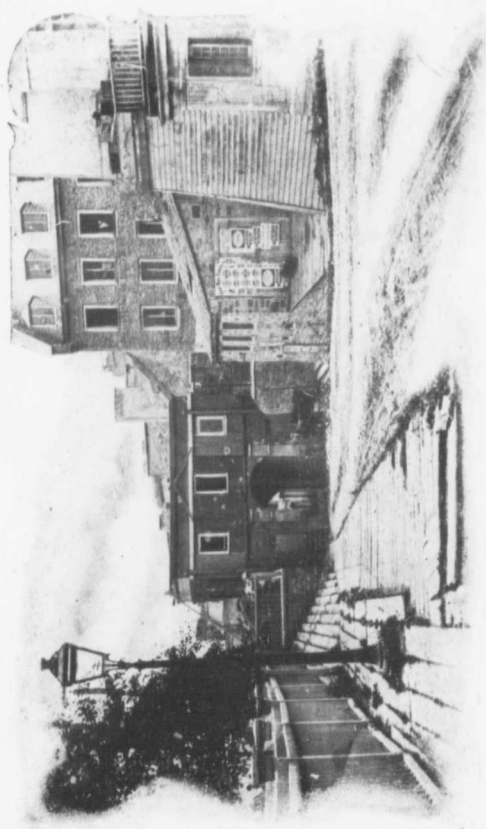
They whiled away the days in play, principally "all fours," and the stakes, the biscuit rations. One man sometimes winning as many as fifteen or twenty in a night.

Some good-hearted ladies and the nuns often visited them, and many were the tricks resorted to by the prisoners to enlist their sympathies and extract coppers from them.

Once James Thompson, the Overseer of Public Works, in whose possession was the brave Montgomery's sword, wore it on one of his rounds of the prisons, but it excited so much feeling that he never used it again in the presence of the prisoners.

And thus the winter passed away, a period of great suffering to prisoners, besiegers, and besieged.





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Official Programme Quebec Tercentenary



The programme for the Tercentenary celebration is as follows:—

SUNDAY, 19th July—“ L'Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne-Française ” will do honour to Champlain at the foot of his statue.

MONDAY, 20th July—Mounted Heralds-at-Arms and Men-of-the-Watch appear in the streets for the first time, costumed as in the time of Champlain. The Heralds will proceed through the city, stopping at the important places, and will make the announcements in connection with the celebration, the arrival of official guests, the programme of the following day, etc.

Evening—The Congress of the “ French-speaking Physicians of North America ” opens.

TUESDAY, 21st July—Arrival and reception of official guests, and of the French and American fleets.

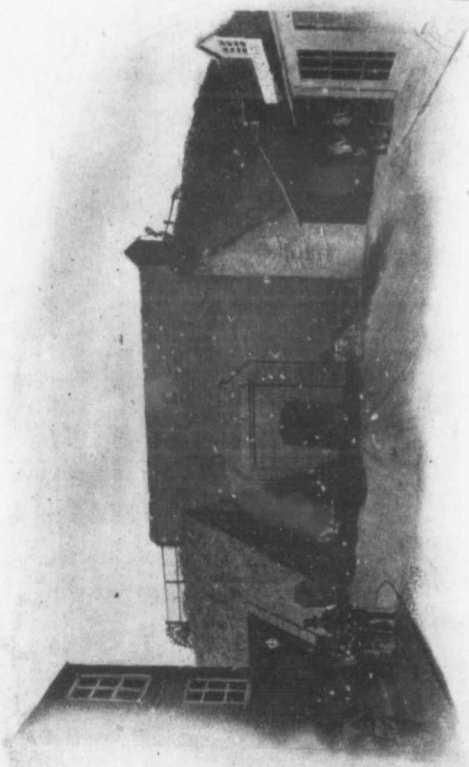
Afternoon—First pageant on the Plains of Abraham.

Evening—Concert in the Drill Hall, and performance of Felicien David's Symphonic Ode “ Christophe Colomb.”

WEDNESDAY, 22nd July—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will arrive in the afternoon and land at the King's Wharf.

Evening—Military bands at Dufferin Terrace, Victoria Park and Boulevard Langelier. Special meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in honor of Champlain.

THURSDAY, 23rd July—(Champlain Day)—**Afternoon**—Arrival of Champlain in his ship “ Le Don de



Dieu," and procession from landing place to his statue, showing the history of Canada. Presentation of addresses and other official ceremonies.

Evening—Illumination of the combined fleets and of the surrounding country, and great display of fireworks on the Heights of Levis, opposite Quebec.

FRIDAY, 24th July—Morning—Twenty thousand troops reviewed on the Plains of Abraham, and dedication of the Quebec Battlefields.

Afternoon—Second pageant on the Plains.

Evening—Concert de Gala.

SATURDAY, 25th July—Afternoon—Gala performance of the pageant on the Plains. Lacrosse match by two championship teams.

Evening—Concerts on the Terrace, in Victoria Park and at Boulevard Langelier. Second performance of "Christophe Colomb."

SUNDAY, 26th July—"Messe Solennelle" on the Plains of Abraham.

MONDAY, 27th July—Afternoon—Regatta in the harbor. Fourth pageant on the Plains.

Evening—Naval display at night by the ships of the fleets.

TUESDAY, 28th July—Morning—Children's fête and day fireworks on the Plains.

Afternoon—Naval and military Gymkhana. Official ceremony at Victoria Park.

Evening—Government ball given by the Province of Quebec at the House of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, 29th July—Departure of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Afternoon—Fifth pageant on the Plains. Children's fête and day fireworks at Victoria Park.

Evening—Civic reception at the City Hall.

THURSDAY, 30th July—Parade of National Societies, and Canadian and other Clubs and Associations.

Evening—Great display of fireworks at Victoria Park.

FRIDAY, 31st July—Last pageant on the Plains,

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Order of historical procession, through the streets, on Thursday, the 23rd July :—

- I. The Men of the Watch and Heralds-at-Arms.
 - II. Jacques-Cartier, accompanied by 110 sailors, preceded by a cross with the Arms of France.
 - III. Francis 1st, King of France, and his Court.
 - IV. DeMonts, Champlain, Pontgravé, the three chiefs of the expedition, followed by the crew of the "Don de Dieu."
 - V. Henri IV., Sully and the Court of France.
 - VI. Dollard and his 16 French comrades at Long Sault.
 - VII. Discoverers and founders of Towns of Joliette, LaSalle, Maisonneuve, etc.
 - VIII. Cavalcade, representing De Tracey with his suite composed of 24 guards and 4 companies of the Regiment of Carignan-Sallières.
 - IX. Duluth and the Coureurs de Bois.
 - X. Frontenac, with the Sovereign Council, and his guards and staff, and the militia men of Robinson de Bécancour, of Iberville and other chiefs.
 - XI. Melle. de Verchères, accompanied by brothers and followers and groups of Indians.
 - XII. Montcalm and Levis at the head of their regiments, the La Sarre, Languedoc, Bearn, Guienne, Royal, Roussillon, Berry, Marine troops, Canadian militia and Indian allies.
 - XIII. Wolfe and Murray and their regiments: Amherst, Anstruther, Lacelles, Kennedy, Bragg, Otway, Louisbourg Grenadiers, Scotch Highlanders and Royal Americans.
 - XIV. Guy Carleton and the principal officers of the Canadian Militia, defenders of Quebec in 1775.
 - XV. De Salaberry and his 300 Voltigeurs de Chateauguay.
- N.B.—At the head of each group, pages will walk with banner giving date and short description of group.



KENT GATE

SCENES OF THE HISTORIC PAGEANTS ON
THE PLAINS.

FIRST PAGEANT.

1535—Jacques Cartier. 1st tableau: The Village of Stadacona. 2nd tableau: Jacques Cartier plants a commemorative cross on the bank of the river Lairet, and takes possession of Canada. 3rd tableau: The carrying off of the Indian Chief Donnacona. 4th tableau: Jacques Cartier at the Court of Francis I., giving an account of his discovery.

SECOND PAGEANT.

1608—Samuel Champlain. 5th tableau: Champlain receiving his instructions from Henry IV.

1609—6th tableau: Battle of Lake Champlain (1609); Champlain's first meeting with the Iroquois.

THIRD PAGEANT.

1639—Mother Mary of the Incarnation and the Jesuits. 7th tableau: Arrival of the Hospitalières and Ursuline Nuns at Quebec; they are officially received by the Governor, Huault de Montmagny, Knight of Malta. 8th tableau: Mother Mary of the Incarnation and the Jesuits catechising the Indians.

FOURTH PAGEANT.

1660—9th tableau: Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions-in-arms at the Long Sault.

FIFTH PAGEANT.

1665—Laval and Tracy. 10th tableau: Mgr. de la Laval officially receives M. de Tracy, Lieut.-General of Louis XIV.

SIXTH PAGEANT.

1670—11th tableau: Daumont de Saint-Lusson takes possession of the western country in the name of the King of France.

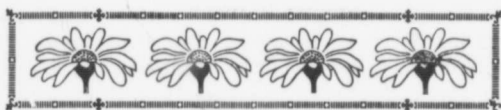
SEVENTH PAGEANT.

1690—12th tableau: Frontenac receiving the messenger of Sir William Phipps at the Chateau St. Louis.

EIGHTH PAGEANT.

1759 and 1760—13th tableau: Grand final scenes. Montcalm and Levis, Wolfe and Murray, with their respective regiments, represented in a parade of honor, marching and counter-marching on the Plains. General salute by the troops answered by the guns of the war-ships. Grouping of all the historical characters of the procession and the pageants.





Carriage Tariffs in Quebec



ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE.

<i>By the Drive</i> :—	Fifteen Minutes.
For one or two persons	\$0 25
For three or four persons	0 40
	Thirty minutes.
For one or two persons	\$0 40
For three or four persons	0 60
<i>By the Hour</i> :—	For the first hour.
For one or two persons	\$0 75
For three or four persons	1 00
	For every subsequent hour.
For one or two persons	\$0 60
For three or four persons	0 75



TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE.

<i>By the Drive</i> :—	Fifteen minutes.
For one or two persons	\$0 50
For three or four persons	0 65
	Thirty minutes.
For one or two persons	\$0 65
For three or four persons	0 75
<i>By the Hour</i> :—	
For one or two persons	\$1 00
For three or four persons	1 25

BAGGAGE.—For each trunk or box carried in any such carriage, 10 cts.; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels which passengers carry by hand.



General Winfield Scott Once a Prisoner of War in Quebec



I am indebted to Sir Jas. M. LeMoine for some of the following facts :

During the war with the United States in 1812-14 there were some forty odd paroled American officers in Quebec. They had been captured at Detroit and elsewhere. Among them Generals Hull, Winchester and Chandler. They were at first quartered in the old *Chateau de Bonne* at Beauport. Later, under an escort of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Matthew Bell, in the winter of 1813, they were removed to Quebec and quartered at 81 St. Louis street. Their fellow prisoner, Colonel, afterwards Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican war, and later Commanding General of the United States forces, became the guest of Colonel (afterwards Major General) Glasgow, the Commander of the Quebec Garrison in 1813. The stately and handsome American Colonel on parole became the lion of Quebec, and was fêted, wined and dined by all the big wigs of the city. In 1817 he again visited Quebec, but under different conditions, peace then reigning between England and the United States, and he the honored guest of Sir John Harvey at Marchmont, Grande Allee, to once more enjoy the rounds of the city's hospitality most liberally dispensed to an old favorite.



“Where the Angler and the Hunter Hie”



The area of Quebec's wilderness is too vast for the ordinary comprehension. Of what use is it to state that it is some five hundred and fifteen thousand square miles, the human mind fails to grasp it. I can only say that this area of mountains, lakes and rivers is ten times greater than that of New York.

“Laurentia! Superb Laurentia!
Thy mountains in the garments of the cloud;
Thy rivers pouring down o'er crystal leagues
Their glassy waters to the solemn sea;
Thine isle-gemmed lakes; thine old, old solitudes.”

The city of Quebec is the portal to this last remaining kingdom of the angler-sportsman. The dark purple Laurentides, frowning grimly into the smiling face of the valley of the St. Lawrence and upon the rocky heights of the city of Champlain, are the outer barriers of a vast primeval wilderness whose only northern boundary is the great arctic land. In the rugged fastnesses of the mountains this modern despot sets at defiance the further progress of civilization and reigns supreme over a limitless territory. His subjects are the few scattered Indian tribes, the adventurous *coureurs de bois*, and his guides. With these forces at his command he lays tribute upon the untamed beasts of the forest, and the fishes of the lakes and rivers. No wassailing king of ancient days held higher revelry within his court, than does this wild-land ruler within the charmed circle of his little camp fire amidst the gloom of solemn forests, the roar of rushing waters. He has drank at the fountain of health, and his intoxication is that of complete freedom, of simple living in the great out-door of nature, the excitement of the chase, the indescribable

charm of angling in the rough rivers of the North land, or upon the placid bosom of forest-girt lake. And it brings the glow of strength, the consciousness of power, and mental rest.

The very nearness of this land of savage Nature to the old civilization within the gates of Quebec is one of the startling features which first arrests the attention of the visiting angler-sportsman, and, if he is close of observation, he will not fail to further note that it has left a certain impress upon the male population. They are full of the legend and lore of the bush. The charm of the life is a part of their being, born in them perhaps from ancestry, who fought the wilderness from love of adventure, and the gain of furs.

These irregular, broken, forest covered, picturesque old Laurentides are the silent, hoary guardians of vast inland seas, lakes and lakelets, whose numbers are as the leaves of the trees. Sheltered and guarded by overhanging mountain and dense forest they have slowly unbosomed themselves to the adventurous angler, and even to-day, well within sound of the Citadel gun of Quebec, there are still hidden away numbers of little lakes that blushinglly await his coming.

The rivers flowing from the mountains and emptying into the River St. Lawrence or Lake St. John are the arteries of this region, through which the angler-sportsman may find his way into the heart of the land of lakes, for it is on the table land of the divide where they expand into vast bodies of water, extend in chains of unknown length, where one may canoe for days at a stretch, and fish until the arm drops helpless, and the appetite cloys with satiety. And if it is in the early autumn, when nature is putting forth her final notes of rejoicing, and the mountains are clad in a wealth of coloring, the rifle will alternate with the rod, and a caribou or perhaps a moose will further gladden the heart of him who seeks.

An important highway into this kingdom is the Quebec and Lake St. John R.R., which was constructed to bring the parishes surrounding this famous lake into communication with the greater world. For two hundred miles it was literally pushed into the

wilderness ; but a wilderness it will remain notwithstanding the iron-horse and band of steel, for the mightier forces of nature have proclaimed this intervening territory as only the empire of the sportsman, and the latter with sovereign authority has turned the railroad to his own purpose. The very stations on the road are but the camps of individual sportsmen, or clubs which have been organized for good fellowship, trout and game. The railroad, quick to recognize the controlling force of destiny, has placed its resources at the command of this ruling power, and the road might be justly called the Quebec and Lake St. John Anglers' and Sportsmen's R.R. You have but to board one of its outgoing or incoming trains and this fact is driven home. It is in possession of Indians, guides, sportsmen and anglers, with their impedimenta of canoes, packs, rifles and rod cases. The conversation amid dense clouds of smoke is of the bush, fishy or gamy. Mighty yarns are spun, and were the shades of Baron Munchausen to present themselves, they would be put to the blush, by these later knights of the long bow ; but everything goes, as the saying has it, for the etiquette of the craft frowns upon any doubt being cast upon the credibility of one of the fraternity.

Lake St. John, the objective point of the Railroad, is but the beginning again of another sportsman's land of plenty. In the lake itself, its tributary rivers, the Grand Discharge, the ouananiche, that gamiest of the *salmo* family, makes its home. In close proximity to the best fishing grounds two famous hotels have been built for the accommodation of anglers. When tired of the luxury of the life here one can take Indian guides at Pointe Bleue and strike boldly into the wilderness to seek the mysterious Lake Mistassini.





Some Fish and Game Clubs in the Quebec District



Laurentides Fish and Hunt Club. Geo. Garneau, Sec., Dalhousie St., Quebec.

Laurentian Fishing Club. W. H. Parker, Sec., Lac Lapêche, St. Maurice, Quebec.

Stadaccna Fish and Game Club. E. J. Hale, Sec., Quebec.

St. Maurice Fish and Game Club. Richard Witton, Sec., 58 Drummond St., Montreal.

Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club. J. E. Chamberlain, 31 Sanford St., Bridgeport, Ct.

Amabelish Fish and Game Club. E. M. Coats, Springfield, Mass.

Little Saguenay Fish and Game Club. W. W. Welch, 81 St. Peter St., Quebec.

Tourilli Fish and Game Club. Geo. VanFelson, St. Peter St., Quebec.

Jacques Cartier Fish and Game Club. J. G. Couture, 46 Dalhousie St., Quebec.

Orleans Fish and Game Club. A. Turner, Lake Edward, Quebec.

Montmorency Fish and Game Club. H. White, Montmorency, Quebec.

Press Fish and Game Club. Geo. Gale, St. John St., Quebec.

Triton Fish and Game Club. W. E. Seaton, 22 Mount Carmel St., Quebec.

Nonantum Fish and Game Club. J. H. Sheldon, New Haven, Conn.

Frontenac Fish and Game Club. A. D. Ritchie, Three Rivers, Que.

Quebec Piscatorial Association. John Jordan, Quebec.

Where to Fish and to Hunt



LAURENTIDE NATIONAL GAME PARK.—The Government of the Province has set aside a large area of the public domain within the district of Quebec and the Saguenay as a Game Park. Permits to hunt or fish within its limits can be obtained through Hector Caron, Superintendent of Fish and Game, Parliament House, Quebec. Guides and camp outfits are provided by the guardians in charge. Every effort is made by the officials to see that visiting sportsmen are well looked after, and have as good sport as circumstances and skill permit of. The Jacques Cartier River highway into the Park is only a five hours' drive from the city, where canoes are substituted for the buckboard. *Les Jardins* is the other route into the Park, mostly used in the autumn by those seeking caribou hunting. A herd of from one to two hundred of these beautiful deer is not an unusual sight at this season.

The charges made by the Government for fishing and hunting permits within the Park are very reasonable.

SNOW LAKE PRESERVES.—Another celebrated game preserve of some 300 square miles and within a half day's drive of the city. It is under the management of J. W. Baker, Kent House, Montmorency Falls, Quebec, who completely outfits visiting sportsmen in camping requirements, canoes, guides, etc. The Snow Lake country is a noted one for big trout and big moose. Its accessibility renders it popular with those whose time does not permit of a lengthy stay.

LAKE EDWARD.—This lake, one hundred miles from Quebec, is reached by the Quebec and Lake St. John R.R. There is an excellent sportsman's hotel on the border of the lake, which is conducted by Robt.

Rowley, the lessee of the lake, many smaller lakes and country enough for a regiment of men to hunt over. Lake Edward is celebrated for its very large speckled trout. The moose and caribon abound in this district. Mr. Rowley outfits his guests and provides guides.

LAKE ST. JOHN.—Noted for its ouananiche fishing and as the point of departure by a dozen river ways to noted hunting grounds for big game. These trips presuppose a month in the wilds, but to him who can afford the time it will be profitably and pleasantly spent. The manager of the Roberval Hotel, Roberval, Province of Quebec, will supply all detailed information. From Roberval the visitor may make a trip by the steamer Mistassini to the Island House, at the mouth of the River Saguenay, and enjoy a day or two's fishing for ouananiche in the foaming rapids. Then he can take canoe to Chicoutimi by beautiful inland waters, and thence down the Saguenay River on the fine steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., and so on to Quebec by the St. Lawrence River, stopping over perhaps for a night and a day at Murray Bay to enjoy the pleasures of the Richelieu Co.'s hotel, the Manoir Richelieu, one of the most up-to-date and best managed hostelries in the Dominion, and to view the beautiful summer residences of the wealthy and aristocratic Americans who are resorting here in ever-increasing numbers.

A night on the boat and the visitor is again in Quebec.



Major Stobo as a Prisoner of War under French Regime

An almost parallel case to that of Gen. Winfield Scott as a prisoner of war under English domination was that of Major Robert Stobo in the closing years of French rule in Canada. A captain in a Virginia regiment of foot, he was captured at the battle of Fort Necessity, in which the Colonial forces suffered severe defeat at the hands of the French. He was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec, but, liberated on parole, he too became a social lion among the select French society of that period in the ancient capital. Being of an active and enterprising spirit he began to spy out the land, and to plan methods of escape. This he finally accomplished after a series of hair-breadth adventures too lengthy to record here. He finally joined Gen. Wolfe's forces at Louisburg, and accompanied the latter to Quebec, and remained until its capitulation. To Stobo is ascribed the information as to the feasibility of the ascent to the Plains of Abraham by the route finally determined upon. However this may be, he remains an interesting historical figure if only through his letters to his friend, Geo. Washington, and those of a Miss Duchesnay, of Beauport, to her friend, Miss Taschereau, of Beauce.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in his historical romance "The Seats of the Mighty," makes Stobo the hero, and almost in detail embodies the story of Stobo's own adventures which was published from his journal in 1854, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tablet to the American Soldiers Killed with
General Montgomery at Pres-de-ville,
1775



On the road that leads to the Citadel, and but a short distance from St. Louis Street, stands a small group of ancient and military looking buildings. According to James Thompson, the Overseer of Public Works in the Royal Engineers Department in Quebec in 1775, they were sometimes used as a powder magazine and were surrounded by a stockade. Later they were used as a military prison, and now-a-days as a store house for the Commisariat Department.

When the American General Montgomery made his unsuccessful and disastrous attack on the defences of Quebec on the early morning of the 31st of December, 1775, at *Près-de-Ville*, during a violent snow storm, he encountered a determined resistance from a small but determined force of Canadians and British and some British seamen under Captain Barnsfare, who worked the battery of three pounders placed in a haugard to the south of the pass. At, or near day-break the Americans were discovered approaching. Captain Barnsfare, at the critical moment of the advance of the Americans, who were hoping for a surprise of the little garrison, opened fire of guns and musketry against the head of the advancing column. It was disastrous to the Americans in its effects, and they at once retreated, leaving their General dead, also his two aides, Captains Cheeseman and McPherson, and thirteen soldiers.

In 1818 James Thompson, in order to satisfy the relations and friends of General Montgomery as to the identity of his remains, in order that they might be removed to New York for interment beneath a monument that faces St. Paul's Church on Broadway, New York, made affidavit as follows :

“ I, James Thompson, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, do testify and declare—that I served in the capacity of an Assistant Engineer during the siege of this city, invested during the years 1775 and 1776 by the American forces under the command of the late Major General Richard Montgomery. That in an attack made by the American troops under the immediate command of General Montgomery, in the night of the 31st December, 1775, on a British post at the southernmost extremity of the city, near *Près-de-Ville*, the General received a mortal wound, and with him were killed his two Aides-de-Camp, McPherson and Cheeseman, who were found in the morning of the 1st of January, 1776, almost covered with snow. That Mrs. Prentice, who kept an hotel at Quebec, and with whom General Montgomery had previously boarded, was brought to view the body, after it was placed in the Guard Room, which she recognised by a particular mark which he had on the side of his head, to be the General's. That the body was then conveyed to a house (Gobert's), by order of Mr. Cramahé, who provided a genteel coffin for the General's body, which was lined inside with flannel, and outside of it with black cloth. That in the night of the 4th of January, it was conveyed by me from Gobert's house, and was interred six feet in front of the gate, within a wall that surrounded a powder magazine near the ramparts bounding on St. Lewis Gate. That the funeral service was performed at the grave by the Reverend Mr. de Montmolin, then chaplain of the garrison. That his two Aides-de-Camp were buried in their clothes without any coffins, and that no person was buried within twenty-five yards of the General. That I am positive and can testify and declare, that the coffin of the late General Montgomery, taken up on the morning of the 16th of the present month of June, 1818, is the identical coffin deposited by me on the day of his burial, and that the present coffin contains the remains of the late General. I do further testify and declare that subsequent to the finding of General Montgomery's body, I wore his sword, being lighter than my own; and on going to the Seminary, where the American officers were

lodged, they recognised the sword, which affected them so much, that numbers of them wept, in consequence of which I have never worn the sword since.

"Given under my hand, at the city of Quebec, Province of Lower Canada, 19th June, 1818.

"JAMES THOMPSON."

The remains of General Montgomery's aides, McPherson and Cheeseman, still find resting place in the little central courtyard of these buildings, carefully noted and surrounded with pyramids of cannon balls, but otherwise unnoted by engraved stone or tablet.

December, 1894, the military authorities in Quebec, in making some repairs to the old military store house near the St. Louis Gate, unearthed the remains of the thirteen American soldiers who were killed in the early morning attack on the city on December 31st, 1775.

Lewis, the store-keeper, an old soldier, with a true soldier's chivalry towards even an enemy's dead, had these remains carefully gathered together and reinterred beneath the flooring in the south-east corner of the storehouse. To mark this last resting-place of these brave fellows who had endured all the hardships and sufferings of the march through the wilderness, and faced the rigors of a winter campaign only to find glory in death, it was decided to secure the consent of the authorities to place a marble tablet in the wall with some suitable inscription. The children of G. M. Fairchild, jr., of Quebec; I. Emerson Palmer, of Middletown, Conn., and Robert Bleakie, of Hyde Park, Mass., with a youthful patriotism born in all young Americans, subscribed the amount necessary, and with the assistance of Quebec's historian, Sir J. M. Le Moine, these remains were reinterred beneath the flooring in the south-east corner of the storehouse, formerly the military prison. In a letter written by Miss Frances I. Fairchild, just before the completion of the tablet, she tells how her father read in the papers of the discovery of the bodies.

"A few days afterwards," she writes, "Papa took my sister and me to visit these old buildings. An old soldier in charge, named Lewis, gladly showed us through the funny old stone structure, which backs into the earth of the fortification walls, with its dark,

narrow passages, the little half-underground cells, and the room in which the remains of the soldiers were reinterred. He also showed us a rusty pair of scissors found at the side of one of the bodies, just about where the breast pocket of his uniform would be. We asked Papa to let us raise a subscription among our young friends to place a tablet in the wall of the building to the memory of these poor soldiers.

Gen. Montgomery's Sword.

James Thompson, who was in the 78th Highlanders and fought under Wolfe at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and in 1775 was the overseer of the fortifications at Quebec during its siege by the American forces under Generals Montgomery and Arnold, became the possessor of the sword of the former under the following circumstances:—In the furtherance of his official duties he visited the scene of the *Près-de-Ville* engagement shortly afterwards. There he discovered the bodies of the American slain, partly covered by the new fallen snow. Montgomery's sword was close by his side, and was pounced upon by a drummer boy as his prize of discovery; but Thompson made him deliver it up, and some time after compensated the youth by presenting him with seven shillings and six pence.

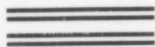
Writing in 1828, Thompson thus describes the sword:

“The sword has been in my possession to the present day (16th Aug., 1828). It has a head at the top of the hilt, somewhat resembling a lion's or bulldog's, with cropt ears, the edges indented, with a ring passing through the chin or underjaw, from which is suspended a double silver chain communicating with the front tip of the guard by a second ring; at the lower end of the handle there is, on one side, the figure of a spread eagle. The whole of the metal part of the hilt is of silver. About half an inch of the back part of the guard was broken off while in my possession. The handle itself is of ivory, and undulated obliquely from top to bottom. The blade, which is twenty-two inches long, and fluted near the back, is

single edged with a slight curve towards the point, about six inches of which, however, is sharp on both edges, and the word 'Harvey' is imprinted on it, five and a half inches from the top, in Roman capitals in a direction upwards. The whole length of the blade is two feet four inches (when found it had no scabbard or sheath, but I soon had the present one made, and mounted in silver to correspond). As it was lighter and shorter than my own sword, I adopted it and wore it in lieu. Having some business at the '*Séminaire*,' where there was a number of American officers, prisoners-of-war of General Arnold's division, I had occasion to be much vexed with myself for having it with me, for the instant they observed it they knew it to have been their General's, and they were very much affected by the recollections that it seemed to bring back to their minds, indeed, several of them wept audibly ! I took care, however, in mercy to the feelings of those ill-fated gentlemen, that whenever I had to go to the Seminary afterwards, to leave the sword behind me."

In 1878 the Marquis of Lorne, the then Governor-General of Canada, purchased the sword from Mr. Thompson's grandson, the late J. T. Harrower. The Marquis then presented it to the representatives of the Livingstone family, of New York, into which Gen. Montgomery had married. It is reputed to be kept for safety in the vaults of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., New York.





Tercentenary

Visitors

→ as well as all ←

Tourists

Should visit our Store, where they will find
the finest and best assorted stock of

Canadian Souvenirs

in Canada

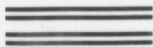
as well as a full and complete line of best
assorted

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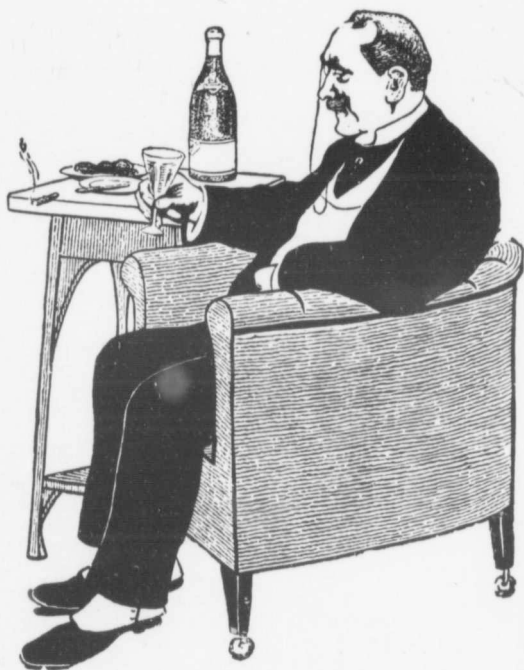
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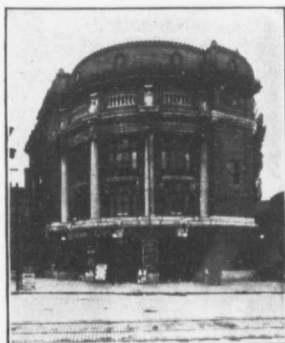


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MAP OF QUEBEC

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
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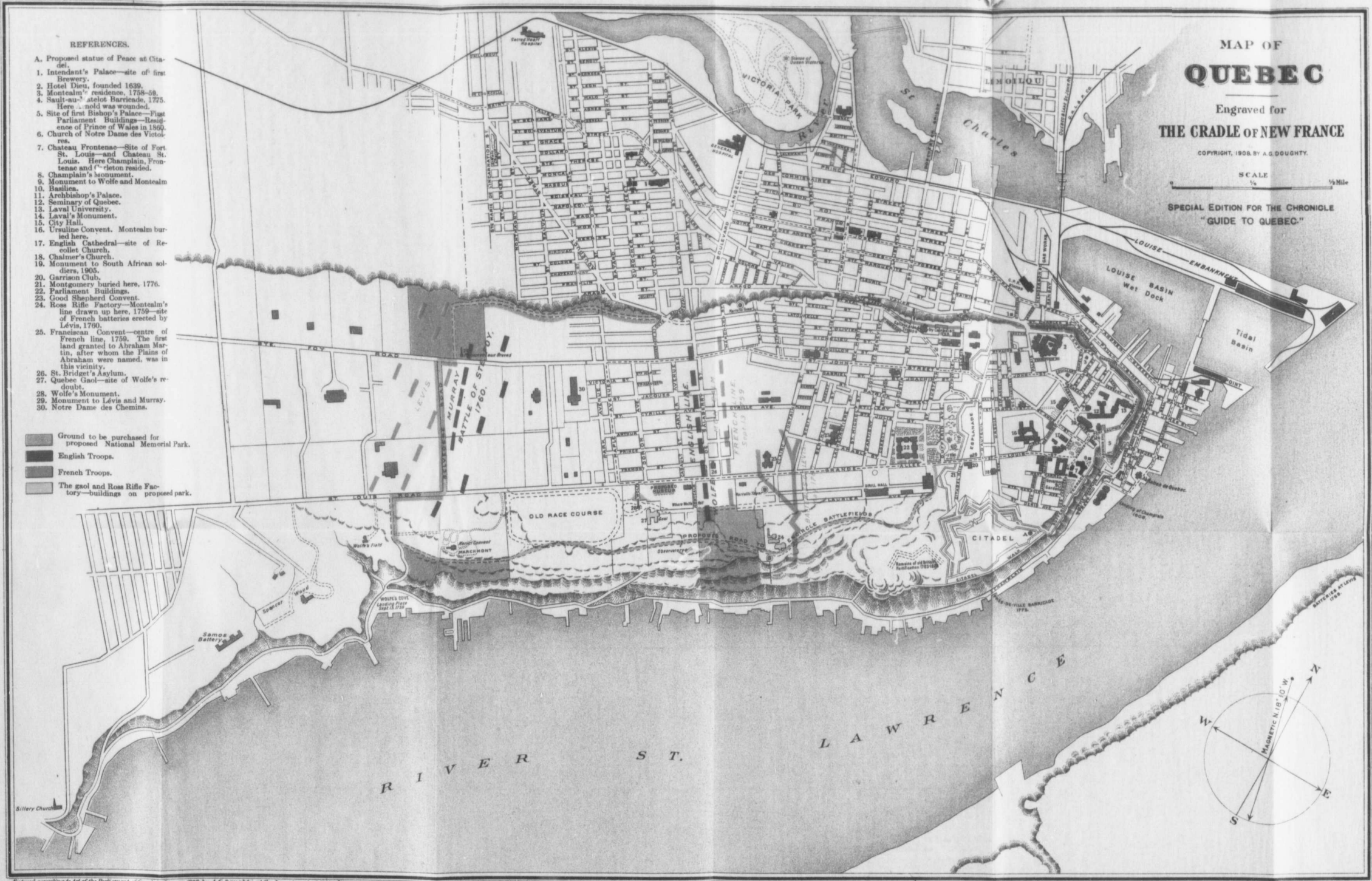
SCALE
1/4 Mile

SPECIAL EDITION FOR THE CHRONICLE
"GUIDE TO QUEBEC."

REFERENCES.

- A. Proposed statue of Peace at Citadel.
1. Intendant's Palace—site of first Brewery.
2. Hotel Dieu, founded 1639.
3. Montcalm's residence, 1758-59.
4. Sault-au-Loup battle, 1759. Here Montcalm was wounded.
5. Site of first Bishop's Palace—First Parliament Buildings—Residence of Prince of Wales in 1869.
6. Church of Notre Dame des Victoires.
7. Chateau Frontenac—Site of Fort St. Louis—and Chateau St. Louis. Here Champlain, Frontenac and Carleton resided.
8. Champlain's monument.
9. Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm.
10. Basilica.
11. Archbishop's Palace.
12. Seminary of Quebec.
13. Laval University.
14. Laval's Monument.
15. City Hall.
16. Ursuline Convent. Montcalm buried here.
17. English Cathedral—site of Recollet Church.
18. Chalmers' Church.
19. Monument to South African soldiers, 1905.
20. Garrison Club.
21. Montgomery buried here, 1776.
22. Parliament Buildings.
23. Good Shepherd Convent.
24. Ross Rifle Factory—Montcalm's line drawn up here, 1759—site of French batteries erected by Lévis, 1760.
25. Franciscan Convent—centre of French line, 1759. The first land granted to Abraham Martin, after whom the Plains of Abraham were named, was in this vicinity.
26. St. Bridget's Asylum.
27. Quebec Gaol—site of Wolfe's redoubt.
28. Wolfe's Monument.
29. Monument to Lévis and Murray.
30. Notre Dame des Chemins.

-  Ground to be purchased for proposed National Memorial Park.
-  English Troops.
-  French Troops.
-  The gaol and Ross Rifle Factory—buildings on proposed park.



Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year 1908 by A.G. Doughty, at the Department of Agriculture.



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