

THE TERCENTENARY CANADA

BY E. T. D. CHAMBERS



Cartier's Ship Arriving at Quebec



Madame de Champlain



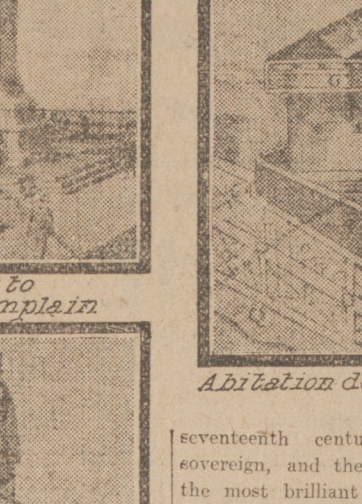
King Francois I



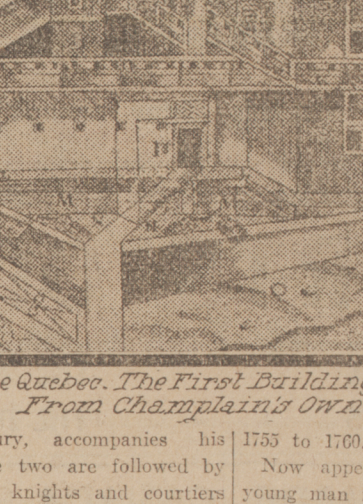
Henry IV of France



Frontenac



Monument to Champlain



Monument to Laval



Abitibi de Quebec. The First Building Erected in the City

THE Dominion of Canada will this week commence the celebration of her three hundredth birthday at Quebec.

The first permanent settlement in what was then New France was established at Quebec in July, 1608, by Samuel de Champlain, official geographer to the French king, Francois I.

Jacques Cartier had attempted something of the kind at Cape Rouge, eight miles above Quebec, three quarters of a century before Champlain's time, but his efforts proved abortive.

Champlain's nascent colony, under the chief of Quebec had two narrow escapes from destruction during the first year of its existence. Soon after the erection of this first building Champlain was called to the highest of his men, who revealed a conspiracy among a number of his followers to murder their commander and plunder the colony. So prompt was Champlain's action that the conspirators were surprised, and arrested the same night, and the body of Duval, the author of the plot, was soon swinging from a gibbet, and his head displayed on a pike from the highest roof of the buildings, food for birds and a lesson to rebellion. Of the 28 members of the infant colony, 20 perished of disease during its first winter.

Champlain's expedition to Quebec was fitted out at the expense of De Monts, the Calvinist governor of Pons and Champlain's patron. In his own account of his travels, he has preserved for us a rough sketch of the "Abitibi de Quebec," the first building erected in the old city, drawn with his usual disregard of perspective.

It was because all the most brilliant scenes of the heroic period of Canadian history were to be celebrated at the tercentenary fetes that it was early decided to invite England, France and the United States, which had each its share in their past glories, to send representatives to Quebec. Much of the promised success of the celebration will be due to the presence of the representatives in question. From England comes the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Norfolk, premier duke of Great Britain, Lord Strathcona and many other titled and distinguished personages. The Prince and his staff will arrive at Quebec on board the Indomitable while the Exmouth, flying the flag of the vice-admiral commanding the North Atlantic fleet, the Hon. Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, K.C.B., and accompanied by five other men-of-war, will receive and salute the arrival of the heir to the throne. That France and the United States have each sent one of their best ships is a matter of great satisfaction to the Canadians, and the arrival of Vice-President Fairbanks who made many friends in Quebec during his stay there some years ago on the occasion of the sitting of the Joint High

Commission, is looked forward to with much pleasure by Canadian society.

Visitors to the fetes will doubtless be very much interested in the presence of the Tercentenary as honored guests of representatives of the Wolfe, Murray, Montcalm and De Levis families. Australia is to be represented by its new governor-general, Earl Dudley, and South Africa by Sir Henry Villiers, chief justice of Cape Colony.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Tercentenary celebration will be the pageant to be performed on several occasions on the Plains of Abraham. Eight of the most striking scenes from Canadian history will be enacted almost daily during the continuance of the fetes. The performance will take place upon one of the most picturesque spots of the Plains of Abraham, overlooking the St. Lawrence and Wolfe's Cove. Between three and four thousand performers are to take part in the different scenes of the pageant, and the costumes are not only exceedingly beautiful, but everyone perfectly true to history in every detail.

The vivid representation of a number of the most striking scenes in Canadian history is not the only feature of the celebration intended to do honor to national heroes or to emphasize deeds of Canadian valor in the days that have passed.

A glance at the programme of leading Tercentenary events indicates that the glories of the beginning of things in New France, and the lessons of courage, of piety and patriotism which their contemplation inspires were the impelling motives of the organizers of the coming fetes.

They were so declared in the beautifully worded address presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues at Ottawa last year by the Mayor of Quebec in the name of a monster deputa-tion which accompanied him from the old capital to the new.

"Situate at the very gateway of Canada," ran the address, speaking of the City of Quebec, "where the tides of the ocean come to receive tribute from the vast inland seas, it has been the cradle of our national civilization. When most of the great cities of the South were yet unborn, it was training its children in the principles of citizenship and extending its influence far into those unexplored wilds which now constitute the beloved home of our people."

"No city has had a more distinguished origin. It has sprung from the chivalry and piety of the Old World. Its annals are filled with deeds worthy of the best ages of knightly chivalry, and the heroism of its missionaries and martyrs is venerated as an inspiration and an ideal by all who love and strive to follow Jesus Christ. The change of allegiance which came with the British occupation—a change which, strangely enough, exactly

halves the period of its life—has gathered round its walls and ramparts fresh associations which enshrine it among the decisive battlegrounds of the world, and which blend for all time the glory of England with that of France.

"Sprung from such lineage and ennobled by world-renowned deeds of daring, Quebec will ever remain the symbol of those elements in the life of our Dominion, which go toward building up its honor and its truest manhood. Therefore it seems to us that the three hundredth anniversary of its foundation is an event that should appeal to the heart of every Canadian from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If, in the older ages of harsh conflict, when the future opened up narrow horizons, it nurtured in the new land the youthful seeds of courage, piety and patriotism, it can, in this modern age of dazzling material progress and unlimited national possibilities, become the birthplace of a spirit of Canadian brotherhood, among the component races of our people, which will bear fruit in a deeper patriotism, a vaster toleration, and a strengthening of those organs in the corporate body of the nation that strive for the triumph of moral right. . . . These are the sentiments which, in the minds of the promoters of the proposed festivities, have inspired the project of the celebration of the tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec."

On Thursday, the 23rd of July, those who are to represent Champlain and his crew will sail into port early in the afternoon, in a fashinelle of the ship in which the founder of Quebec crossed the Atlantic, landing exactly where he landed and halting at the reproduction, nearby, of the Abitibi de Quebec; the first building erected by European hands on the soil of New France.

Accompanied by a procession representing the leading scenes in the heroic period of Canadian history, Champlain will ascend the hill from his first habitation in Quebec to the scene of his later one,

where his statue now marks the site of the old Chateau St. Louis. Here will occur the historic ceremony of the fetes. The Prince of Wales, surrounded by his brilliant staff and by the representatives of France, Brouage, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, the South African colonies, and by lieutenant governors of Canadian provinces, premiers, cabinet ministers and others, will receive the address of the city of Quebec.

The Prince will be asked to declare the fetes open and to cable an expression of Canadian loyalty to King Edward. This will be followed by an act of grateful remembrance to the mother country of Champlain, in the shape of a message to the Mayor of Brouage, the birthplace of the father of the Canadian nation. Other ceremonies, with appropriate speeches, will follow, and as the historic procession moves off, it will be reviewed from the base of Champlain's statue by the Prince of Wales.

The historical procession is to be headed by the mounted Herald-at-Arms and Men-of-the-Watch, whose presence will very effectively recall many of the manners and customs of days that have gone. From the opening day of the fetes, the heralds, in their gorgeous uniforms, will ride through the city, stopping at the most important localities to sound a loud blast of trumpets and to make official announcements in connection with the celebration, the arrival of official guests, the programme of the following day, etc. In Paris, in olden times, where they performed exactly the duties in connection with public ceremonies with which they are to be entrusted here, they were 28 in number, and their leader, who was the king-at-arms, was called Montjoy-Saint-Denis, being an old French war cry.

The Watchmen are a relic of the Middle Ages, and were the troops who maintained order in the city streets at night. Their chief or captain was called the Chevalier du Guet or Commandant of the Archers du Guet. They enforced

compliance with the terms of the curfew at a certain hour of the night, and fully armed and bearing torches, some on foot, others mounted, they announced the passing hours. Every evening they patrolled the streets with the herald-at-arms and sang the curfew. Those who are to personate them during the tercentenary fetes will do the same, taking their musical score from the curfew air in Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots."

All the leading characters and scenes in Canadian history from Cartier to Brock and de Salaberry will be disclosed to the onlookers in the ranks of the procession to follow the Men-of-the-Watch and the Herald-at-Arms. Jacques Cartier will be accompanied by his officers and 110 seamen, representing the crews of his three little ships.

Then will appear in all the magnificence with which history and tradition clothe him, the chivalrous King Francois I., Queen Claude, and the much-loved sister of the King, the bewitching Marguerite d'Angouleme. It will be remembered that it was by the express orders of Francois I. that Cartier made the voyages which have immortalized his name.

Immediately afterwards, in a blaze of glory, appear the founders of empire, the heroes whom the Canadian nation unites in honoring on this joyous occasion. Champlain approaches, accompanied by Portageur, his fellow explorer as far as St. Louis, and de Monts, his comrade in Acadia and Port Royal. Behind these three appear all those who on the third of July, 1608, landed at Quebec with Champlain to lay the foundations of a perpetual empire, as much for the glory of God as for the honor of France."

After the passage of Champlain and the crew of the Don de Dieu, the procession leads the spectators back again to the court of France, where in all the splendor of their surroundings appear Henri IV. and Marie de Medici, Sully, the great minister, who was the directing agency of the colonial policy of the

seventeenth century, accompanies his sovereign, and the two are followed by the most brilliant knights and courtiers of their time.

Next comes a purely Canadian scene. Before us pass Dollard des Ormeaux, accompanied by his 16 French companions, and the faithful Annonata with his Algonquin warriors. They are marching to martyrdom, but by the sacrifice of their lives at the Long Sault they saved the infant colony from certain destruction by the Iroquois.

Then follow the explorers and founders of what are today flourishing cities: La Violette, Maisonneuve, de Bienville, d'Iberville, La Mothe-Cadillac, La Salle, Joliette, Marquette, Dequen, La Verandrye.

The cavalcade of 1665 represents de Tracy, his councillors, officers and suite, composed of 24 guards, six pages, several lackeys and four companies of the famous Carignan-Sallieres regiment. This select body of men, which was subsequently disbanded in New France, supplied a large number of Seigneurs and other colonists, whose settlement in the country was an important feature in its expansion, later on.

The following group consists chiefly of Coureurs de Bois and interpreters, of whom the principal were Duluth, de St. Castin, Guillaume, Couture, Jean Nicolet and Rene Goupil.

The age of Frontenac is to be represented in the procession by a brilliant galaxy of historic characters. The governor-general himself, Count Frontenac, is accompanied by Mr. Laval, the members of his court, and of the Sovereign Council of New France.

Next in chronological order and in that of the procession we greet the heroine of the colony's brightest days—Madeleine de Verchere, the Joan of Arc of New France. Before the valour of this young woman, aided only by two children and a few servants, the Iroquois invaders fled in terror.

And now we hear the regular sound of marching feet. We have arrived at the turning point of Canadian history, and are gazing upon an approaching body of soldiers, superbly mounted and clad in brilliant uniforms, whose martial bearing at once attracts all eyes. One of them is Montcalm, the incarnation of that chivalrous heroism which has never been forgotten words "I will perish, if necessary, beneath the ruins of the colony."

Then comes the brilliant figure of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, no less brave, but cooler, and perhaps a better tactician, who, redeemed by his brilliant victory of the 28th April, 1759, the reverse of September 18th, 1759. Next come the regiments of La Salle, Languedoc, Bern, Guenne, Berry and Royal-Rouillon, with waving banners. Following in their quiet and serviceable uniforms, come the less disciplined, but no less valiant marines and Canadian militia, amongst whom children and old men march shoulder to shoulder, and vie with each other in bravery. The faithful Indian allies of the French troops add to the picturesque of this assemblage which recalls the warlike period extending from

1753 to 1760. Now appears, at a little distance, a young man in the uniform of a lieutenant-general of His Britannic Majesty. This is none other than James Wolfe, the victor of the Plains of Abraham, who died in the midst of his triumph, and whose name, together with that of Montcalm, is indissolubly associated with this picturesque corner of Canadian soil, which has been the scene of so many heroic conflicts. Murray, his companion-in-arms, accompanies him, as well as the English regiments in their brilliant uniforms.

The group of warriors that next pass by mark the reconciliation of the former foes, who now stand together beneath the same flag. They represent the period of 1775, when Guy Carleton, one of Wolfe's former lieutenants, conducts the defense of Quebec against the American invasion, and under his orders British regulars and French Canadian militia march to victory, and repel, at Danville, the combined attacks of Montcalm, whose settlement in the country was an important feature in its expansion, later on.

The procession of national glories terminates with a group that strikingly recalls the victory of Chateaugay, where Colonel de Salaberry and his 300 volunteers repelled the American invaders under Dearborn.

In addition to the historic groups in the procession, the streets through which it is to pass, are being decorated in such a manner as to form a complete panorama of Canadian history, in the shape of a great chronological picture brought down to 1860, the threshold of the new era of confederation. In order to secure proper unity of design the entire plan of these decorations was carefully prepared months ago. To those following the line of streets in proper order their decorations will unfold, as by the roll of a cinematograph, all the striking events and illustrious names of our annals, causing them to pass in chronological order, with dates, names, portraits, leading events, etc. It will be an immense historical picture, easily deciphered at first view; an object lesson to the young man and an aid to the memory of their elders; while for strangers to Canada and its history it will prove a remarkable revelation of the glories of Canada's early days, rendering at the same time a well-merited homage to the memory of bygone generations, and teaching a lesson of courage and of constancy to that of today.

BEAUTIFUL PARIS

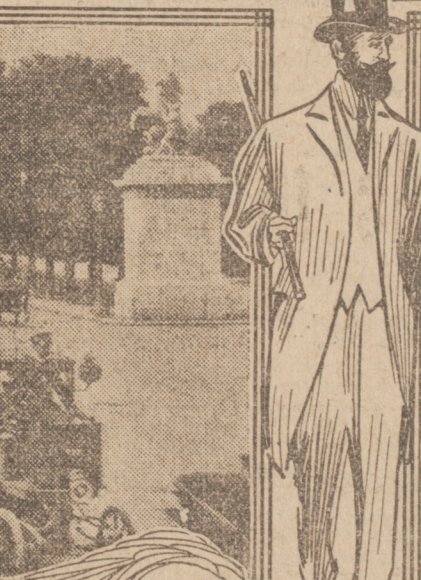
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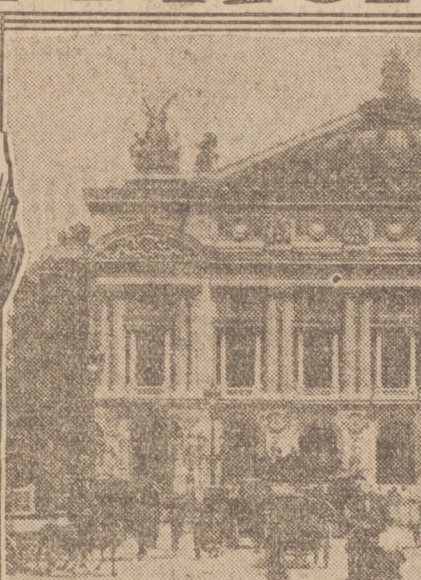
The Champs Elysees



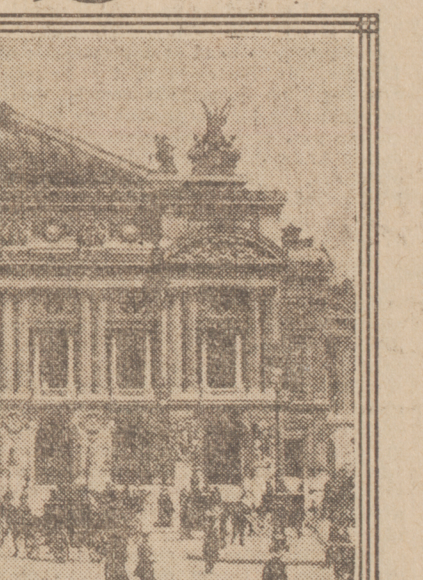
The Opera House



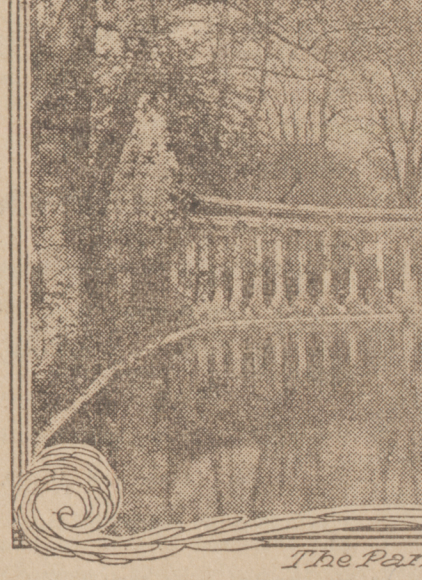
The Great Palace of Art



The Park of Monceaux



The Park of Monceaux



The Park of Monceaux



The Park of Monceaux

HERE is a beauty, a magic fascination about Paris. In no other city do physical charms and variety of interests blend in such perfect harmony. The cult of the French is beauty, and this finds expression in the French capital. This civic beauty is a natural development born through centuries. No city has been built only to be remodeled and built again as often as Paris.

The principal island in the Seine was the foundation of the French capital. It soon became so crowded with people that other islands in the river had to be inhabited and the river was soon spanned by many bridges. One of the handsomest, and the most attractive is the Pont Neuf, built in the reign of Henry III. It was in those days that the bridge was most gaily thronged. A well-known adage says: "After watching three days of a man has not crossed the bridge he must have left Paris."

Even more splendid was the palace built for St. Louis on the spot where the Palace of Justice now stands. All that remains of the castle is the famous double chapel. The tourist looking in admiration of the broad boulevards and magnificent open squares of Paris has little idea of the labor and money spent in remodeling and rebuilding to make the city attractive and beautiful. Hundreds of old, worn buildings were condemned so that handsome and spacious structures might be reared. Millions of dollars have been spent in adorning large squares with fountains and statues, many of the loveliest and most dangerous parts have been changed into splendid parks. Though most of the French King's names are associated with the building of palaces and royal parks, such names as Napoleon III. and Baron Haussmann are entitled to much of the credit of having made Paris

attractive and beautiful. All cities have some handsome streets, but none of them has such a continuous series of splendid boulevards. The most noteworthy are those extending from the Madeleine to the Bastille and from the Madeleine out to the Bois de Boulogne. The work that Emperor Napoleon undertook related not so much to the inner Paris of the old-time bounds as to the great town that spread beyond the boulevard. Baron Haussmann held his post from 1853 to 1870, and during that time he created boulevards and avenues by the hundreds. He laid out great numbers of large areas and open squares, parks and pleasure grounds, and erected public buildings in all parts of Paris. Devotees of other European capitals have tried to force a comparison between the Champs Elysees in Paris and Unter den Linden in Berlin, but, however splendid the latter street is, it cannot be compared with the Parisian boulevard, with its broad avenues, allees, gardens and mansions.

The Champs Elysees is the most direct and most interesting route to the Bois. It is more of a promenade than a public garden. The part between the Place de la Concorde and the Rond Point is especially popular with the Parisians as any garden. There are a number of fashionable restaurants where Parisians and curious foreigners come and dine evenings. This famous avenue dates back to the reign of Louis XIV. Then there are other splendid boulevards, including Mont Martre, the Boulevard des Capucines and St. Michael. As a type of modern street there is none so magnificent as the Avenue de l'Opera. It is less popular than many of the old streets, but for its length and many hand-some structures it has no rival. In order to make this grand avenue hundreds of small streets had to be torn up and thou-

sands of poor dwellings had to be condemned.

But Napoleon was the first to make his capital beautiful. He had his architects draw plans for the rebuilding of the city; the boulevards were to extend from a common centre, like spokes of a wheel. He insisted on having plenty of large squares, adorned with statues and fountains. These squares were to enhance the beauty of the city and to act as points of safety should it be attacked from without or within. It was his efforts which secured the beautiful Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees, as it is known to-day.

Beyond the intrinsic beauty of the streets there is a picturesque availed group of the Archangel crushing Satan. From the rock rises a sheet of water, which pours down into five basins,

"From all sides," as Zola says, "comes a sound and clinking of glasses and silver on the dinner tables, spread in the sight of all. The air is soft and warm, filled with the perfume of Havana cigars and a penetrating odor of absinthe, mingled with the sweet fragrance of the flower stalls." The bridges, fountains and statues that adorn the city contrast but much to the beauty of the streets. The islands are joined by a splendid network of bridges. Especially attractive is the Pont St. Michael. It is the principal bridge joining the island to the southern side. In the Place St. Michael is a famous fountain designed on a colossal scale. Under the niche in the centre of a corinthian facade is a bronze group of the Archangel crushing Satan. From the rock rises a sheet of water, which pours down into five basins,

flanked by two dragons spouting water into the lowermost cistern. This splendid square was designed by Jules Mansard.

In the middle once stood a figure of Louis XIV., but in its stead has been placed a column to commemorate the victories of the French Army in Germany. It is in imitation of the Pillar of Trajan, in Rome, and was built of stone, covered with leaves of bronze. Every where in public squares are splendid statues erected to the memory of great heroes and victories. In the Avenue de l'Observatoire, half way between Observatoire and the Luxembourg Gardens, is certainly the handsomest fountain in the world. The eight gracing sea horses which guard the fountain breathe with life and action. The fountain is crowned by a group of Genii, representing the

four quarters of the globe supporting the world. In the Place de Clichy is a beautiful statue erected to the memory of Marshal Moncey. The monument shows the Marshal defending the flag which France holds, while at the foot is a wounded soldier.

The many handsome buildings galleries and museums contribute much to enhancing the city. A very attractive building the palace of the Legion of Honor. The principal entrance to the court is through a triumphal arch, flanked on each side by a colonnade in the Ionic order. The apartments of this palace are remarkable for their elegance and simplicity of ornamentation. The Pont des Arts commands another of the magnificent view points in Paris. It is difficult to surpass its beauty and splendor. The magnificent colonnade of the Louvre, with the remains of the Tuilleries rising to view. The entire length of the river on the side of the Louvre stretching from the Pont Royal to the Pont Louis XIV. is adorned with splendid buildings.

The Louvre is admired because of its vast size, great courts and beautiful decorations. Room after room is decorated with rare master-pieces and priceless treasures. Less large, though wonderfully beautiful because of its towers and carvings, is the Hotel de Clugny now used as a museum for rare porcelain, lace and furniture, but erected in the sixteenth century upon the ruins of the Palace of Therome, an old Roman structure.

No city outside of Rome can boast so many splendid churches, such as the Madeleine, the Pantheon, St. Roch and the most interesting of all, St. Chapelle. It is in the most elegant form of gothic architecture and is divided into two chapels. The upper one is used by the kings and decorated with some of the handsomest rose windows in the world. But it is the park and gardens that embellish Paris most. In the summer

they are a brilliant panorama of color. All the streets of any width are decorated with great rows of shade trees, planted with grass and flowers; but the Parisians are proud of the Bois de Boulogne with its splendid forests, rivers, cascades and splendid roads. The Bois has 2,550 acres, and many million dollars have been spent on the drives and gardens. The Buttes Chaumont is considered the most interesting park in Paris because of its wild picturesque-ness. It is a splendid example of artistic landscape gardening, though at one time it was chiefly visited by beggars and thieves. Much smaller but very neat and attractive is the Parc Monceaux, made attractive by the splendid columns of Roman ruins and statues of famous men. The Bois de Vincennes is another large and extensive park situated at the east end. It is more rural, and it is here that authors and writers come to spend their holidays. The Luxembourg Gardens and those of the Tuilleries are adorned with statues.

The environs of Paris are wonderfully beautiful because of the many palaces, gardens and forests. Most splendid of all is the Forest of Fontainebleau, the handsomest forest in Europe. But the city authorities have worked quite as earnestly to improve the housing conditions; buildings of great height are not tolerated. The sanitary conditions are important because all the people, to speak sweepingly, live in tenements. Many of the unwholesome slums have been condemned and destroyed. The supervision of food is made easy because of the municipal ownership of markets and slaughter houses. The market system is splendid. The Central Market covers 22 acres in the heart of the city. Here every day the food supplies that arrive the night before are distributed to all parts of Paris and France.