

# TERCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDING OF QUEBEC

NEVER before on this continent has a historic pageant been planned on such a magnificent scale as that which is to commemorate the founding of Quebec in the year 1608 by Samuel de Champlain. The story of the soldiers and adventures and missionaries who tried to found a French empire in the new world and who carried the message of the cross into unexplored wilds, the history of the contest which ended in the overthrow of the French and the triumph of British arms on the Plains of Abraham—these and other scenes from early annals of Canada form splendid material for reproduction in the manner proposed at the coming tercentenary. The imagination, and the picturesqueness of the scenes enacted in those days of long ago makes it possible in their reproduction to give the events themselves a most impressive spectacular setting.

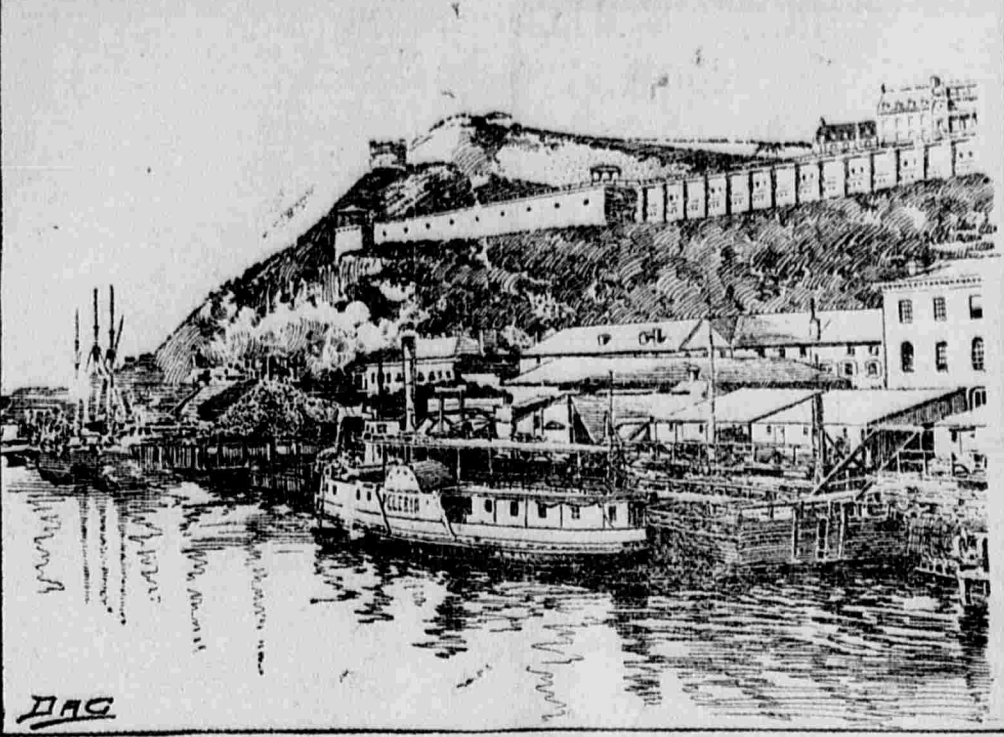
So much importance is attached to the ceremonies that are to begin at Quebec on July 20 that the Prince of Wales, coming over to take part in them. The great Atlantic fleet of the British navy will be present in its entirety to welcome him in Canadian waters, and squadrons from the French and American navies will take part in the demonstration, while from Australia and other colonies of Great Britain war removed from Canada will come representatives with fraternal greetings. Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks will extend to the Canadians the good wishes of the people of the United States.

The Prince of Wales will be accompanied by Prince Arthur, only son of the Duke of Connaught, and an imposing suite. Among his staff will be Sir Francis Hopwood, permanent undersecretary for the colonies, who is credited with knowing more than any other man in England about the different parts of the British empire. France, which had so much to do with the early history of Canada, will take part officially by sending a special delegation to the celebration, and Brouage, where Champlain was born, will send a representative who will enjoy special honors.

#### Distinguished Visitors.

Among the participants in the ceremonies will be representatives of the families of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm and of heroes who are honored for their deeds of valor in the defense of Quebec in 1759. The celebration, as a whole, will cover a period of eleven days. The Prince of Wales will arrive on July 22 and will remain in Quebec until July 28. He will be presented with an address by the Dominion parliament on reaching the capital of the province, and the next day, the 23d, the pageant portraying the landing of Champlain will be given, the old navigator being shown sailing up the St. Lawrence in a replica of the vessel from which he landed beneath the heights of Cape Diamond, the natural fortification so often called the Gibraltar of America. After this momentous historical event has been duly pictured by living men and women of today in the costumes of a century ago, the Prince of Wales will formally open the festival, and the succeeding days will see enacted the principal events from Champlain's time on, including the memorable struggle for possession of the Plains of Abraham and the victory of Wolfe, ending the French empire in America. This famous battle will be reproduced

The Citadel From the Harbor



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by armies of modern soldiers dressed in the uniforms of the eighteenth century and executing the evolutions which resulted in the success of the British forces.

Although the celebration commemorates the discoveries of Champlain and his establishment of a fort at Quebec and the beginning of a city, the romantic figure of Jacques Cartier, who sailed up the St. Lawrence long before Champlain's time, will not be forgotten. One of the pageants will picture him as he appeared on the scene away back in the year 1535. Naturally, however, the greatest prominence in the various spectacles will be given to Champlain and to the fight on the Plains of Abraham between the forces of Wolfe and Montcalm. It is the intention to convert the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and Sainte Foy into a national park. The Dominion government has appropriated \$300,000 for this purpose, and it is expected that the gifts during the celebration will result in a considerable increase in the fund. The dedication of the park will be a leading feature of the celebration.

For weeks past several thousand performers have been drilling for the different tableaux of the fête under the direction of Frank Lascelles, master of the Oxford pageant which created so much talk last year, who came to Canada to undertake the supervision of the tercentenary pageant at the special invitation of his friend Earl Grey, the governor general.

There is such a wealth of brilliant historic material from which to choose in the creation of these pageants that it was difficult to make selections. In the various processions will figure not only Cartier and Champlain and Wolfe and Montcalm, but La Salle and Jolliet, Father Hennepin, Dollard des Ormeaux and his sixteen heroes of the Long Sault, Mme. de La Peltrie and Ursuline nuns, who will be shown carrying on their pious work among the red men; Count Frontenac and his staff in all the court pompousity of the



St. Louis gate, Quebec

time of Louis XIV, and Mgr. Laval in his ecclesiastical grandeur.

#### Novel Pageants.

Pageants such as those in which history will be pictured in the Quebec tercentenary are something of a novelty on this side of the ocean. The pageant as it is known abroad traces its origin to the miracle and mystery plays of the mediaeval church. Customs of this kind survived until recently in England in the paraphernalia and make believe of a London lord

mayor's show. But within a few years a new art of pageantry has arisen. First a few hundreds of people in small towns took part in folk plays or semi-historical tragedies or comedies. These increased in size and importance, culminating in the great Oxford pageant of last summer in which some 4,000 persons participated, reproducing the history of the famous university city and bringing into play the learning of historians and archaeologists, the genius of poets and painters and musicians, in one great artistic en-

semble. This summer spectacle will be produced in London, in which there will be 15,000 performers.

In the pageants at Quebec the spectators will see as the strains of the overture die away a group of lodges of the red men set beneath the trees and an Indian dance in progress. Jacques Cartier then comes in sight with his crew and plants in the earth in the midst of the assembled aborigines a cross bearing the golden lilies and the arms of France. He reads to the wondering natives, grouped on the banks of the river, the words of the gospel of St. John. Then he re-emarks upon his ship and sails away. The next scene shows the court of France at Fontainebleau, Francis I. at the head of a great cavalcade and Cartier telling him of his voyages in the west.

Over fifty years pass by and the spectator next sees the court of

France assembled at the Louvre. Gorgeous halberdiers keep guard, and ladies and gentlemen resplendent in silks and satins troop in and a pavane is danced before King Henry IV., who afterward gives to Champlain his commission to set out for New France. The next scene shows the little Indian village of Stadacona, on the heights where Quebec now stands, and Champlain with his beautiful girl wife receiving the wondering greetings of the natives. The years again roll along and Champlain and his wife are long since dead. Stadacona has become Quebec, and the population has increased to over 200. The governor, Montmagny, goes down to the river with his guard and receives the gentle and holy mother Marie and the ladies from old France, who have given up their lives to teach the story of the cross and the doctrines of their church to the heathen of the new world. So

the scenes progress through all the stirring events transpiring in connection with the historic city until the last scene of all when, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, French and English together, victors both in one great parade of honor, these march by Cartier with his cross, Champlain, Mother Marie, Dollard, Mousigneur de Laval, Frontenac and other heroes, explorers, priests and nuns, soldiers and adventurers, representing the victorious progress onward through the centuries of the forces of enlightenment and civilization.

#### The Founder of Quebec.

Samuel de Champlain was born in Brouage, Saintonge, on the Bay of Biscay, in 1567. He died in Quebec on Christmas day, 1635. His father was a ship captain, and the son received an education as a navigator, but in early life entered the army and became quartermaster of cavalry. In 1599 he sailed to the West Indies in command of the St. Julien and, landing in Mexico, visited Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico and returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He conceived the plan of a ship canal across the Isthmus, thus the project now nearing completion is at least 200 years old. On his return to France King Henry IV. gave him a pension, and he undertook an expedition to North America with the view of founding a colony. He proceeded up the St. Lawrence as far as the rapids of St. Louis, the limits of Cartier's discoveries in 1535. Returning to France, he published a volume about his voyages. In 1604 he set out for New France again, this time with the Sieur de Mont, with whom he formed a settlement on the island of St. Croix and at Port Royal.

Champlain returned to France in 1607, and having suggested to De Mont the importance of establishing a trading post on the St. Lawrence, he and Pontrevert were sent out in 1608 for that purpose. This time Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence to a point which the Algonquin Indians called Quebec, or the Narrows. Here he determined upon making a settlement and began the building of houses and a fort. He sowed grain, encouraged the development of the fur trade and after various discouragements, which sometimes threatened the continued existence of the town, the present capital of the province became a well established community and was for a long period the chief seat of political and social activity of the French empire in the new world. It was in 1611 that Champlain married Helen Boule, a Protestant, who after his death became an Ursuline nun. His explorations on the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, his discovery of the lake in New York state which now bears his name, his battles with the Iroquois, his establishment of a college at Quebec and his encouragement of the labor of the missionaries of his church combined to make him one of the most illustrious characters in the story of the new world.

Quebec with its ancient walls and its picturesque city gates, its frowning citadel and its old world aspect is in many respects the most interesting town upon the continent. Round about it cluster memories of scenes and events over which the lapse of time has cast a singular glamour of romance, and its history through 300 years is one in which not alone the people of Canada, but those of the United States, also may well take pride. EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

Champlain Monument, Dufferin Terrace Quebec

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## General Luke E. Wright, New Secretary of War; A Man of Remarkable Courage and Ability

WHERE further evidence is needed to establish the fact that this country has dwindled into insignificance it might be furnished by the recent appointment of Luke E. Wright to succeed William H. Taft as secretary of war. Time was when the mere suggestion of putting the war office in the hands of a man who had served in the Confederate army would have been received with howls and dissent, but that unhealthy sentiment has passed forever.

Previous to the civil war most of the men who directed the war department were from the south. The early presidents seemed to prefer New Englanders for their war secretaries, but from the time of Monroe down to Buchanan southerners figured conspicuously at the war office. A notable exception occurred during Tyler's administration. When he took office he reappointed the man chosen by General Harrison, John C. Calhoun, who, on Bell's resignation four secretaries were appointed in quick succession, all of them northern men. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, Buchanan's last secretary of war, ended the list of distinguished southerners, Simon Cameron succeeding him and no man south of Mason and Dixon's line holding the office until now.

General Luke E. Wright, formerly United States ambassador to Japan, is a native of Tennessee, born in Giles county, near Pulaski, in 1846. His parentage was of that sturdy class of Tennessee pioneers who developed the future brain and brawn of the state. His father was Judge Archibald Wright of the supreme court of the state, and it was from him that General Wright inherited many of the traits of character and mind which have contributed to his really distinguished career.

#### A Soldier at Fifteen.

Although he was only a lad at the breaking out of the civil war, Wright identified himself promptly with the Confederate cause and went into the army. At the age of fifteen years he was enrolled in Breckinridge's command, and he displayed such unusual judgment and fortitude that he at once attracted the attention of that war-witted soldier. In his seventeenth year he reached the rank of lieutenant of infantry. At the bloody battle of Stone River he was in the thick of the fighting when a soldier brought the intelligence that his older brother,

Eldredge, had been killed. The soldier perfect honor decline to meet so young and inexperienced an adversary. Although the gallant colonel refused to call the duel off, he announced his intention of treating his youthful adversary as the immortal Clay did Randolph—to receive the fire of his enemy and then discharge his own pistol into the air. For some reason not given by the historian the duel was never fought. It is known, however, that from that time Colonel Galloway became a warm admirer of Wright and ever afterward supported him in his crusade against lawlessness in Shelby county.

The career of General Wright as a citizen of Memphis has been a most enviable one. Numerous incidents along its course have made him known in his home city as a fearless and perfectly level headed man. His services during the most distressing period of a southern city ever endured, the yellow fever epidemic of 1878-9, have never been forgotten in Memphis. As the head of the citizens' relief committee he labored unceasingly for months for the betterment of conditions in the stricken city. An instance illustrative of his firmness and presence of mind occurred while Memphis was still under military control. There was great unrest among the negroes and poor whites, and the commissary department, from which food was distributed to thousands, became the center of the disturbance. One day a negro, incited by a white ruffian, attacked a colored sentinel and was shot. Hearing the shot, General Wright hurried out and in a tone of authority and power that controlled the mob upheld the action of the sentinel. Thus his admirable initiative averted what would probably have been a serious outbreak.

#### Dominates the Mob.

At another time General Wright made good his reputation as a man of invincible courage. During a drunken brawl on election day a young Irishman killed a white man without provocation. A crowd of over 5,000 persons gathered in the large Auditorium and a lynching seemed to be inevitable. Speeches advocating it were being made, and they were meeting with great favor. Finally some one cried out, "We have done a lot of talking, and now let us do something!" The enraged mob took up the sentiment and was just about to act when Wright rose and waved his hand for silence. For over an hour he reasoned and pleaded with the mob until the storm of passion had subsided and the lynching was abandoned.

General Wright first began to be reckoned as a national influence when, in 1896, he supported Palmer and Buckner, the gold Democrat candidates for president and vice president. That was the luckiest political stroke

of his years and position could with perfect honor decline to meet so young and inexperienced an adversary. Although the gallant colonel refused to call the duel off, he announced his intention of treating his youthful adversary as the immortal Clay did Randolph—to receive the fire of his enemy and then discharge his own pistol into the air. For some reason not given by the historian the duel was never fought. It is known, however, that from that time Colonel Galloway became a warm admirer of Wright and ever afterward supported him in his crusade against lawlessness in Shelby county.

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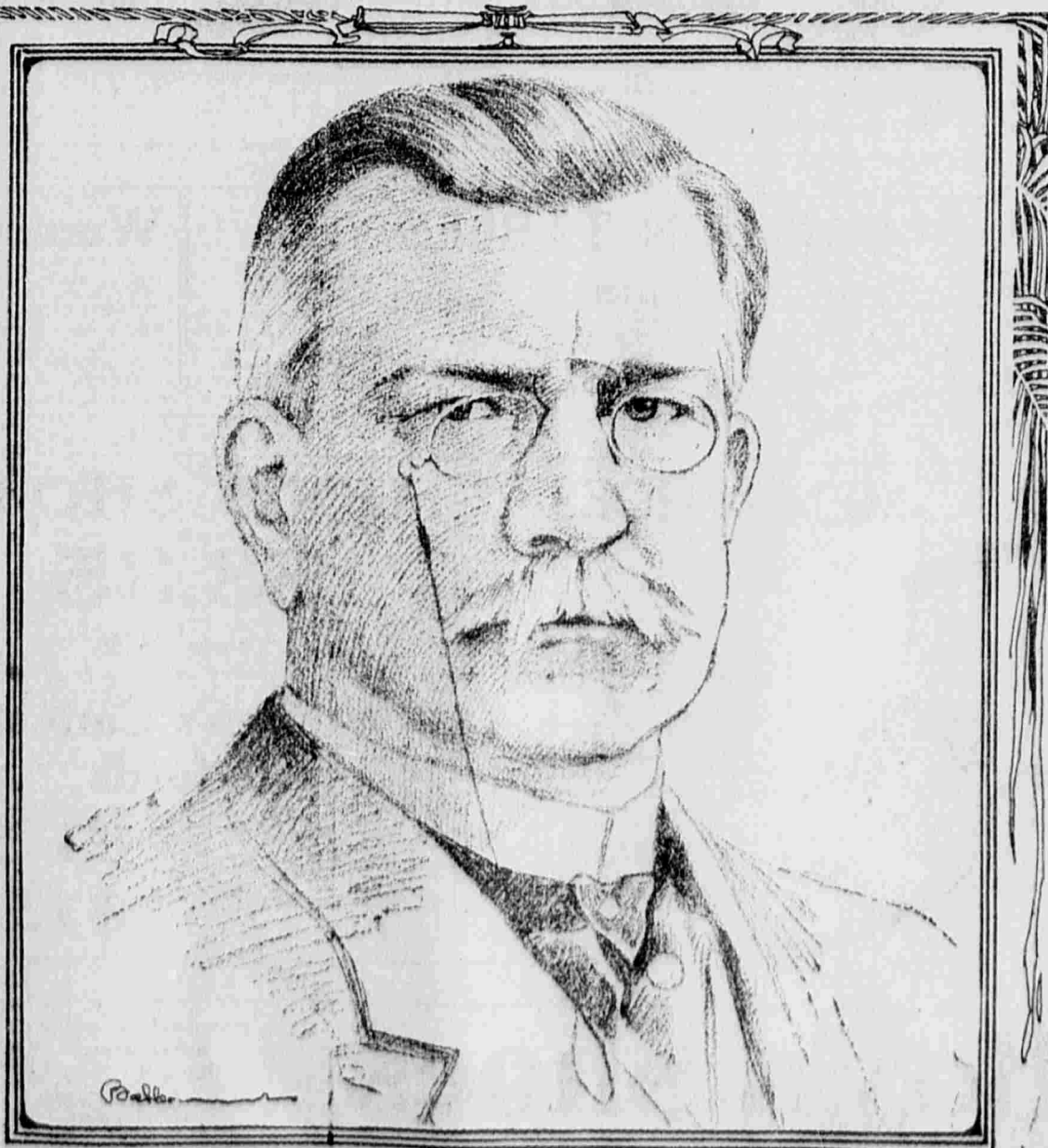
#### ANCIENT BRIDEGROOMS.

Social records give several instances of ancient bridegrooms. The list is headed by the Earl of Wemyss. He was born in 1818 and when about eighty-two took as his second wife the handsome, dark haired Miss Grace Blackburn. Then the Earl of Mount Edgumbe married at seventy-four, taking as his second spouse his cousin, Caroline, countess of Ravensworth. And the wedding of the late Marquis of Donegal at the age of eighty made an event of December, 1902.

900,000 tons, of which not more than 20,000,000 tons have been touched. This was the first of the British colonies to try the experiment of state ownership of colliery property.

Ninet-three per cent of the heat produced by all the coal dug is wasted, but only 30 per cent of the oil of oil. Whatstone, a hundred years ago, brought \$15 a ton. A ton of it is now worth \$15,000.

It is estimated that New Zealand has an available coal supply of 1,200,-



GENERAL LUKE E. WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

#### BRIEF AND TRUE.

Fingerprint identification has been extended to commercial uses by the Postal Savings bank of the Philippines at Manila. This bank has recently issued a series of stamp deposit cards on which are spaces for stamps of different values to be affixed. When the depositor has stamps to the value of 1 peso on the card it is exchanged

at the bank for a deposit book showing the amount to his credit. Opposite the lines for the owner's signature and address is a square ruled off for the reception of his thumb print, so that, even if illiterate, depositors may readily be identified.

Lions, tigers and other beasts of prey at zoological gardens and menar-

eries follow the example of mankind in eating by day and sleeping at night. In their native state these animals sleep away the hours of daylight and hunt for their food at night.

The cotton handkerchiefs provided for French soldiers have printed upon them a number of sanitary precepts to be observed on the march and during a campaign and are further decorated with medallions containing pictures

of officers of all grades, the different uniforms being so distinctly portrayed that a French private can tell at once to what grade any officer he may see belongs.

Japanese children are taught at an early age to write and draw with both hands, and to this fact has been ascribed the superiority of Japanese art in certain directions, especially in neat sewing. In some schools this

practice has been adopted. The pupils are taught to draw circles and other forms on the blackboard, first with one hand and then with the other.

The latest appeal to fashionable women takes the form of ring watches. These dainty ornaments are very costly. The cheapest cannot be purchased under \$125. They can be had in any number of forms, and some of the most beautiful are rimmed with

channel, into which are set pearls, diamonds, rubies and other precious stones. They are intended to be worn on the finger over the glove.

It is believed that the ostrich can see objects behind as well as in front of it. Any one standing directly behind an ostrich can see the pupils of its eyes.

It is estimated that New Zealand has an available coal supply of 1,200,-