

Paul Brind 1887

THE CITY OF QUEBEC JUBILEE ILLUSTRATED



1837

1887

LITHOGRAPHED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

QUEBEC.

"I pray you let us satisfy our eyes with the memorials and the things of fame that do renovate this city."
Shakespeare.

Quebec, founded by Samuel de Champlain, on the 3rd July, 1608, is the capital of the province, bearing the same name—the oldest of the several provinces, confederated in 1867, as the Dominion of Canada. There is no city in America more famous, in the annals of history, and few on the continent of Europe more picturesquely located.

Whilst the surrounding scenery reminds one of the unrivalled views of the Bosphorus, the airy site of the citadel on Cape Diamond, recalls Innsbruck and Edinburgh.

"The Gibraltar of America," bristling with artillery, sits defiant on a rocky promontory, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles rivers, 180 miles from Montreal and over 400 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has about 70,000 inhabitants, with six chartered banks, several Masonic lodges, six French and three English newspapers. The chief business of the city until a few years back was shipbuilding and the exportation of lumber; latterly, the high rates of labour, enforced by arbitrary regulations, bids fair to carry to other ports a notable portion of the returns derived by the workingman from this latter rich mine of industry. Quebec, since the days of Bishop Laval, has continued to be the seat of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada, and the elevation of its archbishop to the dignity of a Roman Cardinal, in June last, was attended with a most imposing pageant and general illumination.

Of late years several important manufactories have sprung up, especially in the populous suburb of St. Roch; the city is expected to derive material benefit from the convergence here of several lines of railway, connecting with the transatlantic steamships, and making it a depot of immigration and of freighting; the erection of the projected bridge across the St. Lawrence at or a little higher up than the city, whilst supplying the missing link in that great national work, the Canadian Pacific railway, will remove the disadvantage inflicted by the winter Levi crossing; three or more lines of railway will then land their passengers and freight in the city; the place will have ceased to be a *cul-de-sac* during six months out of the twelve.

Quebec is built nearly in the form of a triangle, bounded by the two rivers and the Plains of Abraham, and is divided into the Upper Town and Lower Town, the former standing on an enwalled and strongly fortified bluff three hundred and fifty feet high, while the latter is built on the contracted (and reclaimed) strands between the cliffs and the river. Hence its name of the "Walled City of the North." Several of the streets, by their names, *Grande Allée, Couillard, La Montagne*, etc., recall the narrow paths of early days, when M. de Puiseaux, reached, in 1640, his Sillery home at Pointe-à-Puiseaux, under the leafy shades of the intervening Sillery woods, through the *Grande Allée*, the main forest avenue; or when *le Sieur Couillard*, about 1612, located his lares, near the spot where Hope Gate stood, or where Champlain, in 1623, had the path enlarged, which led from the lower to the upper town—*à la Montagne*. This explains why these very ancient highways are narrow—occasionally crooked—often very steep; peculiarities which help to make it the most quaint, picturesque and mediæval looking city in America—beautiful and healthy, withal. "Take mountain and plain," says Elliot Warburton, "sinuous river, and broad, tranquil waters, stately ship and tiny boat, gentle hill and shady valley, bold headland and rich, fruitful fields, frowning battlement and cheerful villa, glittering dome and rural spire, flowery garden and sombre forest—group them all into the choicest picture of ideal beauty your fancy can create, arch it over with a cloudless sky, light it up with a radiant sun, and lest the sheen be too dazzling, hang a veil of lighted haze over all, to soften the lines and perfect the repose,—you will then have seen Quebec on this September morning."

"The scenic beauty of Quebec," says Dr. John Charlton Fisher, "has been the theme of general eulogy. The majestic appearance of Cape Diamond and the fortifications, the cupolas and minarets, like those of an Eastern city, blazing and sparkling in the sun, the loveliness of the panorama, the noble basin, like a sheet of purest silver, in which might ride with safety a hundred sail of the line, the graceful meandering of the River St. Charles, the numerous village spires on either side of the St. Lawrence, the fertile fields, dotted with innumerable cottages, the abodes of a rich and moral peasantry, the distant Falls of Montmorency, the park-like scenery of Point Lévi, the beautiful Cape Tourmente, and the lofty range of purple mountains, of the most picturesque forms which bound the prospect, unite to form a *coup d'œil*, which, without exaggeration, is scarcely to be surpassed in any part of the world."

The Walled City has been truly styled the key to Canada, and the Levi earthworks, casemates and new forts, to meet the requirements of modern warfare, still make good this proud boast. It was considered so when its citadel was crowned with the *l'Éclair de lys* of Old France. It may yet be called on to play a part in the future. Under its grim, mossy walls, the two foremost nations of Europe were once arrayed in deadly strife, to decide the fate of empire in the new world.

As far back as 1535, its green banks offered a refuge and winter quarters to Europeans: the city must ever awaken the deepest interest in the eyes of every student of history. "Viewed from any one of its approaches, it impresses the stranger with the conviction of strength and permanency. The reader of American history, on entering its gates or wandering over its squares, its ramparts and battle-fields, puts himself at once in communion with the illustrious dead. The achievements of daring mariners, the labors of self-sacrificing missionaries of the Cross, and the conflict of military heroes who bled and died in the assault and defence of its walls, are here re-read with tenfold interest. There, the lover of nature, in her grandest and most rugged forms, as in her gentle and smiling moods, will find around it an affluence of sublime and beautiful subjects."

The wintering of the venturesome Jacques Cartier on the shore of the St. Charles, in 1535-6, by its remoteness is an incident of interest, not only to Canadians, but also to every denizen of America. It takes one back to an era nearly coeval with the discovery of the continent by Columbus—much anterior to the foundation of Jamestown, in 1607—anterior to that of St. Augustine, in Florida.

Lengthy discussion has taken place as to the origin of the names Canada and Quebec. Some assert that Kannata, the Iroquois word, signifying "a village" or "collection of huts," was given indiscriminately to the whole of this vast region, by the early navigators; and that Quebec owes its name to the exclamation of the Norman sailors "Quel bec!" "What a promontory!" whilst others with good reason think it was derived from a word in the Algonquin language signifying "a straight."

A fanciful derivation is that attributed to the Spanish word *a-ca-nada*. NOTHING HERE, uttered by some Spanish sailors on viewing the sterile aspect of some headland. The Suffolk seal inscription, pictured by Hawkins,

has been proved to mean CAUDEBEC, a town in Normandy, and not Quebec. But let us not tread rashly on the ground of the antiquary.

Subsequent ages have ratified the sound judgment of Champlain in selecting the commanding site of Quebec as the location of the great fortress of French power in America, the "fulcrum, which for a century moved the continent from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico;" though at one time, the sheltered shores of the St. Charles were freely talked of, as the proper site of the ascent settlement.

How oft, indeed, has the storm of battle raged furiously round Quebec's hoary ramparts, bristling with guns, lying in ambush, like huge beasts of prey, ready to pounce on any assailant; its solid walls and crenelated bastions, planned by skilled French engineers, and costing fabulous sums to France, though the present Citadel, a noble structure recommended by the Duke of Wellington, was built in 1823-1830. This comparatively modern work, the materials for which were hoisted 350 feet, from the St. Lawrence below, by the FIRST RAILWAY in Canada, cost England millions.

Many and murderous were the Indian raids around Quebec at the dawn of the settlement, Champlain having injudiciously taken part against the Iroquois, in the incessant wars they waged against the Huron and Algonquin tribes, huddled in the vicinity of the Fort.

Quebec, more than once the battle-field of England and France, in the New World, had to bear repeatedly the brunt of the rivalry of these two powers, unconnected then by treaties of commerce.

Five sieges, in 1629, 1690, 1759, 1760, 1775, have left their bloody footprints round its battlements.

Had the bulk of its citizens, the sons of old France, in 1775 and 1812, sided with the invader, there would not likely be at present, in this fair Land of the West, any loving subjects to greet Victoria, as Queen.

It might not be an uninteresting subject of research, to trace the complex origin of the 70,000 souls comprised in the population of the Ancient Capital.

For years, Quebec meant New France, though its successful rival, Montreal, very soon played an important part in colonial affairs. New France in fact was originally peopled by emigration from Brittany, Normandy, Perche, Poitou, Anjou, Aunis, industrious and moral peasants, hardy fishermen, adventurous mechanics in quest of homes and a livelihood free from the heavy imposts then beginning to weigh on the French nation. An important class soon came to the front, in a country in which the Indian dialects had to be studied and used, the class of French interpreters, composed of men, who eventually attained important situations of trust; one of whom was for a time charged with the administration of the colony, the Baron de Longueuil; let us also mention others such as Marsollet, Nicolet and Couture.

Great care seems to have been practised in the selection of colonists, by the public companies and later on, when Quebec became a crown colony,—by the king; unlike the mode of colonizing which obtained for the Isle of St. Christophe and other islands.

The disbanding of several companies of the dashing Carignan Regiment, brought out here by the Marquis of Tracy, in 1665, by the infusion of new blood raised the standard of colonists adding a refined element to the sparse population. Louis the Great had tempted the officers, many of whom were connected with the French nobility, to settle in Canada, by royal gifts of waste lands, offering to the privates, farm stock and land as well. This accounts for the names of several old seigniories, called after their first proprietors, all military men: Sorel, Chambly, Vercheres, Berthier, Granville, Contrecoeur, Varennes, Rougemont, La Valtrie, La Perade, De la Naudiere, etc. Many of these refined Canadian *gentilshommes*, however, appear to have been more addicted to heading sanguinary raids on the peaceable hamlets of New England and to border warfare generally than to ploughing and harrowing their broad acres.

The conquest of the country in 1759-60 brought out from Britain an important accession of English and Scotch adventurers in and around Quebec; the wealthy, a prey to that "earth hunger" which distinguishes the English race, and anxious to acquire estates for their sons and daughters.

The exodus in 1783-4 of the United Empire Loyalists, from the adjoining heretofore British Provinces, recognized in 1783, as an independent nation, was but slightly felt at Quebec. This progressive element, the founders of Western Canada, were, however, represented in that city, in 1786, by the late Chief Justice of New York, the Hon. William Smith, appointed in 1785 by King George III, Chief Justice of Quebec; by his son, William Smith, the historian of Canada, and later, in 1789, by his son-in-law, the learned Jonathan Sewell, another U. E. L. from Massachusetts, who, in 1809, became Chief Justice of Lower Canada, and died in 1839, leaving eighteen sons and daughters.

The Reign of Terror in France in 1793, which brought over a colony of distinguished French Royalists to Western Canada, added nothing appreciable to the census of Quebec, with the exception of a few zealous French priests, who were provided with *cures*, in and round the city. The banner of St. George, instead of the white lily of France, floating on our bastions, secured the city against the invasion of the delegates of Gouthon, Robespierre, Danton, Carrier, etc.; no scaffolds were erected in the upper town market place, and French noblemen and French priests were welcome among us, without the constant fear of the guillotine before their eyes. Quebec was not Cayenne!

One word about another element—a law-abiding one—in our complex population, felt, but whose origin remains yet to be enquired into by our ethnologists: the German element. Whence and at what date came among us these notable men—the Wurtele, Hoffman, Hesse, Anpleman, Ruthven, Von Koenig, Von Iffland, De Rottenburg, Idler, Seybauld, Bowen, Stöpleben, Reinhart, Colback, Hind, Wolff, Eckhart? How many of them can seek for their ancestors amongst the Brunswickers and Hessians, which landed at Quebec in 1776 under Baron Rediesel and with the various shiploads of Germans, chiefly from Wurtemberg, who emigrated to Canada to escape conscription during the early Napoleonic wars and previous.

The Pozer family dates back to old George Pozer, the millionaire, as he was styled, but he did not come direct from Germany; he had first settled in New York and then returned to England, landing at Quebec in 1791.

The Irish population of Quebec became considerable about 1823, when emigration was flowing from the Green Isle to America; emigration increased to very large proportions about 1847; the Irish headquarters in the city then were in Champlain street. The Irish settlements, in the townships and round Quebec, date back as early as 1815.

They grew in importance and numbers, under the wise guidance of a venerated priest, the Revd. Father McMahon, living in amity with their English neighbors; they founded a national society in 1835.

The great bulk of the population of the city still French, is not by any means oblivious of the fatherland, beyond the seas.

"Few cities," says M. Marmier, "offer as many striking contrasts as Quebec, a fortress and a commercial city together, built upon the summit of a rock as the nest of an eagle, while her vessels are everywhere wrinkling the face of the ocean; an American city inhabited by French colonists,

governed by England, and garrisoned with Scotch. The Highlanders,—78th—79th—93rd regiments; a city of the middle ages by most of its ancient institutions, while it is admitted to all the combinations of modern constitutional government; an European city by its civilization and its habits of refinement, and still close by, the remnants of the Indian tribes and the barren mountains of the North; a city of about the same latitude as Paris, while successively combining the torrid climate of southern regions with the severities of a hyperborean winter; a city at the same time Catholic and Protestant, where the labors of our (French) missions are still uninterrupted alongside of the undertakings of the Bible Society, and where the Jesuits driven out of our own country (France) find a place of refuge under the aegis of British Puritanism."
J. M. LEMOINE.

Lettres sur l'Amerique, X. Marmier, Paris, 1869.

THE COUNTRY SEATS AROUND QUEBEC.

A striking feature about Quebec scenery is the extensive group of handsome rustic manors which encircle the brow of the old Capital like a fresh and fragrant chaplet of flowers, though it would be idle to seek in a certain number for architectural excellence, old-world dimensions, old-world splendor and ancient construction. As a rule, they are the pleasant and healthy abodes of the high dignities in church and state, as well as the prized mansions of the successful citizens, in the professions, commerce, etc. "Nowhere indeed are to be found livid ruins, dating back to doomsday book, moated castle, or mediæval tower. We have no Blenheim's, no Walton halls, nor Chatsworths, nor Woburn Abbeys, nor Arundel castles to illustrate every style of architectural beauty, rural embellishment and landscape. Dainpierre, Roebecotte, LaGaudinière, Chantilly, Loches-Chinon, Marly, may have suited old France: they would have been lost in new France. Canadian mansions, the best of them, are not the stately country homes of

"Old pheasant lords,
Partridge-breeders of a thousand years,"

typifying the accumulated wealth of centuries or patrician pride; for are they the gay *chateaux of La Belle France*. In this Canada of ours, oft we have had to do without the architect's skill; nature had been so lavish to us in her own lordly decorations, that art could be dispensed with. Our country seats possess attractions of a higher class, yea, of a nobler order, than brick and mortar moulded by the genius of man can impart. A kind Providence has surrounded them in spring, summer and autumn with scenery often denied to the turreted castle of the proudest nobleman in old England. Those around Quebec are more particularly hallowed by associations destined to remain ever memorable amongst the inhabitants of a soil moistened by the blood of heroes."* On one of these historic sites, more than one century ago, was decided the fate of French Canada—let us say by its ultimate results—of North America.

The majority of these cool retreats, scarcely visible from the high road, lie *perdu*, under dense groves of old oaks and pines, the remnants of the forest primeval, on the lofty banks of the noble St. Lawrence, from Cape Rouge to Cape Diamond, eight miles; and from thence to the foaming cataract of Montmorency, seven miles to the east; whilst others stand embowered in sweet seclusion amidst trees and flowers, under hoary pines and verdant maples, like sentinels on the Foye heights, watching the meanders of the St. Charles flowing below, amidst golden wheat fields and green glades, with the blue "turban of the Laurentides" in the distance as a background. Foremost, may be mentioned SPENCER WOOD, Powell Place, as it was styled, in the days (1780-96) of General Henry Watson Powell, a noble domain of about 75 acres, occupied by His Excellency Sir James H. Craig, Governor-General of Lower Canada in 1807, and purchased in 1849 from the late H. Atkinson, as a gubernatorial residence for the Earl of Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada: it is now the official residence of His Honor the Lt.-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

- Marchmont—The country seat of Thos. Beckett, Esq.
- Wolfesfield—The country seat of Evan John Price, Esq.
- Elmgrove—The country seat of John Burstall, Esq.
- Thornhill—The country seat of Arch. Campbell, Esq.
- Spencer Grange—The country seat of James M. Le Moine, Esq.
- Rosslyn—The country seat of Lieut.-Col. Jos. Bell Forsyth.
- Montague Cottage—The country seat of Alfred P. Wheeler, Esq.
- Cataract—The country seat of the late Chas. E. Levy, Esq.
- Bardfield—The country seat of Alfred Furniss, Esq.
- Benmore—The country seat of Lt.-Col. Wm. Rhodes.
- Kirk Ella—The country seat of Robert Campbell, Esq.
- Beauvoir—The country seat of Richard R. Dobell, Esq.
- Clermont—The country seat of Lt.-Col. Ferd. Turnbull.
- The Highlands—The country seat of Frs. W. Stockwell, Esq.
- Meadowbank—The country seat of Sir Andrew Stuart.
- Ravenswood—The country seat of Wm. Herrin, Esq.
- Dornald—The country seat of John Neilson, Esq.
- Redclyffe—The country seat of Amos Bowen, Esq.
- Boisbrillant—The country seat of Simeon Lesage, Esq.
- Holland House—The country seat of Hon. James G. Ross.
- Hamwood—The country seat of Robt. Hamilton, Esq.
- Alta Mont—The country seat of Hon. David A. Ross.
- Byan—The country seat of Andrew Thomson, Esq.
- Pavilly (on Grande Allée)—Hon. Frs. Langelier.
- Bandon Lodge—Hon. Jos. Shehyn.
- Asile Champetre—Mrs. Henry Dinning.
- Haldimand House—(Duke of Kent's residence, 1791-4)—The country seat of Paterson Hall, Esq.
- Montmorency Cottage—The country seat of Herbert M. Price.
- Coucy-le-Cashl—The country seat of Hon. Judge Taschereau.
- Ringfield—The country seat of Geo. Holmes Parke, Esq.
- Villa Mastal—The country seat of A. C. R. P. Landry, Esq.

The above are the most extensive country seats round Quebec; there are several others in the environs, most picturesquely located and affording striking views of the city.

*Picturesque Quebec, p. 272.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

No spot in the environs of Quebec is more calculated to attract the attention of tourists than the lofty plateau, where the English and French armies met in deadly encounter one murky September morning in 1759. Smollett, Carlysle, Bancroft, Warburton, Smith, Hawkins, Garneau, Ferland, Beatson, Miles and other historians have vied with one another to furnish graphic accounts of this famous battle; these plans, covering about 32 acres, were called after an old Scotchman, Abraham Martin, described in old titles as Maitre Abraham Martin dit l'Ecosais, pilot on the St. Lawrence to the French King.

The area is bounded to the south by the summit of the cape overlooking the St. Lawrence; to the west, by the Sillery woods; to the north, by the St. Louis road; and to the east, by a loftier plateau, extending to the foot of the present citadel; formerly, the plains are supposed to have comprised to the north the whole of the intervening expanse as far as the Ste. Foye road, and even beyond.



THE EARL OF ELGIN.



CHEVALIER DE LEVIS.



SIR JAS. HY. CRAIG.



CHARLEVOIX,
the Historian of New France.



THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.



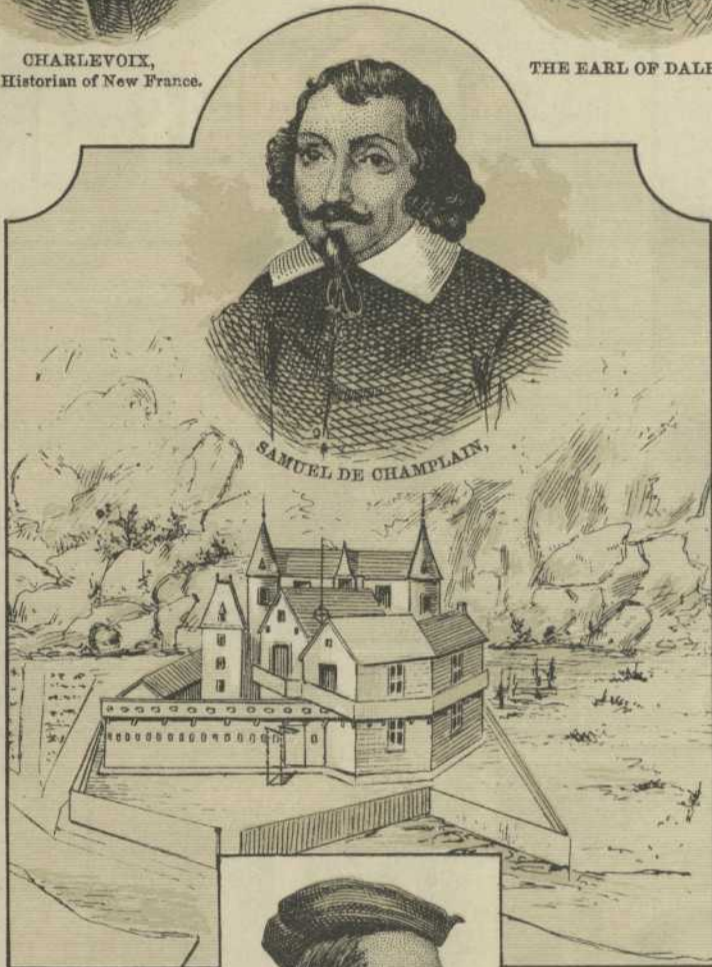
LE MARQUIS DE DUQUESNE.



LORD SYDENHAM.



SIR JOHN COPE SHERBROOKE.



SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.



SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD.



INTENDANT TALON.



JACQUES CARTIER.



BISHOP LAVAL DE MONTMORENCY.



SIR GEO. PREVOST.



COL. DE SALABERRY,
the Hero of Chateauguay.



LE MARQUIS
DE LA GALISSONNIERE.



LE COMTE DE FRONTENAC.



INTENDANT HOQUART.

General Montcalm, encamped near the Beauport Church, by some mismanagement, heard of the ascent of his enemy, only about six in the morning, though Wolfe had begun to land his troops at least six hours previously. Leaving a body of men to guard his lines, which extended from Ringfield inclusive, in a line with the Marine Hospital, on the Beauport beach, as far as the Falls of Montmorency, he took all his available force with him, except his choice corps, the Grenadiers, which had accompanied Bougainville, past St. Augustin, and rushed over the ferry and bridge of boats, hoping to overpower the English before they could have time to establish themselves in force on the crest of the hill at Marchmont. But he arrived too late; at eight a.m., the English legions were encamped on the hill summit, above what is now styled Wolfe's Cove, and at ten they were deploying one mile closer to the city, with the two small pieces of artillery they had been able to haul with ropes, up the dizzy height, through the bed of the St. Denis stream, *ruisseau St. Denis*. Montcalm, mounted on a dark charger, was conspicuous in front of the left wing of his line, and Wolfe, on foot, at the head of the 28th Regiment, and the Louisbourg Grenadiers, towards the right of the British line, must have been nearly opposite to each other at the commencement of the battle, which

was most severe in that part of the field; and by a singular coincidence each of these heroic leaders had been twice wounded during the brief conflict before he received his last and fatal wound.

But the valiant Montcalm, regardless of pain, relaxed not his efforts to rally his broken battalions on their hurried retreat towards their camp at Beauport and towards the city, until he received a shot in the loins, when near St. Louis Gate, and so invincible was his fortitude that not even the severity of this mortal stroke could abate his gallant spirit or alter his intrepid bearing. Supported by two grenadiers, one on each side of his horse, he re-entered the city, and in reply to some woman who, on seeing blood flow from his wounds as he rode down St. Louis street, exclaimed: *Oh, Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! le Marquis est tué*, courteously assured them that he was not seriously hurt, and begged them not to distress themselves on his account. *Ce n'est rien! Ce n'est rien! Ne vous affligez pas pour moi, mes bonnes amies.* The last words of Wolfe, imperishably enshrined in history, excite, after the lapse of a century, the liveliest admiration and sympathy, and similar interest may, perhaps, be awakened by the narrative of the closing scene, in the eventful career of his great opponent. The fight scarcely lasted an hour;

at twelve the whole French force was in full retreat, seeking to cross the St. Charles, at the ford where there was a bridge of boats and hornwork with pallsades to protect that portion of the camp located inside of the extensive earthworks, the contour and remains of which are quite visible to this day, in rear of G. H. Parke's residence, on the St. Charlesbourg road; a party of Canadian militia concealed in the brushwood which fringed a portion of St. John suburbs, towards the *Coteau St. Germain*, kept the fierce 78th Highlanders in check a short time, but they were soon dislodged, and then the claymores did their merciless work. Having reached their white tents, visible from the city, the French squadrons, dispirited, and without leaders, waited until the shadows of evening should conceal them, and at eight o'clock that evening, leaving their tents, standing, to mislead the enemy, the retreat or rather rout commenced. The broken squadrons hurried helter skelter towards Charlesbourg, where the road branches off towards Lorette, running panic stricken, and reached, about four next morning, Cap Rouge river, where they halted for a short time, and then continued their disorderly march until the frowning fort Jacques Cartier, on the high bluff of the river of that name, gave them shelter.

J. M. L.



OLD ST. LOUIS GATE



FUTURE CHATEAU ST. LOUIS.



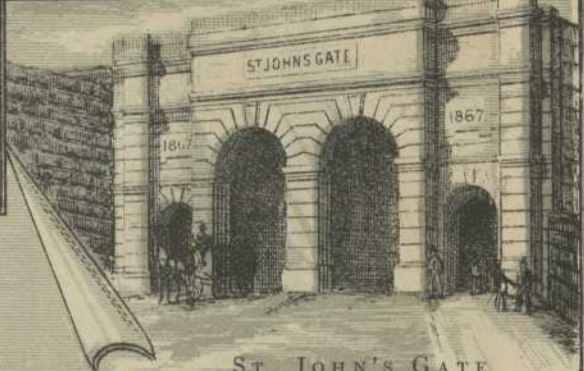
NEW ST. LOUIS GATE



OLD ST. JOHN'S GATE



OLD CHATEAU



ST. JOHN'S GATE



PALACE GATE



LORD DUFFERIN



ARTILLERY STORE



OLD HOPE GATE



CHAIN GATE



HOPE HILL



PRESCOTT GATE



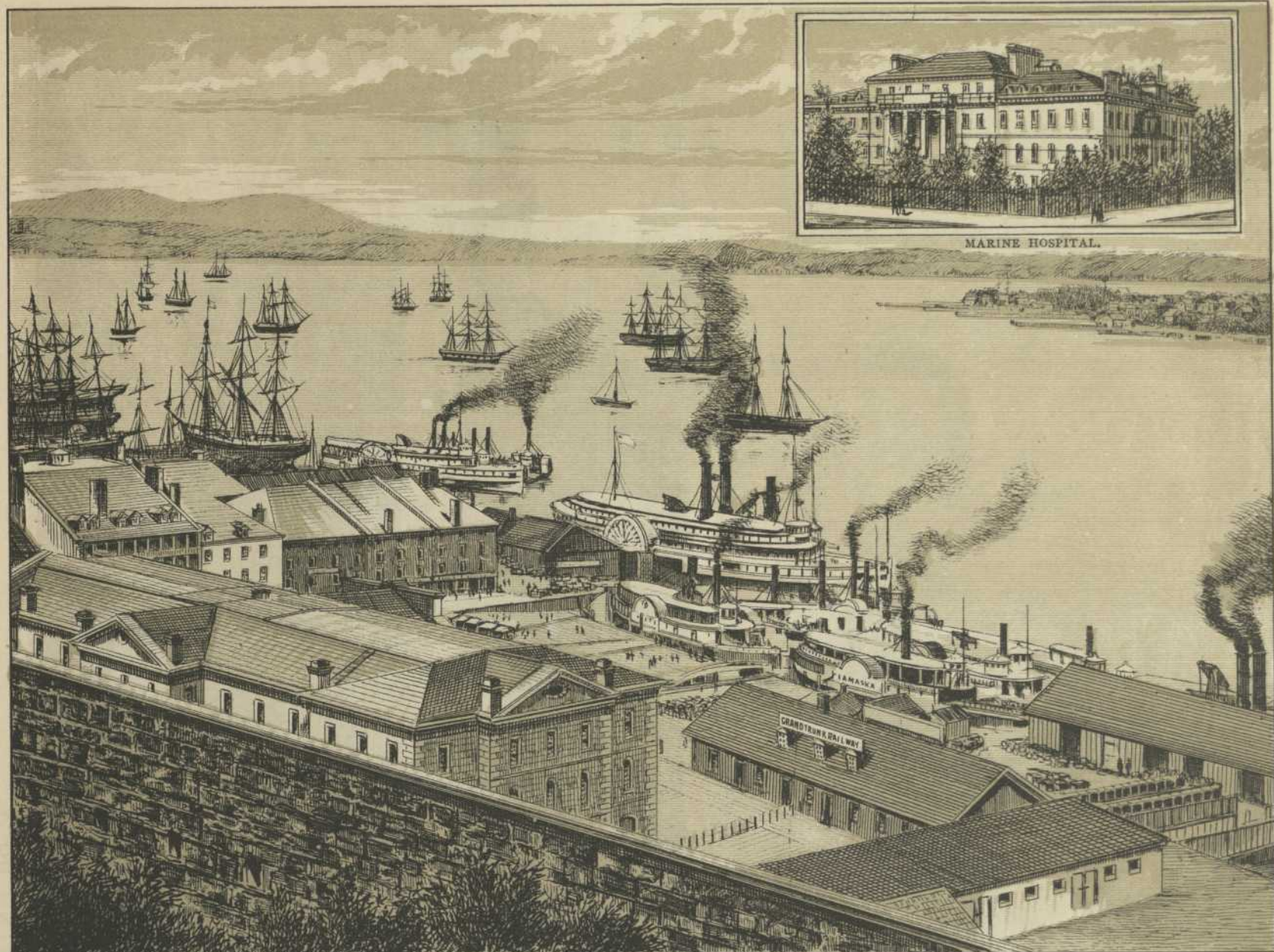
MOUNTAIN HILL, AND IRON BRIDGE



NEW KENT GATE



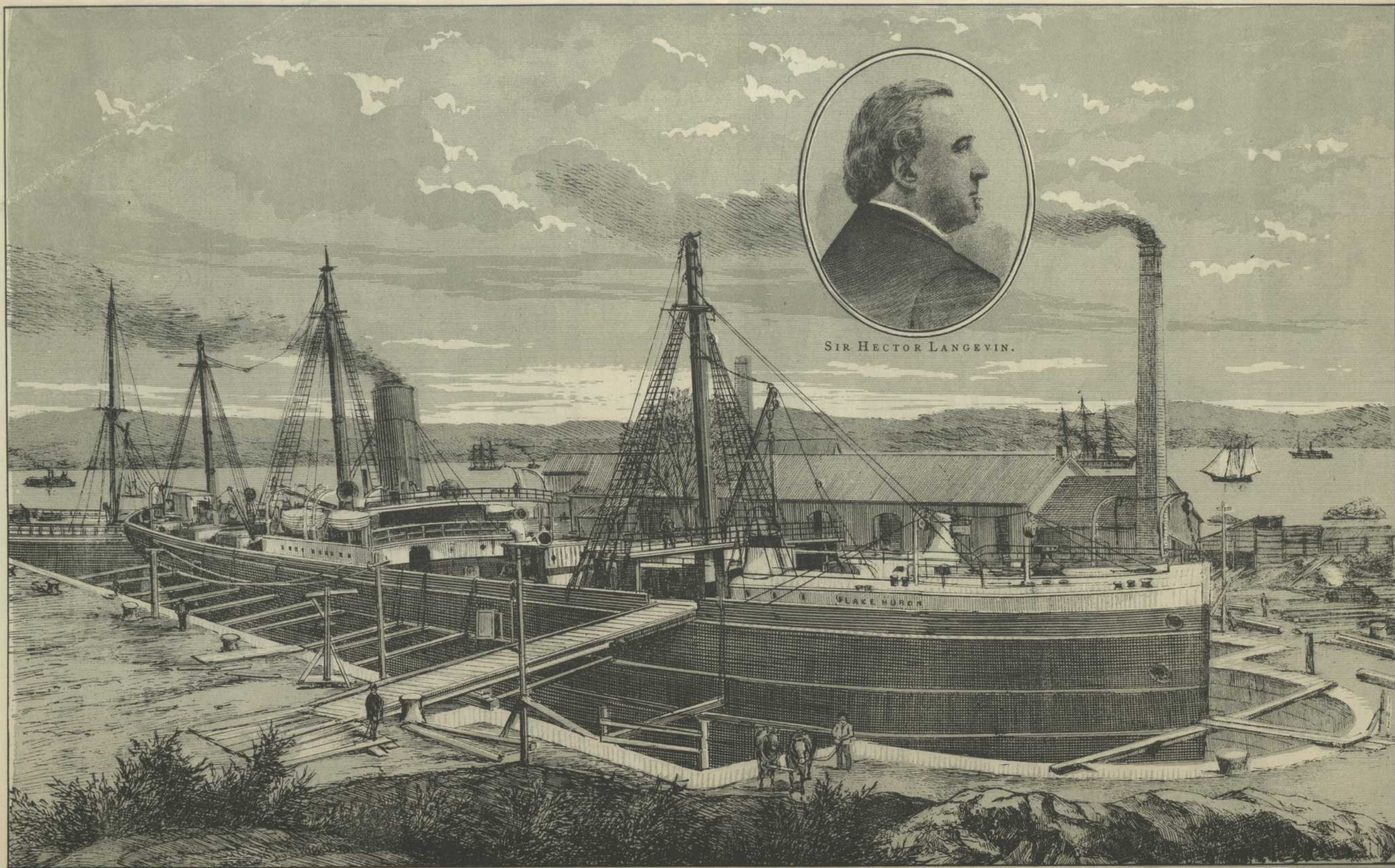
DUFFERIN TERRACE



VIEW OF HARBOUR "LOOKING DOWN."



VIEW OF CITADEL "LOOKING UP."



SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

THE QUEBEC GRAVING DOCK.



Wholesale Grocers. A. JOSEPH & SON. Epicerie en Gros.



GEO. BISHOP ENG. & PTG. CO. MONTREAL.

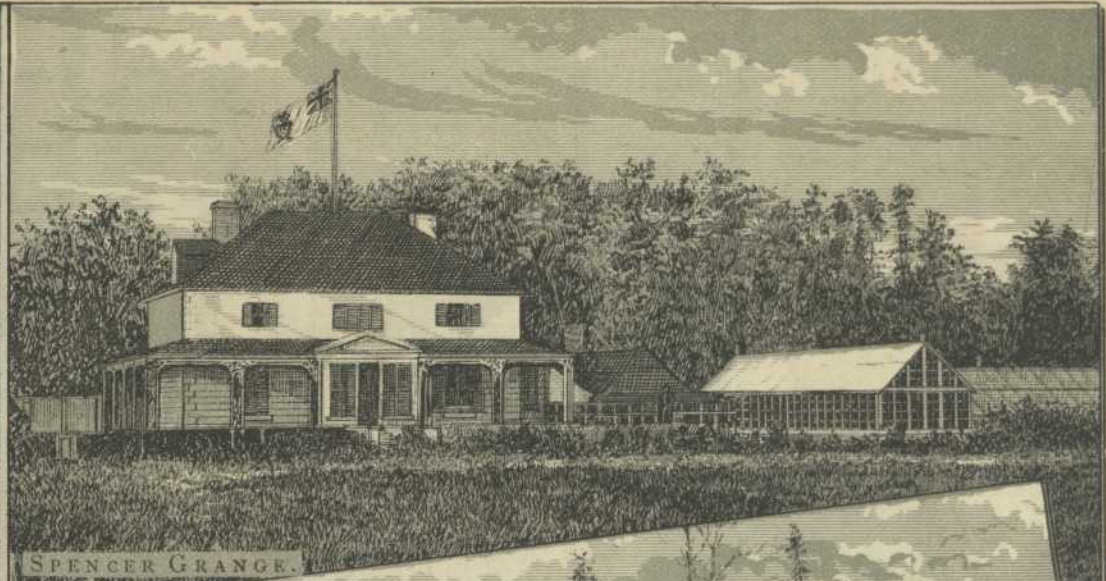
PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE ACROSS ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AT CAPE ROUGE.



MEMBERS OF THE CABINET OF THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.



CLERMONT.



SPENCER GRANGE.



RAVENSWOOD.



BANDON LODGE.



HAMWOOD.



BOIS BRILLANT



MONTMORENCI COTTAGE.

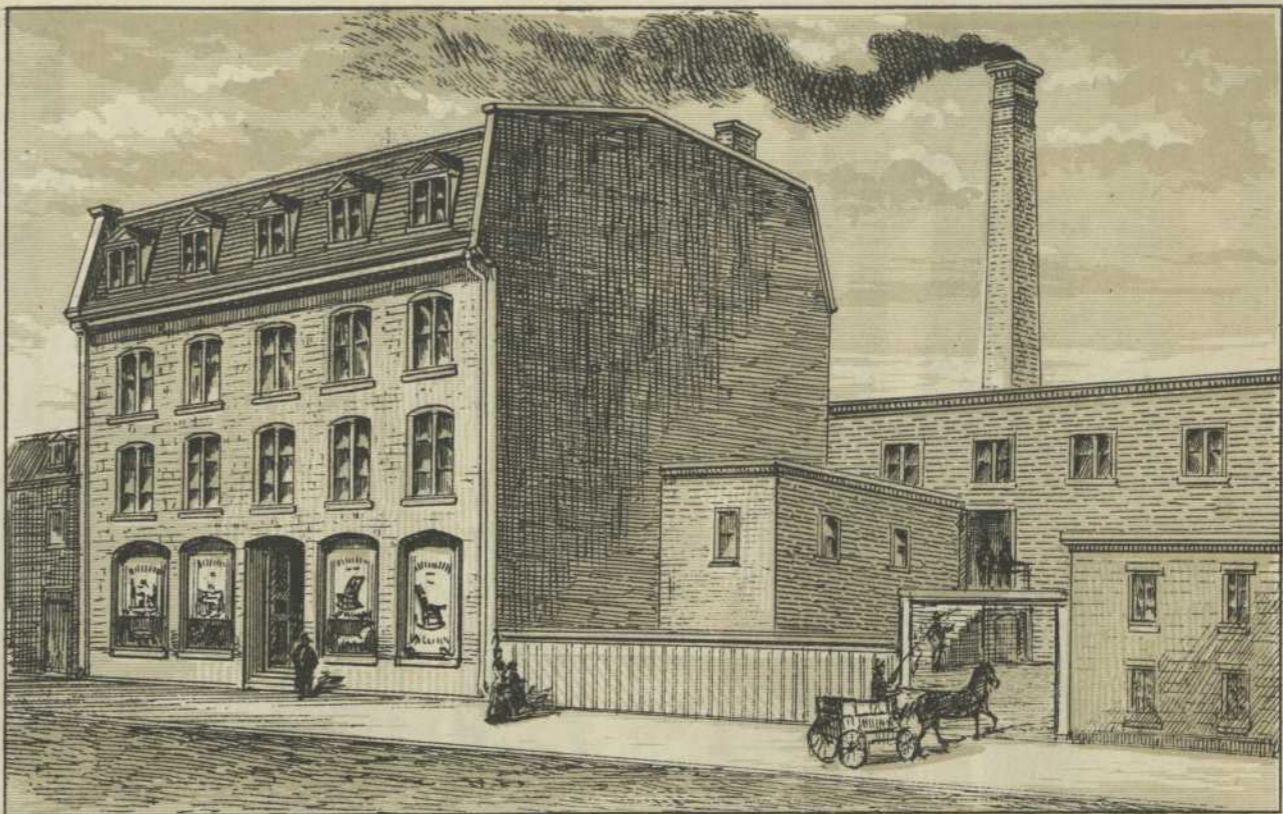


HALDIMAND HOUSE.

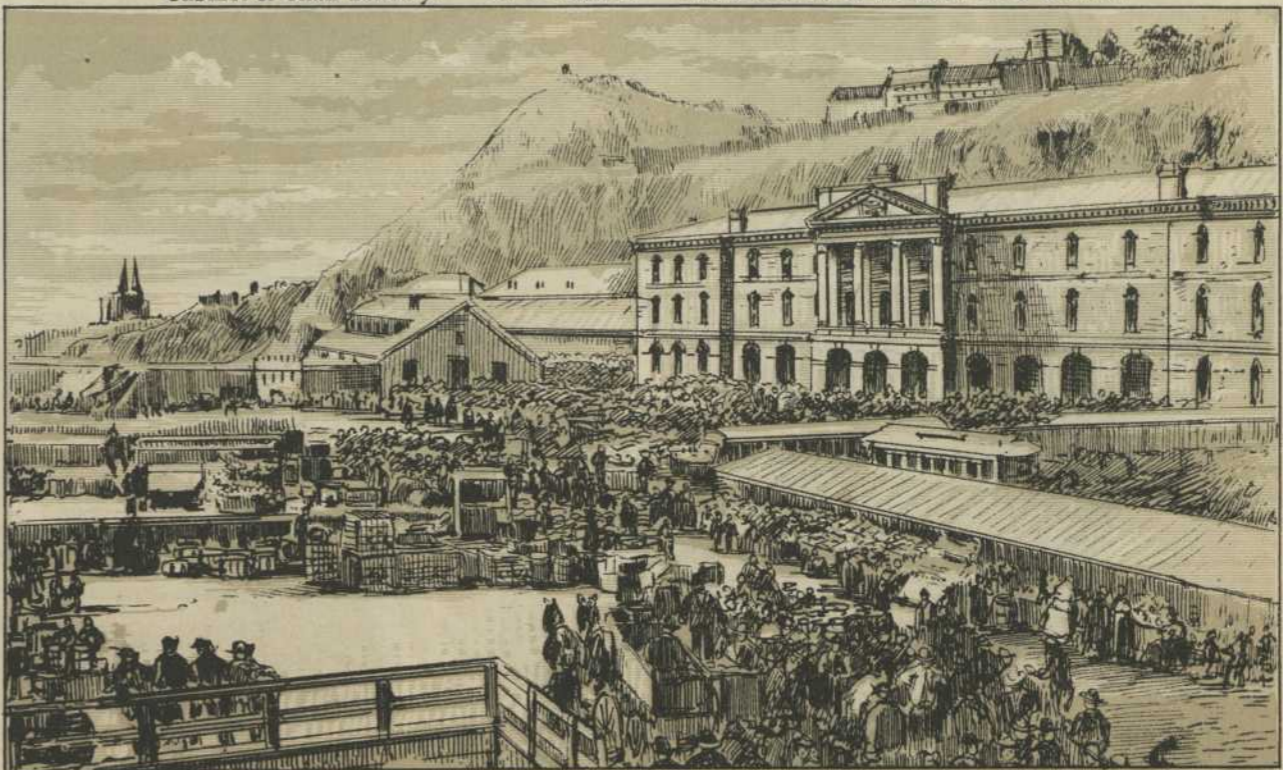


PAVILLY.

QUEBEC RESIDENCES.



Cabinet & Chair Factory. P. VALLIERE. Manufactures de Meubles et de Chaises.



CHAMPLAIN MARKET.

FRANCO-BRITISH

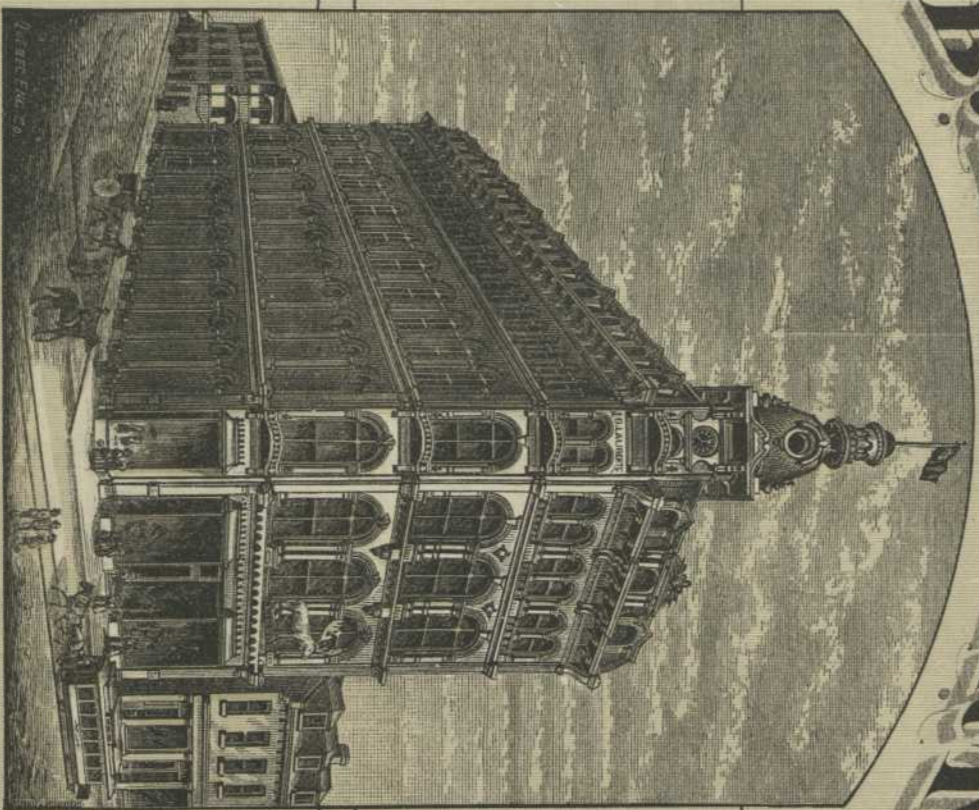


SPECIALTIES

FANCY FUR RUGS

AND

INDIAN CURIOSITIES



THE LARGEST
FUR MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENT

IN
CANADA.

145 ST. JOSEPH STREET, QUEBEC.

Ladies Fur Seal Saques, Muffs, Caps, Collars, Fur Lined Crevellers & Dolmans



Millinery. THOMAS MAY & Co., Articles de Modes



Dry Goods. M'CALL, SHEHYN & Co. Marchandises Sèches
Dry Goods. P. GARNEAU FILS & CIE. Marchandises Sèches



THE CONVENT OF THE URSELINES. LE COUVENT DES URSELINES.

THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

BY GEORGE STEWART, JR., D.C.L., F.R.G.S.

Quebec, the ancient Capital of Canada, and present Capital of the Province of Quebec, is situated on the north-west bank of the river St. Lawrence at its junction with the St. Charles, about three hundred miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and one hundred and eighty miles below Montreal, in 46° 49' 6" N. lat. and 71° 13' 45" W. long. The great river, called by William D. Howells, "the little giant," washes the old rock city, and with its lake connections is upwards of 2100 miles long. It offers a system of inland navigation which is unsurpassed by any other water course in the world. Quebec is the most picturesque and most strongly fortified city on the continent. For years it has been known, far and wide, as the Gibraltar of America. It is built on the northern extremity of an elevated table-land, which comprises the left bank of the St. Lawrence for a distance of eight miles. The highest part of the headland is Cape Diamond, three hundred and thirty-three feet above the level of the water, and crowned by the Citadel, which covers an area of forty acres, and presents a bold and precipitous front on the south-east side, while towards the north and west, the declivity is more sloping and gradual. The harbour of Quebec is spacious, and capable of accommodating ships of the largest tonnage, and its docks and tidal basin, now nearly completed, will rank among the most perfect works of the kind in the world. They are constructed of limestone and iron, and including the graving dock on the Levis side of the river, will cost very nearly three millions of dollars. The harbour is protected towards the north-east by the Island of Orleans, on either side of which there is an approach. During the summer this island is the resort of thousands of people, who daily make excursions to it by steamer. It is also the seat of many private residences, as well as of a large hotel, where transient boarders, wishing to escape the heat of the city, are pleasantly entertained. The spring tides at Quebec, rise and fall about eighteen feet.

Quebec is divided into Upper and Lower Town.—access to the former being obtained by a steep and winding street, several flights of narrow steps, and an elevator which is run by water power. In the Lower Town are situated the principal banks, merchants' offices, and wholesale and retail stores. The streets, with one or two exceptions, are narrow and irregular. The monetary institutions referred to here, are the Bank of British North America, the Bank of Montreal, the People's Bank, the Quebec Bank, the Union Bank, the Merchants Bank, and La Banque Nationale, engravings of which appear in this journal. In the Upper Town, where the streets are wider and well paved, are the better class of dwelling houses, the public buildings, most of the churches, the public walks and gardens, retail stores and small shops. Well appointed markets are situated in both the Upper and Lower Town of Quebec. To the west are the suburbs of St. John, St. Louis and St. Rochs. The latter, which occupies the lower plain and is fast becoming a place of great commercial importance, is shown here on a half-page, and from this birds-eye view a very good idea of the size and character of St. Rochs may be got. Some of the largest stores and warehouses in Canada may be found in this enterprising quarter of the city. The other two suburbs are on the same level with the Upper Town. South-west of St. John, stretch the historic Plains of Abraham. On this battle-ground where the future Colonial Empire was lost and won, a column, forty feet high has been erected to mark the spot where General Wolfe, in 1759, died victorious.

In the Governor's Garden, which overlooks the St. Lawrence, and affords a pleasant breathing place for the inhabitants, is a stately monument, 65 feet in height, which is dedicated to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. An iron pillar, surmounted by a bronze statue of Bellona, the gift of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, stands on St. Foye Road, and commemorates the achievements of the British and French troops in 1760. A monument to the memory of Jacques Cartier will ere long be erected in St. Rochs, by a committee of citizens, who have the matter in hand. Four Martello towers, which cost in 1807-12, sixty thousand dollars, occupy commanding positions, and are arranged for seven guns each. A point of interest in the Upper Town is Dufferin Terrace, a magnificent promenade, 1400 feet long and 200 feet above the level of the river. Part of this terrace occupies the site of the old chateau St. Louis, which was destroyed by fire in 1834. The view from the platform is striking and beautiful, and on fine summer days thousands of people may be seen enjoying the lovely promenade. Bands of music frequently perform in the large kiosks on afternoons and evenings, when the additional attraction draws great crowds of citizens and tourists. The terrace was opened on the 10th of June, 1879, by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, in the presence of fully ten thousand spectators. It is of this promenade, formerly called after Lord Durham, that Hawkins speaks, when he says: "On a summer evening, when the terrace is covered with loungers, and when Point Levis is sprinkled with lights, and the Lower Town has illuminated its narrow streets and its long dormer windows, while the lively murmur of business is ascending, and the eye can discern the great shadows of the ships beating into port, the scene is one of marvellous animation. It is then, above all, that one is struck with the resemblance between Quebec and the European cities; it might be called a city of France or Italy transplanted; the physiognomy is the same, and daylight is needed to mark the alteration of features produced by the passage to America." The Grand Battery also affords a fine prospect, and commands a striking view of the river and country. The platform is lined with heavy cannon, which sweep the river at every point.

Quebec was once the walled city of the North, but several of its ancient fortifications have been dismantled, and the old gates taken down. There are three gates now instead of five, as in former years, viz: St. Louis, Kent and St. John's, each of which is very handsome, massive, and highly ornamental. St. Louis Gate is situated on St. Louis street. Kent Gate, named in honor of the Duke of Kent, father of the Queen, is situated in St. Patrick, and St. John's gate is in St. John's street. The Dufferin improvements provide for the construction of castellated gates on the sites of the old Palace and Hope Gates, and over the site of the former Prescott gate, a light iron bridge may be thrown. The Esplanade, near St. Louis Gate, attracts many visitors and affords a pleasant walk along the ramparts, between St. Louis and St. John's Gates. It is the constant resort of pleasure seekers. Among the principal edifices are the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, a stately pile situated on Grande Allée, the new Court House, which the contractors promise shall be ready for occupancy in September next, the Armory, which replaces the old tea caddy shaped drill shed, on St. Louis street, the Post Office, the Custom House, the Academy of Music, St. Patrick's Hall, City Hall, Masonic Hall, the Basilica, or Roman Catholic Cathedral (an irregular cut stone building, 216 feet long by 180 feet wide, and containing many oil paintings of great merit, by artists of acknowledged ability), the Cardinal's Palace, the Anglican Cathedral (a plain structure, in the Roman style of architecture), St. Patrick's and St. John's Churches, the Skating Rink, and the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in St. John street, without. There are

eight Roman Catholic Churches, five Church of England, two Presbyterian (St. Andrew's and Chalmers'), one Methodist, one Baptist, one Lutheran, one Congregational (now occupied by the Salvation Army), one Scandinavian, one French Protestant and a Jewish Synagogue, which is situated in the Masonic Hall. A few words concerning the more prominent of these buildings may not come amiss. The New Parliament Buildings, which are on the Grande Allée, outside of St. Louis Gate, were begun in 1878, and will probably be finished this year. They are constructed of gray stone, in French, 17th century style, and present a most imposing appearance. Here the Parliament of Quebec assembles, and all the departments have their offices. The old Parliament Buildings on Mountain Hill were destroyed by fire a few years ago, when many valuable papers and books were lost.

The new armory is one of the prettiest buildings in Canada. It is erected by the Governments of Canada and Quebec, and the corporation of Quebec, and will serve the dual purposes of a drill shed and an exhibition building. Within and without, it is finely finished, the style of architecture being particularly striking and picturesque. Up to 1874, the Basilica was known as the Cathedral of Notre Dame; Pope Pius the Ninth elevated it to its present rank. Upwards of four thousand souls can be accommodated within its walls. The principal pictures are Van Dyck's "Crucifixion," Carlo Maratti's "Ecstasy of St. Paul," Hallé's "Baptism of Christ," Restour's "Annunciation," Vignon's "Pentecost," Plamondon's "Miracles of St. Anne," Restour's "Angels Waiting on Christ," Blanchard's "Holy Family," and a fine copy after Annibale Caracci, of the "Nativity." The Seminary of Quebec adjoins the Basilica on the north, and is divided into the great and the little seminary. The chapel contains many good paintings, the work of Hallé, P. De Champagne, J. B. De Champagne, De la Fosse, Hutin, Guillot and others. The Anglican Cathedral which is built on the site of the old Recollet Convent and gardens, is 135 feet long, with a spire 152 feet high. King George III presented the church with a communion service, altar cloths and books. The interior like the exterior, is plain and unpretending. Over the chancel are hung the colors, tattered and torn, of the 69th regiment. St. Andrew's Church, with its school and manse, stands on the triangle at the intersection of St. Anne and Stanislaus streets. While not a particularly graceful building, it is massive enough. The site was granted in 1809 by Sir James Craig. A splendid organ is in the church. Chalmers' Church is situated in St. Ursule street, and presents several features of architectural beauty. The Wesleyan, the Baptist and the Congregational Churches are well and substantially built. The little Church of Notre Dame des Victoires is situated in the Lower Town. It is built of stone on the supposed site of Champlain's residence. Erected in 1690, it commemorates the deliverance of the city from the assaults of the English.

The Post Office is a handsome stone edifice at the corner of Buade and Du Fort streets. *Le Chien d'Or* gnawing a bone, carved in stone, appears embedded in the wall facing Buade street. Under the figure of the dog is the inscription:

"Je suis un chien qui ronger l'os;
En le rongerant je prend mon repos.
Un temps viendra qui n'est pas venu
Que je mordrais qui m'aura mordu."

Translation.

"I am a dog gnawing a bone,
While I gnaw I take my repose.
The time will come, though not yet,
When I will bite him who now bites me."

"This lampoon," says Sweetser, "was aimed at the Intendant Bigot by M. Philibert, who had suffered wrong from him, but soon after the carved stone had been put into the front of Philibert's house, that gentleman was assassinated by an officer of the garrison. The murderer exchanged into the East Indian army, but was pursued by Philibert's brother, and was killed, at Pondicherry, after a severe conflict." Mr. William Kirby, F. R. S. C., of Niagara, Ontario, has made a very fascinating historical romance out of the materials supplied by this tragedy. The Custom House, built in the Doric style, with a dome, and a facade of massive columns, is situated at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers.

Laval University which derives its name from the first Bishop of Quebec, who founded in 1663 the seminary for the training of priests, is the principal educational establishment of the Roman Catholics. It was instituted in 1852 by a Royal charter from Queen Victoria and a charter from His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth. The building is large and spacious, and the university, which is held in high esteem, is well equipped with apparatus, a library of nearly ninety thousand volumes, a museum, geological and mineralogical specimens, and a picture gallery, in which appear paintings representing almost every school of art. Laval has a strong staff of professors, lay and clerical, and the faculties are theology, law, medicine and arts. The buildings, three in number, are of cut stone, 576 feet long (the main structure being 297 feet), five stories high. A wing 265 feet long was added about seven years ago. It is fire-proof. In connection with this institution are the grand seminary founded in 1663, where theology is taught, and the minor seminary for literature and philosophy. Fourteen colleges and four grand seminaries have affiliated with Laval. A succursale of this university is situated at Montreal. Laval Normal and Model school, built in 1784 by Governor Haldimand, rests on the part of Dufferin Terrace formerly known as Durham Terrace. It also is a well appointed institution, and its principal, the Rev. Abbé Bégin, F. R. S. C., is a man of superior intellectual attainments. The Ursuline convent, in Garden street, is a very large establishment for the education of young ladies, over five hundred of whom are yearly taught within its massive walls. The grounds of the institution are very beautiful and well laid out. The establishment was founded in 1641, by Madame de la Peltrie, a pious lady of France, who braved innumerable hardships to affect her devout purpose. The first Superioress was Marie de l'Incarnation, called by Bossuet, the St. Theresa of the new world. To her is due the remarkable success which has attended this cloistered convent from the first. The community of nuns in the institution embraces between seventy and eighty. In the little chapel alongside, built in 1724, there are several fine paintings, including a large canvas by Champagne, which is remarkable for its color and execution. The Marquis of Montcalm lies buried here, and his skull may be seen in the chaplain's private apartments. The convent of the Good Shepherd in Lachevrotière street, and several nunneries complete the list of Roman Catholic educational institutions.

Morrin College (Presbyterian) was founded by the late Dr. Morrin, of Quebec. It is affiliated with McGill University of Montreal, and under the principalship of the Rev. Dr. Cook, it has filled a notable place in Protestant instruction. In 1810 the building was erected as a prison, and it was used for that purpose until the new gaol on the Plains of Abraham was built. In the same edifice are the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, which was founded by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1824. The society which boasts a Royal Charter from King George, has a well equipped library of over fourteen thousand volumes, a spacious reading room in which all the leading periodicals of the Old and New World are kept, and a fine museum. The collection of unprinted historical

documents, and rare books illustrative of the early history of the country, are frequently consulted by students and savants from all parts of the world. The principal Protestant public schools are the Boys' High School on the Cape, the Girls' High School in St. Augustin st., and the Morrin College School. There are also several academies, and public and private schools, all in a state of efficiency. In 1881, the date of the last Canadian census, the number of children attending the various schools in Quebec was 9889, of whom half were girls. There are no free libraries in Quebec, but, besides the collections of books already mentioned, the *Institut Canadien*, the Geographical Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Advocates' Library have valuable stores of books.

The principal benevolent institutions are the Marine Hospital, built in 1834, strikingly situated on the bank of the St. Charles river, and well supplied with every comfort for the sick and friendless mariner; the Hotel Dieu, founded in 1639 by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, niece of the famous Cardinal Richelieu. Sixty nuns have the care of the sick in this noble charity, and in the chapel several good paintings may be seen. The General Hospital, in St. Rochs, founded in 1693 by Bishop St. Vallier, who succeeded Monsignor Laval in the See; the aged, infirm and sick poor find an asylum here, and in 1759 the wounded soldiers of the British and French armies were conveyed thither; the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, the Church of England Female Orphans' Asylum, the Finlay Asylum, the Ladies' Protestant Home, the Woman's Christian Association, St. Bridget's Asylum, Grey Nunnery, and the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport. The Garrison Club building is a low rambling structure, situated in St. Louis street, at the base of the hill leading to the Citadel. It is well furnished with a cellar and *cuisine*, billiard and card rooms, while the collection of books, magazines and papers is large. In the club's roll of members, the names of the first citizens of Quebec appear. Engravings will be found in this paper of most of the buildings mentioned in this brief notice.

The Citadel is one of the leading attractions to the visitor, and is always included in his list of sights. Access to this formidable stronghold is easy, passes from the military authorities being no longer required. The commandant allows visitors to enter the gates at certain hours, and a soldier meeting the sightseer at the entrance, accompanies him over the ground, and points out the more interesting features. The road to the Citadel is steep, winding and picturesque, and is particularly inviting to the pedestrian, though many tourists prefer to drive up the approach in a caleche or four wheeler. The view from the King's bastion is magnificent, river, mountain and valley in turn meeting the eye, and lending enchantment to a scene which can scarcely be surpassed on the globe.

Quebec is well supplied with newspapers, there being no fewer than nine dailies, six of which are published in the French language. The English press is represented by the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Evening Telegraph*, published by Mr. James Carrel, and the *Mercury*, published by Mr. W. J. Maguire. These papers enjoy large circulations and influence. The office in which the former is published by J. J. Foote, Esq., is an old historic building known to a past generation as the "Nep-tune Inn." A picture of the building is given here, as well as one of Messrs. Dawson & Co.'s bookstore on the opposite side of the street. *Le Canadien* is the leading French Conservative newspaper, published in the morning. It is issued from its printing house on Fabrique street, and was founded in 1808. The *Electeur*, published by Belleau & Co., is the organ of the French Liberal party in Quebec, and it and *La Justice* (Nationalist) are published in the same office (see engraving), foot of Mountain Hill. The *Evenement* is issued from the same office as the *Canadien* and is owned by the same firm, the Messrs. L. J. Demers & Brother. The *Courier* is published by Mr. L. Brousseau, on Buade street, and the *Journal de Quebec* is published by Messrs. A. Cote & Co., 8 Dufort street.

A good and efficient supply of water is afforded from Lake St. Charles. Quebec having suffered greatly in the past from devastating fires, a second pipe was ordered by the city council to be laid in 1883 at a cost of over half a million of dollars. The water is wholesome and free from impurities. The city is now well protected, and the insurance companies, in consequence of the action of the corporation, have reduced their rates. Quebec is lighted with gas and electricity. Connection is had with all parts of Canada and the United States by several railway and steamboat lines, and the city is at the head of ocean steamship navigation to Europe. There are two lines of street cars and omnibuses. Besides the banking houses mentioned elsewhere, there are three savings banks, viz: the Union Bank on St. Louis street, La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec, 21 St. John st., and the Post Office Savings Bank, in the Post Office building. The population of the city in 1871, was 59,699; in 1881, 82,446 (28,926 males, and 33,523 females), 6200 being Protestants.

Shipbuilding was formerly one of the chief industries of Quebec, but of late years very few wooden ships have been built. In 1883, the number was twenty-five, representing a total tonnage of 4596 tons. Manufacturing is carried on to an extent which justifies the belief that the future will see the Ancient Capital taking a first place among the industrial centres of Canada. The principal manufactures prosecuted to-day are iron castings, machinery, cutlery, nails, leather, musical instruments, boots and shoes, paper, India rubber goods, ropes, twines, tobacco, steel, etc.

Quebec's staple export is timber, the greater portion of the shipments reaching town from the Ottawa and St. Maurice districts. The rafts floating down the river are collected in the coves, and, fastened by booms, are moored along the banks. These coves extend along the river for upwards of six miles above the city. On the right bank of the stream, not far from Quebec, are extensive sawmills. The port is one of the leading emporiums of the export trade between Canada and Great Britain. The number, tonnage and crews of the vessels entered at Quebec in 1886 were 501, 591, 468 and 14,588 respectively. The clearances were, 484 vessels, 476,543 tons and 11,830 men. Large quantities of timber, especially white pine, oak and red pine, are exported from Quebec every year. The value of the real estate is about \$24,000,000. Quebec is destined to become the seat of an extensive grain and cattle trade.

The city returns three members to the Dominion House of Commons, and three to the Provincial House of Assembly. It is governed by a Mayor, eight aldermen and sixteen councillors, who hold their offices for two years. The present City Council is composed of the following gentlemen, portraits of whom occupy a full page of *Quebec Illustrated*: Mayor, the Hon. Francois Langlois, M. P.; Aldermen, Messrs. H. J. B. Chouinard, St. Louis ward; L. J. Demers, Palace ward; W. J. Miller, St. Peter's ward; Hon. John Hearn, Champlain ward; F. Deleise, Montcalm ward; R. F. Rinfret, M.P.F., St. John's ward; J. P. Rhéaume, Jacques Cartier ward; G. Guay, St. Roch's ward. The councillors are, Messrs. E. T. D. Chambers and C. Duquet, St. Louis ward; Jules Tessier, M.P.P., and W. McWilliam, Palace ward; Francis Gunn and Matthew Miller, St. Peter's ward; J. Kaine and J. Murphy, Champlain ward; Robert McGreevy and Thomas C. Aylwin, Montcalm ward; J. F. Peachy and E. Vincent, St. John's ward; D. Guay and J. Plamondon, Jacques Cartier ward, and J. J. Barbeau and G. Bouchard, St. Roch's ward.



Bishop's Palace and ascent by Mountain Hill. Palais de l'Evêque et Côte La Montagne.



The Ursuline Nunnery taken from the Ramparts, 1759. L'Hopital des Orphelins desservi par les Ursulines, vue prise de dessus le Rempart, 1759.



WOLFE.



MONTCALM.



The North West Part of the City of Quebec, taken from St. Charles River, 1759. Le Nord-Ouest de la Ville de Québec vue prise de la Rivière St. Charles, 1759.



The Treasury and Jesuit's College after the siege, 1759. La Trésorerie et le Collège des Jésuites après le siège, 1759.



Jesuit's Church and ruins of Cathedral (Basilica) 1759. Eglise des Jésuites et ruines de l'Eglise paroissiale, 1759.



Interior of Jesuit's Church, 1759. Intérieur de l'Eglise des Jésuites, 1759.



Le Collège et la Chapelle des Jésuites, 1759. Le Collège fut démoli en 1877 et la Chapelle, en 1807. Jesuits College and Chapel, 1759. College demolished in 1877. Chapel in 1807.



Bishop Saint Vallier's old Palace, site of former Parliament House, with Wall and Gate, 1759. Le Palais de l'Evêque, site de l'ancien parlement, avec mur et porte existants, 1759.



PLAN OF THE OPERATIONS BEFORE QUEBEC IN 1759.

This elaborate plan of the naval operations before Quebec, during the summer of 1759, is a Fac-simile of the one to be found in the large and valuable work of Thomas Jefferys Geographer, to H. R. Highness, the Prince of Wales, in 1761. It appears to have been drawn by a Captain in the Royal Navy and does not form part of the twelve views sketched on the spot by Purser Short and mentioned as follows, at page 476 of HAWKIN'S PICTURE OF QUEBEC, published in 1834.

"Twelve views of the principal buildings in Quebec, from drawings taken on the spot, at the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders, by Richard Short, Purser of His Majesty's Ship the PRINCE OF ORANGE, published in 1761, price two guineas." There was also six large views drawn by Captain Hervey Smith, on board the VANGUARD Man of War. Captain Smith is mentioned as being one of the Aide-de-camp to General Wolfe.

The most formidable work of defence, under French rule was the Battery between St. Louis and St. John's Gates.

stayed the "CLERGY EN BARBETTE," its armament consisted of 26 guns and 5 mortars.

The *Saint au Maitre* (Sailor's Leap) battery carried 7 guns. It is now known as the Grand Battery and bristles with its old 32 pounders and some mortars.

The Hospital (Hotel Dieu) was defended by 2 guns, pointed towards the entrance of the St. Charles. A stone jetty erected in the St. Charles about 1735, the site of which is partly covered by the present Gas Works, had also been protected by a few guns, which were pointed through pickets.

There were two recently built batteries of 3 guns each, one at the upper, the other at the lower part of the King's wharf, in the lower town, facing Lévi, on Champlain Street; to the east of this, on the shore, facing also Lévi, there were three batteries, the Royal, the Dauphin, and a new one, the three together mounted thirty guns.

The view of the battle-field of 13 Sept. 1759, in the left corner of Jefferys Plan, shows to the right the Sillery Church, erected there about 1628 and in whose walls, Father Edmond Massé's remains were placed; he died on 12th May 1646, the spot is marked by a little monument erected there recently by the parishioners of Sillery, in honor of the zealous Missionary and of the noble founder of the parish, le Comandeur Brulart de Sillery. Wolfe's landing place, lies between Marchmont and Wolfe field, he seems to have crept up through the bed of the ruisseau Saint Denis, a very diminutive stream at present which skirts Spencer Wood, and dies away, across the road on Holland Farm.

A copy of Jefferys's large Plan of Siege and also several of the smaller views have been contributed to "Illustrated Quebec," by Herbert Moleworth Price, Esq. of Montmorency Cottage, from his collection of antique etc.

J. M. L.



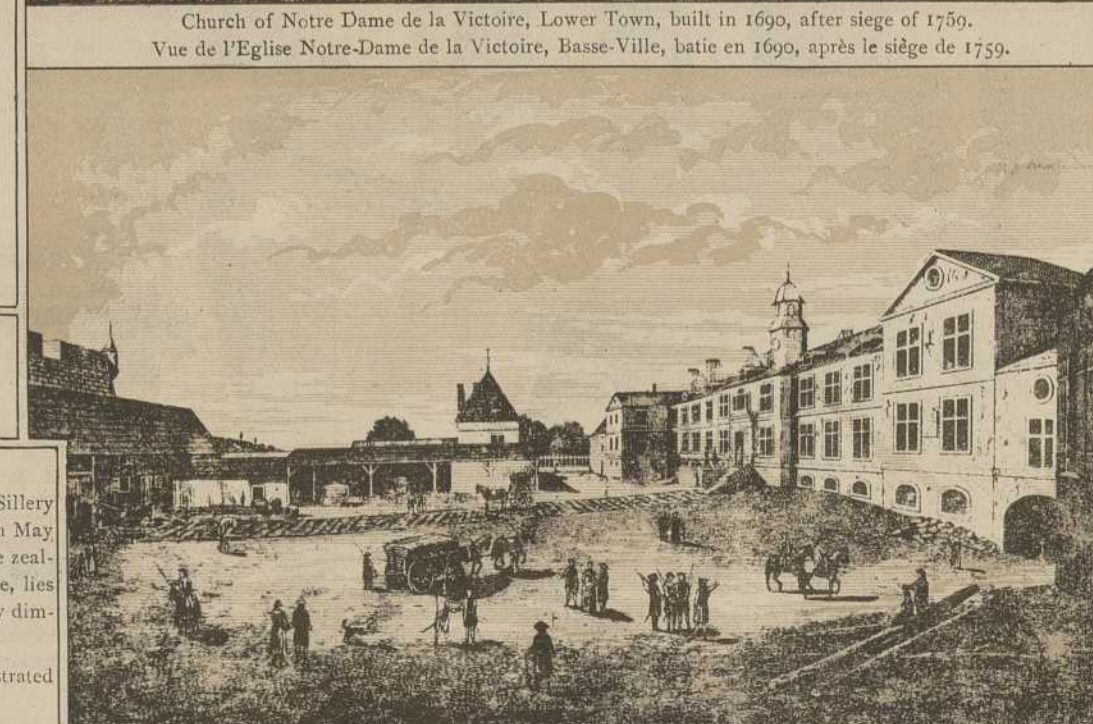
General View of Quebec, from Point Lévy, 1759. Vue Générale de Québec, prise de la Pointe Lévy, 1759.



Interior of Franciscan Recollets Church, 1759. Intérieur de l'Eglise des Récollets, 1759.



Church of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, Lower Town, built in 1690, after the siege of 1759. Vue de l'Eglise Notre-Dame de la Victoire, Basse-Ville, bâtie en 1690, après le siège de 1759.



View of the Intendant's Palace, 1759. Boswell's Malt House was erected on its ruins in 1886. Vue du Palais de l'Intendant, 1759. L'usine à Malt de M. Boswell a été érigée en 1886, sur les fondations.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

The plans for the bridge and its approaches have been prepared by Sir James Brunless, the eminent English engineer, assisted by Mr. A. L. Light, M. Inst. C. E., Government engineer of the Province of Quebec.

The St. Lawrence, at the point selected for the bridge is comparatively narrow, the

WIDTH FROM SHORE TO SHORE

being 2400 feet. But the great depth of water prevents the construction of piers in the centre, hence the new cantilever principle has to be adopted for the super-structure.

Two massive piers of granite masonry will be built at a distance of 500 and 240 feet from the shores of the river in a depth of about 40 feet of water, and on these the enormous cantilever iron work will be erected. The piers will be built sufficiently high to allow the masts of the largest ocean steamers to pass under the centre span. The dimensions of the bridge will be as follows: Length of centre (cantilever) span, 1442 feet; length of northern shore span, 487 feet; length of southern shore span, 487 feet; total length of bridge and approaches, 3460 feet;

HEIGHT FROM HIGH WATER MARK

to bottom of bridge, 150 feet; height of piers above high water, 150 feet; extreme height of top of cantilever above high water, 408 feet. The centre span will be 290 feet shorter than that of the cantilever bridge now being built over the Firth of Forth, which has a span of 1730 feet and a total length of 19,000 feet. The Quebec bridge has been designed for a double track, but for economical reasons this may be altered so as to provide for a single track only.

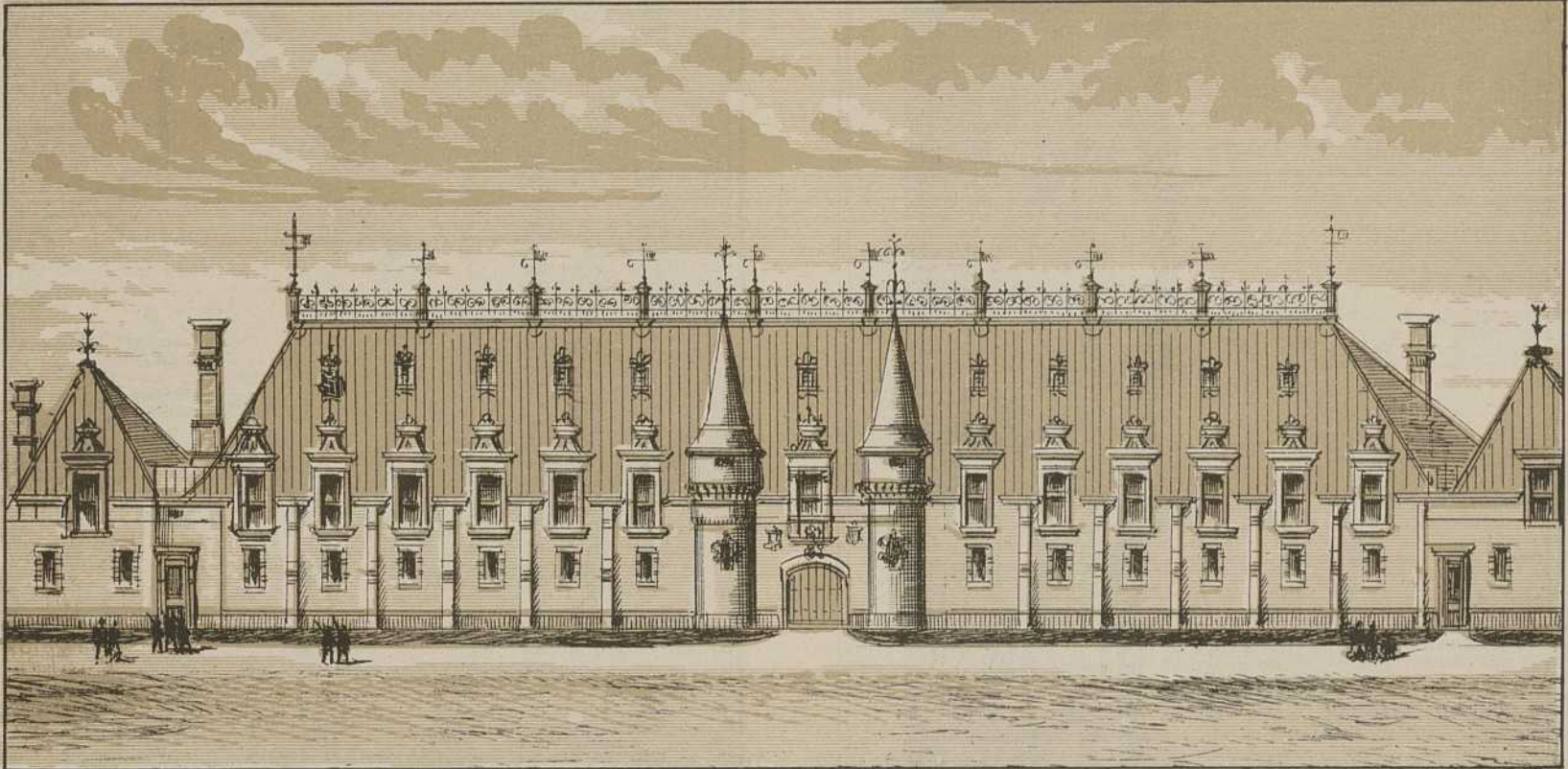
Lack of space prevents our expatiating on the value of this proposed structure which will undoubtedly be completed in the near future.

The engraving of the Quebec Graving Dock occupies a full page of this paper. It will bear close scrutiny. The Dock is well and strongly constructed, and will compare favorably with similar work in any part of the world. The Commissioners of the Harbor are:—

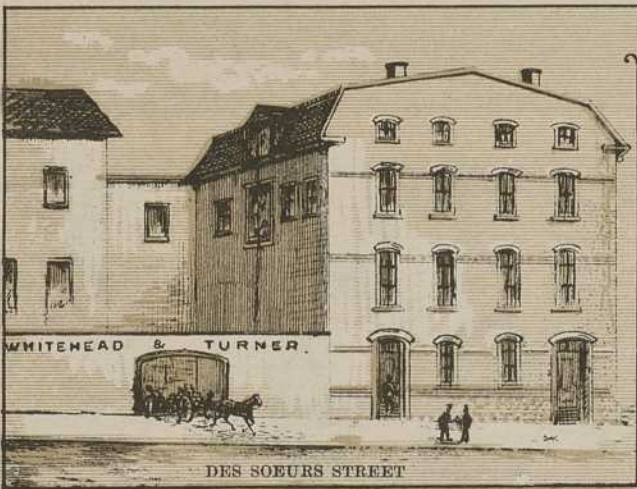
- P. V. VALIN, Chairman.
- The Honorable THOS. MCGREEVY, M. P.
- R. R. DOBELL.
- JULIEN CHABOT.
- WILLIAM RAE.
- J. BELL FORSYTH.

FERDINAND HAMEL.
R. H. SMITH.
EDMOND GIBOUX.

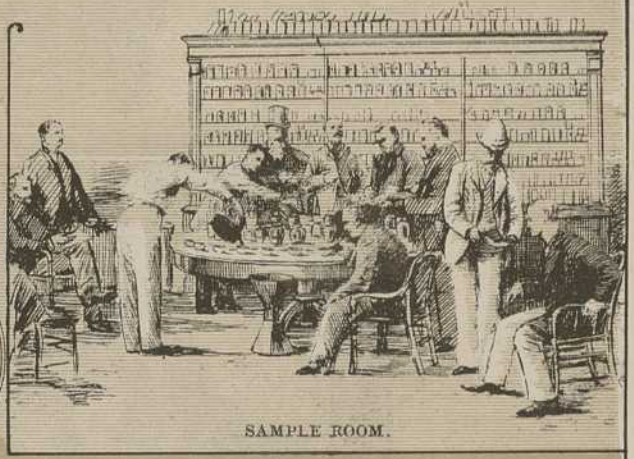
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K. C. M. G., C. B., whose portrait adorns this journal, has been Minister of Public Works since 1879. He is the leader of the French Canadian Conservative party, and was born in the City of Quebec, on the 26th of August, 1826. Sir Hector has been a most useful public man, and has occupied nearly all the chief offices of State, except that of Premier. By profession he is a lawyer, but he is known principally to the people as a statesman of superior administrative and executive capacity. He has been Mayor of Quebec, Vice-President of the North Shore Railway Company, President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, President of L'Institut Canadien, and one of the founders of the Dominion of Canada. For his services in the last named important work, the Queen created him a companion of the Bath. On the 24th May, 1881, Her Majesty raised him to the dignity of Knighthood, in the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. The Pope conferred on him the honor of Knight Commandership in the order of St. Gregory the Great. In Parliament, Sir Hector sits for Three Rivers.



NEW DRILL SHED.



DES SOEURS STREET



SAMPLE ROOM.



83 DALHOUSIE STREET

WHITEHEAD & TURNER.
Direct Importers China and Japan Teas. Mediterranean Goods. West India Produce.
Broom and Brush Manufacturers.



COUVENT DE JESUS MARIE.



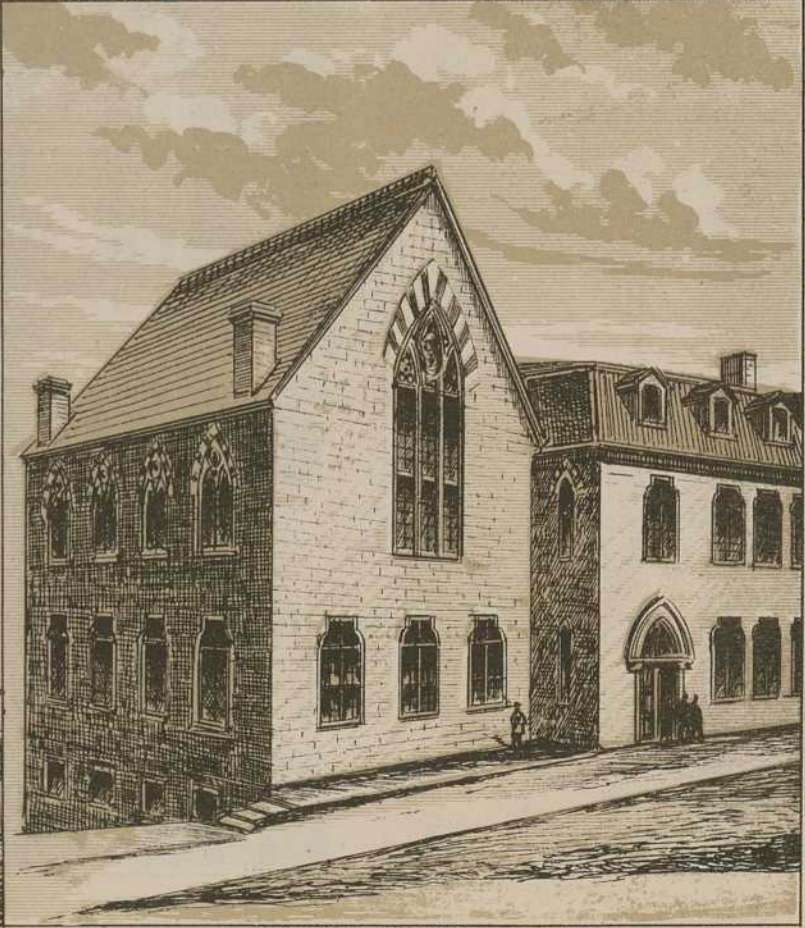
MORRIN COLLEGE.—Presbyterian.



LAVAL UNIVERSITY.



THE GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.—Protestant.



THE BOYS HIGH SCHOOL.—Protestant.

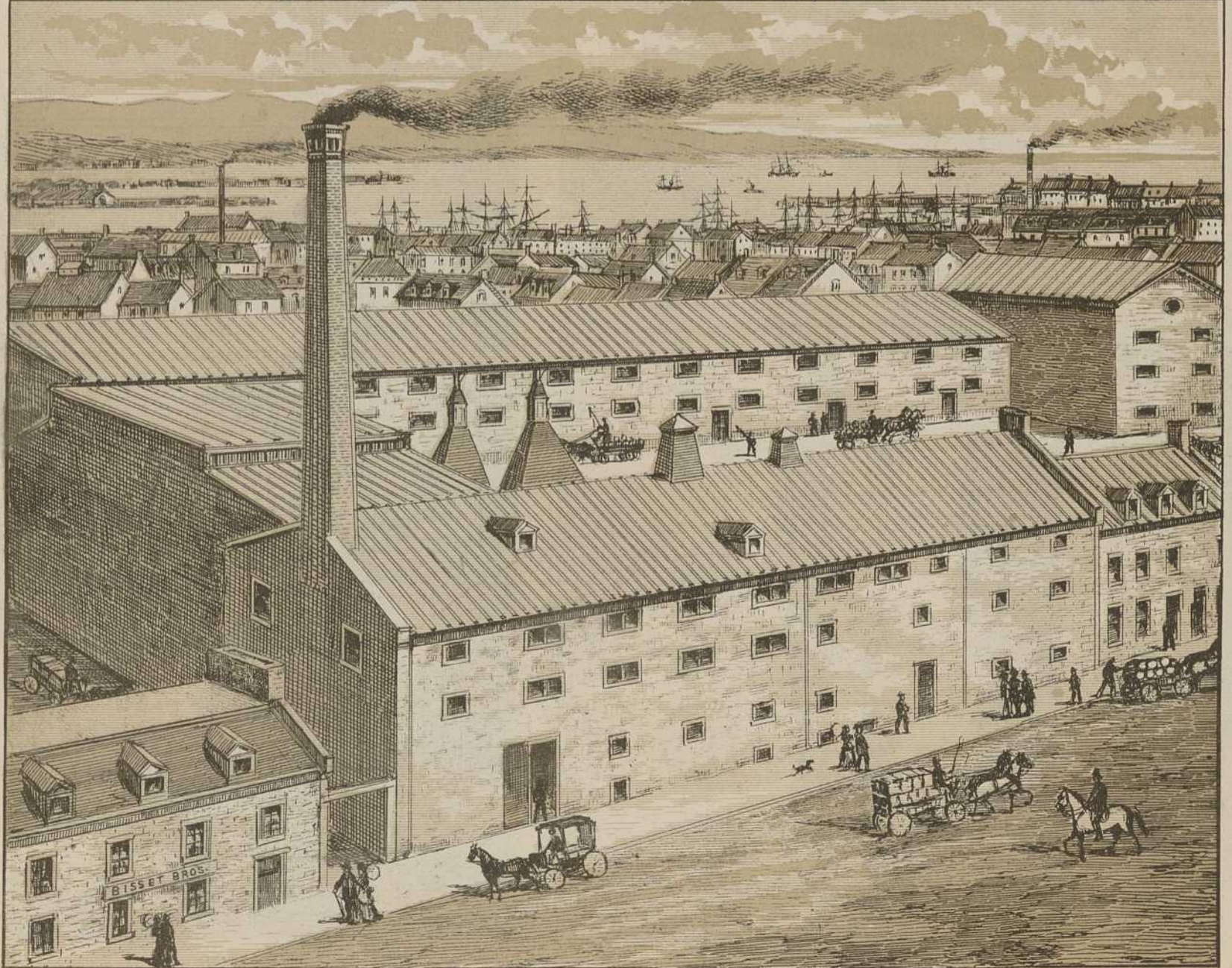
EDUCATIONAL



Ship Chandler. FRANCIS GUNN. Magasin Maritime.

Photographer. L. P. VALLEE. Photographie.

Booksellers. DAWSON & CO. Libraires.



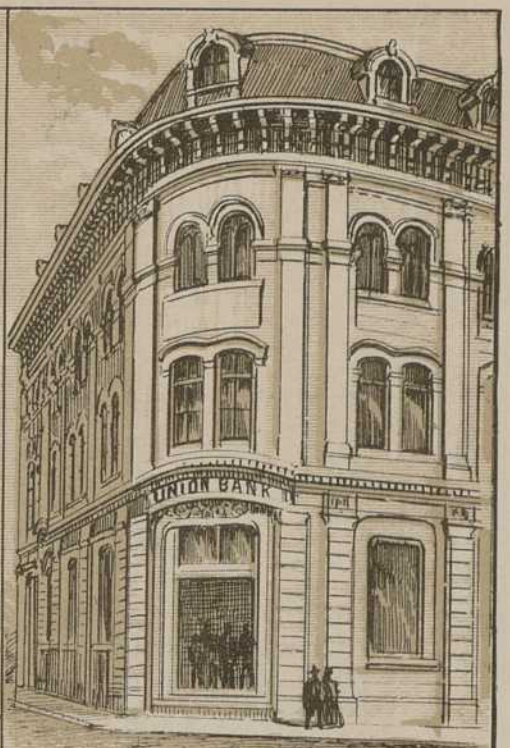
BOSWELL'S BREWERY.



LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.



BANK OF MONTREAL.



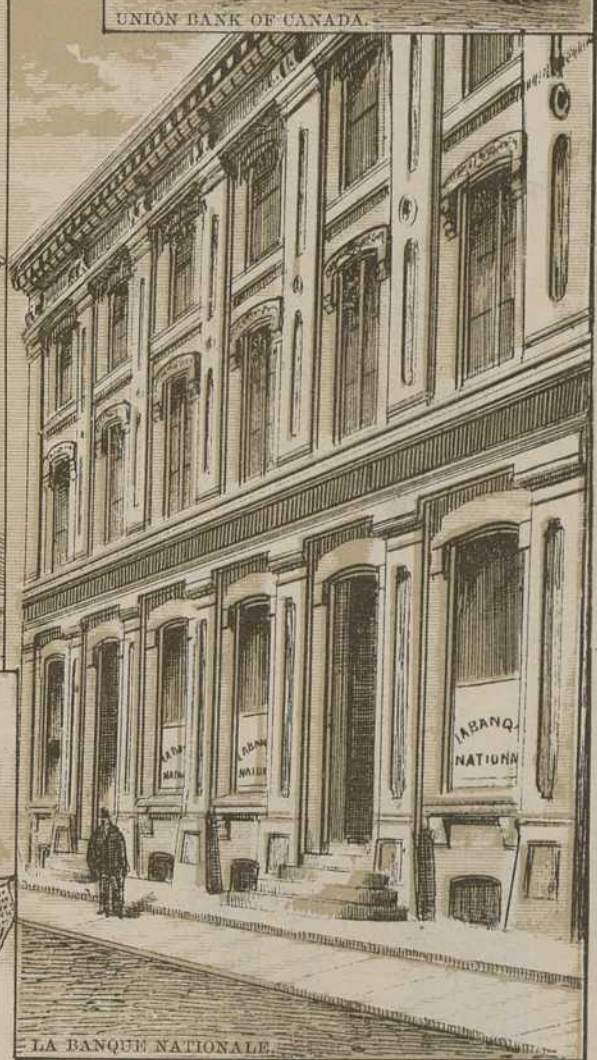
UNION BANK OF CANADA.



BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



QUEBEC BANK.



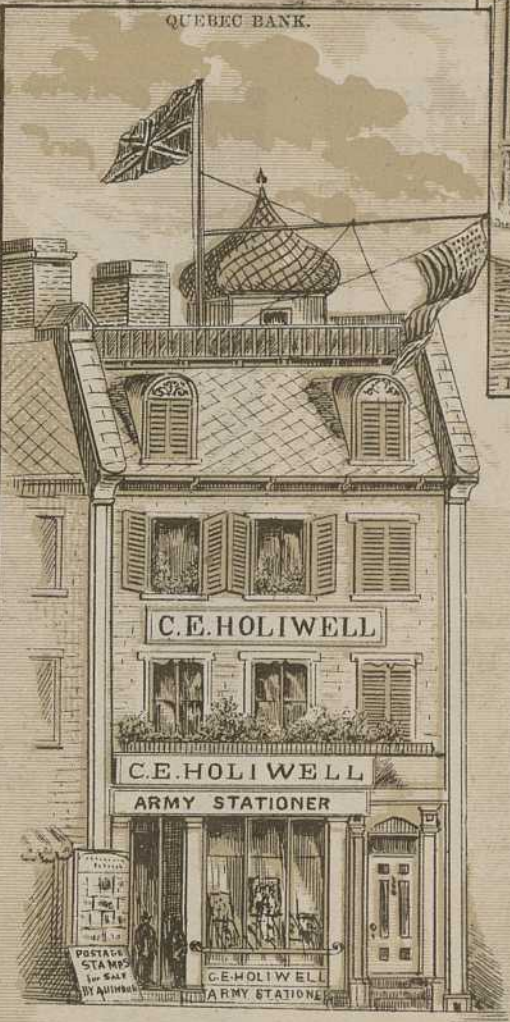
LA BANQUE NATIONALE.



MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.



MORNING CHRONICLE OFFICE.



C.E. HOLIWELL

C.E. HOLIWELL

ARMY STATIONER

C.E. HOLIWELL

ARMY STATIONER



LE CANADIEN

L'EVENEMENT

LE CULTIVATEUR



JULES TESSIER.



FRANCIS GUNN.



EDWARD T. D. CHAMBERS.



WILBROD MILLER.



GUILLAUME BOUCHARD.



J. C. AYLWIN.



J. P. RHEAUME.



MATHEW MILLER.



FERDINAND DeLILLE



D. GUAY.



JOS. JEAN BARBEAU.



PHILEAS BELAND.



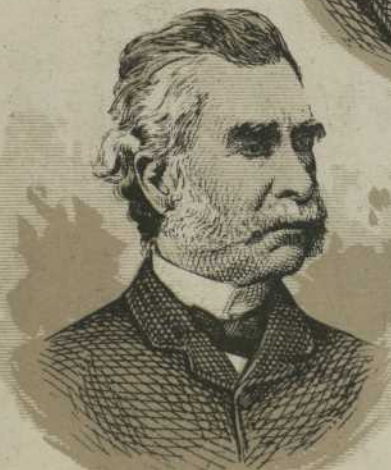
L. J. DEMERS.



JOHN KAINE.



JAMES MURPHY.



L. A. CANNON, CITY CLERK.



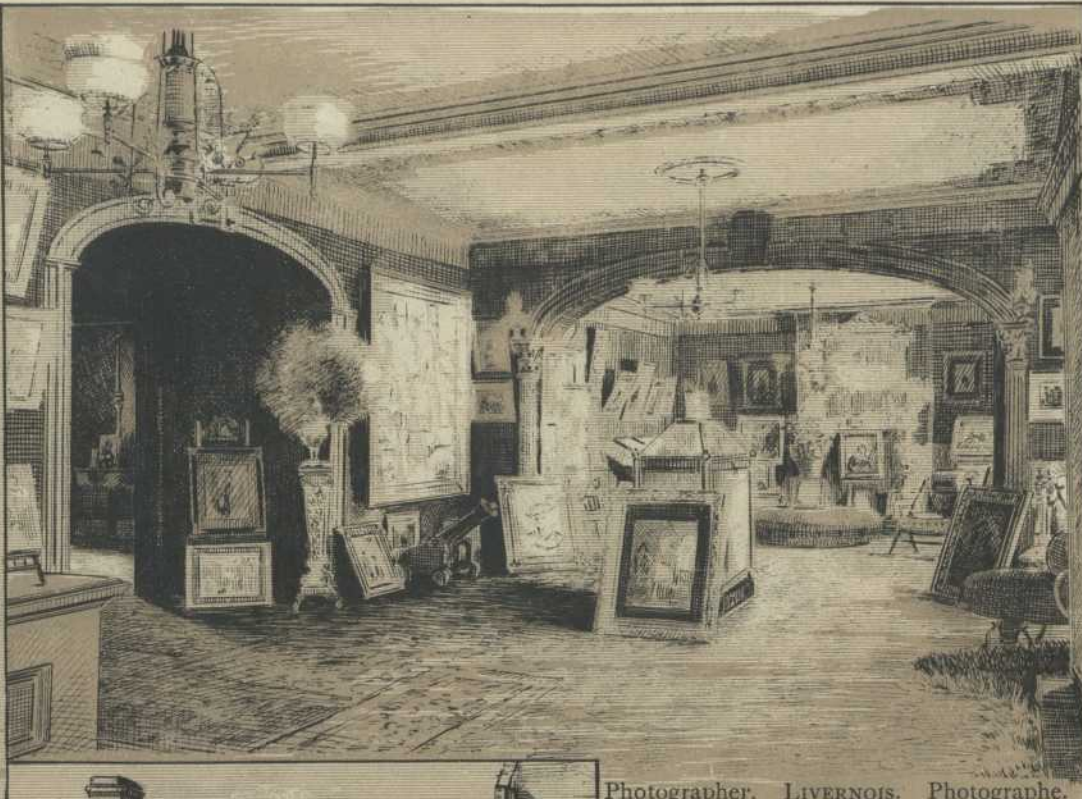
E. H. MCGREEVY.



C. J. L. LA FRANCE, CITY TREASURER.



Dry Goods. GLOVER & FRY. Marchandises Séches.



Photographer. LIVERNOIS. Photographe.



Wholesale Grocer. J. B. E. LETELLIER. Epiceries en Gros.



Bookseller, J. A. LANGLAIS. Libraire, Editeur.



European Bazaar. G. SEIFERTS. Bazaar Européen.



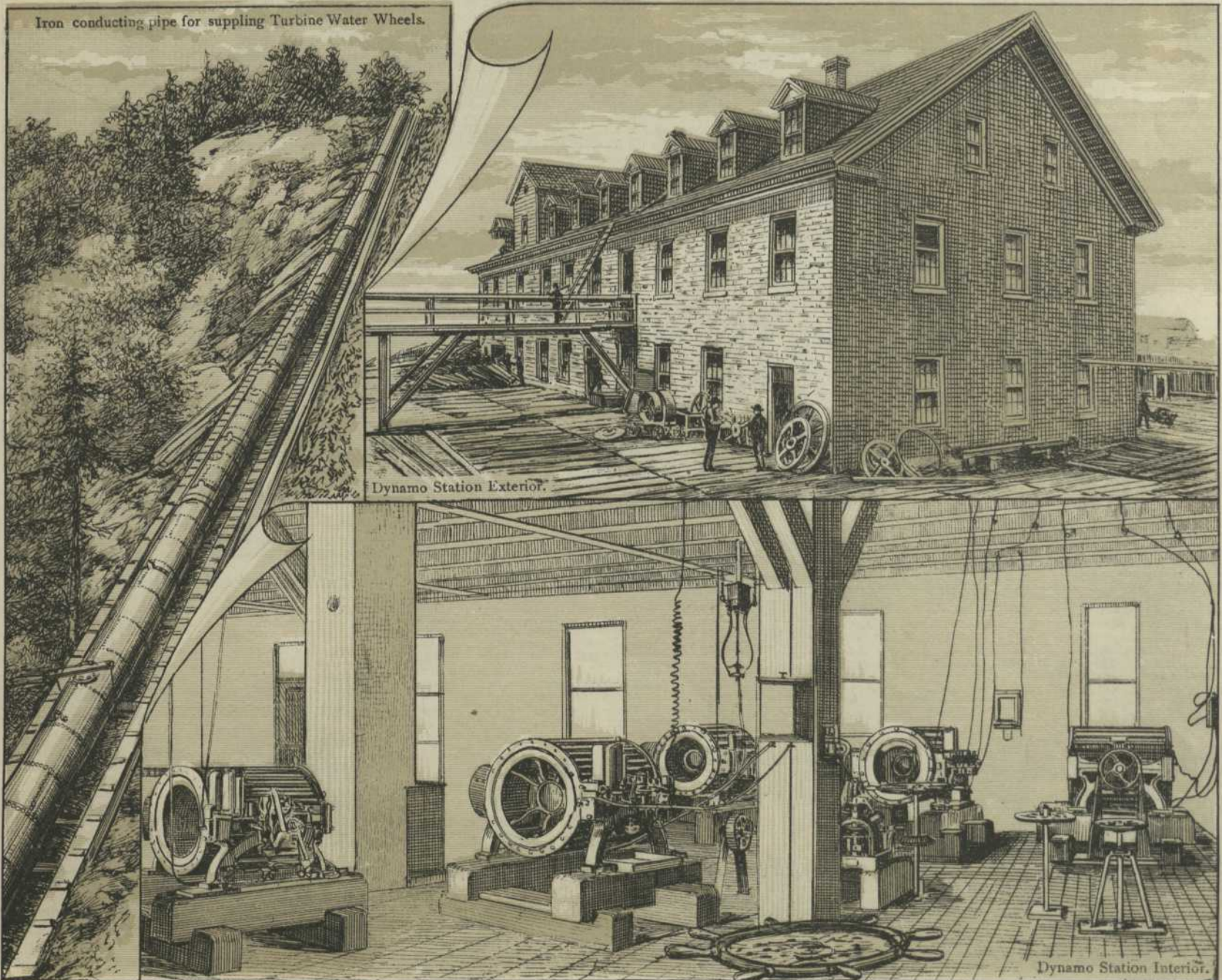
Confectioner. A. B. DUPUIS. Confiserie.



Wholesale Grocers. N. RIOUX & Co. Epiceries en Gros.



MONTMORENCI MILLS.

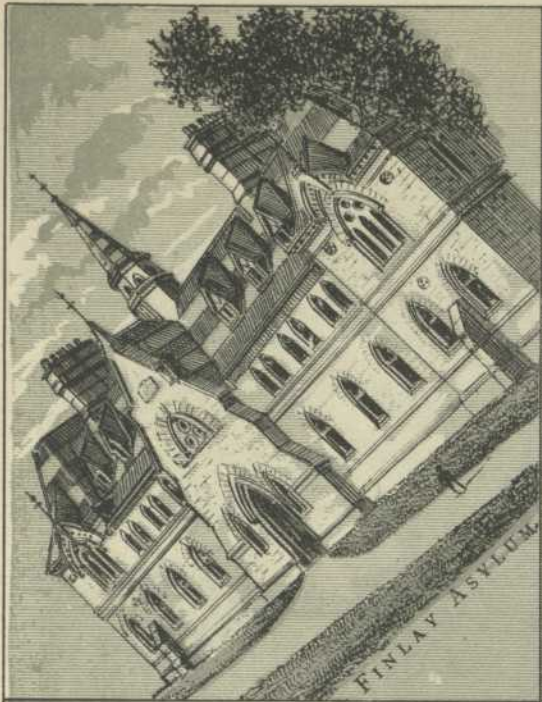


Iron conducting pipe for suppling Turbine Water Wheels.

Dynamo Station Exterior.

Dynamo Station Interior.

QUEBEC & LEVIS ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.



FINLAY ASYLUM



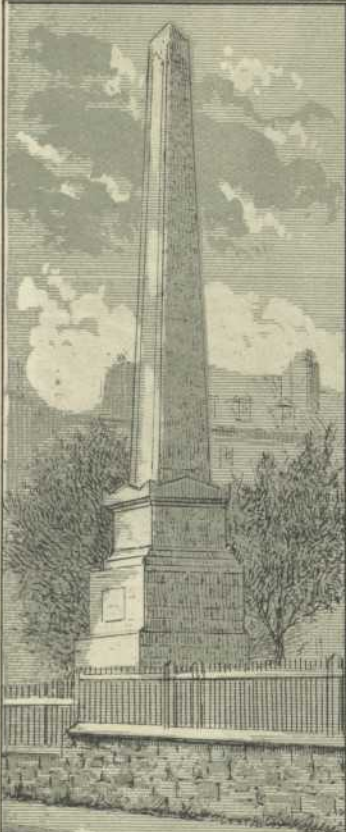
NEW POST OFFICE



V. M. C. A. BUILDING



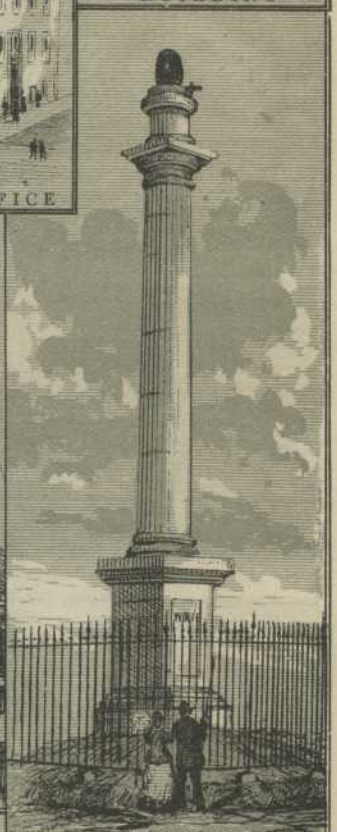
OLD POST OFFICE



MONTCALM'S MONUMENT



CUSTOM HOUSE



WOLFE'S MONUMENT



NEW EXAMINING WAREHOUSE



GARRISON CLUB



BEAUPORT ASYLUM

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



THE LIEUT. GOVERNORS RESIDENCE, SPENCER WOOD.

HON. LOUIS FRANCIS RODERIQUE MASSON,
Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec.



THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSES.



THE OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSES.



THE OLD COURT HOUSE.



THE NEW COURT HOUSE.



CENTRAL FIRE STATION.



HONORABLE FRANCOIS LANGLOIS
MAYOR.



POLICE STATION.



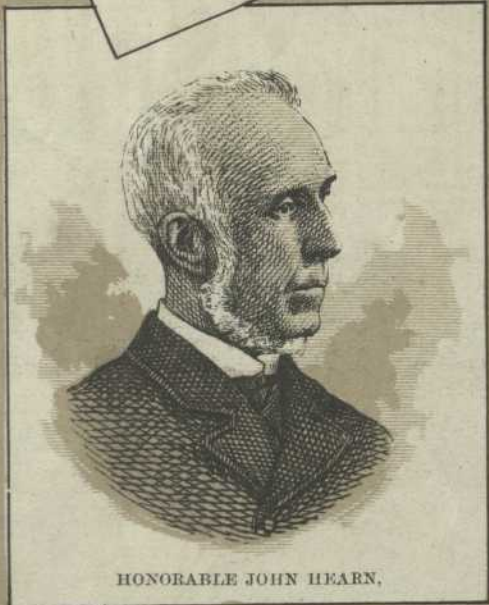
R. F. RENFRET.



WILLIAM McWILLIAM.



H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD.



HONORABLE JOHN HEARN.



JOSEPH PLAMONDON.



J. FERDINAND PEACHY.



CYRILLE DUQUET.

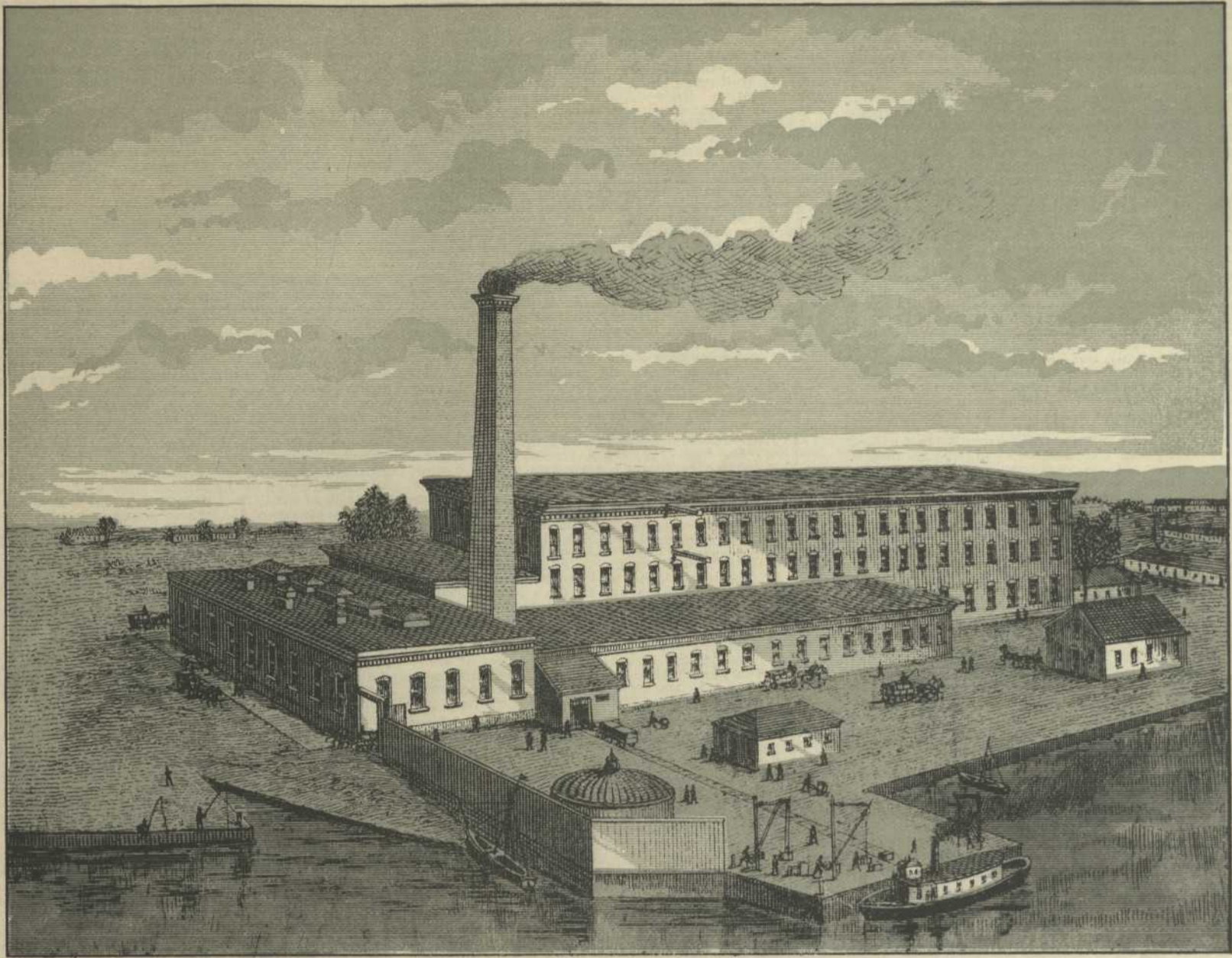


CITY HALL.

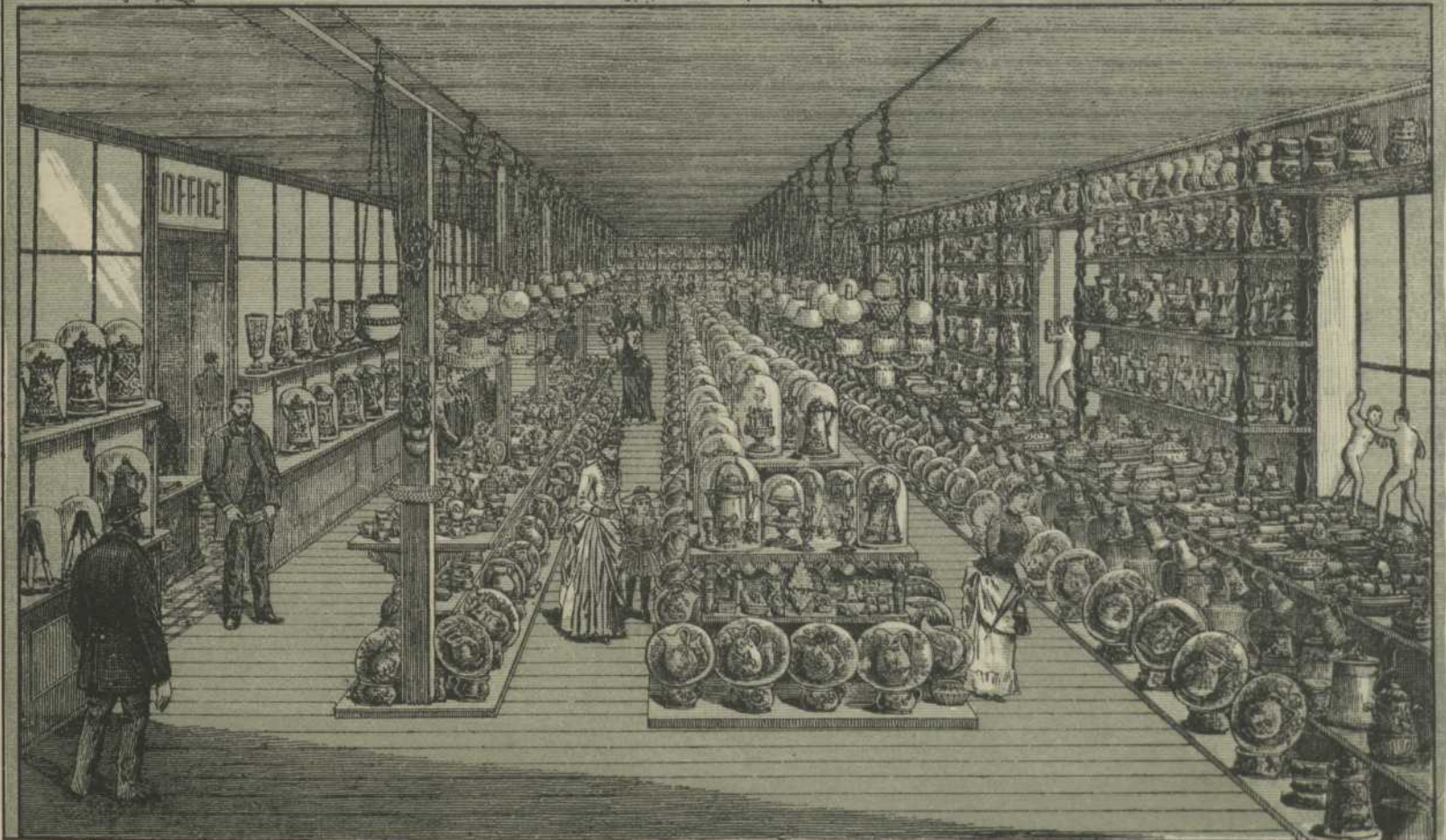


ELZEAR VINCENT.

MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.
QUEBEC



QUEBEC WORSTED CO.'S, MILLS.



CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE. F. T. THOMAS, FAIENCE, VERRERIE ET POTTERIE.

These gentlemen are all persons of standing in the community, and represent professional, commercial and monetary interests. The Mayor is a leading lawyer and public man. He is a professor in Laval University, and one of the ablest men in the Parliament of Canada. He was Treasurer of the Province in Mr. Joly's Cabinet, and represented Megantic County in the last Parliament of the Dominion. In the present Parliament he sits for Quebec Centre. Mr. Langelier has been thrice elected Mayor of Quebec, each term being for two years. Alderman Chouinard is an advocate. He has been President of the *Institut Canadien*, as well as President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, in both of which offices he acquitted himself well. Alderman Demers is one of the proprietors of *Le Canadien* and *L'Evenement* newspapers, and, though quite a young man, he has already made his mark in the community. He is public-spirited and enterprising. Alderman W. J. Miller is an advocate, who enjoys a lucrative practice. He is extremely popular with the citizens of both sides of politics. Alderman Hearn is one of the oldest members of the Corporation. He is a large property owner, and a director in several important enterprises. He sat in the Provincial House of Assembly, for the division of Quebec West, from 1867 to 1877, when he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council, where he possesses great influence. Mr. DeLisle is a broker and capitalist of standing, his business being extensive and profitable. Alderman Rinfret has held his seat in the City Council for a quarter of a century. He was first returned to the Parliament of Quebec in 1874 and has been re-elected every general election since by the people of Quebec Centre. Dr. Rinfret always takes great interest in local affairs. Alderman Rheume is a very old member of the Corporation. He is popular with all classes and has sat in Parliament. He is an advocate. Alderman G. Guay is a notary. Councillor Chambers is a leading journalist of Quebec, and for several years has been city editor of the *Chronicle*. He is enjoying his second term in the Council, having been chosen at the last election by acclamation. Councillor Chambers is one of the most useful members of the Board. His *confrère* is Councillor Duquet, one of the largest jewellers in Canada. He is also a valuable member of the Board. Mr. Jules Tessier is both a member of Parliament and a City Councillor. He is a prominent lawyer, and in the House of Assembly represents Portneuf County. Mr. McWilliam is a wholesale and retail confectioner, and a man of great energy. Mr. Francis Gunn is the proprietor of a large ship chandlery establishment, and Mr. Matthew Miller is a bookseller, stationer and printer. Mr. Kanie is a master carter and Mr. Murphy is a coal merchant. Mr. Robert McGreevy is a contractor and Mr. Thomas C. Aylwin is a barrister. Mr. Peachy is an architect and Mr. Vincent is a printer. Mr. D. Guay is a tanner and Mr. Plamondon is also engaged in the same business. Mr. Barbeau is a roofer and Mr. Bouchard is a capitalist.

Plates showing the City Hall, the Central Fire Station and the Police Office, will give the reader a very good idea of those buildings.

Quebec is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Cardinal Taschereau, whose palace is represented in this paper, and the See of the Bishop of the Church of England.

A large full-page picture represents the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Hon. Louis Francois Roderique Masson, surrounded by his ministers. His Honor is the fourth son of the late Hon. Joseph Masson, and brother of the late Edouard Masson, M. L. C. He was born at Terrebonne, P. Q., November 7th, 1833, and was educated at the Jesuit College, Georgetown, and at Worcester, Massachusetts. His classical studies were completed at the College of St. Hyacinthe. He has been twice married: first in 1856 to Louisa Rachel, the elder daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, and grand-daughter of the Hon. Roderick Mackenzie, an ex-Councillor of Lower Canada (she died 24th July, 1880), and secondly in 1883 to Miss Cecile Burroughs, daughter of John H. Burroughs, Esq., of Quebec. Mr. Masson was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in November, 1859. He has been Mayor of Terrebonne, and has held a commission in the Canadian volunteer militia force since October, 1862. From 1863 to 1868, he was Brigade Major of the 8th military district. During the first Fenian raid of March, 1866, he served with his regiment on the frontier, and was on active service during the second raid, in the same year. In 1867, he was promoted to his present rank. In October, 1878, he was sworn of the Canadian Privy Council, as Minister of Militia and Defence. In 1880, he resigned his portfolio, and accepted the Presidency of the Council, which position, however, he was forced to relinquish, through ill-health, a few months afterwards. He sat in the Commons for Terrebonne from 1867 until 30th September, 1882, when he was called to the senate. Afterwards he was appointed a Legislative Councillor of the Province of Quebec. In November, 1884, he succeeded the Hon. Theodore Robitaille as Lieutenant-Governor. The beautiful residence of His Honor, at Spencerwood, is here represented. Since the above was written Mr. Masson has resigned. Following are brief sketches of the Quebec Ministry:

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Premier and Attorney-General, son of M. J. B. Mercier and Marie Catherine Laflamme, was born at St. Athanase, P. Q., on the 15th of October, 1840. His family came originally from France. Honoré was educated at St. Mary's (Jesuit) College, Montreal, from which he was graduated with honors. He then studied law, and in 1867, was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. In January, 1872, he became one of the directors of the *Parti Nationale*. In 1862, he entered the profession of journalism, as editor of *Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*, which position he held until 1864, and again for a brief interval in 1866. In 1865 he published two important lectures on *l'Héroïsme* and *La Patrie*, which attracted considerable attention. He sat for the House of Commons, for the county of Rouville, from the general election of 1872 until 1874. He was elected a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for St. Hyacinthe, in May, 1879, when he entered the Cabinet of the Hon. H. G. Joly, as Solicitor-General. When that Government fell in October, same year, Mr. Mercier resigned. At the next general election he was returned by acclamation. In January, 1883, he was chosen leader of the Liberal and Opposition party. On the defeat of the Ross-Tailon Ministry, this year, Mr. Mercier was called on by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a Government, which he succeeded in doing. He has been twice married, first to Miss Leopoldine Boivin, of St. Hyacinthe, 29th May, 1866 (she died); and secondly to Miss Virginie St. Denis, of the same city, May 9th, 1871.

The Hon. Pierre Garneau, Commissioner of Crown Lands, springs from a very old French family, members of which came to Canada in 1636. He was born at Cap Santé, P. Q., on the 8th May, 1823, and was educated there. In September, 1857, he married Cecile, daughter of Edward Burroughs, Esq., formerly prothonotary at Quebec. He is a prominent wholesale dry goods merchant, as well as a director of the Quebec and Gulf ports steamship Co., and La Banque Nationale. He is also president of the Quebec street railway Co., and a leading member of the Quebec Board of Trade. He was a Government director of the North Shore railway company,

and from 1870 to 1873 he was elected Mayor of Quebec. In 1870 he was a member of the canal commission. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for Quebec, 22nd September, 1874, when he became Commissioner of Crown Lands. In March, 1878, he resigned with his colleagues on the fall of the DeBoucherville administration. He was first returned to the House of Assembly by acclamation in March, 1873, on the resignation of the sitting member, and was re-elected at the general election of 1875. He went out of public life in 1878, but re-entered it again in 1881, when he was elected by acclamation for the County of Quebec. In 1886, he was defeated at the polls, but in the following year was appointed a Legislative Councillor, and entered the present Cabinet as leader in the Upper House and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Hon. Joseph Shehyn, Treasurer, is of Irish and French parentage. He was born in the city of Quebec in 1829, and received his education at the Quebec seminary. In August, 1858, he married Marie Zoe Virginie, eldest daughter of M. Ambroise Verret, of Quebec. He is a member of the large wholesale dry goods house of McCall, Shehyn & Co. He held the position of President of the Board of Trade for several years, and only resigned it last year to assume the duties of a Cabinet Minister. He has been a member of the Quebec Harbour Commission. Mr. Shehyn enjoys the confidence of his constituents, Quebec East, to a remarkable extent, having represented the division uninterruptedly since 1875, and no fewer than three times he gained the seat by acclamation.

The Hon. Charles Antoine Ernest Gagnon, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, son of Antoine Gagnon, merchant of Rivière Ouelle, and the late Julie Adele Pelletier, sister of Senator Pelletier, C. M. G., was born at Rivière Ouelle, December 4th, 1846. His ancestry came to Canada from France in 1633. Mr. Gagnon was educated at St. Anne's college. In June, 1870, he espoused the hand of Marie Malvina, third daughter of Francois Gagnon, farmer. He held the position of valuator on the inter-colonial railway (St. Lawrence district), from December, 1873, to March, 1878, and was the Receiver of Wreck for the district of Kamouraska from June, 1874, to March, 1878. He was appointed a Notary Public, March 2nd, 1869. He is secretary of the municipality, secretary of the school commissioners, and treasurer of the Fabrique. He was first returned to the House of Assembly for Kamouraska, at the general election of 1881. The election being contested, he was unseated, but in January, 1883, he was re-elected, and again in 1886, when he accepted office in the Mercier ministry.

Hon. James McShane, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, son of James McShane and Ellen Quinn, who came to Canada from the County of Armagh, Ireland, and settled in Montreal. His father carried on business as a cattle dealer, packer and exporter of meats to England and the United States. James was born in St. Joseph's, Montreal, in 1834, and was educated there by the late Daniel Mahoney, school teacher, and at St. Sulpician college. In 1863, he married Elizabeth Jane Donagh, of Montreal. She died shortly afterwards, when Mr. McShane married a second time in January, 1868, his bride being Miss Josephine Katheline Meron, of Plattsburgh, New York. He is engaged in the business of shipping live stock to the British markets, and was the first to buy and ship cattle from Canada to England in 1874. In 1864, he was appointed a Justice of the peace, and has been elected a councillor and alderman of St. Ann's ward, Montreal, for thirteen years. On taking office in the Government, he was forced to resign his position as Alderman. He first entered politics in 1878, when he was elected a member of the House of Assembly for Montreal West. He has been re-elected ever since by good majorities.

The Hon. George Duhamel, Solicitor-General, son of the late Toussaint Duhamel, farmer, was born at Belœil, 1st January, 1855. He was educated at the college of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, and studied law. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar. He was first elected to Parliament last year. When running in Iberville as a Nationalist, he defeated his antagonist by 451 votes. In January, 1883, Mr. Duhamel married Miss Cordelia Dugas, daughter of the late Dr. A. Dugas.

There are two additional ministers who hold no portfolios. They are the Hon. David A. Ross and the Hon. Henri René Arthur Turcotte. Mr. Ross was elected for Quebec County in 1878, and entered Mr. Joly's Cabinet as Attorney-General. He did not seek re-election in 1881. In 1887 he was appointed a Legislative Councillor.

The Hon. Mr. Turcotte, son of the late Hon. J. E. Turcotte, a former Speaker of the Legislative House of Assembly of Canada, was born January 19th, 1845. He married, 16th January, 1873, Marie Eleonor Isabella, only daughter of Angus Macdonald, Esq., of Beacour. He was educated at the Jesuits' College, Montreal, and at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, England. In 1867, he was called to the Bar. In 1879, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel. He is an Honorary Director of the British Empire Mutual Life Association company, and has been Councillor, Alderman, and Mayor of the city of Three Rivers. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly of Quebec from 4th June, 1878, until the dissolution of the House in December, 1881. He was first elected March 18th, 1876, and again in 1878, when he was returned by acclamation. In 1881, he was defeated by Mr. Dumoulin, but that gentleman being unseated, Mr. Turcotte was elected March 27, 1884. In 1886, he was again returned, and accepted a seat in the new Government, without office.

Quebec was first visited by the French navigator, Jacques Cartier, in 1535, when it consisted of a sparsely-settled Indian village, called Stadacona. In July, 1608, the city was founded by Champlain, who bestowed on it its present name. Its growth was slow, and the numerous wars with the Indians and the English rendered the work of colonization and settlement precarious and difficult. In 1629 the English captured it, but three years later it was restored to the French. In 1663, the colony was created a royal Government, and Quebec became the Capital. In 1690, Sir William Phips with a numerous fleet attempted to reconquer it, but the French Governor, Count de Frontenac, destroyed many of his vessels and compelled the English to fly. The French held possession until 1759, when it fell into the hands of the British under Wolfe, and it was finally ceded to Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1775, General Montgomery with an American force attacked the city, but he perished before its walls and his troops were dispersed. Since then its capture has not been again attempted.

Quebec is noted for its beautiful falls and cascades. Thoreau found them almost everywhere as he journeyed through this province afoot. The more striking and romantic are the Falls of Montmorency, which are one hundred feet higher than those of the famous Niagara. The drive out to them is through a lovely French Canadian village, and along a section of country of great beauty. The drive to Lorette is also delightful, the Indian and French villages being particularly interesting. The tourist does not investigate the charms of the Falls at St. Anne, or the Chaudière, as often as he would doubtless wish, for they are not so accessible as the two

former ones. But they are well worth a visit and will repay any trouble that may be experienced in getting to them. The drive or the sail to St. Anne's, the Canadian shrine, as it is called, is one of the most picturesque in the province, and full of color for the admirer of Nature. The pictures which we give of these four beautiful falls, are taken from points which lend themselves to the artist. A view of the harbor of Quebec, looking down the river, and showing Champlain market, gives a tolerably good idea of the subject, and that other picture which shows the graving dock, and the steamer "Lake Huron," undergoing repairs, must commend itself to the favorable consideration of the people of Quebec.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Quebec is well supplied with factories, warehouses and extensive wholesale and retail establishments, representing almost every department of trade, commerce and enterprise. Our artists have tried to reproduce, in photo-lithography, a number of the more important of these. We can only refer to them in the briefest possible way. The dry goods interest is represented by such sterling houses as Messrs. McCall, Shehyn & Co., Messrs. P. Garneau, Sons & Co., Messrs. Glover, Fry & Co., and Messrs. Thomas May & Co., all of whom do a very large trade as importers of staple and fancy goods, and manufacturers' agents, throughout the country. As will be seen from the illustrations of their several establishments, they have excellent facilities for the prosecution of their business. A bird's-eye view of the worsted factory will attract the attention of many, as this establishment is destined to develop into one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city and province. When ship-building practically ceased in Quebec, the people in and about that thriving part of the town, St. Roch's, embarked into other pursuits. The tannery and boots and shoes industries received great impetus and thousands of men, women and children now find regular employment in these great factories. The leading ones are owned by Messrs. G. Bresse, James E. Woodley and Germain & Son, whose goods command a ready sale all over the Dominion. A view of St. Roch's also appears on one of our half pages. It is a striking picture and eminently characteristic. It is in St. Roch's that the large fur and hat and cap stores of Messrs. Laliberté are situated, while in the upper town of Quebec, on Buade street, is the extensive store of Messrs. G. R. Renfrew & Co., whose exhibit at the late Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London, England, provoked so much admiration. Purchasers of groceries will find no difficulty in getting their wants supplied at the establishments of the Messrs. Joseph & Sons, Whitehead & Turner, George & C. Hossack, N. Kloux & Co., and J. Bte. E. Letellier, whose stocks are always carefully selected, and bought in the best markets of the old and new world. Fine ales and porters can always be had at the well known brewery of the Messrs. Eoswell, and ship stores in great variety are supplied by Mr. F. Gunn, who enjoys a very extensive patronage at the hands of ship owners and masters. Indeed, Mr. Gunn is one of the largest dealers in goods in his line in Canada.

For china and glassware, either at wholesale or retail, the reader is confidently referred to Mr. F. T. Thomas, and Mr. Thomas H. Norris, both gentlemen keeping fine assortments of the latest patterns and styles. The large furniture house of the Messrs. Vallière is well worthy of inspection, and the proprietors invite the public to examine bargains in parlor, bedroom, hall, library or dining room furniture. Mr. Jules C. Dorton's chemist's shop is one of the neatest stores in St. Joseph street. A specialty is made of the preparation of physicians' prescriptions. Lovers of wholesome confectionery can find their taste gratified at Mr. A. B. Dupuis' places of business in St. Paul and Du Pont streets.

Two photograph studios are shown in this paper. They are those of Mr. J. E. Livernois and Mr. L. P. Valée, both artists of reputation. Their pictures have a trans-Atlantic fame, and are deservedly admired for their fine finish and perfect tone. Musical instruments and sheet music may be found at the stores of those enterprising firms, Messrs. A. Lavigne and Bernard & Allaire. Their stocks embrace articles of almost every description in their line, and prices vary according to the quality. The aim of the proprietors is to meet the wishes and purses of all their customers, rich and poor alike. Fine and business stationery is shown in the attractive stores of Mr. J. Alfred Langlais, St. Joseph street, Capt. Hollwell, opposite the Post Office, and Messrs. Dawson & Co., foot of Mountain Hill, while the jewellery interests of the city are well maintained by Mr. G. Seifert and Mr. E. Jacot. Both of these gentlemen have rich and valuable stocks on hand. Mr. Seifert keeps up with the times, and his new twenty-four o'clock watches attract great attention. Capt. Hollwell is, by appointment, stationer to the Governor-General, the army and the navy, and his store is liberally patronized by customers in search of novelties. One of the heaviest concerns in Canada is the saw mill establishment of the Messrs. Hall, Bros. & Co., at Montmorency Falls. Their mills are full of interest to the spectator as well as the business man, and have only to be seen to give the reader an idea of the volume of business done by this important firm. Hundreds of men are employed by the Messrs. Hall, in the various departments of their milling enterprise. The large hardware establishment of Messrs. C. & W. Wurtel contains a well selected stock of articles for the household and the workshop. It is one of the oldest business houses in the country.

The electric and hydraulic arrangements in connection with the Quebec & Levis electric light company's works at Montmorency, are solid, compact and perfect. The double turbine water wheels for driving the dynamos, generating the electric current over a circuit of 34 miles, are run under 165 feet head, with continuous overflow, making direct belt communication from wheel to dynamo, forming the steadiest, most compact and perfect water power for driving electric dynamos.

We may conclude our notes with a reference to the insurance companies represented pictorially in this journal. They are The Quebec Fire Assurance Co., Mr. W. L. Fisher, secretary, and The Royal, Mr. C. P. Champion, agent. Both of these companies stand well, and do a safe and increasingly large business from year to year. Their managers are enterprising and popular, to do business with whom is a real pleasure. Visitors to Quebec cannot do better than patronize the old reliable Grand Trunk Railway Company, whose trains always arrive on time, and afford the tourist a safe and easy trip, through a delightful and picturesque section of country. Arriving here, the two large and spacious hotels of the St. Louis Hotel Company offer superior accommodation to the traveller. These well known hostels are the St. Louis Hotel and the Russell House, both establishments under the able management of Willis Russell, Esq. Good, airy rooms, attentive service and an excellent table may be secured at either of these houses.



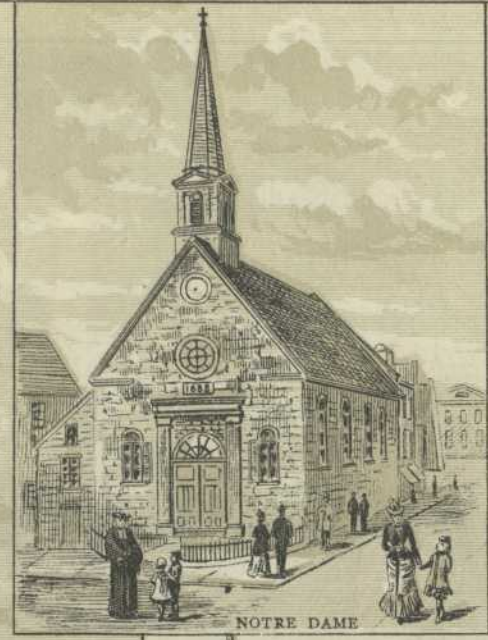
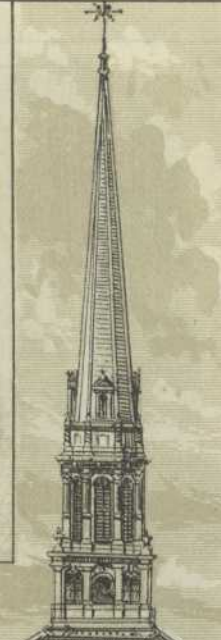
BIRDS EYE VIEW OF ST. ROCHS.



CHAUSSURES. BRESSE, BOOTS & SHOES.



HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.



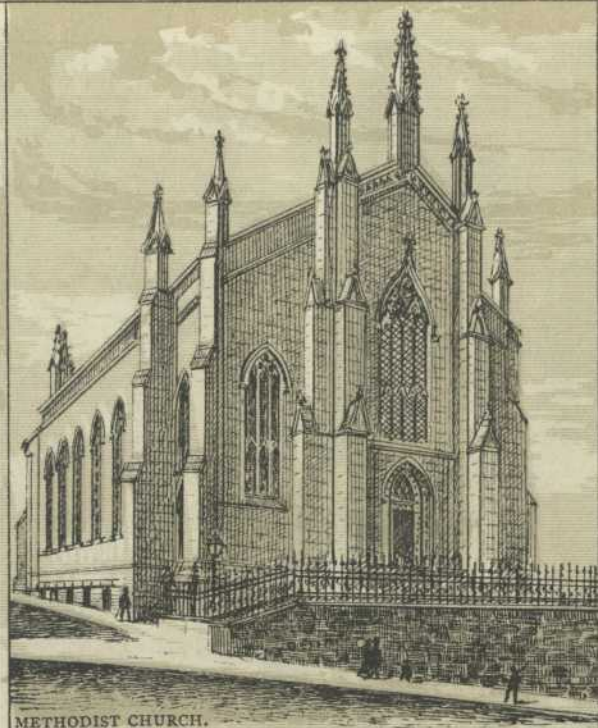
NOTRE DAME



ST. JOHNS CHURCH.



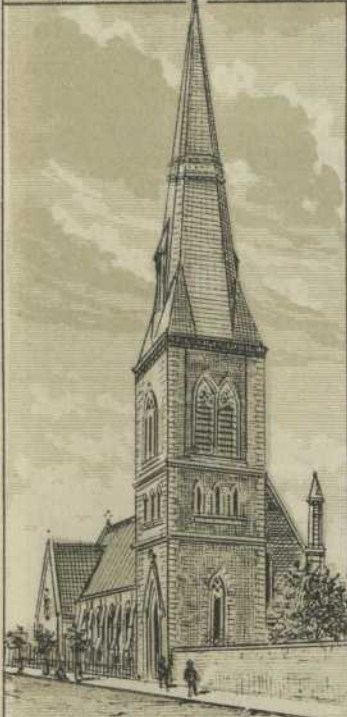
ST. CHALMERS CHURCH.



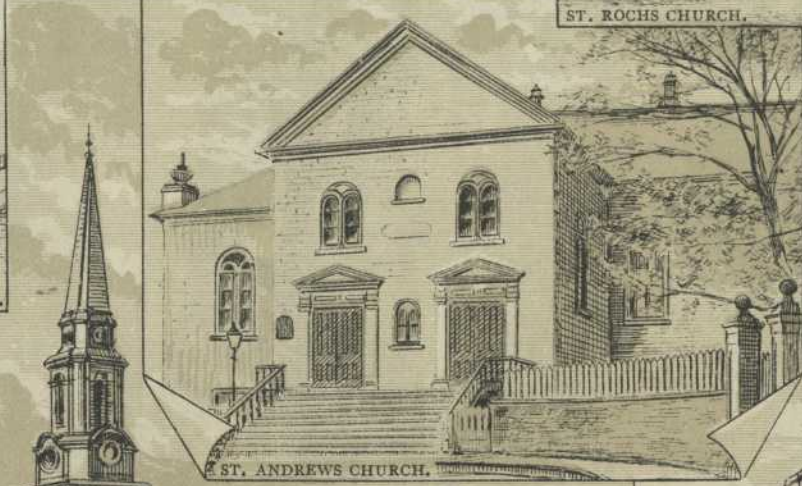
METHODIST CHURCH.



ST. ROCHS CHURCH.



ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH.



ST. ANDREWS CHURCH.



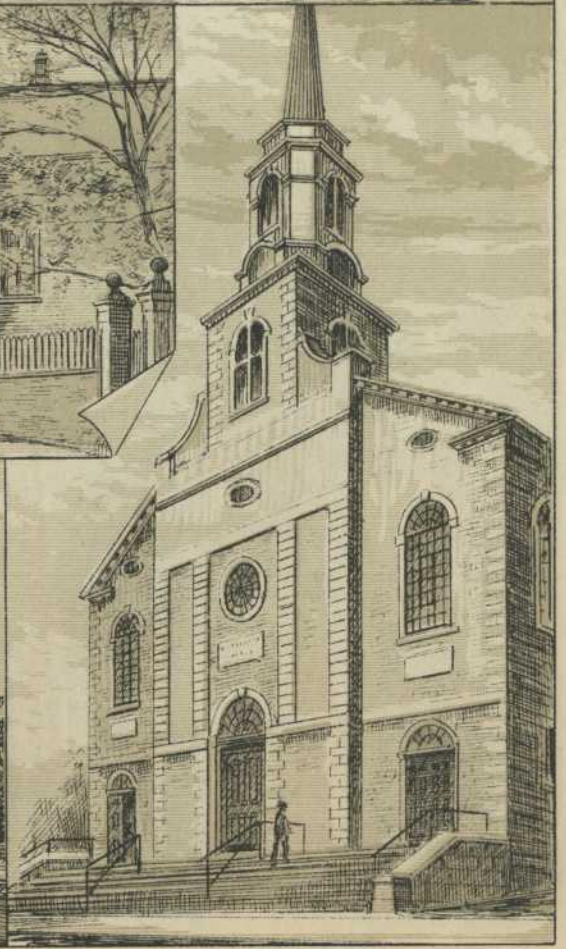
RESIDENCE OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.



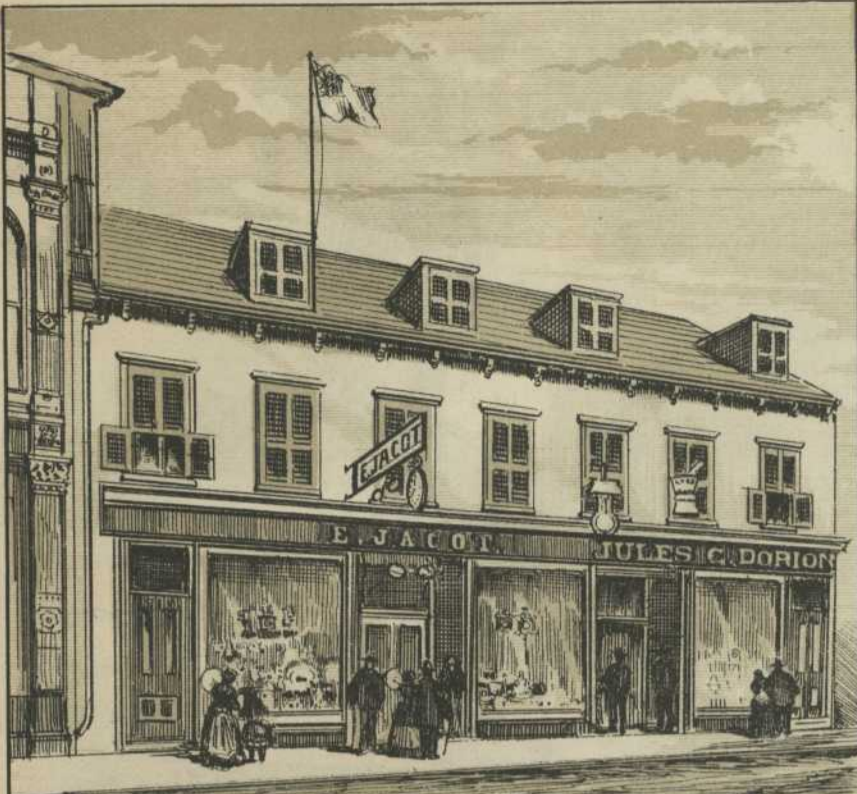
BASILICA.



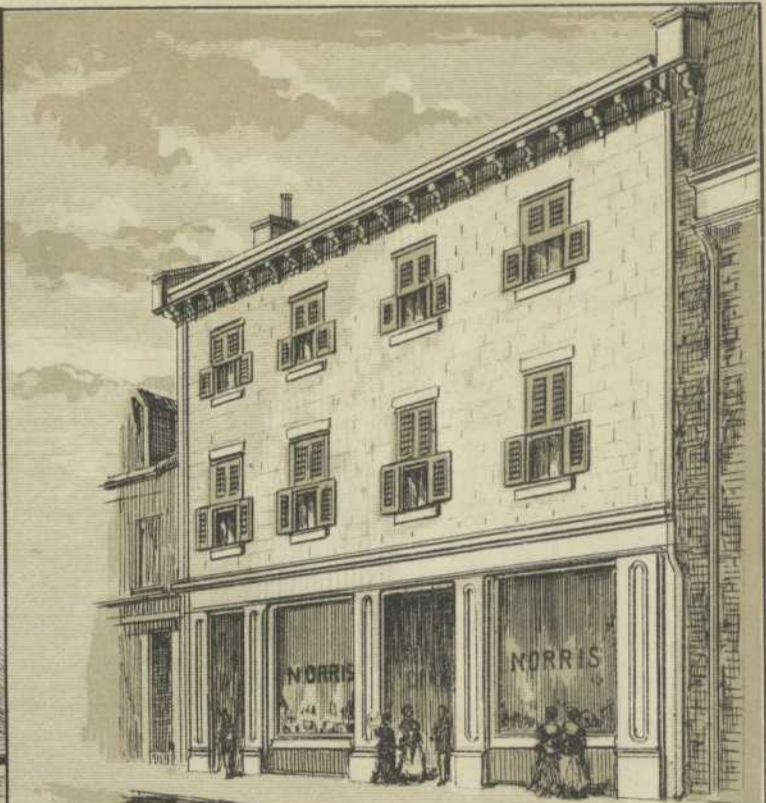
ENGLISH CATHEDRAL.



ST. PATRICKS CHURCH.



Watches and Jewellery Chemist. EMILE JACOT. Horloger Joaillier et Bijoutier. J. C. DORION. Pharmacien.



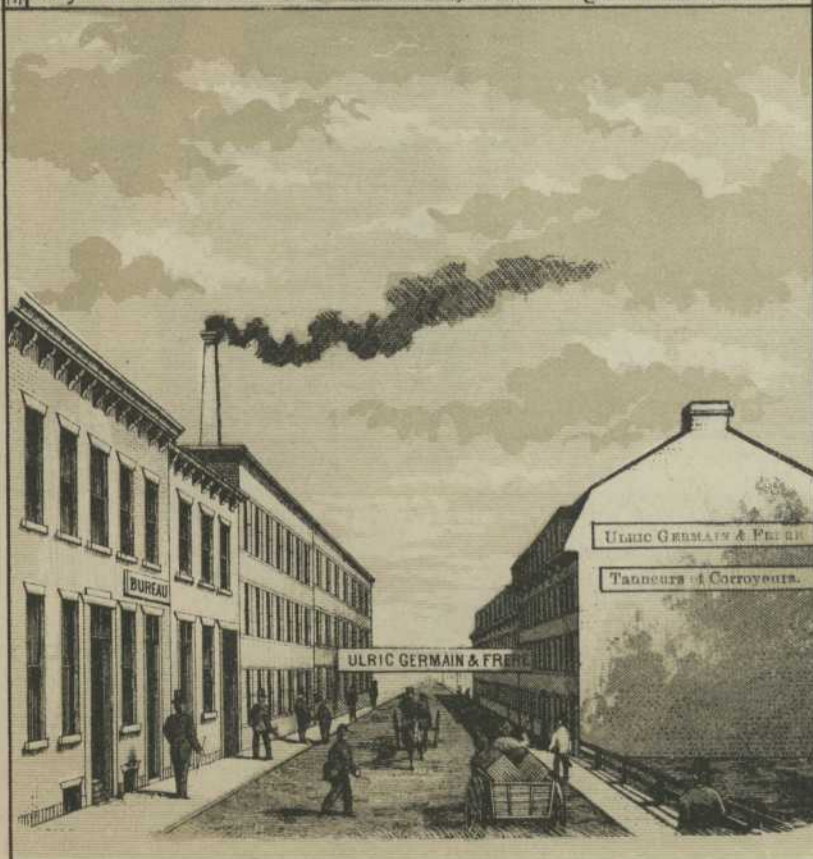
China Ware Crockery THOMAS NORRIS. Faience et Verrerie.



Royal Insurance Co. C. P. CHAMPION, AGENT. Queen Insurance Co.



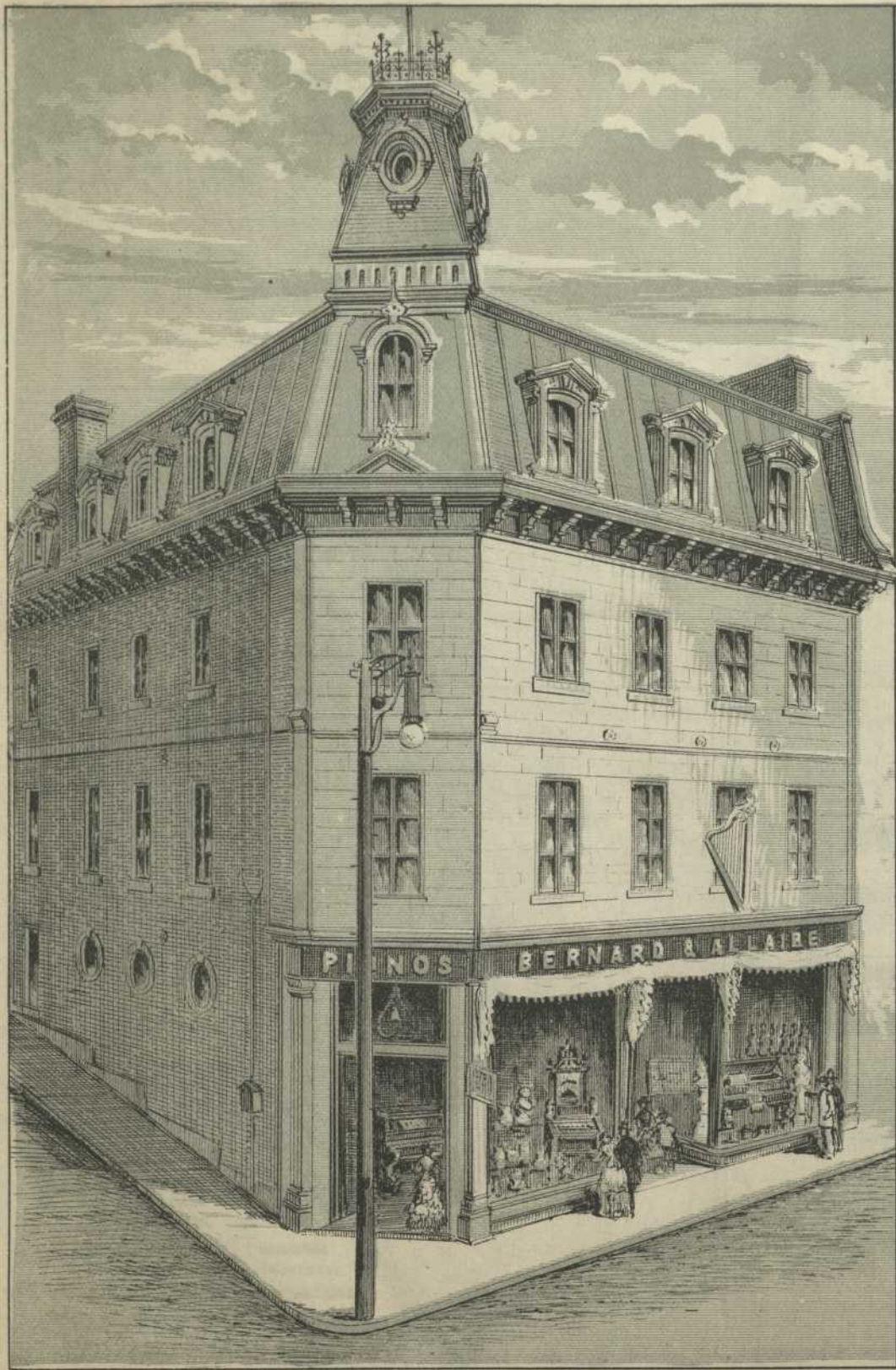
QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.



Leather Merchants Tanners & Curriers. ULRIC GERMAIN & FRERE Marchands de Cuir. Tanneurs et Corroyeurs.



Boots & Shoes. J. E. WOODLEY. Manufacturier de Chaussures.



PIANOS & ORGANS.
"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.



BERNARD & ALLAIRE.
EDITEURS DE MUSIQUE.

PIANOS ET HARMONIUMS.
MACHINES A COUDRE "DOMESTIC."



BREAD SLEIGH.



BREAK NECK STAIR.



WATER CART.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

BY REV. DUNCAN ANDERSON, M.A.

Build high a temple that shall rise
O'er every dome that greets the skies,
And load each niche from argosies,
Of every shore,
Wherever Britain's standard flies
Her children o'er.

Let priceless gems that star-like shine,
And diamonds delv'd from Afric mine,
With orient pearls and gold combine,
In glorious sheen,
To crown, in Jubilee sublime,
Our Empress Queen.

Far Ind', with fair and jewell'd hand,
Unfolds the treasures of her land;
Nor could fam'd Sheba's Queen command
Offerings more meet,
To lay, nor with a nobler band,
At Monarch's feet.

Ceylon's fair Isle her ivory brings,
And glossy furs, meet spoils for kings;
Cashmere her airy texture flings
O'er beauty's form,
While birds of bright and golden wings
These halls adorn.

And spices from a hundred isles,
The riches glean'd from Southern soils;
Ripe sunny fruits, and Arctic spoils
Commingling form
A monument;— of noble toils
And manhood born.

But mark the nobler pageant nigh;
With matchless form, with dauntless eye,
Her helm on brow, her spear on high,
In regal car,
Britannia passes proudly by,
All armed for war.

A thousand horsemen round her wheel;—
A thousand blades of glittering steel;—
While rank on rank the arm reveal
Of England's might;—
And land and sea uphold one shield,
To guard her right.

Hail! stalwart sons of Austral sires,
Whose bosoms glow with martial fires;
No new-born zeal your soul inspires
With love of fame;—
Your "Egypt battle-flag" aspires
To nobler name.

The Ghoorka wields his tulwar bright;—
The Sikh spurs on like errant knight;—
The swarthy Sepoy— lithe and light—
Speeds swiftly by;—
And countless Hillmen shout with might
Their battle cry.

But hark! I hear a choral song,
Oft heard Canadian woods among
So heard her foes, nor waited long,
To meet her steel,
Curs'd be the hand would work thee wrong,
Or mar thy weal!

A varied host,— they hurry past,
Calm as the breeze,— fierce as the blast,—
That hurls below the shivered mast,
When tempests roar;—
To quell the foe, alike they grasp
The sword or oar;

The lurid heavens like furnace glow;—
The Arctic blizzards round them blow,
And pile on high the drifting snow,
Till mountains form;—
The woodmen fear not mortal foe,
Nor sun nor storm.

And with that dauntless—noble band,—
Marshall'd from many a distant strand,
Sons of her soil join hand in hand,
In proud array,
And flaunt the trophies, won by brand,
On battle day.

Light-hearted sons of Erin's Isle
March on, nor dream of fear or toil;—
Their ringing jests dull cares beguile,
Or gloomy speech;—
No braver hearts the foe to foil,
Or mount the breach.

The loud huzza and manly cheer
Proclaim the Saxon warrior near;—
His is no soul for doubt or fear,
When honour calls;—
Nor cannons' roar nor flashing spear
His heart appalls.

And where the pibroch proudly swells,
Thrilling each heart where Scotia dwells,
The nodding plume the story tells
Of love supreme,
And blood that flow'd like mountain wells
For Scotland's Queen.

Our broadsides thundering o'er the deep,
Where England's navies proudly sweep,
And belching guns from lofty steep,
Flash forth her fame,
And British hearts shall sacred keep
Victoria's name.

But as the lyre fair Sappho strung
Left grand heroic deeds unsung,
And still to love's sweet murmurs clung,
With echoing string;—
The pageant past— the peans rung—
"Sweet home" we sing.

A simple maiden She,— nor gem,—
Nor sceptre hers,— nor diadem;—
And by her side, of noble name,
And manly art,
Stands one, love's harvesting to claim,
And hand and heart.

As loving wife,— as mother dear,—
Through many a bright revolving year,
She pluck'd life's fruits,— nor care nor fear,
Nor aught befell,
To wake a sigh, or draw one tear
From sorrow's well,

But as in brightest— purest sky,
And cloudless to the clearest eye,
The gathering tempest hovers nigh,
To spend its might,
So may the light pass swiftly by,
And come dark night.

And came night when, her lov'd— her own—
Sharing all joys save but the throne,
His eyelids closed and found a home,
Changeless and pure;—
While her's the task,— widow'd and lone,—
Still to endure.

As warrior dies on battle day,
Where duty placed him in the fray,
So noble Alice lowly lay
Where crowns are rust;—
And stricken babe, and mother's clay
Are "dust to dust."

And he a mother loved so well;—
On whom a Father's mantle fell,
And gave the wisdom that could tell
The course to steer,
Lay down where Cannes' blue waters swell,
On strangers' bier.

Still, tho' that heart be sad and lone;
Tho' hopes have died, and joys have flown;—
And like th' unmated dove's sad moan,
Her grief shall last,
A nation's cares she makes her own,
As in the past.

May blessings cheer thee on thy way,
And coming years brush tears away,
Till shadows flee, and nightless day
At length be seen,
Our heart of hearts till then shall pray,
"GOD SAVE OUR QUEEN!"

Spruce Cliff, Lewis,
24th May, 1887.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO., MONTREAL.

Beg to return their sincere thanks to the Merchants, Manufacturers and Citizens generally of Quebec, for the encouraging support given us in the Publication of the "Quebec Jubilee Illustrated," now issued.

We would specially acknowledge our indebtedness to OWEN MURPHY, ESQ., M.P.P., H. M. PRICE, ESQ., J. T. DAWSON, ESQ., J. M. LEMOINE, ESQ., and RICHARD TURNER, ESQ., whose enthusiasm inspired our enterprise at its inception.

We are further indebted to the Publishers of "THE MORNING CHRONICLE," "LE CANADIEN," "L'ELECTURE," and "DAILY TELEGRAPH," for the favorable notices in their respective columns during our canvas, the value of which we duly appreciated.

We trust that the production and carrying out of this work "QUEBEC JUBILEE ILLUSTRATED," will meet the approval of the Citizens of Quebec, and the public generally.

GEORGE BISHOP, Manager.



CARRIOLE.



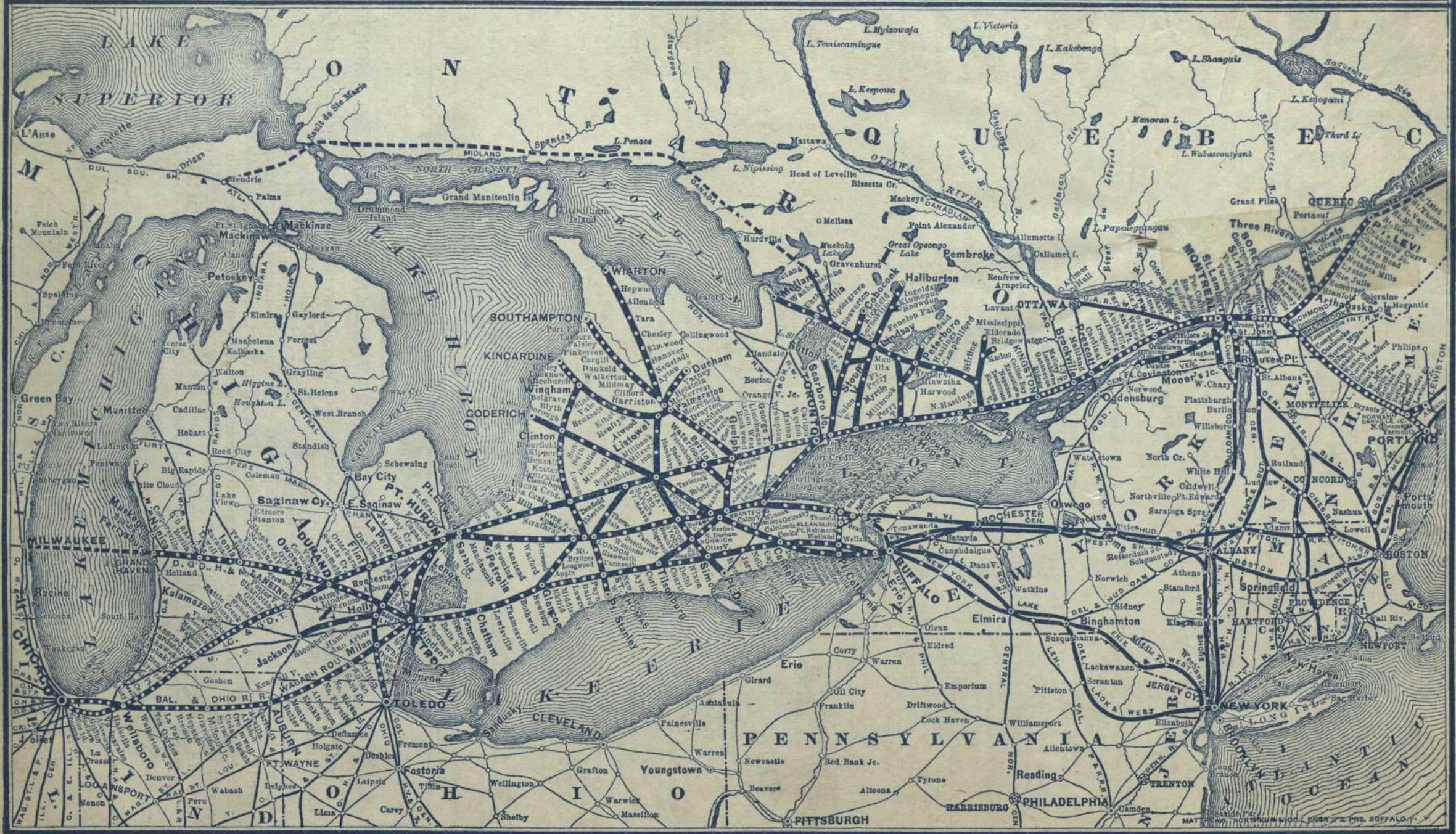
GENERAL MONTCALM'S OLD RESIDENCE.



CALESCHÉ.

GRAND TRUNK Railway of CANADA

The Great INTERNATIONAL ROUTE Between the EAST & WEST.



RECOVER 50¢

THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO. MONTREAL.