

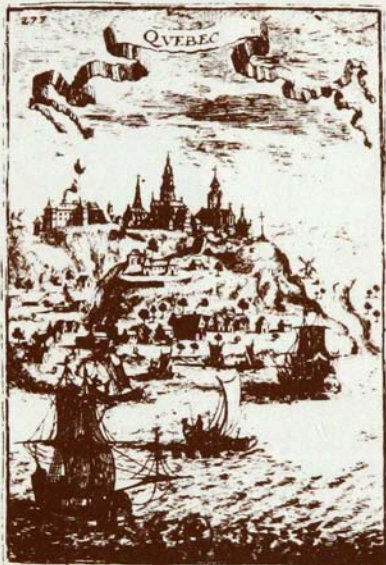
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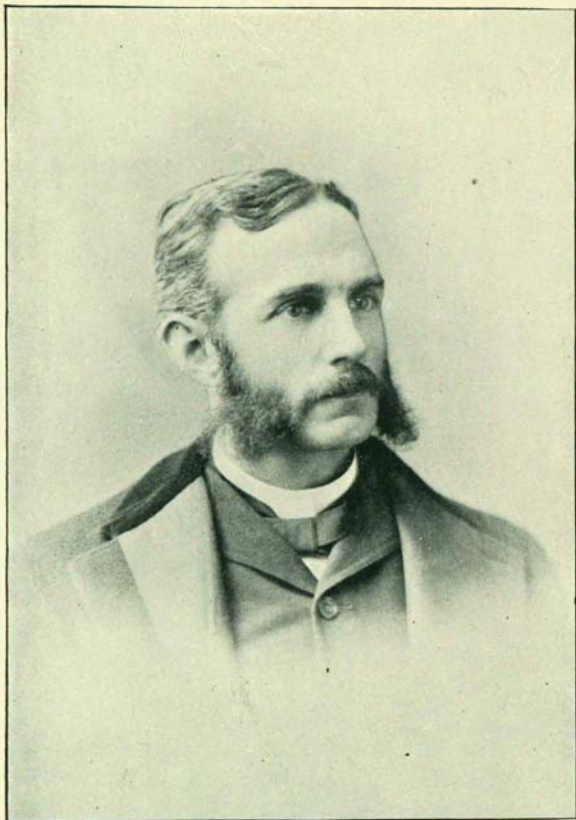
SOUVENIR  
OF  
MONTREAL '93

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CONTAINS PORTRAITS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY, AND  
OF THE COMMITTEE OF '93, WITH ILLUSTRATED  
SKETCHES OF MONTREAL AND  
QUEBEC.



TORONTO  
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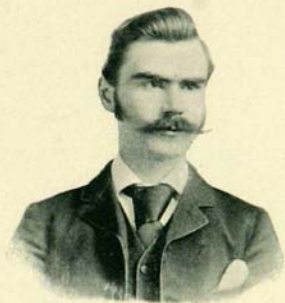
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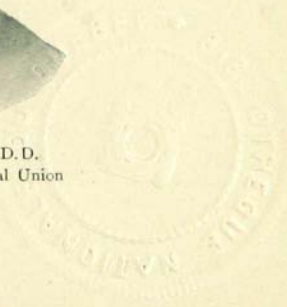
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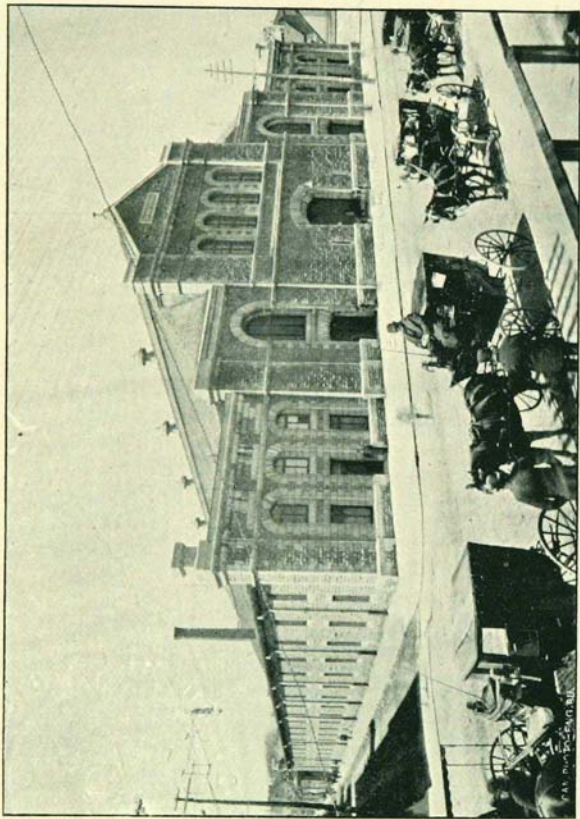


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THE DRILL HALL

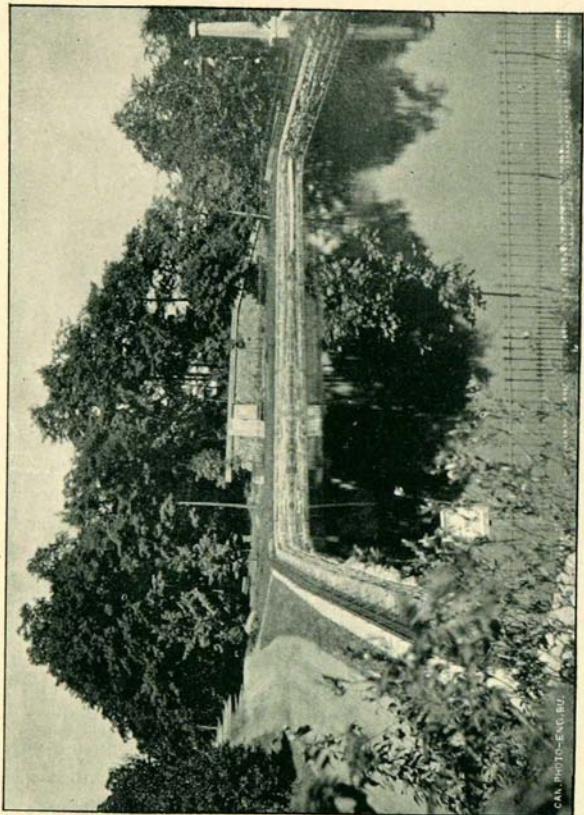
# The City of Montreal .

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## SITUATION

**S**ITUATED on its rich Island, bordering the greatest of rivers, and crowned by the famous Mount Royal Park, Montreal is one of the most beautiful cities on the North American continent. The geographical features of the place at once suggest a city. Ocean-going steamers can navigate the River St. Lawrence no farther inland ; but here, where insuperable difficulties stop navigation, nature has made it possible for human skill to produce a magnificent harbor.

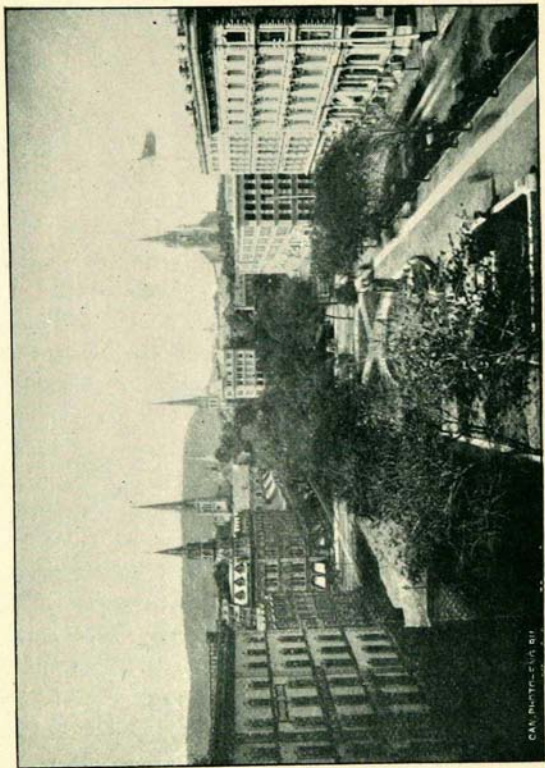
Lying between the river and Mount Royal, rarely has it been the good fortune of any city to have so fine a background. The flat part, situated at the base by the river-side, is admirably suited for business ; the sloping sides of the mountain are intended, perhaps, to meet the modern idea that Prosperity shall build in the west end, and Abundance



IN MOUNT ROYAL PARK

on some of the overlooking heights. The city has extended westward and along the mountain side ; that is to say, wealth used its undoubted rights to erect its dwelling places by the river, where the water is clear, and by the mountain, where the air is pure.

Reaching the city by the way of the St. Lawrence, the eye rests upon a scene of rare beauty. Three miles of river frontage turned into wharves ; shipping of every kind and description, from the handsome steamship to the tiny pleasure yacht ; back of them, long lines of warehouses ; then, again, public and private buildings ; church towers asserting their right to be higher than all other structures, and thus bid the busy world pause at times and look up. But the finest view of the city can be had from the mountain. After making a fair bargain with the cabman regarding tariff rates, have him drive you along one of the winding roads to the summit, and stop at the Outlook and Observatory. Below will be seen the city spread out before you ; just opposite, the magnificent river is spanned by the great Victoria Bridge, one mile and three-quarters long, built by Stephenson and Brunell, and opened by the Prince of Wales in 1861. It is one of the greatest public works existing. Farther up the stream are the famous Lachine Rapids and the Cantilever Bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway ; straight above Montreal is Longueuil, distinguished by its high church, which stands on the sight of the castle of the Barons Longueuil ;

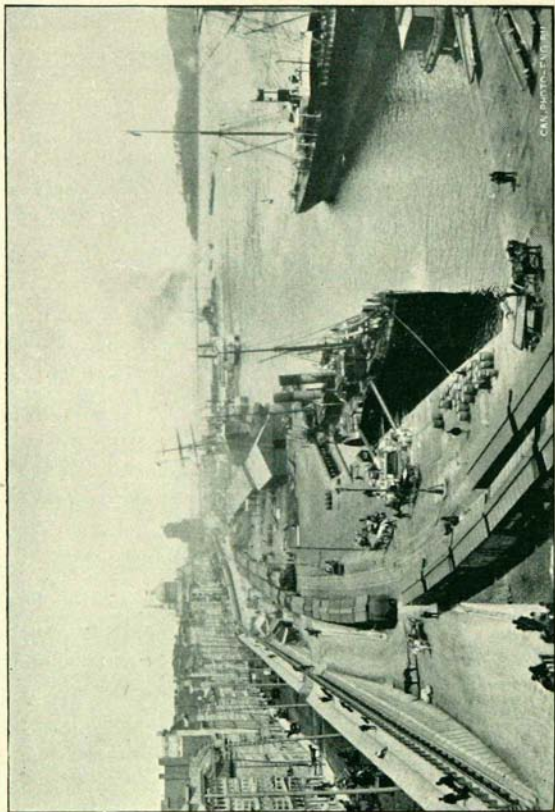


VICTORIA SQUARE

farther up is St. Lambert, and, higher still, La Prairie. The outlook is one unmatched anywhere for beauty and variety of prospect.

## HISTORY

A word as to the history of Montreal. The city was first visited by Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, on the 2nd of October, 1535, and the Algonquin village of 1200 inhabitants was then named Hochelaga, which was even in those days a centre of importance, having eight or ten settlements subject to it. Nothing more was heard of it, however, until 1611, when Champlain left Quebec for Hochelaga, with the intention of establishing there a trading station. Temporary structures were erected, ground was cleaned, and seeds were sown in order to test the fertility of the soil. Two years later Champlain visited Hochelaga again. It was not, however, until 1640 that a permanent establishment was attempted on the Island of Montreal. In that year a society was formed in Paris for the promotion of religion in the colony. The company consisted of about thirty persons of wealth, who proposed to build a regular town and protect it against the Indians by means of fortifications. Maisonneuve, a distinguished and pious soldier from Champagne, was chosen to lead the expedition and direct the company. The sanction of the King of France having been obtained, priests and families



VIEW IN HARBOR

were sent out, and on the 17th of May, 1642, Ville Marie was solemnly consecrated. The spot chosen for the ceremony was near the foot of the mountain. During the first few years the colony of Ville Marie barely managed to subsist, being constantly exposed to the incursions of Indians. In 1672, however, the population of Montreal had reached the figure of 1500, and in a few years later the place began to be laid out into streets within a quadrangular space, surrounded by a wall. About the same time the village of La Prairie, on the opposite side of the river, was founded by a number of converted Iroquois, and later they migrated a little farther up the Caughnawaga, where their descendants survive until this day. The next few years were marked by feuds between the French and Indians; but in 1700 a great peace was concluded at Montreal, between the Iroquois, on the one hand, and the Hurons, Ottawas, Abnakis, and Algonquins, on the other.

In 1760, after the fall of Quebec, Montreal became the last station of French power in America, and in that year was enacted the final scene of capitulation whereby the colony of France was transferred to Great Britain. From 1760 to 1810, Montreal was little better than a frontier outpost, and an emporium of trade with the Indians. There are episodes in this period of the history of Montreal, from 1810 to 1830, which possess the charm of romance, reminding one of its ancient days. The famous voyageurs and coureurs de

bois are indissolubly associated with the city. All the canoes that went up the Ottawa, then to French River and Georgian Bay to Lake Superior, and on through innumerable portages to the Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg River and Lake to Fort Garry, set out from the village of Lachine, it is true ; but they were all laden with Montreal freight, and propelled by the stalwart arms of Montreal oarsmen. Towards 1840, steamboat navigation was introduced, first from Montreal to Quebec, and afterwards from Montreal to the principal towns of Upper Canada. An era had dawned which was gradually to enlarge the system of railways and steamships, whereby the position of Montreal as one of the chief cities on the continent was permanently assured.

### THE OLD AND THE NEW

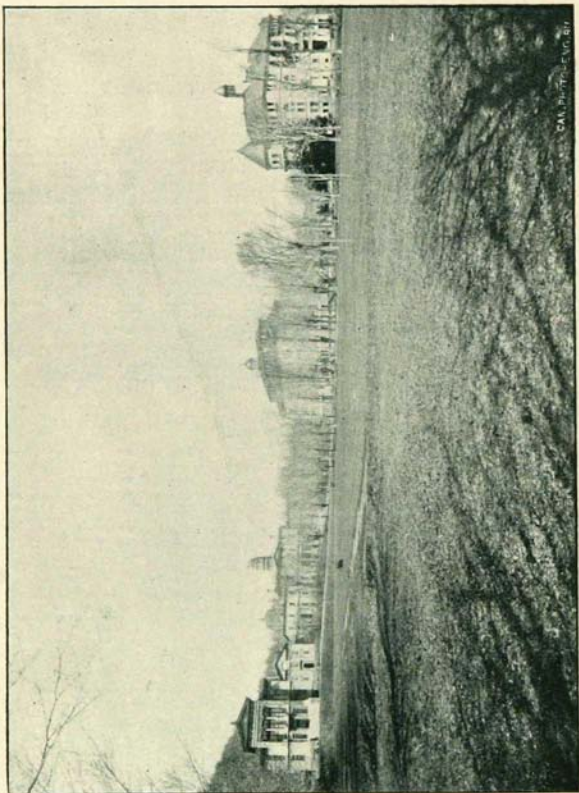
Montreal abounds with striking contrasts. The city is comparatively small, although the largest of the cities in Canada, numbering, with its immediate adjuncts, a population of 250,000. It has had only one or two hundred years of history, and yet everything is here, the antique and the modern. Here are frame houses, some of them scarcely better than the Irishman's hovel on its native soil. Close at hand are great streets of great houses, all of fine cut stone. Here are thousands of French who cannot speak a word of English, and thousands of English who cannot speak a word of French. We have the same striking contrasts in the ap-

pearance of the people on the streets. Here are persons showing unmistakable evidences of their descent from the ancient Iroquois Indians; at a turn we come upon a company who, by their dress and talk, take us back to the peasant class of older France; while crowding everywhere



DOMINION SQUARE  
With Y.M.C.A. and St. Peter's Cathedral

are ladies and gentlemen of the most improved and modern type, according to the fashions of London, Paris, and New York.



McGILL COLLEGE BUILDINGS

What surprises the visitor is the sharp distinction so long maintained. The new does not shoulder the ancient out of the way ; it does not even modify it. They move along in parallel lines, neither affecting the other. It must be confessed that this adds to the interest of the city, and enables the curious to study human life and work under a variety of aspects.

### **PUBLIC SQUARES AND PARKS**

Chief among the squares and parks of Montreal in historical interest is the Champ de Mars, facing which stands the Drill Hall. The Champ de Mars was the scene of promenade in old French days, and many is the golden sunset that fired the leafy cylinders of those Lombardy poplars, as beaux with peaked hats and purple doublets sauntered under their graceful ranks with short-skirted damsels. The chief glory of the Champ de Mars is its military history. With the exception of the Plains of Abraham, there is no other piece of ground in America which has been successively trodden by the armies of so many different nations in martial array. At present it is the parade ground of our Canadian volunteers.

Historically, the Place d'Armes is even more interesting. As it stands, it forms a very charming spot, framed, as it is, by the Corinthian portico of the Bank of Montreal and the towers of Notre Dame. Its history goes back to the early days of the city.

Victoria Square is prettily situated right in the heart of the city ; and marks the site of the old haymarket of the town.

Another handsome plot is Dominion Square, beautifully dotted with flower beds. Many of Montreal's finest buildings surround it; among them the Windsor Hotel, the Y.M.C.A., and St. Peter's Cathedral.

Numerous other squares abound, making choice resting places here and there.

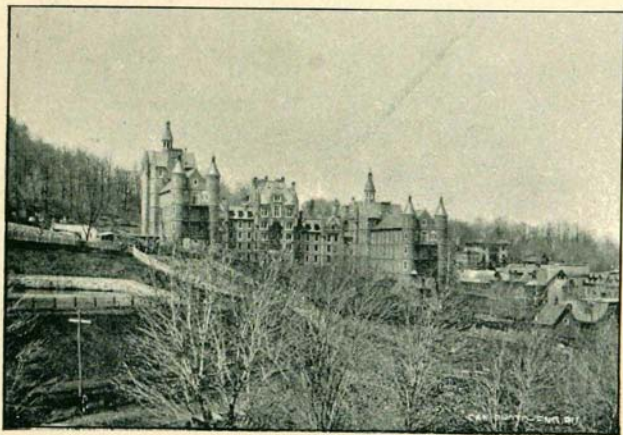
Montreal possesses two magnificent parks in Mount Royal Park and St. Helen's Island. The former is situated on top of the Mountain, which is 800 feet above the river level. It is an ideal crown for such a city. The park consists of about 500 acres. Its general plan was laid down by the famous landscape gardener, F. L. Olmsted, who planned the celebrated Central Park, New York.

St. Helen's Island, so named by Champlain after his young and beautiful wife, lies like an emerald on the silvery waters of the mighty St. Lawrence. The shades of its leafy bowers are constantly thronged during the summer by the heated citizens, and it is really a paradise of cooling rest.

## CHURCHES

There is no city in America which has a greater number of public institutions of the ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable character. Chief among the church buildings

stands the noble Notre Dame, the largest edifice of the kind in America, except the Cathedral of Mexico. The pile was intended to be representative of its namesake, Notre Dame of Paris. Its towers are 227 feet in height, and contain a peal of eleven bells, unrivalled on this continent; "Gros



ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL

Bourdon," in the western tower, is numbered among the five or six heaviest bells in the world. It was cast in London, weighs 25,000 pounds, and is six feet high. The nave of the church, including the sanctuary, is 220 feet in length,



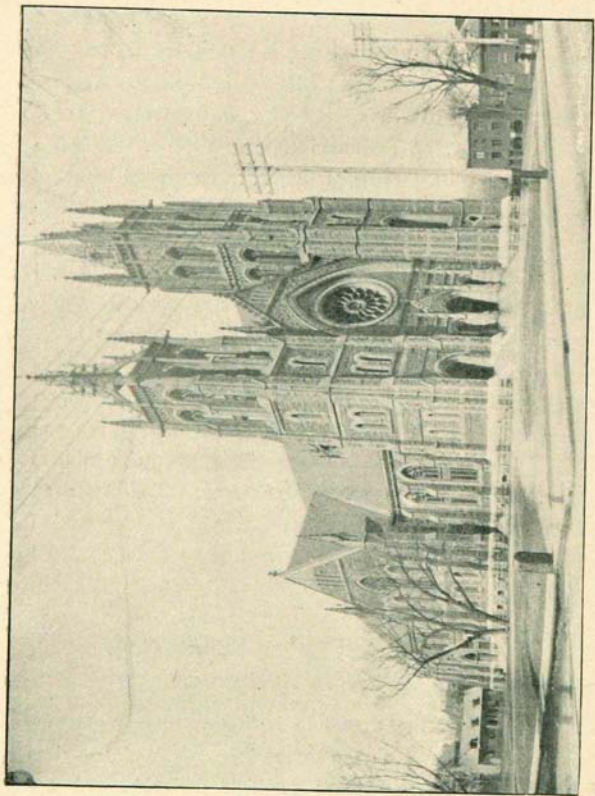
POST OFFICE AND BANK OF MONTREAL

nearly 80 feet in height, 69 feet in width, and is capable of holding twelve thousand people, and, when crowded, fifteen thousand. Its twin towers stand out to every traveller as one of the most noble of the landmarks in the city. Another Roman Catholic church worthy of special mention is St. Peter's Cathedral, on Dominion Square, a copy, with some variations, of its namesake at Rome. The central dome of this church is 250 feet high; it is 333 feet long. The decorations are beautiful. Two other Roman Catholic churches worthy of the visitor's notice are the Gésu and Notre Dame de Lourdes.

The largest and finest of the Protestant churches is St. James Methodist Church, on St. Catherine Street, a very handsome edifice. Of the others, Christ Church Cathedral, on St. Catherine Street, stands deservedly as the first. It is a gem of Gothic architecture. The Presbyterians have noble edifices in St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, and Crescent. The American Presbyterian is one of the handsomest, and its congregation amongst the most influential. The leading Congregational is Immanuel, and the leading Baptist is Olivet.

## **CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Not only are the charitable institutions more numerous in respect to population than those of any other city on this continent, but several belong to high antiquity, and are



ST JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

intimately connected with the events in the history of New France. Such, for instance, reads the history of Hôtel Dieu and of the mission of the Grey Nuns. In this noble work of charity the Protestant population, although numerically inferior, has held its own. In addition to the General Hospital and the Western Hospital, there is the Protestant House of Refuge, and other smaller charities ; but the noblest of them all is the new Royal Victoria Hospital, built on a commanding site on the side of the mountain, at the cost of over a quarter of a million, and presented as a free gift to the city by two of her merchant princes, Lord Mount Stephen and Sir Donald Smith.

Chief among the educational establishments of Montreal is McGill University, founded by the Honorable James McGill in the year 1813. Since the original endowment large sums have been bequeathed to it by munificent citizens, and several of its buildings have been gifts from prominent men of Montreal. Students attend McGill, not only from every province in the Dominion, but from the United States. It counts among its professors some distinguished scholars, notably Dr. William Dawson, whose scientific reputation is world wide. Among the affiliated institutions to McGill are Morrison College, Quebec ; St. Francis, Richmond ; the Congregational College of British North America ; Presbyterian College of Montreal ; Diocesan College of Montreal ; and the Methodist Theological College of Montreal. Among

other educational institutions are College de Montreal; Roman Catholic Seminary, Sherbrooke Street; and many others. The city possesses a most excellent system of public and high schools.

### RESIDENCES

Montreal is worthily proud of the beautiful homes of her wealthy citizens. Amongst many deserving special mention are those of Duncan McIntyre, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir Donald Smith, and "Ravenscrag," the Allan homestead. The most fashionable residence streets are Sherbrooke Street and Pine Avenue.

### ATHLETIC PASTIMES

Very few cities in America are more interested in outdoor sports and in organizing amusement clubs than is Montreal. The Victoria Skating Club, whose famous rink, on Drummond Street, was one of the first erected on this continent, has been the scene of many brilliant entertainments, which royalty and nobility have graced. These carnivals on the ice were first instituted here, and have since become popular elsewhere. There are several curling clubs, with a large membership of the lovers of Scotland's "roarin' game." Snowshoeing has been reduced to an art. The costume is singularly picturesque, consisting of flannel coat and leggings, with sash and moccasins. Lacrosse is the national game of

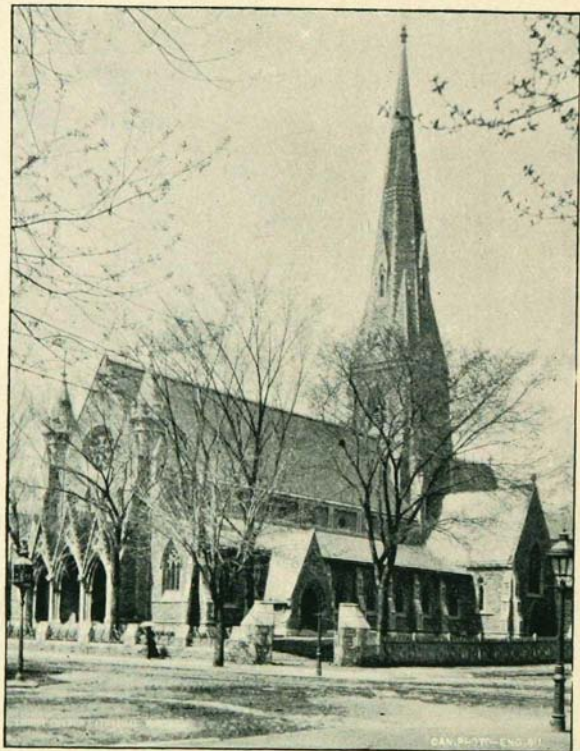
Canada, and in that character it had its birth in Montreal. There are also golf clubs, bicycle clubs, football clubs, baseball clubs, and chess clubs. Boating is also a favorite pastime; there are three large yacht clubs, besides rowing clubs.



WINDSOR HOTEL

### THE APPROACH BY WATER

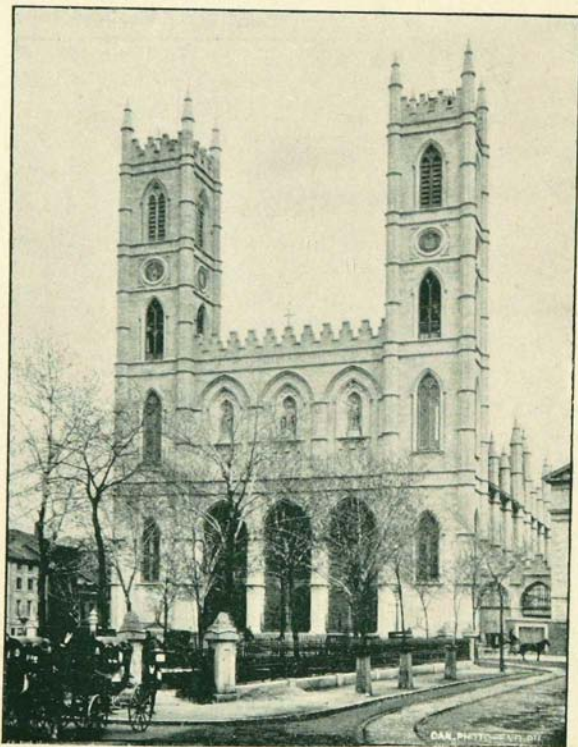
On the first visit to Montreal, by all means let the traveller approach from the water; from up stream, down stream, or the south shore—from all three directions the view will repay him. The river itself is very fascinating in its strength



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

of crystal beauty ; so overpowering in vastness and might that it would dwarf all ordinary cities. It does dwarf every other place along its banks, Quebec alone excepted. It bears lightly as a garland the chain of the great bridge that binds its opposite shores of multiplied links of massive granite. The green slopes of St. Helen's Island, resting like a leaf on the water ; the forests of masts and red and white funnels ; the old-fashioned hay and wood barges ; the long line of solidly built revetment wall ; the majestic dome of Bonsecours market ; the twin towers of Notre Dame ; palatial warehouses ; graceful spires, sown thick as a field ; and the broad shoulders of Mount Royal uplifted in the background, make up a picture that artist, merchant, or patriot, each for his own reasons, may well delight to look upon. To persons coming from abroad, believing Canada to be a wilderness of ice and snow, the home of Indians and buffaloes, the first view is a revelation. When they drive through any of the numerous business thoroughfares, and then round and up the mountain, they will be astonished at the magnificent prospect to be seen on all sides ; multiplied scenes of prosperity abound everywhere.

Of the three water views, there is none equal to that obtained on a summer afternoon or evening from the deck of a steamer coming down stream. From the time the Indian pilot is taken on board above the Lachine Rapids, all is eager expectation on the part of the passengers who have.



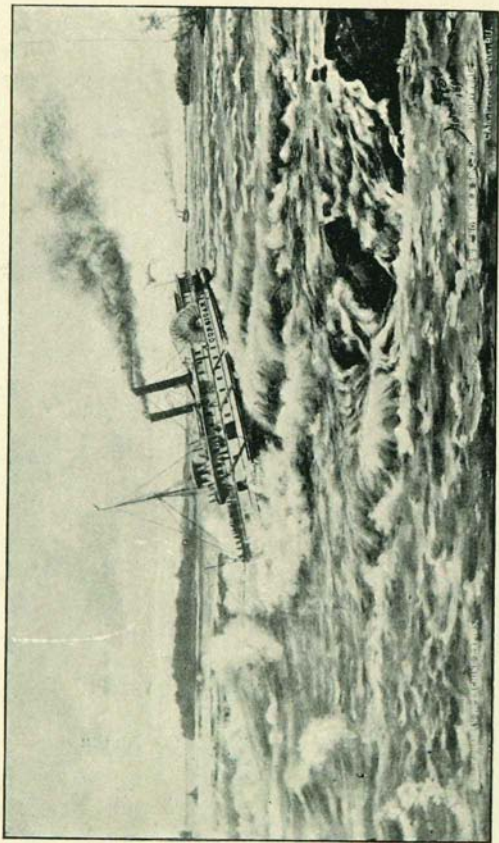
NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL

made the journey again and again, as well as in the case of passengers who are running the rapids for the first time. Passing onward, the vessel begins to sway in the mighty throes of the wondrous rapids, passing into the narrow channel, hemmed in by rocks, presenting a scene of wild grandeur; the water, dashing over huge rocks, is dashed into fury, sending up clouds of spray. The vessel plunges grandly forward, seemingly to its destruction. One almost feels as if escape were impossible, and instinctively turns to the man at the



BONSECOURS CHURCH

wheel, whose calm face, however, shows no sign of danger.  
[ Reassured, we strive to assume a contented look as our boat dashes



THE LACHINE RAPIDS

wildly along down the precipice of waters. Guided by the firm hand at the helm, we pass safely through. Trembling like one who suddenly contemplates escape from deadly peril, the vessel rights herself on the bosom of the tranquil river. The thrilling and inspiring feelings awakened by this dash through foam and breakers can never be forgotten by any one who has experienced it. As we near Victoria Bridge, it seems impossible that our steamer can pass under, but as the steamer glides along we look up and see our mistake, and now the crowded harbor, the city in its fresh beauty, and the mountain in all the charm of its summer vesture, are revealed. No visitor to the city should miss this trip and this view of the city.

### POINTS OF INTEREST

Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Place d'Armes.

Church of Notre Dame.

Bank of Montreal. Post Office. City Hall.

Chateau de Ramezay. Nelson's Monument.

Court House. Champ de Mars.

Bonsecours Market.

The Harbor. St. Helen's Island.

Custom House. Board of Trade Building.

Site of La Salle's Residence, St. Paul St., cor. St. Peter St.

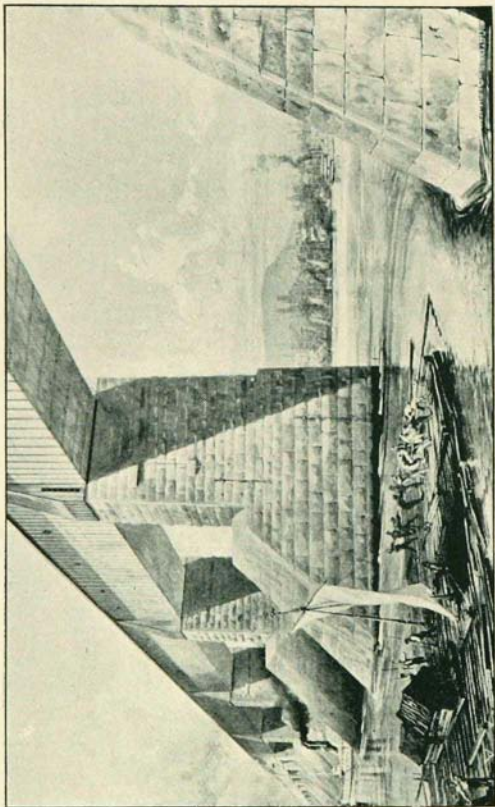


SHOOTING LACHINE RAPIDS

Montgomery's Headquarters in 1775, Notre Dame St., cor.  
St. Peter St.  
Victoria Square. Dominion Square.  
St. James' Church. Christ Church Cathedral.  
St. Andrew's Church. Church of the Messiah.  
American Presbyterian Church. St. Peter's Cathedral.  
Church of the Gésu. Notre Dame de Lourdes Church.  
Grey Nunnery.  
Sherbrooke Street, with Residences.  
Residence of Duncan McIntyre.  
Pine Avenue, with residences. Mount Royal Park.  
Mount Royal Cemetery. Roman Catholic Cemetery.  
McGill University Buildings.  
Royal Victoria Hospital. Hôtel Dieu Hospital.  
General Hospital.  
Y. M. C. A. Building.  
Windsor Hotel.  
Priests' Farm, with ancient Round Towers.  
Historical Spots marked by the Tablets of the Antiquarian  
Society.

### SIDE TRIPS

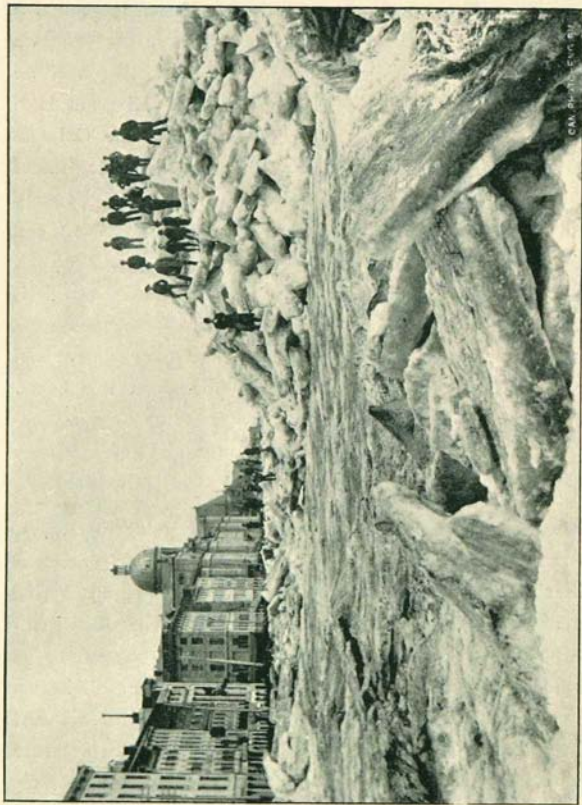
To those who can linger a few days in and about the City of Montreal, there is much that will be of interest. Taking the city as a centre, there is a varied programme of enjoyable excursions accessible to the traveller. To those



VICTORIA BRIDGE

who have not already come by the St. Lawrence route, a trip through the Thousand Islands is possible by going via the Grand Trunk to Kingston, and there connecting with the daily mail boat, making the river trip to Kingston in a day. This enables the tourist to pass through the Gallopes Rapids, which commence below Prescott; then the famous Long Sault Rapids, nine miles' descent in a current of twenty miles an hour; then the Côteau, Cedars, Split Rock, and Cascade; and, finally, the most exciting and difficult of all, the Rapids of Lachine, shortly after which Montreal is reached. Probably the most popular short excursion from Montreal is to go by rail to Lachine, nine miles distant, and run the Lachine Rapids, a trip of only about two hours. Those who desire may visit the Indian town of Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine, and study the civilized condition of the natives under good government.

A very pleasant trip can be made by going to Ottawa, a run of about four hours either by the Canadian Pacific or Canada Atlantic Railroad; or, if the tourist has time, by the steamers of the Ottawa River line. As Montreal is commercially the capital of Canada, the City of Ottawa is its political capital. The magnificent Government Buildings stand on a high bluff overlooking the Ottawa River and Chaudière Falls. They are well worth a visit. The immense lumber mills and timber slides, which form the chief industry of the locality, are also extremely interesting. From Ottawa



ICE JAM IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

to Montreal by the river route is an exceptionally pleasant trip. The traveller will pass quaint old French mills, manor houses, churches, and monasteries. Between Grenville and Carillon, it will be necessary to pass by rail around the Long Sault Rapids. Here can be seen the site of the Fort where Adam Daulac and his brave Frenchmen gave their lives for the colony in battle against the Indians in 1660. At Carillon another steamer is taken, and the tourist continues his descent of the river, passing Oka, a reservation for the Iroquois and Algonquin Indians, where are very curious old chapels, shrines, and a Trappist Monastery, inhabited by this peculiar order of Monks. St. Anne is also passed, with its old Fort and Watch-tower, rendered famous by Moore's Canadian Boat Song, and after the Ottawa joins the St. Lawrence the Lachine Rapids are passed, and the tourist arrives again at Montreal.

To the southward regions of exceptional interest to the tourist lie open. First, there is the crossing of the level alluvial plains that lie between the St. Lawrence and the American boundary, where French-Canadian agricultural life can be seen and studied in the original. If one takes the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, a short journey brings him within reach of the beauties of Ausable Chasm, but ninety miles from Montreal, or the magnificent Hôtel Champlain at Bluff Point; a little further on many points in the Adirondacks are accessible, with Lake Champlain, Lake George,



TOBOGGANING

or Saratoga. Should the tourist prefer the Central Vermont Railroad, he will soon find himself among the Green Mountains, under the shadow of Mount Mansfield, with many a pleasant stopping place, among which are Highgate Springs, Alburgh Springs, St. Albans, Burlington, and Montpelier. If the southward line of the Canadian Pacific Railway be the traveller's choice, after traversing the rich agricultural districts of the Eastern Townships, Lake Memphremagog and Newport are arrived at, beyond which the beauties of the White Mountains are easily accessible, and the summer resorts of the Maine coast but a day's journey farther on.

But probably the most fascinating land of all lies down the St. Lawrence River. No one should fail of a visit to Quebec. It has always been a point of peculiar interest to tourists, its quaint little houses, narrow irregular streets, its ancient walls, its city gates, the great citadel, with cannon and barracks, and regular soldiers in attendance; this, with all the historic interest that clusters about the Plains of Abraham and the site where Montgomery fell, increases the fascinations of the city. A short distance from the City of Quebec are the Falls of Montmorenci, 230 feet in height, one of the most beautiful cataracts in Canada; close by the falls runs the Quebec, Montmorenci & Charlebois Railroad, which extends to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, the Mecca of French-Canadians, the objective point for thousands of pilgrims every season. The recently com-



THE "BOUNCE"

pleted Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, which, by July, next, will be in operation as far as Chicoutimi, opens up a country unequalled for scenery, and well deserving the name of the Adirondacks of Canada. To the sportsman the Lake St. John region is without an equal; the land-locked salmon found at the Grand Discharge, and at the mouths of the eighteen rivers which flow into the lake, are said to be even more gamey than their transient namesakes. Lake St. John is the largest lake in the Province of Quebec, and is the centre of a practically unknown region. The trip from Quebec to Hôtel Roberval on Lake St. John can be made in nine hours, and special rates are offered to Endeavor parties.

It is from Quebec also that boat is taken for the famous Saguenay River trip. Passing down the River St. Lawrence, the shores become more rugged and picturesque, high mountains rise on either side, with beautiful cascades falling into the river. Many Canadian summer resorts, such as Murray Bay, Cacouna, Tadousac, are visible from the boat. Entering the Saguenay, the steamer passes for fifty miles up an inlet a mile and a half wide, with tremendous crags from 1500 to 1800 feet high on either side. Although July weather may have been experienced at Quebec, a great coat is necessary in midsummer when one enters the Saguenay region. At the head of the inlet is Chicoutimi, for many years an Indian mission and trading post, now a busy lum-

bering centre. Having reached this point, the tourist can either return by way of Lake St. John by rail, or down the Saguenay again and back to Quebec by boat.

To any who from Montreal desires a sea trip of short duration, the "Black Diamond Line," which runs to the Gulf ports, affords great inducements. There are also in the vicinity of Montreal many short excursions; places such as St. Hilaire and Belœil mountains are open to the tourist who desires a quiet day of rest in some delightful spot, with the intention of returning again to Montreal by night.



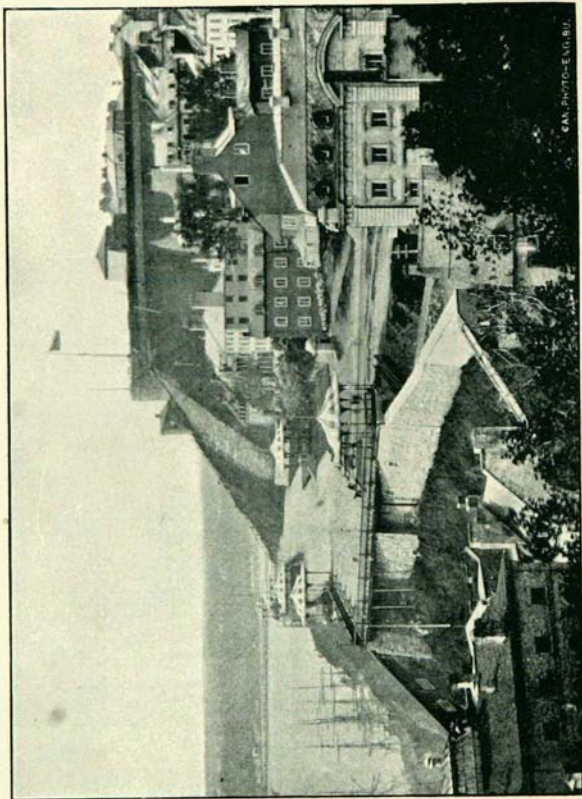
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THE CITY OF QUEBEC

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THE CITADEL, QUEBEC

## • The City of Quebec •

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Imagination can hardly have devised a nobler portal to the Dominion than the mile-wide strait, on one side of which rise the green Heights of Levis, and on the other the bold, broad outline of Cape Diamond. Looking at Quebec, first from the opposite Heights of Levis, and then passing slowly across from shore to shore, the striking features of the city come gradually into view, in a manner doubly enchanting if it happens to be a soft, misty summer morning. At first the dim, huge mass of rock and citadel, seemingly one grand fortification, absorbs the attention, but the details come out one after another. The firm line of rampart and bastion, the shelving outline of the rock, "Dufferin Terrace," with its light pavilions, the slope of Mountain Hill, the grand and conspicuous pile of Laval University, the dark mass of houses clustering along the foot of the rocks, and rising gradually up the gentler incline into which these fall away, the busy docks, the large passenger boats steaming in and out from the wharves—all impress the visitor with the most

distinctive aspects of Quebec before he lands. As soon as he has landed, he is impressed with other features of its ancient and foreign aspects. The narrow, crowded lanes that do duty for streets, the grimy, weather-beaten walls, the narrow windows on either side, the steep-roofed antique French houses, the corkscrew ascent to the Upper Town, the rugged pavement over which the wheels of the calèche noisily rattle, recall the peculiarities of an old French town. The short, crowded streets of Quebec diverge at all kinds of angles, making it as difficult to find one's way as in old Venice or Boston. It has grown, like old towns, instead of being laid out like new ones; but these peculiarities of growth have been differentiated to a remarkable degree by the exigencies of this city of fortifications. It was here that the life of the old world left its first trace on the history of the Canadian wilderness; for but a little way up the river Jacques Cartier anchored his ships, which so astonished the untutored savages, as they came, like living things, sweeping grandly up the river. At this place, he with his men spent the long, cold, dreary winter, waiting wearily for the spring, which so many of them never lived to see.

Leaving behind us the region of shipping and docks and piers, of warehouses and offices situated along the ledge underneath the citadel, we follow Champlain Street into Little Champlain Street and pass along to Breakneck Steps. These steps on market days are alive with the good folks of the

Upper Town going down to market or to business ; and the busy scene below, with the old houses built close against the cliff, the background of steamboats and shipping, affords one of the many striking contrasts abounding in this picturesque city.

A few minutes' climb up the stairs, or a quicker ascent in the elevator, brings us out upon Dufferin Terrace.

This beautiful terrace affords one of the noblest promenades that a city could possess, from the magnificent view it commands ; while there also cluster around it the most romantic and heroic memories concerning this ancient city.

For close by, in the time of Champlain, was built the rude stockade fort within which he and his men were fain to take refuge from the incursions of the fierce Iroquois ; while

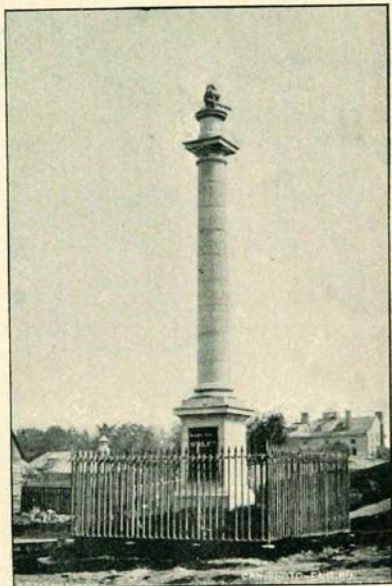


THE CATHEDRAL

here also rose the old Château St. Louis, which for two centuries was the heart and core of Canadian defence against the Iroquois, British, and American assailants. Looking across from the busy mass of swarming life below to the fitting steamers and stately ships with which the river is studded, you see opposite you the picturesque Heights of Levis, on which rise, tier after tier, village after village, glittering church spires, massive convent buildings, gleaming out of the embosoming foliage, till the eye follows the curve of the height down again to the river; thence it follows still the line of the lower hills that abound until it rests upon the shores of the widening expanse and bold outline of the richly-wooded, hamlet-sprinkled Isle of Orleans; then northward again across the gray expanse of river to the nearer shore, with the light mist of Montmorency on the distant woods, and the grand outline of the Laurentian Hills, that here first meet the river whose name they bear; while nearer still the front and dome of the Custom House, the buildings of Laval University, and the steeples and towers of the Upper Town follow in varied forms. To the right, the terrace stretches away to the promenade till it is cut through by the steep slope of the citadel, crowned by rampart and bastion; while behind lie the shady walks of the Governor's Garden, surrounding the pillar erected to the joint memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. It is a view passing description.

A flight of steps leads up from the terrace to the glacis

of the citadel ; the path round its grassy slope leads to the citadel itself. Passing through the celebrated chain gates, we are at last within the famous citadel, which, spreading over forty acres its labyrinth of earth-work, and rampart, and bastion, impresses us at once with the appropriateness of its proud title, the Canadian Gibraltar. One of the finest views to be had from the citadel is that obtained from the King's Bastion, opposite the flag staff, a view which many say is unsurpassed in North America. After the eye has been partially satisfied with gazing on this grand panorama, we may stroll leisurely along the



WOLFE'S MONUMENT

walk, taking in the ever-shifting views from the various points, and observing the massiveness of the bastions and earthworks that, with many a bewildering zig-zag, encompass the fortifications.



MONTMORENCY FALLS

Leaving the citadel, let us take our way towards the Plains of Abraham, immortalized by the death struggle of Wolfe and Montcalm. A few minutes' walk brings us to Wolfe's Monument, and a little farther on the road leads downwards to the cove where Wolfe landed his troops the night before the famous battle. The road now winds down the face of the cliff around the straggling pines, where, in Wolfe's time, there was only a rough gully, up which he and his soldiers scrambled. This is truly historic ground.

Retracing our steps to the St. Louis road, we follow it straight back to the city, noticing as we pass the handsome pile of buildings erected for the meetings of the Local Legislature, just beyond which we pass through one of the old gates of Quebec, the St. Louis gate, now handsomely rebuilt with embrasures and Norman towers. Passing through, we are again in the business centre of the Upper Town. One of the most interesting buildings in Quebec is the Basilica, as the French cathedral is called, as it is linked with some of the oldest memories connected with the early settlement of the city. It does not look its age, however, and is not by any means so imposing as old Notre Dame in Montreal. The Basilica was begun by Bishop Laval in 1647, and was consecrated in 1666. The main charm of the building is its long association with the religious life of French Canada. Within its walls many a vow and prayer has gone up from the early martyrs and heroes of the Canadian mission for the conver-




sion of the Hurons and Iroquois, and for safety from the murderous attacks of their savage foes. Here, too, have re-echoed the *Te Deums* of a grateful colony in the joy of some decisive victory. Beside the Basilica is the Seminary, the chapel of which served as a military prison for the American officers taken prisoners of war in the attack by Arnold and Montgomery. The buildings of the Seminary enclose the site of the first house built by the first French settler, Herbert ; and its garden, with its surrounding space, occupies the land first cleared for agricultural purposes. St. Patrick's, St. Roch's, St. John's, the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, with its pictures by Vandyke, are all worth visiting. The Hôtel Dieu, both hospital and church, built mostly in the seventeenth century, has fine paintings. It has thirty or forty nuns, and the hospital is free to the sick and infirm of any sect, with attendance of the best doctors in the city. The Gray Nunnery, near St. John's Church, and the Black Nunnery, near St. Roch's, will interest the stranger. The General Hospital is an extensive pile of buildings, founded in the seventeenth century, and conducted by forty or fifty nuns of St. Augustine. The Laval University is second to none on this continent, in its museum of Huron antiquities, its collection of Canadian birds, and its library. It is adjoining the Seminary, whose chapel, mentioned above, has the celebrated paintings of Champlain, and others.

Among the Protestant churches the English Cathedral is the largest, accommodating about 4000 people. It is a handsome structure, neatly fitted up. The monument of Jacob Mountain, D.D., first Anglican bishop, is in the church. King George is said to have expressed a doubt, in the presence of Dr. Mountain, as to whom to appoint bishop of the new see of Quebec. The doctor replied, "If your majesty had faith, there would be no difficulty." "How so?" said the king. Mountain answered, "If you had faith, you would say to this Mountain, 'Be thou removed into that See,' and it would be done." The witticism won him the appointment. There are many other churches and public buildings worthy of mention.

There are many beautiful drives in various directions from the city, the principal one being out to Montmorency Falls, a distance of nine miles. The memory of Montcalm will be forever associated with many points along this pleasant road, and the long-stretching French villages, situated between the green meadows that slope up to the hills on one side and down to the St. Lawrence on the other. About three miles below Quebec we pass the Beauport Insane Asylum, a large substantial building. Here and there, as we drive along, beautiful residences and grounds attract the eye. By degrees the scattered mansions, and their settings of green terrace and foliage, merge into the long line of Beauport village, a typical French-Canadian hamlet. Passing through we soon


arrive at the river, and crossing the bridge we come, in a little way, to a gate in a pathway leading to the fall ; following this path, we gradually catch a glimpse of slender snowy foam descending over the dark precipice. These are out-lying stragglers of the great fall, as beautiful in themselves as Swiss cascades. Soon we reach the top of the strong wooden stairs leading down the rapidly descending bank, where the upper part of the main fall comes into full view, though not till we descend fully two-thirds of the stairway can it be realized in its entire majesty, as it makes a sheer plunge into the mass of snowy foam, in its mighty headlong rush down the precipice of two hundred and fifty feet. Higher than Niagara, yet, on account of its small volume of water, it has nothing like the stupendous grandeur of that mighty cataract. We turn away reluctantly from the beautiful picture, and in a few minutes are rattling along the road to Quebec.

Another interesting point in the immediate vicinity is the site of the old hunting lodge of the Intendant Bigot, with its numerous legends of buried silver, and of the beautiful Huron girl who loved Bigot, but who died a violent death. To Sillery is also one of the pleasantest excursions one can make about the old city.

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