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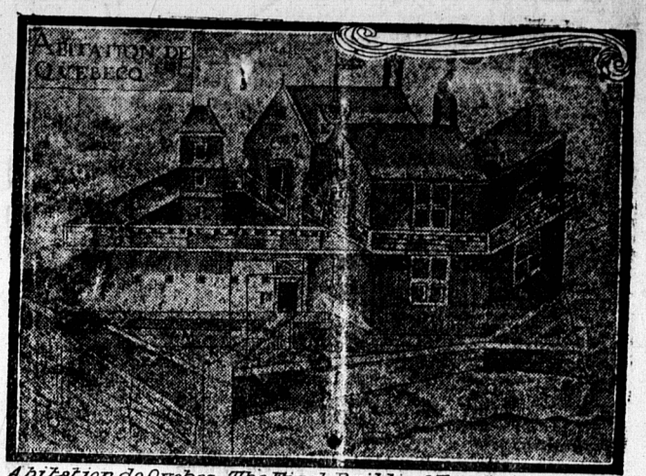
THE TERCENTENARY OF CANADA

BY F. T. D. CHAMBERS

Cartier's Ship's Arriving at Quebec — Madame de Champlain — King Francois I. (In The Quebec Pageant) — Henri II of France — Frontenac

Monument to Champlain

Monument to Mgr. Laval



Abitation de Quebec. The First Building Erected in the City. From Champlain's Own Sketch.

Cartier Presenting the Cross to the Indians of Hadacona (now Quebec)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"No city has had a more distinguished origin. It has sprung from the chivalry and piety of the Old World. Its annals are filled with deeds worthy of the best ages of knighthood, and the heroism of its missionaries and martyrs is venerated as an inspiration and an ideal by all who love and strive to follow Jesus Christ. The change of allegiance which came with the British occupation—a change which, strangely enough, exactly halves the period of its life—has gathered round its walls and ramparts fresh associations which enthrone it among the decisive battlegrounds of the world, and which blend for all time the glory of England with that of France.

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

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

Escorted by a procession representing the leading scenes in the heroic period of Canadian history, Champlain will ascend the hill from his first habitation in Quebec to the scene of his later one, where his statue now marks the site of the old Chateau St. Louis. Here will occur the leading ceremonial of the fetes. The Prince of Wales, surrounded by his brilliant staff and by the representatives of France, Brouage, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, the South African colonies, and by lieutenant governors of Canadian provinces, premiers, cabinet ministers and others, will receive the address of the city of Quebec.

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

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

The Watchmen are a relic of the Middle Ages, and were the troops who maintained order in the city streets at night. Their chief or captain was called the Chevalier du Guet or Commandant of the Archers du Guet. They enforced compliance with the terms of the curfew at a certain hour of the night, and fully armed and bearing torches, some on foot, others mounted, they announced the passing hours. Every evening they patrolled the streets with the heralds-at-arms and sang the curfew. Those who are to personate them during the tercentenary fetes will do the same, taking their musical score from the curfew air in Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots."

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

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

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

After the passage of Champlain and the crew of the Don de Dieu, the procession leads the spectators back again to the court of France, where in all the splendor of their surroundings appear Henri IV. and Marie de Medicis. Sully, the great minister, who was the directing agency of the colonial policy of the seventeenth century, accompanies his sovereign, and the two are followed by the most brilliant knights and courtiers of their time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And now we hear the regular sound of marching feet. We have arrived at the turning point of Canadian history, and are gazing upon an approaching body of soldiers, superbly mounted and clad in brilliant uniforms, whose martial bearing at once attracts all eyes. One of them is Montcalm, the incarnation of that chivalrous bravery of the olden days, which inspired him with the never-to-be forgotten words "I will perish, if necessary, beneath the ruins of the colony." The other is de Levis, no less brave, but cooler, and perhaps a better tactician, who redeems by his brilliant victory of the 28th April, 1760, the reverse of September 13th, 1759. Next come the regiments of La Salle, Languedoc, Bearn, Guienne, Berry and Royal-Rousillon, with waving banners. Following in their quiet and serviceable uniforms, come the less disciplined, but no less valiant marines and Canadian militia, amongst whom children and old men march shoulder to shoulder, and vie with each other in bravery. The faithful Indian allies of the French troops add to the picturesqueness of this assemblage which recalls the warlike period extending from 1755 to 1760.

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

The group of warriors that next pass by mark the reconciliation of the former foes, who now march together beneath the same flag. They represent the period of 1775, when Guy Carleton, one of Wolfe's former lieutenants, conducts the defense of Quebec against the American invasion, and under his orders British regulars and French-Canadian militia march to victory, and repel, at Dambourges Hill, Sault-au-Matelot, and Pres-de-ville, the combined attacks of Montgomery and Arnold. What a vivid recollection the great-grandfathers of the present generation of Canadians held of that fateful night of the 31st of December, 1775, during which Guy Carleton anxiously debated what might be the future of British power in America if the French-Canadian militia threw the weight of their numbers and influence into the still uncertain balance in favor of the American invaders, Carleton's broad and generous policy had, however, won the hearts of the French-Canadians, and buried deep the memory of former combats. The fatal ball which laid Montgomery low that night was fired by the hand of a French-Canadian, Captain Chabot.

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

In addition to the historic groups in the procession, the streets through which it is to pass, are being decorated in such a manner as to form a complete panorama of Canadian history, in the shape of a great chronological picture brought down to 1866, the threshold of the new era of confederation. In order to secure proper unity of design the entire plan of these decorations was carefully prepared months ago. To those following the line of streets in proper order their decorations will unfold, as by the roll of a cinematograph, all the striking events and illustrious names of our annals, causing them to pass in chronological order, with dates, names portraits, leading events, etc. It will be an immense historical picture, easily deciphered at first view; an object lesson to the young man and an aid to the memory of their elders; while for strangers to Canada and its history it will prove a remarkable revelation of the glories of Canada's early days, rendering at the same time a well-merited homage to the memory of bygone generations, and teaching a lesson of courage and of constancy to that of today.

G. W. PATRIARCH'S DIVISION REPORT

By Rev. S. E. Weeks, Published Instead of the Regular Sermon.

WORTHY REPRESENTATIVES

The voice of the cause of all mankind "once more calls us together that we may learn counsel, gain inspiration and put forth profitable suggestions in order that we may become the better fitted to perform our share in the exaltation of this our favored land.

But we would implore Divine leadership; for our cause is a noble cause and worthy of the best effort we can command; and we would, too, be found today profoundly grateful to our Heavenly Father for His goodness and His mercy vouchsaved to us since last we assembled in Quarterly Session.

Today we come together in a community noted for its honest industry as well as for its beautiful scenery and rich productive soil. While the effects of soberity and Christian citizenship are evident on every hand. We meet you and we greet you in the name of our great fraternity and we trust that this day's deliberations and accomplishments may prove of lasting good to us and of large encouragement to the members of 20 Century Division.

The temperance movement is gaining ground throughout the world as each succeeding day brings to light its freightage of privilege and slow of heart is he to discern, who fails, on the most casual observation, to recognize that more and more the temperance question is arresting the thought of thinking men and is being more favorably considered by men in high places of authority than ever before.

The liquor men are realizing as never before that temperance advocates mean business. In the United States temperance sentiment was never so stirred up as at the present time and never in the history of that great Republic was the liquor traffic viewed with so much disfavor and disgust, while the judgment of the highest intelligence is that the rum business is a gigantic curse and a national enemy! What such an attitude toward King alcohol means to the inhabitants of the United States no mathematical calculation can measure even from the standpoint of material value while the moral blessings resulting therefrom baffle valuation and withstand computation!

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The same spirit is found, though in smaller measure, in Canada and slowly but surely the prohibition is gaining appreciation. Therefore is is not too much to expect that within the next 15 years the majority at least of the Provinces of this great Dominion will be under Prohibitive laws similiar to the law which we now have in this Island It is true our law is being investigated with careful scrutiny and its operation is being watched by curious though anxious eyes. N. B. wants a law like it and N. S. is feeling that it is the right kind of a sledge hammer by which to crush the enemy there!

While all this is so, I am afraid we, as a people do not fully appreciate our proud position as regards temperance legislation! We have a good law which became ours only after most persistent effort on our part! What we must have now is its vigorous enforcement! But how can this be done? There may be more ways than one by which the desired result can be reached. I suppose it is possible to have temperance laws made effective in their operation while intemperance men sit in our legislature; but for my own part I prefer to have the law enforcement under the direction of temperance men! This is to throw the enforcement, after all back on the electors!

It is utterly useless for temperance men to vote for intemperance candidates—those who actually oppose the prohibition movement, and then find fault if the law is not properly enforced.

This, then, leads me to say that we should have temperance candidates brought before the electors; and surely no temperance advocate will be so party blind or party mad as to support a candidate who, he knows, will injure the temperance cause if elected to Parliament in this Province. If a man's temperance principles do not cause him to keep his political hands clean and his heart pure he might as well put up the shutters and go out of business.

The important question in this Province at the present hour is not roads and bridges but the effective enforcement of our Prohibitfon law. As far as I can see, it does not matter a great deal which party gets the power at the coming election so long as we have the right kind of stuff in the make-up of those who do get there! We want men there not figure heads—not weaklings—not jelly-fish sort of men, but men with back bone—men who have a mind of their own—men of principle—men of conviction—men whose vision is broader than their pockets and whose sympathies are with righteousness!!!

I want to quote a few words from a letter which I received from 'Star of Hope" Division, Cape Wolfe. The letter sets forth the views of that Division in regard to the choice of candidates for the coming election. "The temperance people should take the initiation and select candidates in sympathy with their sentiments instead of reverently accepting the nominees of the rum party wire pullers." "The temperance people should require of each candidate at the coming election a pledge to support the kind of legislation that would perfect the present law."

Then in regard to inspectors the letter says:—"Inspectors who lose the confidence of the temperance people should be dismissed.

I wish to remind you of the stand the Temperance Alliance took last March in respect to certain inspectors who have proved themselves worse than no good. The Alliance asked for their dismissal. Shall we be content with anything less? I think not. And so today, brethren, I would suggest that we place on record at this session not only our high appreciation of the work done by the Alliance, not only our sympathy with that body but our sincere determination to stand by the Alliance in her demands upon the Government. Let us give no uncertain sound on this vital question to day.

The busy season of the year included in the past quarter has initiated against the punctual meeting of our Subordinate Divisions, nevertheless we are glad to know that our order is still on the upward move and good interest is being kept up.

I have been able to do some visiting among our Divisions but the extent of my work in this direction is far short of what I would wish but it is almost impossible for one in my position to give the work the attention it shounld have at this important time in our history. But I have done my best. On June 11th I paid a visit to "Refuge' Division and found a large number present. It was the occasion of a fraternal visit from "Highland" Division. The program rendered by the visiting Division was of high order and was much appreciated. "Refuge" is a Division that never takes a vacation. On June 25th I addressed a large gathering in the Presbyterian Church, Elmsdale. I also visited "Burns" Division, Tyne Valley, and on June 5th it was my sad privilege and duty to participate in the funeral service of one of our very best young men—a young man of sterling worth—of clean character, of genial disposition and of noble spirit. He was a most faithful and much esteemed member of "Union Division" Springfield, Lot 67, and a nephew of our much respected G. W. A. Thos. McKay. I refer to the late Wm. K. McKay.

Our Order has also been bereft of an aged and time-honored brother the late Bro. David Rogers P. G. W. A. whose demise will be a source of much regrettance.

The sixty fourth session of the National Division has passed into history. The session was held at Saratoga and proved of great interest as it was a part of the World's Temperance Congress held in celebrasary of the organization, of what is believed to have been the first temperance society in this country, by Dr. Billy Clark.

Submitted in L. P. & F., E. S. Weeks.

York, July 15th.

Report of the Grand Scribe.

To the G. W. P. and Representatives:—

We who are assembled here today cannot fail to appreciate the privilege of holding our third quarterly session in this picturesque, beautiful and industrious community. Little York the home of Twentieth Century Division No. 245 whose cordial invitation to meet here today this Grand Division has willingly accepted. Then I'm sure that it is with feelings of pleasure that we

(Continued on page 2)

FOLLOWED HER MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.

AND KEPT DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY IN THE HOUSE.

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Tessier, Sask., tells of her experience in the following words: "I wish to tell you of the good I have found in DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. Last summer my little girl, aged two years, was taken ill with Summer Complaint, and as my mother always kept DR. FOWLER'S in the house, when I was a child, I seemed to follow her example, as I always have it also. I at once gave it to my baby as directed and she was at once relieved, and after a couple of doses were taken was completely cured."

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