

Quebec's Magnificent Pageant

Grand Panoramic Drama, Most Spectacular Feature of Tercentenary Celebration Commemorating the Founding of Canada's Famous Old City. Historic Scenes Re-enacted.

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.
THE French have taken Quebec! Once more the founders and original holders of the famous old Canadian city are supreme within its precincts. Once more the haughty Briton has found himself compelled to rest content with only secondary consideration in the historic metropolis of the past. The fleur-de-lis, "the lilies of France," those medieval encouragements to valor, are seen on every side throughout English as well as French Canada.

All this sounds highly warlike. France has made another conquest of the territory along the St. Lawrence? Yes, but this latter day conquest is a conquest of peace. Not a drop of blood, but a tidal wave of good will, has flowed, all in honor of the coming three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the great French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, at what is now Quebec and the consequent founding of the city. Of course such a celebration must necessarily be a French celebration, even though occurring in British territory, but the two nations have joined with equal enthusiasm in the project and for the present purposes are practically one race.

The tercentenary celebration opens July 20, and in addition to the truly magnificent programme of events arranged there will occur probably the greatest gathering of notable personages of many nations that Canada has ever known. So great an international significance is accredited the Quebec anniversary that Edward VII. is sending his royal highness the Prince of Wales, with Prince Arthur, only son of the Duke of Connaught, and an imposing suit, on board a swift armored cruiser as his government's representative. President Roosevelt

and the arrival of that daring voyageur, Jacques Cartier, who set forth with a hardy crew of pious Bretons from St. Malo, Brittany, in 1535, discovered the St. Lawrence river and implanted on its banks before the wondering gaze of the Indians of Stadin and Stadacone (afterward Quebec) the cross and the fleur-de-lis. Cartier was a voyageur, a pathfinder among woods and waters, while Champlain, who came later, was more than that. He was in addition a builder of settlements, a homemaker, a founder of a permanent base from which France was to conduct years of campaigns for supremacy over the vast territory and wonderful wealth of the new world. And so Champlain must be made the central figure of the commemorative exercises, for he was the founder of Quebec in July, 1608, on the site of the Indian encampment of Stadacone. About two years later he wrote proudly of Quebec as having attained a population of 200. Champlain's original force having numbered twenty-eight souls.

Champlain will be shown at the court of Henry of Navarre and rewarded for his exploits in the wars of the League and as navigator in the West Indies and La Cadie. They a replica of Champlain's original ship, the Don de Die, with the lofty poop and ancient gear of the days of Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake, will laboriously make her way up the St. Lawrence to the very spot where, 300 years ago, Champlain himself stepped ashore.

Greeting From Booming Guns.
 The ship will pass between rows of warships representing five different nations, which will greet her progress with deafening salutes from their powerful guns. Every man jack in the crews of these vessels will be stationed in the standing rigging and

drawing back in affright at first at the appearance, sound and deadly effectiveness of the matchlocks of the French, the like of which they had never dreamed.

Other panoramic pictures will illustrate some of the great religious events which are closely interwoven in the history making epochs of Canada in general and Quebec in particular. The Ursuline nuns will arrive and receive welcome from the rejoicing populace, led by General Montgomery, knight of Malta. The Jesuit fathers also have their place in the scenes. Dollard des Ormeaux, the explorer and fighter, and his sixteen heroes of the Long Sault form the central figures of the ninth tableau. The celebrated denouement in the council chamber of the Chateau St. Louis has not been overlooked. Frontenac will receive the messenger from Sir William Phipps, commander of the attacking British forces, bearing a demand to surrender Quebec. Frontenac will repeat the famous answer, "Tell your master to expect a reply from the mouth of my cannon." The final tableau will be peculiarly reminiscent, for in it will appear the principal figures in the battle of the Plains of Abraham in September, 1759. Montcalm and De Levis of the French, Wolfe and Murray of the attacking British, will with their commands march and countermarch over the blood consecrated ground where the ancestors of many of the actual present participants fell and died.

In the third and fifth tableaux respectively will appear Francis I. of France and his court and King Henry IV. of France, his court and his chief adviser, Sully. This entire series of panoramas will be repeated on several different days.

Fine Naval Display at Night.
 Other features of the thirteen days' programme will be processions through the streets of Quebec, exercises before the Champlain statue, receptions of the official guests, speech by the Prince of Wales, renditions of sacred and secular music, military band concerts, regattas on the river, receptions on board the warships, dedication of the battlefield of the Plains of Abraham by the prince, official ball at Parliament House given by the government of the province of Quebec, naval display at night by the combined fleet, planting of a tree in Victoria park by the prince, speech by Vice President Fairbanks, parades of Canadian clubs and societies, immense fireworks displays and speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada.

The magnitude and scope of the tercentenary celebration, the transatlantic voyage of the heir to the British throne and of other dignitaries to take part in it and the keen general interest taken in it by great nations indicate that the anniversary commemorated has unusual significance, an import far deeper than merely nominal consideration would reveal. And such is really the fact. The history of Quebec is largely the history of Canada. The city, its founders and developers have wielded an influence in international affairs that they did not reckon, that in their times they could not estimate. Some keen writers there are who aver that in American history Quebec should rank with Jamestown and Plymouth in importance as a birthplace of American liberties, owing presumably to the powerful influence exerted from Quebec prior to the Revolution in territory now included in the United States.

Quebec's visitors will be well cared for. A "city of tents," with accommodations for 15,000 people, will supplement the preparations made by hotel and boarding house keepers.

Besieged Five Times.
 Quebec was long the key to the possession of the entire Dominion of Canada. It became a part of the unwritten law of nations that whoever held Quebec became entitled to possession of the surrounding territory. This accounts for the fact that Quebec has been under siege or prolonged and concerted attack no less than five times—a record comparing with those of some of the famous war towns of continental Europe. For over a century Quebec was the center of military operations of France and England in the new world, as well as the educational, religious and political center. In its value as a strategic point Quebec is unsurpassed by any city in North America. By successfully resisting the Continental army under General Montgomery and Benedict Arnold in 1771 Quebec saved all of the present Dominion of Canada to Great Britain. It was the city that opened the way to the establishment of the great trading posts in the wildernesses that were to earn vast fortunes for kings, princes and nobility. At Quebec is the Basilica, the mother church of Roman Catholicism in America. It was in Quebec that dwelt and ruled, with their retinues, at the Chateau St. Louis, the governors sent over from France and England. The city has long boasted of one of the strongest natural fortifications in the world—the Citadel, crowning the city, well described as the Gibraltar of America, which was designed by Lord Wellington. Quebec was at one time the capital and largest city of the vast territory, and it founded and fostered the great industries that have utilized the immeasurable wealth of the Dominion—ship building, lumbering, manufacturing and mining.

From the foregoing it may readily be realized why the tercentenary of this coveted city is considered to be of primary international importance. In short, Quebec gave Canada to France; that is why the French severe, as Dickens wrote, "the city suspended in midair." Quebec gave Canada to Britain; that is why the British cherish the city as one of the rarest jewels in the crown of empire.

WEST AETNA.

Well, the Fourth has come and gone and everybody around here spent the day at Mr. Spangberg's, near Wilton, where they had a good time and enjoyed an able speech by William Moore of Bismarck.

Morris Erickson is at the hospital at Bismarck taking treatment for blood poisoning in his hand.

Miss Sophia Olson spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. D. Spangberg.

Mrs. W. C. Brown was in Bismarck on the 8th.

Ole Olson was up to Wilton Friday on business.

Fine weather for putting up hay, and quite a number are taking advantage of it and others are working on the roads.

My, but how we did smile when we looked over our broad fields of wheat oats and flax, but since the hot days have come we don't smile, but we would all laugh if it would rain.

Ray Randall was in Bismarck a few days recently.

A social dance was held at Louis Olson's place July 11.

Miss Nettie Johnson is home from Bismarck, where she has been for a few weeks.

Louis Olson made a trip to McHenry last week.

There will be a masquerade ball at Louis Olson's the 17th. Everybody come and have a good time.

Mrs. L. L. Olson was at McKenzie shopping one day recently.

Victor Mackey has improved his house by a nice coat of paint, West Aetna, N. D., July 14.

DOMESTIC SERVICE BAD.

Domestic service is more unhealthy than factory work. The palatial residence in which the domestic servant works contains more death-dealing germs than does the tobacco factory.

That was one of the statements made by Alexander M. Wilson, head of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, at a meeting of the Women's Trade

Union league yesterday. It caused surprise among the factory girls, who believed that long hours in ill ventilated factories offer the worst conditions under which women have to work.

"The death rate from tuberculosis is much higher in domestic service than in any other occupation to women," said Mr. Wilson. "I cannot tell you the reason for this condition; I only know that it is a fact. It may be due to long hours of work, with little freedom, for the domestic; servants get but a night off a week. You would naturally suppose that the girl in the cigar factory, or in the shop where artificial flowers are made would be more subject to consumption than the domestic, but the statistics prove the contrary is true."

The substitution of electric light for gas has done a great deal to lower the death rate from consumption, according to Mr. Wilson. One gas jet he said, consumed more oxygen than six persons would breathe, and the lighting of cigar factories by electricity has reduced the death rate among the workers.

The chief causes of tuberculosis among workers were classified by Mr. Wilson in the following manner:

1. Low wages, which prevents the worker getting proper nourishment.
2. Unsanitary conditions in places of employment.
3. Exposure to dust.
4. Excessive physical exertion which lowers vitality.
5. Close confinement indoors.
6. Exposure to excessive heat.
7. Temptations to intemperance.
8. Long and irregular hours of labor.

In speaking of temptations to intemperance, Mr. Wilson said that the teamster who was obliged to water his horses in front of a saloon was subject to a temptation that the locomotive engineer knew nothing of.

"While one out of every nine persons dying in Chicago is a victim of tuberculosis, we are making progress in combatting the disease," said Mr.

Wilson. "The ordinance against spitting on sidewalks and on street cars has done a great deal to improve the health of the city. Our street cars are much cleaner than they were a few years ago. But the state must take a hand in the campaign before we can have the protection we ought to have. We need better building laws, we need factory legislation that will permit factory inspectors to see that buildings are properly ventilated and we need hospitals for the care of advanced consumptives."

Proposals for Public Printing.
 Sealed proposals for public printing, as specified in article 4 of the political code of the revised codes of 1905, will be received until August 4th, 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time all proposals, received will be opened by the printing commissioners, and action taken on same.

Address all proposals for public printing to Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dated this 2d day of July 1908.

ALFRED BLAISDELLE,
 Secretary of State.

ALBERT PETERSON,
 State Treasurer.

H. L. HOLMES,
 State Auditor.

Commissioners of Public Printing (Mark all envelopes, "Proposals for Public Printing.")

"Pull" is more often a tomb of "Push."

P. C. Remington, President	E. P. Quinn, Vice President
Walter Graham, Cashier	J. A. Graham, Ass't. Cashier

Merchants State BANK

Incorporated, 1905 Bismarck, N. D.

CAPITAL, \$30,000.00

Surplus and Profits, \$20,000.00

Interest Paid on Time Deposits and Savings Accounts



VICE PRESIDENT C. W. FAIRBANKS. THE PRINCE OF WALES. THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

has named Vice President Fairbanks to act in the same capacity, and the president of the French republic is sending a large delegation of prominent men and several battleships. Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U. S. N., who is President Roosevelt's brother-in-law, will be the president's personal representative and will also represent the United States navy. Lieutenant Commander David F. Sellers of the bureau of navigation will be his aid. The first class battleship New Hampshire has been designated to carry the United States representatives to Quebec. She will sail from Newport, R. I., and will arrive at Quebec July 22, the date set for the arrival of the Prince of Wales. It is estimated that between thirty and forty warships will take part in the naval pageant in the St. Lawrence.

Splendid Panoramic Drama.
 The celebration will last almost two weeks, and undoubtedly the most spectacular feature will be the panoramic drama, of an allegorical nature, representing the different stages of Quebec's advancement from the wilderness to today. This spectacle will be produced on the Plains of Abraham on Cape Diamond, the high cliff overlooking the river where Wolfe, the final conqueror of Quebec for England, and Montcalm, its heroic defender, both met death in the same battle. Upward of 4,000 people will take part in the scenes to be enacted. Rehearsals of the different parts of the production have been going on since the middle of June under the direction of Frank Lascelles, master of pageants, who was director of the Oxford pageant a year ago. The first scene will picture the primeval wilderness along the St.

clustered on the shrouds and spars to lend added picturesqueness to the scene. A parade will then form on shore to escort Champlain and his company up the great rock to the Upper Town. This procession will be peculiarly appropriate in its make-up, containing Quebec, Ottawa and Montreal townfolk costumed to represent individuals, companies, soldiers and sailors that aided in the foundation and perpetuation as well as historic renown of the city.

There will be Breton sailors of Cartier's day, the courts of France and of Henry of Navarre, the discoverers Jollette, La Salle and Maisonneuve; the white regiment of Carignan-Salieres, Frontenac with his brilliant staff and sovereign council, Montcalm and De Levis at the head of their famous regiments of Guienne, Bear, La Sarre, Languedoc, Roussillon and Berri; Wolfe and Murray with the highlanders and the other famous regiments under their command, Guy Carleton and the defenders of Quebec in 1775, De Salaberry and his 300 Voltigeurs de Chateauguay. Fifteen banners will designate the different divisions.

Graceful Homage to Champlain.
 Now will appear the actual living descendants of great men of Quebec's past, who will do graceful homage to Champlain. The present Marquis de Montcalm will be one of these, and another will be Lord Lovat, direct descendant of the gallant colonel and chief of the Fraser highlanders, which distinguished themselves at the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Following will be shown a panorama of Champlain's first battle with the Iroquois, the superstitious natives

NORTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

FARGO, N. D. JULY 20-25, 1908

You can purchase Round Trip Tickets to Fargo July 19 to 25 inclusive. Limited for return to July 26, 1908, and good on all trains except the "North Coast Limited"

Spend a few days enjoying a real live Fair. It will break the monotony of things and do you good.

Northern Pacific R'y

See Local Agent regarding fares, etc.

ALASKA - YUKON - PACIFIC EXPOSITION 1909

Natural Digestion

Kodol contains all digestive elements. It does more than the stomach does. It accomplishes, in addition, what the bowels do, what the saliva does, toward digestion. No other digester does that.

There is no such thing as a cure for dyspepsia. We might as well talk about a cure for lame ankles.

Nature must do the curing. And Nature will do it when given the chance.

Tonics and stimulants may seem to help for a time. But their effect comes only from spurring the stomach to action. And weakness cannot be cured with a spur.

One must relieve the stomach. Let Kodol do for a little time, what the stomach fails to do. Help it as you help a lame ankle. Rest it, as you rest other organs that need to recuperate. And stop the irritation of hard, undigested food.

You will be surprised to note how quickly the stomach can regain its strength.

All modern treatments for indigestion aim at this relief. But they aim in different ways. Some advise dieting. That brings partial relief by omitting some elements which the stomach can't digest.

But the omitted foods are important. The body requires many food elements. When you cut some of them out, you are robbing some part.

How can Nature restore digestive strength if you deprive it of nourishment?

Another common way is to take pepsin, or digesters which depend almost solely on pepsin. That helps a little, for pepsin digests albumen. But only part of your food is albumen. Pepsin can't digest starch; it can't digest fat. What will become of them?

It is essential to have a digester which completely digests all food. That is Kodol. There is nothing else which contains all the needed elements.

A perfect digester can be put up only in liquid form. That is why Kodol is liquid. And, because it is liquid, like the digestive juices, its action is almost instant.

This is very easily proved. Take Kodol after the meal, and note the absence of pain, of fermentation, of gas. It's evident that the food is digesting.

Or mix Kodol with food in a test tube, under proper conditions, and one can see it digest. Not part of the food, as with pepsin, but all of it.

You can find no other digester which will meet such a test, for there is none.

Will you use a digester that goes but half way? Or will you give to the stomach that complete relief which comes only from the use of Kodol?

Our Guarantee

You may prove, without the risk of a penny, what Kodol can do. Buy one large bottle, and ask your druggist for the signed guarantee. If the results are not satisfactory, take the empty bottle back and your druggist will return your money.

This offer is made on the large bottle only, and to but one in a family. That will amply prove how much Kodol means to you. Then please tell your friends who need this help how easy it is to obtain it.

Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times as much as the 50c bottle.