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VOLUME 16 No. 3 MUESTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY MARCH 5, 1919. WHOLE No. 783

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In The Wake Of The War

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has returned to British headquarters in France. He came during the discussions concerning the renewal of the armistice, which was signed by the Germans last Sunday.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23.—The federal government is taking measures to prevent the landing of Bolsheviks and other undesirable. The government has dismissed 500 building employees on Cockatoo Island, owing to the men's "go slow" policy.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The United Kingdom is faced with the prospects of civil strife, and the house of commons is doing everything in its power to avert it. Premier Lloyd George declared today in introducing a bill to constitute a commission to inquire into conditions prevailing in the coal industry.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Following a meeting at Mannheim, called in honor of Kurt Eisner, the republic of Baden was proclaimed. The people opened the gates of the military prison and liberated imprisoned men and then raided the castle and burned the archives.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—Spartan are in possession of the telegraph offices in Baden and the railway service in that state has been suspended, according to a dispatch from Karlsruhe.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Basel today says perfect calm prevails in Munich and that order has been assured by the proletariat of all shades. Tomorrow a congress of the federation meets which, under the auspices of the general council, is to form a new government purely of Socialists.

GENEVA, Feb. 24.—Prince Leopold, former commander-in-chief of the German army on the Russian front, has been imprisoned at Munich on suspicion of being one of the instigators of the murder of Premier Kurt Eisner.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Large numbers of the members of the Bavarian aristocracy have been arrested on suspicion of having been connected with Count Arovalley, who killed Premier Eisner, according to advices from Munich. The socialist government continues to search the residences of members of the former royal house and of the nobility.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25.—A dispatch received here from Dresden says that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee of 20 Sax- on garrisons have decided to remove their officers from the military service. The war minister said the dissolution of the old army would be fully carried out. The dispatch says that at Halle the railway men and metal workers have proclaimed a general strike.

BERNE, Feb. 25.—Quiet has been restored in Budapest after the Communist disorders of Friday and Saturday, according to a telegram from the Hungarian Capital dated Sunday. All the

Communists who started the trouble are in prison.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The German Legation at Libau reports that Bolshevik forces have occupied the Island of Oesel and assassinated the secretary of the German Legation, his wife and a courier.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Stocks and bonds taken by Germans from branches of the Credit Lyonnaise at St. Quentin, Douai and other towns during the war, were returned to the owners who could identify them at an unusual meeting in the vaults of the bank in Paris yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The question of the destruction of the surrendered German warships is a matter for the peace conference to decide, according to announcement made in the house of lords today by the Earl of Lytton.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The prospects for postponing or averting the miners' strike are much improved. The house of commons today passed the third reading of the bill for a commission of inquiry. Premier Lloyd George gave a provisional undertaking that, provided the miners' representatives would consent to enter the commission, thus insuring the presence of the mine workers and owners, the work would be greatly facilitated.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Premier Clemenceau left his residence at 10.55 o'clock this morning for the first time since he was shot last Wednesday.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Allied representatives, at their meeting at the Quai D'Orsay today, discussed the allotting to commissions for consideration of frontier questions affecting enemy states, according to an official announcement this evening. The conditions under which Belgian claims and the problems thereof shall be considered, were laid down. The representatives of the supreme war council at Versailles, the announcement adds, reported the council's conclusions as to the establishment of an intermediate zone in Transylvania between the Rumanian and Hungarian troops and the conclusions were adopted by the conference.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Russian government, says a wireless dispatch, is instituting a system of registration, preparatory to enforcing the principle of compulsory work for all.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Replying to Lieut.-Col. Burgerine, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the house of commons today that the Imperial government had offered the Australian government 6 modern destroyers and 6 modern submarines.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Orders have been received here from headquarters at Ottawa, providing for the re-organization of the Canadian permanent force on a peace basis, with a force of 5,000 of all ranks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—President Wilson told members of the congressional foreign relations committee tonight that unless the United States entered the league of nations, the league would fall and chaos and turmoil beyond de-

scription would result in Europe. Views of Republican members opposing the league constitution as reported to the peace conference apparently were not changed by the conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The president was said to have told the senators and representatives that the league constitution adopted was proposed by Great Britain, but was not the one drawn by Gen. Smuts, one of the British authorities on the league proposal. Drafts presented by the United States, France and Italy were rejected. One senator pressed inquiries relating to the Irish question, and the president was said to have answered that Ireland would have no vote in the league of nations at present and that the Irish question was one for later solution between Ireland and England.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The relations of Italy and Jugo-Slavia are viewed as serious in peace conference circles, possibly as requiring action by the powers to prevent members of the conference from drifting into conflict. Differences have been growing until both sides are taking a threatening attitude.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Jugo-Slav delegation to the peace conference has presented to the conference their territorial claims, Italy, through Foreign Minister Sonnino, having notified the conference that she cannot adhere to the Jugo-Slav proposal to submit the delimitation of the frontier between the two countries to the arbitration of President Wilson. The Jugo-Slavs ask that the Isonzo River be made the boundary between them and Italy. The Jugo-Slav claims involve the annexation of the whole of Istria, with Trieste and Fiume, and the whole of the Dalmatian Islands with the exception of Pelagosa, which is left to Italy.

PARIS, Feb. 27. The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has drawn up a record fixing the damages caused by the war in France, the total reaching 119,801,000,000 francs. Of this amount, 96,999,000 is entailed by direct damages and 23,242,000,000 by indirect damages through loss of income or the impossibility of carrying on work.

PARIS, March 2.—Marshal Foch presented to the Council of the Great Powers the military terms to be incorporated into the peace treaty. These provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all war materials and the use of the airplane is limited to the minimum. The naval terms provide for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world.

A Catholic Ukrainian Convention.

An important gathering of Ukrainian (Ruthenian) Catholics took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week in Saskatoon. Under the auspices of Bishop Budka, some three hundred delegates from the various Catholic Ukrain-

ian settlements convened for the purpose of discussing the numerous problems which concern both the religious and the civic life of the Ukrainian Canadians.

His Lordship, Bishop Budka, opened the Convention with a solemn pontifical Mass on Wednesday morning. Around him was gathered the Ruthenian clergy of the province, which took an active and prominent part in the Convention. Several prominent Canadian speakers, upon invitation, discoursed in a helpful manner on various subjects of importance by presenting to the audience the ideals of Canadian citizenship to be attained.

An important result of the Convention was the formation of a permanent organization whose object is the education of the masses of the people to a higher level of religious and civic activity.

The great and serious interest shown by the 300 delegates present shows that the Ukrainian Canadians of the west are very much alive to these questions, and augurs well for the beneficent influence which the new association will exert.

The success of the Convention can best be gauged by the frantic effort of the gang of double-dealing tricksters, who have in the past thrived on dissension sown by them among the Ukrainians, to retrieve the ground which is fast slipping away under their feet. On the day after the close of the Convention they caused to be published in one of the Saskatoon dailies a set of fake "resolutions" belittling the Convention, which is introduced by the misleading phrase: "The following resolutions were passed at the Ukrainian convention yesterday": whilst in the other Saskatoon daily they caused a denial that their Convention in December had passed a resolution censuring the Saskatchewan government for appointing Dr. Anderson a director of education—a resolution which had appeared in the English and Ukrainian papers two months ago and had never been disavowed.

This dishonest procedure is in line with the whole past conduct of these "gents." Before the Canadian public they have posed as the most zealous supporters of the Canadianization of their countrymen, whilst among these they have most actively promoted a spirit of Ukrainian Nationalism. From the Presbyterians they have accepted money galore for the purpose of protestantizing their countrymen in this country, whilst among these, under the pretext of advocating an Ukrainian National Church, they have spread atheism, the most fruitful source of Bolshevism for Slavs. Because Bishop Budka, the truest friend Canada ever had, stood in the way of these machinations, they instituted against him one of the vilest campaigns of public slander and brutal persecution ever hatched in the shades of hell. Their latest desperate move can prove but a boomerang for them.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP, MSGR. A. PASCAL, O. M. I., D. D., BISHOP OF PRINCE ALBERT FOR LENT 1919.

Albert, by the Grace of God and the Authority of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Prince Albert.

To the Clergy and the Faithful of our diocese, greeting and benediction in the Lord.

Our Very Dear Brethren:

At the end of the conflicts which have thrown the world into confusion, and in which nations have risen one against the other, and at the moment when the powers of the earth endeavor to re-establish peace and concord among the peoples, it seems opportune to us on our part, to let you hear the truly Christian theme, reminding you of what the evangelical law teaches us in regard to the beautiful and divine virtue of Charity.

When the Lord Jesus, came down amongst us, fraternal charity hardly existed upon earth. Paganism had lost the last vestiges of it; the Synagogue had preserved but a few feeble traces. Hardly had the Holy Spirit made His Apparition in the Infant Church, when all was changed, and the reign of love was inaugurated; discordant and alienated spirits were reconciled; Jews and Gentiles, Greeks and Barbarians, forgot their mutual animosity and the Church gathered together in its Unity all peoples, and made but one holy family of the human race, whose members had but one heart and one soul (Acts, IV, 32), thus realizing the prayer of our Lord, after the Last Supper. "I pray for all them who believe in me; that they may all be one." (St. John XVII, 20-21). This charity of the first Christians was so striking that they are distinguished from the rest of men by this mark, and it drew forth the pagans themselves, this cry of admiration: "See how thee Christians love one another" (Tertullian). It was the realization of the prophecy of Our Lord, and the proof, as it were, of His doctrine: "By this shall all men know that you are My disciples, if you have love for one another." (St. John XIII, 35). It is this great subject of paternal Charity, dear Brethren, which will be the subject of our pastoral letter this year.

In the terrible conflict of ideas, opinions and interests in which the whole world is struggling at this time, we believe in accomplishing our duty by causing the word to be heard which will calm agitation and restore peace and happiness to souls.

I.

The precept of Charity, Our Very dear Brethren, is imposed on us on every page of Holy Scripture. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul and with thy whole mind," said Jesus Christ, in St. Matthew. "This is the greatest and the first commandment, and the second is like to this: thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments dependeth the whole law and the Prophets." (Matthew XXIII, 37-40). Jesus Christ said in the Gospel according to St. John: "This is my Commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you." (XV, 12). "For all the law is fulfilled in one word: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," says St. Paul to the Galatians (V, 14). "Let the charity of the brotherhood abide in you," writes this Apostle to the Hebrews, (XIII, 1).

"But before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins," say the Apostle St. Paul (I, IV, 8).

The obligation of loving our neighbor already existed under the law of fear, and it is in this sense that St. John says in his Epistle: "Dearly beloved, I write not a new Commandment to you, but an old commandment." (II, 7). This commandment was given to Adam and to all men in the law of nature, and we see it recommended in the Old Testament: "Every one shall help his neighbor." We read in Ecclesiasticus: "Every living thing loves his like." (XIII, 19), and in another place he adds: "And he gave to every one of them commandment concerning his neighbor." (XVII, 12).

But the Old Testament being one of fear, is made for servants; the New is one of love, and made for children. Therefore Jesus Christ calls it a new commandment. (John XIII, 34). St. John also says: "Again a new commandment I write unto you." (I, 11, 8), a new commandment indeed, on account of the new weight attached to it by the new Legislator, Jesus Christ, on account of the new people that is called to a higher plane; on account of the new model of charity offered to the world; we mean Jesus Christ, who gave His blood, His life, and His whole Being for the salvation of His own, according to His own testimony: "Love one another as I have loved you." (St. John XIII, 34).

Thus, the Apostle St. John wishing both to show the excellence of this precept, and to urge its accomplishment, adds these

(Continued on page 6.)

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Everard sighed deeply and seemed lost in thought. After a moment, however, he recovered himself and resumed his story.

"The order had been given at morning parade for the whole division to be in readiness to march early the next day, and towards mid day Captain Cochrane was hurrying here and there to see that his troops were getting well forward in its preparations. Unfortunately, he was not altogether pleased with his inspection, having found some marks of carelessness, pointing to very decided neglect on the part of one or other of his subalterns.

"Returning towards his own quarters in a naturally irritated state of mind, he came suddenly upon one of his defaulting young cadets. He was a young fellow of the name of Macdonald, who had not long joined the regiment, and with whom unluckily my nephew's imperious temper had already brought him into collision. The young cadet was sitting on a log, his sword lying across his knee, so absorbed in gazing at a miniature he held in his hand that the quick, light step of his captain fell unheeded on his ear. The youth's face was drawn with a look of agony, and a low, gasping cry escaped his lips: 'Too late! too late!' These circumstances came back to Captain Cochrane's remembrance afterward; but, at the moment, the feelings uppermost in his mind were angry contempt for the home-sick stripling, who at the first prospect of going into active service displayed so little of a soldier's ardor, and displeasure at the fighting way in which he had performed his duty.

"Halloo! Macdonald, is that you?" he exclaimed. "I have been seeking for you everywhere. Is that your notion of duty? Instead of looking after your men, sitting idling here with your sword on your knee and your hands folded? You have not earned the best name in the regiment as it is, sir. Take care, lest you get reported as a coward to add to your good qualities. The captain laid a rough hand on the young man's shoulder as he spoke. 'A woman's picture, too,' he went on, with a derisive laugh.

"Stung by the contemptuous words, and still more by the jeering tone in which they were uttered, the youth started to his feet, and as he did so the miniature of his mother fell to the ground.

"Look you here, young sir," continued Captain Cochrane, sneeringly; "England wants men, not mother's darlings. Go and do the duty you have left me perform and throw that rubbish into the river." And as he spoke he sprang the miniature with his foot.

"Fashed to fury by this act, which Macdonald looked upon as a personal outrage to his mother, the young man sprang at his captain, and struck him sharply on the offending leg with the flat of the sword he held in his hand, while with the other hand he picked up the insulted portrait.

"By Heaven, sir, what do you mean by this shamefully contumacious conduct?" demanded Captain Cochrane, his face darkening with anger. "Give me that foolish picture which has made you so forget your duty, or I shall report you to headquarters, and you will lose your commission." He laid his hand upon the miniature.

"Take that upon your gibing lips," exclaimed the young subaltern, maddened with rage; and, wrenching the picture from his captain's grasp, he hit him a violent blow on the

mouth with the back of his hand.

Then he stood still. The violence of his momentary passion had spent itself, and he knew what he had done. He had struck his superior officer, and to make his offense worse, the blows had been given when on active service, and in face of the whole camp. He knew that through his passionate act he had, by military law, justly forfeited his life.

"You will go to your quarters and consider yourself under arrest," said Captain Cochrane in his haughtiest, hardest tones. His anger was thoroughly aroused, and he turned away without a thought of the misery of the unhappy youth who was standing like a statue before him.

The court-martial sat that evening.

Poor Macdonald! he was a soldier and a gentleman every inch of him; and when his passion had passed, his regret for his unsoldierly act and the mad violence of his behavior seemed to put the provocation he had received quite out of his mind. He made no defence.

When asked if he had any excuse to offer in extenuation of his outrageous breach of military discipline, he answered, "I have none." No case could be plainer, more incapable of defence. Several soldiers, with reluctance, for the young officer was a great favorite among the men, bore clear witness to the violence of the assault, while none of them had been near enough to hear the words that had passed.

Then Captain Cochrane, horror-struck at the result of his own intemperate conduct, came forward, and with perfect candor related his share of the transaction. It was of no avail. In the eyes of the stern soldiers who judged the prisoner, such a provocation appeared as a mere trifle, utterly insufficient to excuse a crime so flagrant against military discipline, and an example so dangerous to an army.

The deliberations of the Court were soon over—the prisoner was sentenced to death.

There was not a man in the regiment who was not struck to the heart with sorrow at the doom of one so young, so promising. For though he had entered the regiment with the character for being a little wild, and had once before resented his captain's domineering tone by a disrespectful reply that had drawn down upon him a severe reprimand from the Colonel of the regiment, he had never up to this time shown any tendency to rebel against authority, while his brave, open, sunny nature had made him a favorite both with officers and men. By the name of his own troop he was especially beloved, his frank gentleness towards them contrasting, greatly to his advantage with Captain Cochrane's rough, overbearing manner.

General Lyttelton was deeply grieved. But when Captain Cochrane in a private interview pressed him with passionate earnestness to interfere for a mitigation of the sentence, on account of the provocation the prisoner had received, which now caused the captain the bitterest remorse, the General only shook his head.

"I do not wonder at your sorrow, Captain Cochrane," he said. "Your young officer had in him the making of an honorable man and a good soldier, and I am not surprised at your grief that all this promise should be cut off in early youth, through conduct in yourself, inconsiderate and unbecoming a superior officer. But this is not a time when clemency can be shown to any soldier for failure in his duty. The tendency to insubordination in the native

army has been of late too marked and too serious to permit of the least relaxation in military discipline. Once allowed disrespect to superior officers, or disobedience to their orders, to go unpunished, and the safety of the whole army would be imperilled. The prisoner has committed the heaviest crime a soldier can commit. Grieved as I am at the circumstances, I cannot interfere. The sentence of the court must be carried out."

Macdonald was summoned to hear his sentence. He was to be shot at five o'clock the next morning, before the troops started on their march. He was very pale, but perfectly calm. When asked if he wished to say anything, he answered, "Yes—now that my fate is irrevocably sealed, I desire to be forgiven—and forgive." He spoke in a quiet but very earnest tone. Raising his eyes towards General Lyttelton, he continued: "General, I ask your forgiveness as my commanding officer. I hoped to have redeemed the errors of my youth, and adorned my profession by obedience and courage, and, instead, I have disgraced it by passion. My death is a just retribution for this, and other breaches of a duty yet more sacred."

His voice sank very low as he uttered the last words, and those around him observed that his thoughts seemed for the moment far away. When aroused to recollection by the question—if there was anything else he desired to say? he turned his head towards Captain Cochrane, who was standing behind General Lyttelton's chair, looking far more wretched than the doomed man himself. Macdonald gazed full into Captain Cochrane's eyes, and his own gathered a great softness as he observed the signs of deep emotion on the captain's face, which he was utterly unable to conceal.

"I entreat your forgiveness, Captain Cochrane, for the blows I struck you in my passion," said Macdonald gently. "Do not let my death distress you, nor the thought that you have caused it trouble you. I acknowledge the justice of my sentence; I have merited my punishment even more than you know of."

Turning again towards General Lyttelton, Macdonald continued: "I have only one wish more to express. I thank you, General, and the court for permitting me to express my wishes, and I entreat you now, as my last, most earnest request, to allow me the assistance of a priest. For I am a Catholic and desire to obtain the forgiveness of my God through the Sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church."

The General's voice was hoarse with emotion as he replied: "You shall have the priest immediately"—while through the court there ran in stifled murmurs, "what a noble fellow—"

CHAPTER XIII.

"Come weep with me: Past hope, past care, past help! Hold, daughter; I do find a kind of hope." —Romeo and Juliet.

Mr. Everard had been so wrapped up in his sad story that he had almost forgotten Kathleen's presence, till he was startled by a long gasping sob. He looked up quickly. Her face was deadly pale, and working with a woful struggle to keep down a rising agony. Very much alarmed, Mr. Everard rose hastily, and moved towards the bell to ring for help; but Kathleen stretched out her hands with such an imploring gesture, that he turned back to her without effecting his purpose. She pointed to a jug of fresh water which stood on the table for painting. Mr. Everard poured her out a glass and held

it up to her lips. With a great effort she swallowed a portion, still struggling to get breath to speak. The young life within her, too strong to lose consciousness, seemed writhing in the grasp of an over-mastering grief. Any attempt to call for help appeared so greatly to increase her distress that, though still much alarmed and perplexed, Mr. Everard thought it better to stay quietly by her side till she should have somewhat recovered her composure.

At last he ventured to say: "Are you ill, or has anything that I have said distressed you?"

Kathleen's white lips gasped out: "Ewan, my brother Ewan!" "Ewan!" repeated Mr. Everard, in utter bewilderment. Then catching her meaning—"Macdonald was the name of the young man, not McDermot. What can have suggested such an idea to you? It is utterly wild; impossible."

Kathleen shook her head, making repeated signs of the cross in her desperate efforts to quell the agitation which was choking her. At last, in a voice so changed as to startle Mr. Everard, she managed to say at broken intervals:

"It is his picture line by line—exactly what he would have said, when he came back to his true self. These were my mother's teachings, in which we were reared from childhood. Oh! my brother! my only brother!" she moaned.

Mr. Everard was almost angry.

"I thought, Kathleen, you had too strong sense and reason to allow yourself to be the prey of such groundless imaginations. I bitterly regret having told you this history, if it is to make you miserable for nothing."

Kathleen held out her cold hand to him with a smile, so sad, it went to his heart.

"Go on," she said faintly, "go on, and tell me all, I shall be able to explain everything to you, when you have finished."

To be continued.

Some Roads to Rome in America.)

Edited by Georgina Pell Curtis.

By special permission of the publishers we have published in this paper a series of autobiographies of men and women in which they gave their reasons why they left the church in which they had grown up in order to become members of the Catholic Church. "Over many different roads, through doubt and struggles and difficulties innumerable," the writers have reached the one world-wide Church, which, in these days of diversity and unrest in religion, and unbelief and social anarchy, is coming to be recognized as the Rock, which in the time of the great water flood will remain firm and unshaken.

The records in the book "Some Roads to Rome in America," therefore, present the ultimate and final conclusions of men and women of intelligence and education who, having sounded the height and depth of religious doubt, and even agnostic unbelief, have found their safety in the Catholic Church. How they reached their final conclusions the pages of this book tell—in language clear, logical, insistent.

The book is recommended by Cardinal Gibbons. It should be read by Catholics in order to strengthen themselves in their faith. It should be read by Non Catholics in order to see what induced these men and women to leave the church of their parents to join the Catholic Church. We published in this paper only one-fifth of those records. The others are just as interesting and convincing—but you can only satisfy your curiosity by purchasing this book of 532 pages from the publishers (B. Heider Book Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.). The price of the book is One Dollar, plus 15 cts. postage.

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The Facts and Fallacies of Modern Spiritism.

Is Sir Conan Doyle in Communication with the Spirits of the Dead?

Written by J. Godfrey Raupert, K.S.G., for Central Bureau Press Bulletin.

The following article is the first of a series of five short treatises on the subject of Spiritism by Sir J. Godfrey Raupert, K.S.G., of England, now sojourning in this country. The author is an acknowledged authority on this subject, having conducted researches in this particular field for a number of years; his authority is readily evidenced by his books, some of which are: "Modern Spiritism," "The Dangers of Spiritualism," "Spiritistic Phenomena and their Interpretation." Moreover, Mr. Raupert's work as a writer and lecturer has received the recognition of Rome. "With the sanction of the Holy See," says the British "Catholic Who's Who" (1918), "Mr. Raupert has given courses of lectures on the modern psychical and occult movement of thought at Seminaries and Catholic institutions in various parts of the world." And only a few months ago the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, conveyed the blessing and encouragement of the Holy Father to the author in a letter dated Oct. 31, 1918.

In this letter—which emphasizes the timely character of an educational campaign regarding the danger of Spiritism—the Papal Secretary says: "... Indeed, among the evils which at the present time are causing havoc to humanity, we may number those occult practices of Spiritism, which, if permitted to spread unchecked, threaten to inflict on countless persons the loss of body and soul.

"Therefore, His Holiness can but esteem worthy of praise and of real benefit to humanity the work that is accomplished either by word or by writing, in order to save men from the meshes of such intricate and perilous practice. ... His Holiness encourages your whole-hearted zeal. ..."

The subject is particularly timely. Since after practically every war a sort of religious revival takes place, the faithful seeking consolation and shelter in their faith, while those who have not true faith turn to various forms of superstition. This contention is being borne out by the prominence given to "communication with the dead" by such men as Sir A. Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge. It was in view of the emphasis laid on Spiritism at this after-war moment that the C.-Bureau requested Mr. Raupert to prepare these articles.

I.

I know of nothing in our modern literature which so forcibly and clearly reflects and illustrates the Zeitgeist as the recent statements and articles by Sir Conan Doyle.

The age in which we live is, as all thinking men know, increasingly departing from belief in the Supernatural as revealed in the Gospels and the traditions of Historical Christianity, and is relapsing to paganism, even though this paganism hides itself behind attractive and "scientific" and even academic terms. But the human heart cannot altogether exist without some contact with that unseen world which it knows to exist and with which it feels itself to be related. As a consequence a very distinct blank is created which causes the distressed mind to cast about for some kind of substitute which is calculated to fill this blank and to satisfy its cravings. Spiritism, in its modern scientific form is, beyond doubt, the most attractive and acceptable substitute for this lost Supernatural that could be presented. It seems to satisfy longings which all men experience more or less, and which in a sense constitute the very basis and conditions of any kind of religious life and belief. One can therefore fully understand how it comes to pass that statements such as those of Sir Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge are creating a world-wide attention and why the interest in the subject is such a keen and widespread one.

Now it is not proposed in these articles to raise the question as to the reality and objectivity of the phenomena themselves. They have been under the observation of experts—in many instances men of a pronouncedly sceptical turn of mind—for a long series of years and, for all practical purposes, the final verdict has been given. It is absolutely certain today that, under given conditions, abnormal phenomena occur and that these phenomena are due to some kind of intelligence independent of and apart from the experimenter. The man who doubts this today is simply ignorant of the facts of the case, and unacquainted with the evidence which exists. The basal claims of Spiritism therefore are fully admitted. The Catholic Church has never doubted them and indeed has maintained their reality when modern science was still wrapt in its materialistic slumbers and vehemently denied the existence of a spiritual world and spiritual beings. What we are concerned with is the interpretation of these phenomena and the nature, character, and aim of the spirit-beings who are the causes of their production. It is here, the Church contends, where modern science is as utterly astray as it has admittedly been astray in its hitherto interpretations of the observed phenomena of matter. It is setting up hypotheses which the facts of the case do not warrant, and it is erecting a system of religious thought upon contentions which are mere fallacies.

The first of these fallacies is that science has discovered something new and wonderful and of deep importance to human nature. No more ridiculous and wholly groundless claim has ever been made. The practice of necromancy—the invoking and consulting of what were believed to be the spirits of the dead is as old as the world. Traces of this practice can be found in the history of all races and nations and it may indeed be regarded as the distinguish characteristic of the pagan civilizations. The Jews no doubt had become familiar with this practice during their captivity and in their contact with the Babylonians and had introduced it amongst their own people. But the Jewish rulers and law-givers, so far from regarding these practices as of any solid value to the religious and social life of the people, had always emphatically condemned them and had enacted severe laws and penalties against them. A witch, whom we would today call a medium, was not allowed to live, and no true son of the people was permitted "to seek the truth from the dead." This fact is beyond doubt to be ascribed to the circumstance that, as Sir William Barrett, a confirmed spiritist, points out, all these practices "tended to obscure the divine idea, and to

weaken the supreme faith in and worship of the One Omnipotent Being, whom the nation was set apart to proclaim. Instead of the arm of the Lord beyond them, a motley crowd of pious, lying vain or gibbering spirits would seem to people the unseen; and weariness, perplexity, and finally despair would enervate and destroy the nation." Many experienced but disillusioned spiritists of all times and nations have emphatically confirmed the wisdom and reasonableness of this attitude of mind and have supported it by serious and incontrovertible facts.

Our own age furnishes us with an endless variety of striking incidents and experiences which impel the cautious student of the subject to an identical conclusion. All such incidents, unfortunately, are calmly brushed aside by our scientific spiritists, simply because they are seen to run counter to a belief which they are determined to embrace and from which they hope so much for the good of distracted mankind.

But they should at least command the serious attention of all conscientious and right-minded persons and lead them to pause and reflect ere they embark on practices and adopt beliefs, fascinating and plausible no doubt, but fraught nevertheless with perils to both body and soul.

It will be shown in these articles in what these perils mainly consist and what are the fallacies underlying Sir Conan Doyle's contention.

To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 3 of St. Peters Bote

Under date of March 1st 1904 we read that Father Drummond, S. J., had declined the invitation to deliver an address at the laying of the corner stone of the Carnegie Library in Winnipeg, Man. Well done! is the editorial comment.—The Rt. Rev. Archbishop of St. Boniface received a letter from the Superior-General of the Basilians in Galicia, to the effect that two Basilian Fathers of the Ruthenian Rite had started for Canada.—As regards schools in the Colony, the editor fears great difficulty will be experienced in obtaining suitable teachers for them. Sisters for all of them cannot be supplied.

—In a correspondence from St. Peter (now Münster) under date of Feb. 14th we read that on Candlemas day candles were blessed at nine o'clock, followed by Holy Mass. On the same day Brother Rhatan, O. S. B., celebrated the silver jubilee of his religious Profession.—On the 3rd of Feb. Father Chrysostom, O. S. B., read Holy Mass at nine o'clock and then blessed the throats of the assembled faithful.—On the feast of St. Scholastica, the sister of the founder of our Order, a solemn High Mass was sung by Father Peter, O. S. B., assisted by P. Rudolph and P. Chrysostom, as deacon and subdeacon; Fr. Casimir acting as Master of ceremonies.—A furnace was recently installed in the building used as a monastery. No more frozen ink now!—On the 6th of Feb. three of the Monastery's men, together with Mr. Pohlreis and Mr. Brinkmeyer, returned from Rosthern with boards and other building material. Their trip had been delayed for a few days because they had to break trail through the newly fallen snow.—Mr. Wenzeslaus Lutter living on S. 34, T. 37, R. 22 is sick in bed with a sore shoulder. Heart trouble, is likewise confining Mrs. Katherine Ecker to her bed. Both, however, are on the road to recovery.—Owing to the weather conditions and the state of the road, the Fathers did not start out on their Missions to-day (Feb. 14). P. Chrysostom sang High Mass in the Monastery Church and P. Peter read to the faithful assembled, our Rt. Rev. Bishop's Pastoral Letter.

—On the 23rd of Feb. the Rosthern correspondent writes that they had real cold weather the last five weeks. On the date of writing, however, they had a bright sunny day, with the thermometer showing zero at noon. The wind did not blow hard, but coming from the north-west, was rather sharp. Many farmers were in town. From Leofeld had come in yesterday Father Meinrad, O. S. B., Mr. Eull, Duerr, Merkling and Gasser; they started home again at noon to-day. The roads are not of the best, the snow is loose and easily drifts with

the wind.—Mr. A. J. Adanson, who had been confined to his bed, is almost entirely well again. He is a candidate as member for Parliament of the Humboldt district to which St. Peter's Colony belongs.—Wheat now brings from 60 to 69 cents.

ADDENDA.—The above mentioned Solemn High Mass was the first in St. Peter's church and, at the same time, the first in the Colony. The censor-bearer in above ceremonies was Brother Adolph Steiger, O.S.B. who is now a priest in the State of Iowa.—This is the first number of the paper dated from Winnipeg, Man., although the two previous numbers were also printed there. No. 3 of the St. Peters Bote should have come out on Feb. 25th, but owing to the poor mail service over the C. P. R. between Rosthern and Winnipeg, the copy for the paper was lost in transmission and never found again. So the editor had to get copy ready for No. 3 a second time, and the day of the paper's issue changed from Thursday to Tuesday. The papers were sent by express to Rosthern and mailed from there to the subscribers.

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The names of the three best composition writers will be published in this paper, the first one being the winner of the book. The name of the lucky one in the word contest will also be published, together with his or her list of words.

Address: ST. PETERS BOTE, Contest Department, MÜNSTER, SASK.

N.B. Any one who is not a subscriber may take part in the contest by sending in, with the answer, One Dollar for a half year's subscription. Contest ends March 31, 1919, with the last mail train in on that day.

FOR SALE
Farm of quarter section, six miles from Bruno, full quarter fenced, good buildings; cheap, cash payment only \$200, balance on easy terms. For particulars write or call OTTO SCHOEN, BRUNO.

Wanted
German bricklayers, 2 men. Good wages and steady work. Apply: Curt Hempel, BRUNO, SASK.

Potatoes for Sale.
About 400 bushels Early Ohio potatoes for sale. \$1.40 per bush. if taken on the place.

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L.O.G.O. St. Peter's Bote L.O.G.O.

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Address all communications to ST. PETERS BOTE, MÜNSTER, SASK., CANADA.

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with 3 columns: February, March, April. Lists feast days and saints for each month, including Candlemas, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Easter Sunday.

Table with 2 columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION and FASTS OF OBLIGATION. Lists specific dates for various religious observances throughout the year.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP PASCAL has received notice from Rome that SATURDAY of this week must be observed as an abstinence day.

The Blessing of the New School at Bruno.

Despite the unusually cold weather the blessing of the new beautiful parochial school of Bruno took place on Sunday, March 2nd, with all the solemnity connected with such a ceremony. His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop Albert Pascal, O. M. I., of Prince Albert, arrived in the afternoon on Saturday and was cordially received by the Rev. Father Leo, O. S. B., the zealous pastor of Bruno. Father Prior Peter, coming from Münster, arrived late in the evening, Saturday.

Sunday morning the bishop, after having said Holy Mass in the chapel of the Ven. Ursuline Sisters, was conducted in procession to the church, where a solemn canonical reception was given him. Then Father Prior Peter celebrated High Mass and delivered the sermon, dwelling principally on the necessity of imparting to the Catholic children a thorough Catholic education. Since man is destined to live but a very brief time in this

and the rest of the faithful. The bishop then recited the prescribed prayer from the ritual and sprinkled the entire structure with holy water. During the ceremony His Lordship being robed in his pontifical vestments wore the mitre on his head and had the crozier in his hand. After the blessing of the school the bishop was asked to take a seat in one of the spacious schoolrooms, when Benedict Hügarten, a pupil, stepped forth and delivered in the name of his fellow-pupils the following address:

"We children of St. Bruno's Parish School, have the great honor of seeing Your Lordship in our midst on the occasion of the blessing of our fine, new parochial school of which we are justly proud. We highly esteem this honor and are very pleased at Your Lordship's taking so much interest in the education of us children in imitation of the divine lover of the little ones. We promise hence to do our very best to develop our intellectual qualities, above all to train our character and to acquire a profound knowledge of our holy religion, so that we may grow up loyal Canadians, but first and foremost true children of our Holy Mother Church. With these promises we combine our most fervent wishes and prayers that Your Lordship may be in health many, many years as bishop of Prince Albert to the welfare of our holy Church and the faithful. We further trust that Your Lordship will always keep a little corner in your episcopal heart for the children of St. Bruno's School."

The above address artistically decorated was then presented to the bishop in writing—His Lordship responded and eloquently spoke on the great blessing accruing to the pupils frequenting a good Catholic school. He said that only that education may be styled a genuine education which has regard not only to the training of the intellect but also to the will. The training of the mind must be perfected by the training of the heart. Training of the mind alone may produce clever writers, arithmeticians, cheats, thieves, etc., but it will not develop a firm and strong character. The heart must also be trained, and there is, where religion comes in. Religion is an absolute necessity in education. Without religion there cannot be real virtue, honesty, chastity, loyalty. Education must prove a failure, if religion is to be excluded from it. The children of Bruno may call themselves happy, because in having the Ven. Ursuline Nuns, they have such good teachers who, like affectionate mothers, not only teach them the knowledge required in the world, but also the knowledge of God, which after all is the most important.

St. Bruno's new school is a stately structure built of Bruno brick, called Dennyson's interlocking tiles. The building measures 56 ft. in length and 28 in width. It contains four spacious well lit and ventilated class-rooms, two on the first and two on the second floor, each of them being 21 ft. wide and 26 ft. long. The lower rooms are 12 ft. high, the upper 10 ft. The lower rooms are connected by treble folding doors with a beautiful chapel, on the north side of the building which was so designed by Father Leo with great ingenuity. Below the classrooms extends a fine basement, partitioned into three sections, the one of which contains a cistern with a lavatory, and the other will be fitted up with sanitary closets. In the middle section the heating apparatus has been installed. Yes, Bruno may justly feel proud of its beautiful new school.

March the 2nd will be recorded as a red letter-day in the annals of the Bruno parish.

The Ven. Ursuline Sisters perceiving the steady growth of Bruno and the importance it is bound to reach had decided, last year, to accept the cordial invitation of the good people of Bruno to erect their mother-house in their midst. A great quantity of brick and material has since then been hauled on the place, they have chosen for their new convent. Part of the excavation work was completed last fall.

The Sisters themselves have traversed the greater part of St. Peter's Colony last summer and solicited funds in order to begin the great undertaking. The people generally gave them generous and hearty support and the good Sisters are certainly most grateful to them and are fervently praying to God for their kind benefactors. Still there are some that have not yet redeemed their promises. Others there are whom the Sisters were unable to visit for one reason or another. An appeal to the heart of both of these people, now, may not be out of place here. The erection of their new convent will involve a great expenditure of money. The Sisters, however, have but a very limited amount of it. Work on the new mother-house is to begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Will you, therefore, kind reader of the "Bote," if you find it possible in any way, try to help the good Sisters and show yourself generous to them? Remember, you are helping the Church by helping them, and God will regard your contribution made to them as though it was made into Himself. Donations may be sent either to the Sisters directly, or to St. Peter's Bote.

St. Peter's Colony

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—On Feb 28th, at 1 o'clock, a.m., Mrs. Marg. Walz after a protracted sickness of many months passed quietly away to her eternal reward. She was 63 years old. The funeral was held on Monday, March 2nd.

During the past week two weddings were solemnized in Assumption Church, the respective parties being Eugene Fritz and Mary Koschmider, both of Dead Moose Lake, and John Eberl of Leofeld and Cordula Hermle of Dead Moose Lake. The former wedding took place on Feb. 25th, the latter on Feb. 27th. The Rev. Father Casimir officiated at both.

Father Casimir was called to the bedside of Mrs. Ben. Albers, who is suffering from an attack of pleurisy, a consequence of the influenza, she some time ago contracted.

During the past two weeks our pastor has been visiting the majority of his parishioners in the interest of the congregation. On March 1st he made a visit to the Abbey at Münster being accompanied by Peter Rositch.

Chas. Kraus who has been employed for a number of years in the printing office of the St. Peter's Bote at Münster is back home with his father. He will shortly leave for the United States to be engaged as printer at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn.

PILGER.—SEED OATS, about 3000 bushels, for sale. Free from foul seed. 70¢ per bu. Hy. Brunen, Pilger P. O., Sec. 7, Tp. 40, Rg. 22.

LENORA LAKE.—A baby girl was recently born at the hospital, Humboldt, to the family of Mr. Jos. Woisfeld.

Henry Gerwing, jr., went to the hospital at Humboldt, last week, in order to be operated.—Mrs. Christ. Hopfner also went to the hospital.

Mr. Xavier Stelzer bought the house of Mr. Aug. Hopfner which he intends to move onto his own property.

The old dwelling of Mr. Anton Revering, from which he intended to remove to his new house soon, caught fire last Thursday without the inhabitants being aware of the fact. Neighbors first noticed the fire and gave the alarm. It was, however, already too late to save anything of the contents.

ANNAHEIM.—Fritz Schreiner, Isidor Stammen and Frank Stammen wrote to their parents here from Siberia, where they are members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. They state that the weather there was extraordinarily mild, with but 3 inches of snow on the ground. As could not be expected otherwise from brave Canadian soldiers, the boys are doing well and are cheerful, though they admit that there is no place like Annahmeim.

Ben Doepker recently bought the half section farm of Emil Lachmuth deceased, and intends to come back from the United States within a few weeks to take possession.

ENGELFELD.—Mr. Peter Halbach, the new harness and shoe maker of Engelfeld, has a full line of harness goods and blankets in stock. If your harness needs oiling or repairing, come along and have the work done right here in town.

WATSON.—Mr. Peter Bohnen has been quite successful in exterminating the coyotes in the Watson district during the present winter. Mounted on a fiery steed he chases the coyot until it becomes exhausted by sheer fatigue, and then leaning over in his saddle he clubs it to death, thereby saving cartridges and keeping the hide of the wolf intact from noxious shot-holes. One of the hides sold netted him over \$25.00. He has liberated the district from about 15-20 coyotes during this season, adopting generally this unique way of pursuing and capturing the prairie-wolf.

The Rev. Father Dominic has been permitted to leave the hospital at Humboldt, Feb. 23rd, and has returned to Watson.

MÜNSTER.—Mr. Chas. A. Rousseau, who has acted as first temporary manager of the Banque d'Hochelega, Münster branch, and has put things in smooth running order, has returned to Howell. He is succeeded by Mr. Paul Côté, who is ably assisted by Mr. Ed. Bruning, who holds the office of acting manager.

Feb. 26th, 1919, has merited the distinction of having been the coldest day during the present winter. The official thermometer at the Abbey registered, on that day, 52 degrees below Zero. Still a goodly number of children, 18 in all, braved the extremely low temperature and attended school. Reading this piece of news will probably make people in the U. S. shudder, but to the real Canadian it neither sounds inconceivable nor incredible. In fact, the entire past week has been exceptionally cold.

The Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno made a trip to Saskatoon on Tuesday of last week and returned again to the Abbey on Thursday.

Father Prior Peter went to Bruno on Saturday, March 1st, to take part in the celebration connected with the blessing of the new Bruno parochial school.

FOR SALE a good team of horses. Apply to Jos. Hofmann, Münster.

A kind reader at Willmont has sent \$25.00 for Father Egenolf, and \$25.00 for Father Brabender, O. M. I., with the proviso that the recipients regard half of this money as Mass-stipends.

Many of the old settlers after reading "Fifteen Years Ago" might wish to relate some of their experiences as pioneer homesteaders, but are afraid to do so, because, owing to the lack of night-schools out in the country, they had no opportunity to learn to write English properly, although capable of speaking English as fluently as any

Englishman. If you cannot write in English, write to us in German; we will translate it for the benefit of our readers. But, remember this one thing, make it as short as possible.

HUMBOLDT.—Messrs. Kelly Bros. have leased the building on Stanley street owned by Walter Nelson, and will open up a general painting and finishing business. Automobiles and vehicles of all kinds will be taken in and repainted and made to look like new.

Mr. A. M. McGlashan left on Thursday for Winnipeg, having received the sad news of the death of his father there.

The kind reader is referred to the new adv. of Mr. E. D. LeLacheur which appears on page five of this issue of St. Peter's Bote.

TO LOAN. Private funds on improved farm lands at reasonable rates. Loans closed in a week if title perfect. No "Red Tape" or delays. F. Heidgerken, Humboldt.

The fire brigade responded to an alarm of fire on Sunday evening, Feb. 23rd. The blaze was found to be a burning chimney at the residence of Dr. R. H. McCutcheon, which was fortunately extinguished before it was necessary to turn on the water.

Mr. Nic. Holbach who has been for the last 2 1/2 years in the employ of the Ven. Sisters of St. Elizabeth at the hospital, has taken a trip to Indiana, Feb. 25th, to visit his aged mother and other relatives. He intends to return again to Humboldt in spring. Mr. Martin Jungwirth of Leofeld is, in the meantime, taking his place at the hospital.

All those indebted to the late Theo. H. Mamer are requested to call at the office of Fred Heidgerken, Humboldt, Sask., to make payment of their account without delay as the estate must be promptly wound up.

John Mamer, F. Heidgerken, Executors.

A message was received from Col. Norman Lang, M. P., Feb. 24th, in which he stated that the completion of the Humboldt-St. Brienx C. N. R. line was assured. The message was in answer to a wire that had been sent to him by the board of trade in connection with the visit of members of the board to Ottawa to take up railway matters with the government.

About 45 members of the board of trade attended the luncheon and annual meeting held at the Arlington hotel on Feb. 21st. Messrs. O. W. Andreasen and J. A. Stirling were appointed delegates to go to Ottawa to interview the federal government and the railway officials on railway matters as they particularly affect Humboldt and district. This delegation left on Feb. 25th for the east. They were to be in Toronto on March 3rd, to interview the officials of the C. N. R. in connection with the completion of the branch line St. Brienx-Humboldt this year. On March 5th, today, they will be in Ottawa, where, in company with Col. Norman Lang, M. P., they will interview the minister of railways and discuss the question of the proposed construction of a line by the C. P. R. into the northern part of Saskatchewan.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Fulda Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., was held on Feb. 24th, the meeting being called to order by Mr. Theo. Weiers, chairman of the board. A motion was passed that the capital stock of the company be increased from \$540.00 to \$900.00. The following officers were elected: President Jos. Burton; Sec.-treas. F. I. Hauser; Directors: Geo. Biederer, Peter Schneider, S. P. Worms and Mat. Puetz.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Fulda Rural Telephone Co. which was to be held at

Humboldt March to March 15th.

The town of visited by a fire March 1st-2nd. started in the Messrs. Rabinovitch before the fire-brigade arrived. The building had been adjacent meat-market Schaeffer & Ecker was already spread though not until a water and chemical extinguishing the flames.

WILLMONT.—A terrible cold weather couple were married in St. John's Church Lohmann and Ann Bernauer. Some at the nuptial ceremony frost-bitten noses the brides was which made things able for the wedding nuptial Mass was Frances Theising Catharine Bauw in the holy sacrament.

BRUNO.—A mention took place Church on Monday At the Holy Mass His Lordship, the A. Pascal, O. M. I., at 9 o'clock, Mr. gott, son of Mr. was joined in holy Mary Wunderlich was assisted by Father and Leo, personal ceremonies himself gine how happy felt, because such is not enjoyed by the bridegroom's Hergott, is studying hood and intends ber of St. Peter's A.

His Lordship being accompanied Peter, left Bruno 3rd in the afternoon bishop intends to time in St. Eli Humboldt, where every possible attempt then make his v Father at Rome.

Mr. Math. H. studying with the at Chicago, Ill. Bruno on Saturday His father Mr. P. him at the train.

The proceedings held in St. hall on Sunday evening to about \$350. nometer registered below Zero a large took part in the ments in store for

Mr. W. F. H. sand and gravel whereon he intends residence in spring

Mr. Sebastian received a rather from the wealth suffering from about his face, w Humboldt, on M adequate treatment

DANA.—The of Canada has st Dana, which is twice a week from manager of both E. W. Alexander Dana and vicinity obtained a bank, they were long years. (See advertisement)

LEOFELD.—John Lingel, ar tion at the age was lying on the for almost a wh ing his sickness entire resignation ly fortified with ments of the C buried on St. B at Leofeld on 1

Humboldt March 8th, is postponed to March 15th.

The town of Humboldt was visited by a fire in the night of March 1st-2nd. The conflagration started in the store owned by Messrs. Rabinovitch & Kaplan and before the fire-brigade could effectively combat the flames the entire building had been destroyed. The adjacent meat-market of Messrs. Schaeffer & Ecker to which the fire was already spreading, was saved, though not until some damage had resulted to the building by the water and chemicals used in extinguishing the flames.

WILLMONT.—Despite the extreme cold weather the following couple were married on Feb. 25th in St. John's Church: Bernard H. Lohmann and Anna M. Clementina Bernauer. Some of the attendants at the nuptial ceremonies exhibited frost-bitten noses and cheeks, but the brides were to blame for that, which made things very uncomfortable for the wedding guests. After nuptial Mass two babies, Clara Frances Theising and Wilfrida Catharine Rauw were regenerated in the holy sacrament of baptism.

BRUNO.—A memorable celebration took place in St. Bruno's Church on Monday, March 3rd. At the Holy Mass celebrated by His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Pascal, O. M. L., of Prince Albert, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Alexander Hergott, son of Mr. Albert Hergott, was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Mary Wunderlich, the bishop who was assisted by Fathers Prior Peter and Leo, performing the nuptial ceremonies himself. One can imagine how happy the young couple felt, because such a singular favor is not enjoyed by many. One of the bridegroom's brothers, Wilfrid Hergott, is studying for the priesthood and intends to become a member of St. Peter's Abbey of Muenster.

—His Lordship Bishop Pascal, being accompanied by Father Prior Peter, left Bruno again on March 3rd in the afternoon. The good bishop intends to stay for some time in St. Elizabeth Hospital, Humboldt, where he is receiving every possible attention, and will then make his visit to the Holy Father at Rome.

—Mr. Math. Hoffmann who was studying with the Servite Fathers at Chicago, Ill., has returned to Bruno on Saturday, March 1st. His father Mr. Pet. Hoffmann met him at the train.

—The proceeds of the entertainment held in St. Bruno's parish hall on Sunday evening amounted to about \$350. Though the thermometer registered many degrees below Zero a large crowd of people took part in the innocent enjoyments in store for them.

—Mr. W. F. Hargarten is having sand and gravel hauled to the place where he intends to erect a new residence in spring.

—Mr. Sebastian Holz who has received a rather rough handling from the weatherman last week, suffering from some frost-bites about his face, went to the hospital, Humboldt, on Monday to receive adequate treatment.

DANA.—The Merchants Bank of Canada has started a branch at Dana, which is being operated twice a week from Meacham. The manager of both institutions is Mr. E. W. Alexander. The people of Dana and vicinity are glad to have obtained a bank, at last, for which they were longing for a number of years. (See advertisement on page five.)

the severe cold at the time of his burial (30 below Zero) a good number of parishioners and friends of the deceased came to bestow on him their last honor and bid him eternal rest, which our Lord in His great mercy may grant him!

The Winners in The Prize Contest.

Our young friends, the boys and girls, are, no doubt, anxious to know the result of the Prize Contest. We were much gratified and encouraged by the interest shown, — a much larger number of young people taking part than we had expected. Not only from Sask., Alberta, and other Provinces did Contests pour in, but also from the United States. They must, of course, be aware that, although they have all worked hard, not all could win. If hard work was to decide the Contest, then practically every one would have obtained a prize. They certainly deserve praise for their neat writing, and for the care they exercised to comply with the rules of the Contest. We are sure they learned a large number of words through this Contest, and had besides fine practice in penmanship. No work well done is in vain. It most assuredly fits one the better in future to do one's allotted tasks, or, as the poet has it in the poem we published last week:

"A lesson we may learn —
A lesson old but true,
A thing that is once done well
Will prove its worth to you!
And little things that petty seem
May often make or mar."

Therefore, dear young people, do not lose courage but try your luck in the new Contest advertised on page three. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

The question to be answered in the first part of the Contest was: "What is the meaning of the word Saskatchewan?"

Sir William F. Butler G.C.B. in his "The Great Lone Land," describes his journey through the Canadian West, and says on page 198: "This river (referring to the Saskatchewan) is called by the wild tribes who dwell along its glorious shores the Kissaskatchewan or Rapid-flowing River." In reference to the spelling of the word, Father Morice, O.M.I., an authority on the Indians and their language, and who on several occasions was engaged by the University authorities to lecture to the students of the Saskatchewan University, says that the correct spelling of the Indian word is Kissiskatchewan. The following were some of the answers given by our Contestants: "It is an Indian word meaning Rapid River, or stream; Rapid flowing River; Swift Current; Swift running, or flowing water."

Here are the names of those who gave one or the other of these answers, according to the order of their reaching us: Aloys Herges, Hub. Ludwig, Geo. Moeller, Franz Fieger, Anna Hermann, Engelbert Ecker, Mike Leboldus, Ant. H. Berting, Eleonora Kienlen, Carl Hinz, John Mirau, Marie Wartman of Minnesota, Katie Plemel, Willy Hergott, Gertrude Schlitz, Francis C. Fuerstenberg, Helen Bettin, Susan Bartsch, Robert Lockinger, Frankie R. Haensgen, Mary Maier, Monica Green, Louisa Zimmermann, Marie Brunn.

These names were put in a good sized box which the manager of the Contest Department took over to the school, and there had a blind-folded little girl take out a name, after the box had been given a thorough shaking up. The name drawn was MARIE WARTMAN, a thirteen year old girl of Minnesota, the winner of the fascinating cloth-bound story book entitled "The Miner's Daughter" by Cecilia Mary Caddell.

The second prize was to be for the one making the largest number of English words out of the name Saskatchewan; no letter to be used oftener in a word than it occurs in Saskatchewan, excluding slang words and proper names. HELEN BETTIN, a twelve year old Watson girl, had, after correction, Two hundred and twenty-five words left. This being the largest number handed in, she is the winner of the prize in the word contest, another interesting cloth-bound story book entitled "Fabiola" by Cardinal Wiseman.

You are surprised, dear reader, that such a large number of words could have been formed; and yet this number does not include all the words that can be made out of Saskatchewan.

Here is the list of words that the winner had. You will find in the list many obsolete words, that is words that were at one time good English words, but are not now in use. We could not but accept these words when handed in, because the rules of the Contest did not exclude them.

CORRECTED LIST OF WORDS.

a, ace, ache, aches, act, acts, ah, aha, an, ana, anew, ant, ante, ants, as, ascent, ask, askance, askew, asks, ash, ashen, ashes, asa, assent, at, ate, awaken, awakens, awe, awk, awn, cake, cakes, can, cane, cans, canst, case, cash, cask, casks, casket, caskets, cast, caste, cat, cats, catena, cates, caw, cent, cents, chant, chase, chaste, chasten, chat, cheat, cheats, chess, chest, chests, chew, chews, each, east, eat, eats, eh, enact, ens, etch, hack, hance, hank, has, hast, haste, hasten, hake, hat, hate, hats, hates, haw, hawk, hawks, he, heat, heats, heck, hen, hens, hew, kaw, kea, ken, ketch, knew, nake, nash, neat, neck, necks, nest, nests, net, nets, ness, new, news, sack, sacks, sake, sakes, sane, sank, sat, sate, sash, saw, sawn, scan, scant, scat, scent, sea, seek, seat, seats, secant, sect, sent, set, sets, sew, sewn, shack, shacks, shake, shakes, shank, shaw, she, shew, skant, skate, sketch, skew, snack, snake, snakes, snatch, snathe, sneak, stack, stacks, stake, stanch, steak, stench, stew, swash, swan, swans, swat, swathe, swath, sweat, tack, tacks, tache, take, takes, tan, tank, tanks, task, tasks, taw, tawse, tea, teach, teak, ten, tench, tew, than, thane, thank, thanks, thaw, thaws, the, then, thew, thwack, tweak, wake, waken, wan, wane, want, wants, was, wash, wast, waste, watch, watches, we, weak, wean, wen, wench, went, west, wet, what, wheat, when, whet.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Six branch lines will be constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in Saskatchewan this year, according to announcement made by D.C. Coleman, western vice-president. The extensions are from Archive to Wynark; from Fortune southeast for eighty miles; from Lanigan to Cumberland House (through St. Peter's Colony); from Leader to Big Stick lake; from its Weyburn-Sterling branch southwesterly, and from its Manitou lake branch northwesterly to Whiteford lake. Applications to Parliament include the Western Dominion Railway Co., the Athabasca and Grand Prairie Railway Co., and the Northwest Route Limited.

—The seed purchasing commissioner announces the suspension of the order-in-council under which seed oats supplies in the prairie provinces could be commandeered by the Canadian government seed purchasing commission. This cancels all restrictions on the trade in seed oats.

—Options on large properties at North Regina have been secured by the Continental Oil Co. and a refining plant will be erected here to cost one million dollars.

—J. Braunstader, of Westham, was fined \$100 and costs for manufacturing liquor without a license.

—Guy Wilson of Lang has sold his farm to A Schwank for something over \$62 per acre.

Peter Huygheheart, living south of Lafleche, has been arrested on

the charge of murdering his 17-year-old daughter.

GRAVELBOURG.—Provincial constables made a raid which resulted in the arrest and conviction of six Chinese, charged with using opium. They were fined \$50 and costs each.

SASKATOON.—J. L. Hughes, a railway mail clerk, was sentenced to a fine of \$2,000 and three years in penitentiary. The charge was one of having prohibited literature in his possession.

NUT LAKE.—Henry Gavel was arraigned at Perigord, on a charge of having unlawfully branded a heifer. The accused was fined \$125 and costs with an option of three months in Prince Albert penitentiary.

PRINCE ALBERT.—That Jos. Gervais the notorious denizen of the Steep Creek district, killed Lajoie about a year ago by firing one or more shots and that he is feigning insanity and should be placed on trial for murder and perjury, was the verdict brought in by the coroner's jury at Prince Albert.

MELFORT.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., are erecting here this spring a cold storage and creamery plant to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—Alberta's coal output for 1918 amounted to 6,148,620 tons, an increase of 1,285,206 tons over the preceding year. In addition there was an output of 100,470 tons of briquettes.

—Considerable success is attending the plan of George P. Smith, minister of education for Alberta, for encouraging returned men to become school teachers. Already twelve men enrolled at the normal schools.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—Hon. E. Brown informed the members of the provincial legislature that the government expenditures for the coming year were estimated at \$8,377,000. This is an increase of \$806,000 over last year's expenditures.

—The last of the gang of auto thieves who operated in Winnipeg last summer were disposed of when Chief Justice Mathers sentenced three of the ringleaders to a total of 21 years in jail.

—J. G. Taylor and D.D. Brotman, who had been discharged from the army some months ago, were fined in police court \$10 and costs each for unlawfully wearing khaki.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—The Liberal members decided on former Judge Dan. D. Mackenzie, M.P. for North Victoria, Cape Breton, as the temporary Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. To assist in the preparation and management of the party's work in Parliament a committee was appointed, the chairman being Mr. Robb, M. P., Chief Liberal Whip.

—Convicts in Canadian penitentiaries at the close of the fiscal year numbered 1,463 as compared with 1,694 at the close of the previous year. Of these, 1,401 professed Christian creeds and 12 no creed at all. In social habits the total is divided into: abstainers, 286; temperate, 745; intemperate, 432; The unmarried total 892; the married 504, and the widowed 67.

OWEN SOUND.—One month in jail with hard labor, and a fine of \$4,500 was the sentence pronounced upon Reeve Joseph Weber, of Neustadt. In default of payment Weber would be imprisoned for three years in the provincial penitentiary. Besides, he has to pay all the costs of the proceedings amounting to approximately \$300. Under the War Measures act of 1914 Weber was charged with having made seditious statements likely to hinder recruiting.

PORT ARTHUR.—A great-granddaughter was born to Basil Guerard, aged 94, head of a well-known Port Arthur family, of which there are thus now five generations living.

Nova Scotia

HALIFAX.—Six Chinese restaurants were smashed up by a mob of over 200 returned soldiers and civilians. The trouble began in a cafe, where a soldier, said to be intoxicated, got into an argument with the proprietor. A rumor then started that a soldier had been struck with a bottle, but this afterwards turned out to be false. It did its work, however, and the mob started to smash up Chinese restaurants generally. The damage is estimated at \$15,000.

John Mamer MUENSTER, SASK.

Dealer in Farm Implements. Deering and McCormick Machinery, Mogul and Litor Tractor Engines, Hamilton and Oliver Tractor plows, drills, harrows and disc harrows, binders, mowers, and hayrakes. Wagons of all kinds on hand. I also handle the Oliver sulky and gang plow and keep all kinds of repairs and shares on hand: Oliver, Parlin & Orendorf, Emerson, John Deere and Moline shares. I will repair all kinds of binders and mowers and guarantee to give satisfaction. Bring your machinery in early so I can have time to fix them up in good shape.

Subscribe to St. Peters Bote!

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

has opened a Branch of the Bank at

DANA, SASK.

which will be open every Monday and Thursday.

The manager cordially invites residents of the district tributary to Dana to call and get acquainted, and begs to state that all their banking requirements will have very careful attention from this well known, popular institution.

E. W. ALEXANDER, Manager.

Announcement to the Farmers of the Humboldt District.

I have in my Show Room on MAIN STREET **The LATEST in the TRACTOR Line Case 15-27**

which pulls 4-14" plows and a 26-46 separator

Price **\$1735.00**

Can You Beat That?

Don't fail to look this Tractor over when you make YOUR NEXT TRIP TO HUMBOLDT.

NOW IS THE TIME to get prepared for Spring before the Rush. Look over your Old Machines and ORDER ANY REPAIRS you want NOW.

How about that DRILL order? I have the Massey-Harris with a STEEL GRAIN BOX.

One look will convince you that it is the Best Buy on the Market.

Great West Gang Plows and Sulky's are in a class by themselves.

Mulcher Packers

with the ever lubricated axle, only need oiling once a year. Made in all sizes, two, three and four furrows, to attach to plows.

Eleven and fifteen feet, made in sections.

I have them in stock at Humboldt. Those Mulchers are recommended by Seager Wheeler, the Wheat King, and all the leading Farmer Papers. They are guaranteed not to clog in wet soil.

26 ft. wood Boss Harrows

built by the most reliable Firm in Winnipeg. Regular selling price \$38.00, I am selling them while they last at **\$34.00 F.O.B. Humboldt.** GET YOUR ORDER IN QUICK and don't be disappointed.

Fox Automatic Grain Picklers Capacity 125 bushels an hour.

Winner Fanning Mills Wild Oats Separators

Roller and Plate Grinders, all sizes and other Goods, too numerous to mention.

Let me know your requirements and I can supply your wants in anything for the Farm. My Motto: A SQUARE DEAL and SERVICE at all times, DAY OR NIGHT.

E. D. LELACHEUR

THE HUMBOLDT MACHINE MAN Main Street HUMBOLDT, SASK.

THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT.

Creator merciful, O hear,—In tender pity bow Thine ear: Accept the tearful prayer we raise,—In this our fast of forty days. Each heart is manifest to Thee;—Repentant now we seek Thy face; Bestow on us Thy pard'ning grace.

PASTORAL LETTER FOR LENT 1919.

(Continued from page 1.)

words: "If any man say, 'I love God,' and hateth his neighbor; he is a liar. . . . And this commandment we have from God, that he, who loveth God, love also his brother." (I. IV, 20, 21).

II.

You see, Our Very dear Brethren, God's order is formal; and we must conclude that nothing is more Christian than fraternal charity; and let us add, that nothing is more reasonable.

In fact, in the natural order, all men form in a certain true sense one and the same family. They have all descended from the same father, the same blood flows in their veins; the same duties await them; the same destiny is reserved for them. Providence in placing them on earth, made them sociable; they demand and need mutual aid, and there is no one who does not, some day or other, require the succor of his brethren.

But if we rise to the supernatural order, this union appears to us more imperative still, and even necessary. The community of grace in fact, made of us a body, of which Jesus Christ is the Head and we the members. This is the affiliation of St. Paul. (Rom. XII, 5).

As soon as one member suffers, says he, (I Cor. XII, 26, 27.), all the others suffer with it. "You are the body of Jesus Christ, the members of member." Consequently you should suffer with those who suffer, and rejoice with those who rejoice. It is thus that hearts remain united. Charity unites all men, even as the soul is united to the body, and as the members of the body are united among one another. In man's body, there are several members; each one has its functions, each its aptitude, not one works for itself alone; they lend one another mutual assistance, because they belong to one and the same body.

The same merciful intention in fact, has called us all to life; the same baptism has made us children of the Church; the same doctrine has illuminated our souls; the same Sacrament nourishes us with the divine Manna, and transfigures us for eternal life; the same society welcome us here below for a time, and prepares us for the life of heaven. In a word, we are intimately united to Jesus Christ, and all by the same right are called to share His heritage; and thus it is that we contract, one toward the other, a closer fraternity than that which results from our being descendants of the same father according to the flesh.

III.

The practice of the love of our neighbor, Our Very dear Brethren, seems therefore, necessary and obligatory. But it becomes truly attractive if one considers the precious advantages which result therefrom.

Since it is the virtue of predilection of Our Lord, and since it emanates, one might say, from His divine Heart, we cannot doubt that it renders us infinitely agreeable in His eyes; that it draws upon us His most abundant benedictions and graces, and that for it we shall one day be munificently rewarded in heaven.

But there are other fruits which charity produces in the supernatural order, and which should help to make it dear to you. The first fruit is peace. Charity in uniting the hearts, banishes the causes of those dissensions and animosities which embitter souls and give rise to trouble and dispute. Let charity reign among men, and all will be beautiful at once; discord will disappear and give way to the most perfect harmony.

But we have said that man cannot live in isolation, and charity is the means to fill up this solitude, and afford him the sympathy necessary to his heart. Sojourning on this earth, so aptly called "a valley of tears," he encounters at every step, difficulties, sorrows, illusions misunderstandings, abandonment, hostility and the painful trials of sickness and death. In great sorrow our first need is to pour forth our heart into a heart united to ours, and to diminish the anguish of our soul by sharing it with another. "A brother that is helped by his brother is like a strong city." (Prov. XVIII, 19). But let us not forget that if, as it is said, sympathy is refused only to those who do not inspire it, one is more inclined to show kindness to those whose hearts are compassionate towards the sorrows of others. St. Chrysostom commenting on the words of Jesus Christ: "Do unto others, as you would that they should do unto you," says very well: Do you wish to receive benefits? Be beneficent. Do you wish to be praised? Praise your neighbor. Do you desire to be loved? Love. Do you wish to occupy the first place? Offer it to another." (Hom. XIII to the people). This is also the commentary of that word of the Divine Master: "With the same measure you meet, it shall be measured to you again." (Math. VII, 2).

Fraternal charity moreover, renders the accomplishment of the duties which we must fulfill, one towards the other, sweeter and easier. "Where there is love," says St. Augustine, "there is no pain." When people love mutually, the sacrifices which

the social virtues require, cost nothing; they are submissive without repugnance towards superiors, kind towards inferiors; meek, pleasant and helpful towards equals; they feel capable of every self-sacrifice. On every page of the history of the Church, we see what degree of heroism the saints attained when there was question of relieving their brethren. Man, in fact, derives from love, a strength which renders him superior to all obstacles.

In short, Our Very dear Brethren, charity faithfully practiced, casts an inexpressible charm over our relations to life and all its details. That which causes the happiness of the elect in heaven, after the perfect possession of God, is the charity which unites them all. Now, what charity does in heaven, it also does on earth. In practicing it, we are learning for paradise, and we have a foretaste of the society of the Blessed. The Psalmist predicted this sweetness when he said: "How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." (Ps. CXXXII, 1). Just as coldness and animosity divide and darken life, even so is the practice of charity, even on this earth, the source of the purest joys.

IV.

But, Our Very dear Brethren, charity must possess certain characteristics, according to the description given us by St. Paul (I Cor. XIII, 4-7). "Charity" says the Apostle, "is patient;" it bears without fatigue, contradictions, imperfections of the neighbor; it remembers its own defects and forgets those of others.

"Charity is kind," it never harbors anger or bitterness against anyone, and is always ready to oblige and do good; charity ignores antipathy, grudges, coldness and indifference.

"Charity envieth not;" it abhors vile and low jealousy which tends to render us sad on account of the good of others. "Charity seeketh not honors," and forgets its own interests in order to promote those of others. It fears not to impose upon self painful sacrifices for one's brethren, and puts the happiness of others above one's own.

Finally, charity "is not provoked to anger," over the injuries it may receive. When it is humiliated or wounded, it gives not way to temper, to outbursts of anger, or to desire of revenge. How beautiful would society be, if it would realize the noble program of the Apostle St. Paul; and how happy it would be!

V.

If these general recommendations appear to you to be too lofty a perfection for your weakness, allow us, Our Very dear Brethren, to trace a program for you, which though more simple in its expression, is, however, none the less complete; injure neither others nor yourselves, and strive to give pleasure.

Injure none of those with whom you deal. Regulate your conduct and your proceedings in such a manner, that no one who sees you, may be offended thereby. Avoid all that is against propriety. Remember that the Bible agrees with the popular maxim, that we know a man by looking at him. Act therefore so, that all who see you, will be favorably impressed by you. Watch your words. Do not speak too much. Talkative people are bores. Say nothing disagreeable; consequently do not expose either the failings or the misdeeds of your neighbor. Neither criticize nor deride them. In a word, do not humiliate your neighbors, or hurt their feelings. Indelicate proceedings will wound them to the quick. Eliminate, therefore, that forgetfulness which is a mockery, and that disdain which is an insult. Let there be no awkward situations, no unreasonable remarks, no angry words, whose peril cannot be calculated; and no inopportune proceedings. Take it to heart, and resolve never to be a burden to anyone, and you will have found the secret to avoid wounding your neighbor.

But it is not sufficient not to injure others. Virtue becomes even more meritorious when it suppresses sensitiveness and observes the second rule—do yourself no injury.

In life you will meet with rough and troublesome characters. They are often found in daily life, and the more refined you are, the more you will feel the asperity of these people. Hence, to live in an environment which goes against you, will be your portion. To remain there unscathed will be the triumph of your charity and the proof of your virtue. Be above awkward language, indelicate behavior and incomprehensible slights. Is there not for the soul true pleasure in feeling that one has become master of himself and independent in regard to his neighbor? Is it not far sweeter to feel that one has practiced detachment and humility, even in a small degree?

First of all be not offended if you are slighted, and take no revenge. Be not troubled by words, little flattering and sometimes insulting and even abusive, which may be addressed or written to you. We know that in the world there is a law which binds us to "take up the gauntlet." But is it worth the while? Which will serve us best, silence or a reply? Does not truth infallibly come to light? Apart from the fact that the support of injuries and discourteous conduct is inscribed among the first of the evangelical virtues, is it not also the most beautiful growth of the moral virtues accessible to reason? Give not way therefore, to anger; smile amiably when you are hurt. Return not injury and you will appear more sociable and more humane—let us say it—more Christian, than in desiring retaliation.

Give pleasure. This is the third precept of charity, and how happy we should be, Our Very dear Brethren, if we saw it practiced in our Christian families.

When the virtue of charity really penetrates the heart, it is ingenious in making others happy, distributing daily the alms of happiness to everyone. To give a cent made of copper to a poor man is within the reach of all, but to give a penny's worth of joy to one who suffers, can be done only by a good heart. It is to this point, however, that the inspiration of fraternal charity must tend. Charity says pleasing things, not through deceit or flattery, but in truth; for there is no one so bereft of good qualities and of merits, that discreet compliments, agreeable and pleasing words cannot be addressed to him. Bear in mind the proverb: If my friend is one-eyed, I glance only at his profile." Charity anticipates likings, antipathies, desires and expressions of sentiments. Some people are even miserly with their salutations; one would say they lost something in raising their hat. They do this to no one, and wish to do so to none, unless in return for a similar act. It is not thus that a charitable man acts. He is amiable and polite; it would pain him to have to return a salute, for he is too happy to be the first to make such an advance.

You see, Our Very dear Brethren, how many things are contained in these two words: "Give pleasure." We wish that they would become the motto of all the Christian families of our beautiful diocese; and above all, the motto of our dear chil-

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SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US! We pay highest prices for butterfat during winter and summer.

Write to us for further information O. W. ANDREASEN, Mgr.

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Repairs on all kinds of Machinery satisfactorily done.

Agent for Cockshut Plows, Drills, Engines, Adams Wagons, Frost & Wood Hayrakes, Mowers, Binders.

Dead Moose Safe Store

Carl Lindberg, Proprietor

For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage. That's right! Why go elsewhere, when you can buy all you need right here at the cheapest prices?

We have Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco etc. Best service always guaranteed.

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If you want QUICK SERVICE, whether with AUTO or otherwise, call on St. Gregor's dependable FEED AND LIVERY STABLE.

I am also handling the John Deere and Cockshut Machinery and I have the agency for all sizes of Farm Tractors.

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All kinds of Meat can be had at

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The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices.

WE BUY Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry. If you have them to sell, let us know, we pay highest prices.

Pitzel's Meat Market

Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

Fish—Fish—Fish

Now is the time to put in a Stock of Fish! Fresh-frozen and spiced herrings, Russian sardines "Table-talk", Lunch Style herring, etc.

Whitefish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 12c " cleaned, 50-100 lb, 12c Lake trout, cleaned, 25-50 lb, 14c Jack fish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 9c Pickerel, W. eyed pike, 25-50 lb, 14c Black cod, 25-50 lb lot, 16c Brills, 10-20 lb lot, 10c Lake Superior herring, fresh-frozen, 10c Salt water herring, " 8c

Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages our Speciality. Best prices paid for live or butchered Cattle, Hogs, Poultry etc.

The Humboldt Central Meat Market Schaeffer & Ecker, Humboldt, Sask.

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a few young ladies to enter the training school for nurses at the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert. For particulars write to SISTER MARY BENEDICTA.

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Dr. R. H. McCutcheon Physician and Surgeon Office: Kefkey Block — Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. A. S. GARNETT HUMBOLDT Office: Main Street, Phone 88. Residence: Livingstone St., Phone 78

Veterinary Surgeon V. W. STEEVES, V. S., HUMBOLDT. Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association. Office in Humboldt Realty Co. Building, Main St. Phone 90 day — 128 at night.

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Dr. F. R. NICOLLE, B. A. Physician and Surgeon, QUILL LAKE, SASK.

E. S. WILSON LEGAL ADVISER, ATTORNEY, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Office: Main Str., Humboldt, Sask.

FOR LIFE INSURANCE call on me for further particulars. I am agent for the GREAT WEST LIFE INSURANCE CO. L. J. Lindberg, Muenster.

Licensed Auctioneer I am ready to call AUCTION SALES anywhere in the Colony. Write or call on me for terms. A. H. PILLA, MÜNSTER

North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd. CUDWORTH, SASK. Come and see our new Stock before you build. We have the largest, the best, and the most complete Stock. JOHN ARNOLDY, Agent.

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Come to us for choice lands in the Watson District

VOSSEN & SCHINDLER REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE Watson, Sask., Canada.

DELCO-LIGHT The complete Electric Light and Power Plant. The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient. A. M. Ruvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

WANTED an intelligent Catholic boy or young man who wishes to learn the Printer's Trade. Must be able to read and write English correctly. Only such need apply who can stay at the work. Apply to St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

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Children at consolation of and they sow h as the flower sp of this pastoral happiness to them, by a one never wear

Christian them up in pi happiness.

We remem side the tomb "He made us sweeter remem which explain

Let these clusion of our first (I John His Word and loved you. Th the divine He and it is in thi

The preser the churches reception.

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—But yo more than are not ple square, you you were ple ular thing. you read it, fine—that's

—I was t day, Prohibi cranks to-d some heavy it off to a c more bellig comes a "tee room for th Grain Grow in Regina the effect literature sh those foreign put under

dren. What joy, what happiness and what merit for a soul, when it can say that it prevented a sorrow, provoked a smile, softened a pain, and caused a fault to be avoided.

Children are destined to be the joy of the family, and the consolation of their parents. It is natural for them to be good; and they sow happiness about them, as the sun diffuses the heat, as the flower spreads its perfume. We would that at the reading of this pastoral letter, they resolve to be the ones who supply happiness to the family. But in order to do this God must be IN them, by a pure conscience, and WITH them by prayer. Then one never wearies of giving pleasure.

Christian parents, keep your children in innocence, bring them up in piety and they will be the joyful authors of your happiness.

We remember the epitaph that a poor mother, kneeling beside the tomb of her child, showed us with a trembling hand: "He made us happy." Can there be more eulogistic words, or a sweeter remembrance? And the mother added these words which explain all: "He loved God, and he loved us."

Let these last words, Our Very dear Brethren, be the conclusion of our Pastoral Letter. Love God, since He loved you first (I John IV, 19.), and to prove the truth of your love, obey His Word and follow His precept in loving one another as He loved you. This is our most cherished desire. We confide it to the divine Heart of Jesus, so that He may deign to realize it; and it is in this hope that we give our paternal benediction.

The present Pastoral Letter will be read and published in all the churches and chapels of this diocese the Sunday after its reception.

Given at Prince Albert on the 2nd of February, 1919.

+ ALBERT, O. M. I., Bishop of Prince Albert.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

Thus at the flaming forge of life Our fortunes must be wrought; Thus on its sounding anvil shaped Each burning deed and thought!

"Stick to your mother, boy, when her hair turns gray," that's what I happened to read the other day. And right there something "struck me." I thought—something very much like this I should like to call out to every reader of this paper: "Stick to your paper, man, even though it changed its dress. It fought for you in the past; helped you to a better conception of your citizenship, and to a better understanding of your faith. Will you now desert it, now that, owing to a drastic Order-in-Council, it comes to you in an unfamiliar garb? ... Only by remaining on the paper's subscription list, will you enable it to doff the new and put on the old, as soon as pre-war conditions again prevail."

—You remember, don't you, "The Editor's Song" which appeared in this paper last January? It ran something like this: "How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,—Who pays in advance at the birth of each year;—Who lays down his money and offers it gladly,—And casts round the office a halo of cheer!—Who always says, 'Send it; the family all like it!—In fact, we think it a household need!'"

—Don't "run down" your home-paper. The editor wants to give you a square deal and your money's worth. If you therefore do not like something in the paper, do not imagine he put it in to hurt you. He wasn't thinking of you at all. Tastes differ. One man likes this, another that. But should there be something that you think ought to have been different, write to the editor as a gentleman, and speak up like a man.

—But you must do something more than just "kick" when you are not pleased. To be fair and square, you must also write when you were pleased with any particular thing. Tell him that when you read it, you exclaimed: "That's fine—that's the way to talk."

—I was to work on Billy Sunday, Prohibitionists and other such cranks to-day, but as they need some heavy hammering, I must put it off to a day when I feel in a more belligerent mood. So here comes a "teeny weeny" spark. Make room for the Grain Growers.—The Grain Growers at their Convention in Regina passed a resolution to the effect that their propaganda literature should also be printed in those foreign languages that were put under ban by the Order-in-

Council last September. It is certainly a very praiseworthy proceeding on their part, but they cannot carry out this resolution except by special license from Ottawa.

—Would it be just, however, that the Grain Growers, or even the Great War Veterans themselves, be permitted to make propaganda in any foreign language, for any purpose whatever, as long as these so-called foreigners are not allowed to have newspaper in their language?

—If they are unable to read the Grain Growers' propaganda literature in English, then they most assuredly need foreign language newspapers to acquaint them with the more recent legislation passed by Provincial or Dominion Parliaments. Only through such kind of papers can they learn their duties to the country of their adoption.

—"An' for the life o' me," as Mr. McQuhirr used to say, "I couldn't see what they could fin' fault wi' the paper. If I could speak to you in the Gaelic, I would tell you the feelin's that's in my heart, but the English is no' a language that is good for expressin' the feelin's in."

—So there you are! —There should be no Catholic home without a number of "tasty," that is artistically executed holy pictures. Don't, whatever you do, buy religious pictures or statues from peddlers who go from farm to farm. I've seen some sold in that way which were cheap goods. Cheap!... no, not in price, but in quality and from an artistic point of view. They lacked the religious conception. Some pictures of the Christ would have been an ideal representation of a robber, but not of Him who whilst on earth did good to all men,—who was meek and humble of heart.

DURING LENT—WHAT?

(By A. F. Klinkner.)

What are you going to do without during lent? What will you yourself deny? Perhaps a little less candy and cake—Or doing without so much pie?

Can you say to yourself in all truth "Lent has begun and I'll stand pat! I'll stay away from movies and plays; During Lent my parents will know where I am—at!"

"I'll do something this Lent for the good of my soul That is more or less neglected all year, I'll enrich it with penance, aims and self-denial— To read a good book I'll not fear!"

"I'll make the most of this time of grace And follow the Master Soul Who fasted, prayed and wrought good deeds— Thus shall I myself control."

TRUE LOVE abides deep down in the heart; it is simple, peaceful and sometimes silent. —Fenelon.

Lenten Suggestions.

Go to Mass every morning. At least go to Holy Communion every week.

Make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament every day.

Make a sincere effort to keep the letter and the spirit of Lent.

More people are killed by eating than by fasting.

We all eat too much meat. The doctors say it is a prolific source of disease.

Buy a book of Catholic devotion. Read in it for at least fifteen minutes a day.

Get acquainted with yourself. Get chummy with your soul. A meditation of ten minutes a day will go very far to make you a thoughtful Catholic.

Say the Rosary (or a part of it) with your family every evening after supper, when every member of the family is present.

Attend the special Lent devotions. Give to the poor whatever little you possibly can.

Use Skis!

Here in Canada the use of skis is generally looked upon as a means of pleasure, and is always thought about in regard to ski jumping and other winter sports.

In Norway and other Scandinavian countries the ski is regarded from quite another point of view. There also ski-jumping contests provide a great deal of amusement for both the boys and girls as well as their mothers and fathers. Indeed every village has its ski-jumps erected near the edges of the village. But at the same time skis are used in every day occupations of the people. People of all ages and all ranks use this method of going from one place to another in wintertime. Those who live out of the villages a short way invariably jump onto their skis to go into town, and a visitor would be very much surprised to see in the main streets some hundred of skis stuck up in the mounds which are piled up just for that purpose. Men also can be seen going to their daily tasks on their skis—with their dinner pails slung over their shoulders, and even grocery boys deliver parcels on their skis. So sure-footed do they become that you may see them blithely starting off with a crate of eggs on their arm and the eggs almost always reach their destination in perfect condition.

Now the boys and girls of Canada, especially those that live in the country, could do worse than try this mode of transit. In choosing skis the hand should be extended above the head and the length of the person plus the arm's length is the proper length for the ski. A great deal of speed can be acquired in travelling on skis. On a fairly good road it is very easy for a man to make as good time as a horse does in trotting and the exercise is invigorating.

5000 New Words Every Year. To keep pace with the English language is no ordinary accomplishment. Since the war commenced many words have been invented, and even in peace times it is estimated that the English language expands at the rate of 5,000 words a year. When Johnson published his first dictionary 160 years ago, with 50,000 words, it was pronounced to be so remarkably complete that all similar works were thrown in the shade. It held complete sway until Webster's work came along in 1828, with 160,000 words, in two volumes. Towards the close of the 19th century the dictionaries of the English language passed the 200,000 word mark, and 20 years ago a dictionary containing more than 300,000 words was published. The latest dictionaries contain nearly half a million words, and it is to be presumed that the language will continue its expansion with the passing of each year.

For Farm and Garden

HAY MEASUREMENTS

In response to an enquiry, the Weekly Free Press gives the following rule for measuring hay which may prove of interest to our readers: In estimating the quantity of hay in a stack by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the stack, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. Where the hay is well packed, 450 or 460 cubic feet will make a ton; in case the hay is not well settled, approximately 500 cubic feet. It may also be observed that the kind of grass or clover, which has been put into the stack will have a bearing on the fact used in determining the quantity. Timothy hay or prairie hay will pack more closely than clover hay. In the case of timothy, use the 450 to 460 mentioned above; clover, 500 cubic ft. the ton.

WOOD ASHES AS FERTILIZER

Save the wood ashes! At present prices of potash an expert figures that the potash in 100 pounds of hardwood ashes is worth \$2.50, and in addition there are in the same ash 20 cents worth of phosphoric acid. This would make a ton of dry hardwood ashes worth \$54. At the same rate pine ashes are worth \$30 a ton, and should be carefully saved. Give the ashes that come from the stoves and furnaces the same protection and use them on the land just as intelligently as would be given the high-priced commercial fertilizer. The crops will need every pound of potash that can be obtained from ashes and every other available source before the European mines are again operated for export.

GETTING MOST FROM MANURE SPREADING

The sooner manure is spread on the land after being made the greater is its value, provided the land is level, or, if hilly, not frozen. So much is to be gained by early application under these conditions, and farmers have sometimes been so urged to haul manure immediately after making without limitations of conditions, that much loss of fertilizer has resulted from spreading it on frozen, hilly ground either before or after snow had fallen. Manure-colored surface water flowing to the streams during a winter thaw is a sure indication of this waste of the most soluble and valuable parts of the manure. If, however, manure is spread on hilly land long enough before freezing, for rain to carry the soluble parts into the soil, almost no waste occurs. And the same is true on light snow, if the ground underneath is not frozen. But it should be borne in mind that the saving in labor by hauling in winter when teams are not busy, is not sufficient to offset the loss from washing on frozen, hilly ground, provided the manure can be kept under cover, or even well tramped on an open, level yard or feed lot.

FOR SALE: 1/2 Section of good Farm land, 1 1/2 miles from BRUNO, good House, 140 acres under plow, lots of hay. Possession immediately. If sold quickly \$6800. Call or write to W. F. Hargarton, Bruno, Sask.

FOR SALE: New House, six rooms, nearly completed. For sale together with lot in the village of Bruno. Sold cheap if sold at once. Call or write to Curt Hempel, BRUNO, SASK.

A Sure Cure for the Sick are the wonderworking EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy.

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Mr. Farmer:

Did you insure your buildings against loss of fire? Do it now!

Do you wish protection against loss of your mare at foaling? Take a Policy covering this risk.

Do you need Capital for further investments? Call or write me for a Loan.

What about a Life Insurance Policy for the protection of your investments?

I have a number of good farms for sale with very low cash payments and on easy terms.

Call at my office when in Bruno and get acquainted.

Otto Schoen, Bruno, Sask.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH LEONARD HARRY DECEASED. NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the said Joseph Leonard Harry, deceased, who died on or about the 11th day of October, A. D. 1918, are required to send in their claims, verified by oath, to the Executor of the Estate of said deceased, with Christian and accurate descriptions of the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. AND FURTHER ADVISE THAT after such last mentioned date, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims received by that date. And the said Executor will not be responsible for the claims not received by him at the time of said distribution. DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1919. H. J. POLK, Solicitor for the Executor of said Estate.

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote!

Banque d'Hochelaga

Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874. Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 - Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00 Total Assets \$57,000,000.00.

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We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up.

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FORD PRICES. The policy of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, to sell its cars for the lowest possible price consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the price of Ford Cars.

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These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ontario.

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320 Acres of good farm land, 80 acres cultivated; able to cultivate another 100 acres. Plenty of good well water and hay. Situated 3 1/2 miles South of St. Gregor, Sask. Apply to Box 432, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

for Groceries, Drygoods, Boots, Shoes, Outfit for the whole family from head to toe, and good prices for Produce at the Shapack & Wolfe Co. General Store Humboldt, Sask. We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

Land and Farms! I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to Henry Bruning, MUEENSTER, SASK.

United States News

WASHINGTON — The wheat guarantee bill authorizing President Wilson to buy the wheat crop of 1918-19 at the government guaranteed price of \$2.26 and dispose of it at the market price was passed to-day by the House, 277 to 15. The time for the expiration of the guaranty was changed to June 1, 1920.

— The Immigration Committee of the House approved a bill providing for the deportation only of aliens convicted of crimes committed against the government since the declaration of war against Germany.

— President Wilson will not call an extra session of congress until after his return from Europe. Senator Martin of Virginia made this announcement.

— The War Department announced that deaths during the war in the American Expeditionary Forces and among troops in the United States from all causes numbered 107,444. In the Exp. Forces the total was 72,951. Of these, 20,829 resulted from disease, 48,768 from injuries received in battle, and 3,354 from other causes.

— Representative Lundeen of Minnesota introduced a bill for a Referendum vote on the League of Nations.

— Casualties on American railroads during 1918 resulted in the death of 9,567 persons and the injury of 70,970 was reported.

— Applause rang through the chamber when Senator Reed of Missouri demanded that the American soldiers be returned to their homes. The applause started in a section of the gallery, largely filled with soldiers in uniform.

— Costa Rica is on the verge of war with Nicaragua, and is reported to have mobilized 8000 troops on the Nicaraguan frontier.

CHICAGO.—Blizzards were reported Friday in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The storm was working eastward. Near Norwood, Minn., a stock train stalled in the snow was struck by a passenger train, bound for Minneapolis. One person was killed and 14 were injured. Near Wausa, Neb., a passenger train was stalled in the snow.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The anti-red flag bill introduced by Representative F. E. Nimrocks was passed by the House with four dissenting votes.

—The Babcock Good Roads Bill was sent to the governor for his action. The bill provides for a bond issue of \$75,000,000 for the construction of trunk roads.

—John W. Edwards, a major in the office of Adjutant General W. S. Rhinow, pleaded guilty to forgery and was sentenced to five years in Stillwater prison. He forged fictitious names to soldiers' vouchers and appropriated between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The bill licensing the sale of cigars in Iowa and providing penalties for their disposal to minors passed the Iowa senate 34 to 13.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—26 Japanese were lodged in the county jail here as federal prisoners, charged with having entered the country illegally by way of Mexico.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The times announce that after prolonged research the British Major Graime Gibson, the Australian Captain Connor and Major Bowman, of the Medical corps, have completed the discovery of what are probably the causative germs of the gripe epidemic.

—The Dutch minister of war declared in an address to the second chamber, that it is necessary to hold the Dutch army ready against any effort to annex Dutch territory.

—60,000 workmen are on strike in Petrograd, demanding the end of civil war and the establishment of free trade.

DUBLIN.—A serious crisis has arisen in Ireland as a result of the British War Cabinet's rejection of Lord French's request that the Irish Recruiting Council undertake to furnish employment to 100,000 Irish soldiers who will be demobilized.

—The executive committee of the Sinn Fein organization decided to make Easter Monday a holiday in honor of the rebellion of that day in 1916 and of the Sinn Feiners who were killed.

—The Irish republicans have definitely decided not to accept any proposals for the settlement of the Irish question, even from the peace conference, short of absolute independence.

MADRID.—In view of the obstructionist tactics of the opposition against labor legislation, the government on Thursday decided to suspend parliament.

—The situation in Barcelona has grown worse and the authorities there have requested the government to send forces of men necessary to meet the situation.

—On March 1, martial law has been declared in Madrid and troops are patrolling the streets. Order has been restored, but some theatres have been closed.

—Travelers arriving here report that radical forces known as Bolsheviks have been in control of

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, since Feb. 22.

BASEL.—More than two-thirds of the miners in Central Germany are on strike, and the strikers everywhere have begun to occupy the railways and post offices, according to Berlin advices.

BERLIN.—Damages to the amount of 40,000,000 marks have been demanded in 4,000 suits filed up to the present time sustained as a result of Spartacan riots in Berlin.

—Lindner, a Munich butcher, who was said to have been the man who shot and killed Auer, Bavarian minister of the interior, is now under arrest.

COPENHAGEN.—Several persons were killed and many injured, as a result of the collapse of part of a munitions depot near Cologne, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

Help the Catholic Orphanage in Prince Albert by buying a Pure bred White Wyandotte Rooster. 12 for sale, \$5.00 each. Write to Father Brueck, Prince Albert.

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Apply to McAneeley Bros., Milton St., Humboldt, Sask.

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Premium No. 4. **Vest Pocket Prayer Book**, a selection of Prayers compiled from approved sources by a priest of the Archdiocese of St. Louis. 245 pages, thin but strong paper, Clear print, Bound in black flexible granitoid with black and gold embossing gilt edges. Just the book to carry in your vest pocket. Sent postage prepaid.

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Premium No. 5. **Explanations of the Epistles and Gospels** by Rev. Leonard Goffine, translated by Very Rev. Gerard Pilz, O. S. B. 992 pages. Profusely illustrated. Bound in cloth. Sent by mail prepaid.

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When ordering one of the above Premiums, please remember that you must prepay our paper for one full year and send with the order also the extra small amount indicated above. Do not fail to mention the number of the Premium you wish and the date of our paper in which you saw this advertisement.

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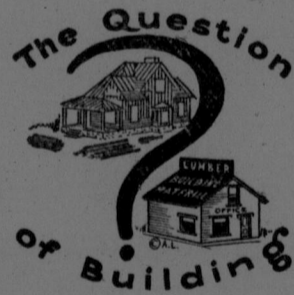
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enclosing in an envelope a fat deposit representing hard-earned dollars and awaiting the convenience of a business house in some distant city can never, even by

the wildest stretch of imagination be looked upon as first steps to SHREWD BUYING when we get down to such a big thing as a HOME or a BARN.

It is well to consider the finished HOME or BARN when purchasing lumber in the rough.



The mistakes that can creep in during course of erection are many, and it is hardly fair to the carpenter to expect from him knowledge that ordinarily comes from an architect. The carpenter specializes in construction. The architect, among other things, specializes in arranging and designing.

Let an architect work out the details for your new building. Let him guide you over the pitfalls that beset the "amateur builder." Of course, you know the importance of using the particular wood for the particular purpose. The particular wood that will lend itself to some graceful architectural expression. There

is also the important detail of proper planning for the kitchen—the kitchen arrangement is so important in the farm home. These things along with many others call for specialized brains if they are to be successfully dealt with. We offer you the solution through

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In The Of

LONDON, March 5.—The effecting a preliminary peace treaty between Germany and the Allies has not been stable since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, and in that connection, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, has declared in the House of Commons this afternoon.

LONDON, March 5.—The Legation here has received a message from the entire Czechoslovakian army, which is on the verge of being sent to one hospital in the city, out of 300 died.

COPENHAGEN, March 5.—Marshal Foch has immediately delivered a mercantile lecture to the question of the future of the world according to a dispatch from the Legation here.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The progress means that many soldiers who had been planned for war by Baker and his associates.

VIENNA, March 5.—The national constitution was passed yesterday. A general election is projected for the end of the year.

BERLIN, March 5.—The plane mail has been suspended. Weimar has been declared a free city. Leipzig. The all government has been suspended. Plundering continues in the troops and the cities. The mob is also rampant.

NEW YORK, March 5.—President Wilson has announced this morning that he will not accept the Paris Peace Conference.

PARIS, March 5.—Premier Lloyd George has arrived here this morning. The arrival is the result of the discussion of the peace treaty.

of the great nations will begin tomorrow.

BERLIN, March 5.—The artillery has been placed here in the headquarters of the government. The darkness is still present.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Italy has been invited to the United States unless she prefers to remain in the movement.

the newly-arrived and Czechoslovakia would be taken over by American troops.

LONDON, March 5.—The negotiations at the shipping conference are proceeding favorably. A German ship has been received here.

the message of all the remnant of the conditional peace is being sent to the end of the supply of goods.

LONDON, March 5.—The troops on the Western Front are being retrained.