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# St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

The oldest Catholic newspaper of Saskatchewan, recommended by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal of Prince Albert and † Most Rev. Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface, and published by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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**St. Peters Bote**  
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Contributions, Advertisements or changes in advertisements should reach us not later than the preceding Saturday in order to be inserted in the next following issue.

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Muenster, Sask., Canada.

## In The Wake Of The War

LONDON, March 30. — Additional German liners sailing under the armistice flag have arrived off Deal to be placed under Allied control.

BUDAPEST, March 31. — The Hungarian government has sent a delegation to Berlin to conclude a treaty of alliance against the entente.

BERLIN, March 31. — Marshal Foch telegraphed to Gen. Nudant that Germany was authorized to trade with firms in neutral countries, even if the firms are on the "blacklist," provided that the supreme council and the blockade authorities approve.

PARIS, April 1. — French troops to the number of 2,700,000 will have demobilised by April 5, according to L'Heure. This leaves 2,100,000 still under arms.

PARIS, April 1. — The German Financial Commission arrived today at Pont Sainte Maxence.

WASHINGTON, April 1. — Resumption of trade and communication with German Austria, effective to-morrow, was authorized in an order issued to-night by the war trade board.

The War Trade Board announced the resumption of trade with Poland and with Estonia.

STUTTGART, April 1. — Proclamation of a general strike of working people throughout Wurtemberg today was met by a counter-strike on the part of the bourgeoisie.

BERLIN, April 2. — The entire body of textile workers in the Cassel district of Westphalia has struck for higher wages.

PARIS, April 2. — The French foreign office was advised today that \$55,000,000 in gold was deposited by the Germans in the Belgian National Bank at Brussels as collateral for the payment of foodstuffs which the allies are permitting to enter Germany.

OTTAWA, April 3. — Canada is to resume trading with Alsace-Lorraine. A proclamation stating that resumption of such trading is permitted will shortly be issued.

PARIS, April 3. — Herr Mangold, chief burgomaster of Saarbrücken in occupied German territory, has been removed from office by order of Marshal Foch.

LONDON, April 3. — Metal workers to the number of 150,000 had gone out on strike in Berlin up to Wednesday evening, a dispatch from the German capital says.

PARIS, April 3. — It is officially announced that General Smuts is proceeding to Hungary to investigate certain problems arising from the armistice.

LONDON, April 4. — Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has lately returned from Murmansk and Archangel, said the position of the Allied northern forces was undoubtedly an anxious one. The Bolsheviks were well equipped, well organized, ably led and largely outnumbered the Allies. Hence both the Murmansk and Archangel fronts were in danger.

OTTAWA, April 4. — Hon. Dr.

H. S. Beland, in the commons today, asked the Acting Prime minister whether the War Measures Act would be repealed as soon as the preliminary peace treaty was signed. Sir Thomas White replied that the War Measures Act would expire upon the conclusion of peace as promulgated by order in council.

PARIS, April 5. — The opinion was expressed last night by a responsible British authority, that the peace treaty would be ready for signing by Wednesday next.

— Marshal Foch has telegraphed the Allied governments that the right of the Allies to use Danzig as the port for the return to Poland of the Polish troops in France had been formally upheld in the conference with the German representatives. In addition to Danzig it was decided to use other means of transportation proposed by the German government.

PARIS, April 6. — The council of four on Saturday reached an agreement on the principles of the indemnities and reparations to be paid by Germany, and examination of the details will begin immediately, and it is indicated that the text of the financial terms will be finished during this week. The Echo de Paris says that compromises were effected on all debatable points regarding the sum to be paid at once by Germany and payments in the future. Against the opposition of the French government it was agreed, the paper says, to distribute the future payments over a term of 30 years. The payments for the next few years were fixed.

PARIS, April 6. — The preliminary peace treaty will be ready by Easter, and the Germans will be asked to come and sign it at the end of April or the beginning of May, Premier Lloyd-George, of Great Britain, declared in an interview today.

ARCHANGEL, April 6. — Allied forces, principally British and Russian, operating in the Mekh-renga sector, delivered a crushing defeat yesterday afternoon to a large body of Bolshevik attackers.

PARIS, April 6. — Bolshevik pressure against Odessa, the great Russian port on the Black Sea, is increasing and the evacuation of the city by the Allied forces is imminent, the Matin says. The Allied forces, it adds, probably will be withdrawn ultimately to the Dniester, in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania.

PARIS, April 7. — Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, will go to Versailles today to prepare for the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries. It is probable that the preliminary meetings will take place in the former meeting room of the supreme war council and that the treaty will be signed in the main palace at Versailles.

Washington, April 7. — Advice reaching the state department today indirectly from Vienna said a communist revolution seemed imminent in German-Austria.

NUREMBERG, April 6. — The Bavarian national conference of social democrats here has voted 42 to 8 against the introduction of a soviet republic in Bavaria.

## Canadian News

### Saskatchewan

REGINA. — Hon. Mr. Turgeon was in Ottawa last week to protect the interests of the Province in the G. T. P. branch lines for which Saskatchewan has guaranteed bonds, as it is expected that the Dominion will take over the G. T. P.

—The Associated Builders' Exchange of Saskatchewan has agreed to offer an eight-hour day in place of nine hours, and make a compromise offer. The builders scale, as offered by the Exchange, is 90 cents for bricklayers, 80 cents for plasterers, 70 cents for carpenters and 62½ cents for painters.

—Weyburn has been selected as the site for the new mental hospital, work upon which will be begun by the provincial government this year.

WILLMAR. — The frozen body of Charles Oscar Smith, of Brown- ing, who disappeared from his home on March 7, has been found in the dust bin of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. at Willmar.

SASKATOON. — The engine, baggage car and express car of C. N. R. train No. 27, Saskatoon to Glidden, left the rails at Ardath, crashed into a grain elevator and were buried under several tons of grain. The dead were: W. F. Metcalfe, engineer, operator Bishop, and E. V. Armstrong, fireman. None of the passengers on the train were injured.

### Alberta

EDMONTON. — Premier Stewart, speaking in the provincial house, made the statement that unless some means could be found to finance the necessary construction expenditures of the Edmonton-Dun-vegan-B. C. railway, whose bonds the province has guaranteed, within a certain time, the railway would have to go into receivership.

—The people of Alberta during the war contributed the total of \$42,000,000 towards direct financial aid in the war effort of the Dominion, according to an announcement made in the legislature.

CALGARY. — Three employees of the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. were drowned in the Old Man river, near Bow Island, when a boat upset.

### British Columbia

VICTORIA. — The legislature passed a resolution favoring the payment of riot damages to those who suffered in the 1914 riots in the coal-producing areas of Vancouver Island. The riot claims were adjudicated upon three years ago by Justice Gregory, the aggregate amount awarded being \$56,878.

### Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — Chief Game Guardian Barber announced that the season for shooting prairie chicken and grouse, as with elk, has been closed indefinitely. Before an open season can be proclaimed an act will have to be passed by the legislature.

—Karl Kratkowski, charged with a serious offence, will not stand trial. When Kratkowski's name was called out in police court Crown Prosecutor R. B. Grayson announced that he had died.

ST. BONIFACE. — St. Boniface is to have another new industry. A company of Minneapolis men, known as the Clark Milling Co., capitalised at \$1,000,000, is taking over the building and plant of the Stanly Springs Brewing Co., and will convert it into a 1200-bbl. flour mill.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. — C. Gunn who was placed on trial for the murder of his 12-year-old son was found not guilty of the charge on account of insanity.

### Ontario

OTTAWA. — It has been ascertained by enquiry at the finance department, that there is no likelihood of a new Dominion loan until autumn.

In a report of the operations of the militia service council tabled in parliament it is shown that up to April 18, of this year, 35,655 men had been actually placed on duty out of 50,954 recruits obtained under the military service act of 1917. The total registrations in all Canada under this act, amounted to 397,671 out of which 373,184 claimed exemption and 24,487 reported for service.

—As a result of a conference it was decided to at once call for tenders for 250,000 ties to be used in connection with the further construction of the Hudson Bay railway.

—The system of free homesteads may be done away with and the lands put up at auction. There is to be a bill on the subject this session.

—Increase in savings deposits is again shown in the money bank statement issued by the department of finance. During January they increased by \$28,000,000 as compared with an increase of \$30,000,000 in the previous month. They now stand again at over the billion dollar mark.

PORT ARTHUR. — M. Niemi, Finlander, has been sentenced to hang June 27, being found guilty of the supreme court here of murdering J. Stoss at Graham last year.

### Quebec

QUEBEC. — Four children died in a fire that destroyed the home of their father, Al. Dube, St. Donat.

—Hon. W. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, announced officially that the referendum on the beer and wine licenses will be held April 10.

—MONTREAL. — The city is passing through an epidemic of crime. In the last seven weeks, seven deaths have been caused by gun carriers, while robberies on the streets day and night are common. The police state that a gang of gunmen are operating here.

### Nova Scotia

SYDNEY. — A. E. Shepherd, of Toronto, was arrested on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged he had a wife in Toronto and another in

England when he married a New Waterford girl a few months ago.

### Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S. — Five men were killed, when the boilers of the steamer Cape Breton blew up, four miles off the Narrows.

—Intelligence has been received of shocking conditions in Northern Labrador, as a result of influenza, and smallpox which swept the coast during the winter. From Grass Water Bay to Nain, the epidemic raged for four months, carrying off approximately 50 per cent. of the inhabitants there. At Nain, 40 Newfoundlanders, who wintered on the coast succumbed, and over 40 Esquimaux also died, which represents nearly the whole population of that settlement. Okak, with a population of over 200 is entirely wiped out. At Hebron, 200 died, leaving only a remnant of residents at that station.

## Foreign News

LONDON. — The second reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill was moved in the house of commons by Wm. Adamson, chairman of the labor party and leader of the opposition.

—According to reports received by the Zionist organization here, more than 20,000 Jews were killed or injured in the recent pogroms in the Ukraine.

—A telegram from Milan states that the Association of Iron Founders and Machinery Makers announced that because of the dearth of coal and iron, 30,000 large and small establishments, employing more than 500,000 operatives, will have to close within a few days.

PARIS. — The commission on constitution of the German national assembly has adopted a clause stipulating that there shall be no state church, a despatch from Weimar says. Sunday is maintained as a legal holiday.

—The French foreign office is advised that 200 Germans have been arrested in Barcelona and Seville. They are charged with participating in the riots in those cities.

—A bill limiting the working day to eight hours will be introduced in the chamber of deputies by order of Premier Clemenceau.

—The Japanese general staff has offered to Clemenceau to stamp out Bolshevism throughout Russia, but has asked as the price that France give Indo-China to Japan.

—The chamber of deputies considered the electoral reform bill, two woman suffrage amendments being submitted. The first was presented by H. Rouleaux-Dugage and provided that members of the chamber of deputies would be elected without distinction of sex. This was defeated on the ground that there was insufficient time for discussion, the vote being 302 to 287.

ROME. — The National Olympic Commission, decided to accept the invitation of Antwerp, Belgium, for

the holding of Olympic games in 1920.

COBLENZ. — 80 big calibre German guns, refused by the U. S. receiving commission because they did not meet certain modern standards, were sold to a Coblenz foundry and are soon to be made into farm implements and other peace time machinery.

BERLIN. — A terrible epidemic of typhus at Pforzheim, Baden, according to the Tageblatt. Thousands are stricken. The epidemic is attributed to bad water, and it is difficult to combat it owing to the famished condition of the people.

CAIRO. — A communique states that the mob at Port Said on Feb. 21, incited by agitators and intoxicated with hashish, attacked the residential quarters. The troops drove them back with 23 casualties.

SYDNEY, Australia. — Renewed conflicts between returned soldiers and members of the Bolshevik element are reported from Brisbane. Many were wounded in street fighting.

MELBOURNE, Australia. — The Empire Trade Defence Association has been formed, consisting of women, and has pledged itself to purchase no goods of enemy origin.

### Still no German Newspapers

OTTAWA, April 4. — On Wednesday the government passed an important order-in-council amending the order respecting enemy language publications. This order removes from the category of enemy language publications those printed in the language of countries which have been at different times under enemy control, including among others, the Roumanian, Russian, Ukrainian, Finnish, Estonian, Croatian and Livonian languages. The only publications which will in future be subject to this order-in-council, are those printed in the GERMAN, HUNGARIAN, BULGARIAN and TURKISH languages. Under the former order-in-council all periodical publications printed in enemy language were forbidden admission into or circulation in Canada, except under license. In future, according to the new order-in-council, periodical literature will be placed on an equality with books which contain no objectionable matter, and if they are exclusively of a literary, scientific, legal, religious or artistic character, they will be permitted to be printed in or imported into Canada. All such publications, however, are to be subject to the approval of the secretary of state, and provision is made in the order-in-council for the transmission to the chief press censor of samples of all enemy language publications printed in or imported into Canada, before their circulation.

—Therefore, religious publications like "Der Sendbote," "Christliche Mutter," "Tabernakel und Feuer," "Armen Seelen Freund," "Paradieses Fruechte" etc. may be sent to Canada if the publishers first send a copy to the Chief Press Censor in Ottawa and get his approval.

## THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)

Lord Melton's keen glance and the slight asperity which had grown into his voice and manner passed away, and in a tone of the most fatherly kindness he continued, "And now about your brother. It was the most wonderful chance, my lighting on that history to tell you; for I had made up my mind to wait till I had got leisure to go over to Ireland myself to investigate the matter, rather than entrust the secret to any stranger. But your story of the famine, and of your father's and mother's quixotic conduct, as the world has called it, and the brave and honorable way in which your parents have met the pecuniary troubles that have in consequence fallen upon them, and have also taught their little daughter to meet them," he added, looking into Kathleen's eyes with an approving smile, "inspired me with so complete a confidence in their integrity and delicacy of feeling, that I felt I could trust them even better than I could trust myself."

"Oh! thank you for speaking so highly of my dearest father and darling mother," exclaimed Kathleen, tears of delight starting into her eyes; "they so thoroughly deserve it, and no one before has ever seemed to appreciate them."

"They have acted upon motives above the ordinary world," said Lord Melton, softly, "doing harm to themselves in order to do good to others. Perhaps I might not have appreciated them myself if I had not seen the effect of their teaching upon their child, at the very moment that I was seeking anxiously for a superior home for my little Eva. It is I who have cause to be grateful, my child," he added, with a bright smile, taking up Kathleen's hand and squeezing it gently. "But now tell me," he went on more gaily, "what brought the idea first into your brain that it was Ewan?"

"I don't know," said Kathleen, flushing with a sudden pain as the remembrance of those painful moments was renewed. "The instant you began about the young cadet it brought my brother to my mind. I felt hot all over; and a sort of feeling came over me that my fate was there, only waiting to seize upon me. Then when you described his words and bearing after he had been condemned by the court martial—Ewan's very self when he was god-mother's familiar words about our duty of asking for forgiveness—you had painted a picture to the life; what wonder if I recognized it with absolute certainty?"

"What do you propose to do about Cochrane's prize money?" asked Lord Melton. "Knowing nothing of where to find your poor brother, is there not risk, in revealing all you know to your father and mother, of opening up old wounds, while you have such meagre shreds of consolation with which to assuage them?"

"But surely we ought to return Captain Cochrane's money," objected Kathleen. "He gave it in the full belief that he had caused my brother's death, but now—"

"Harbor no such thought as that, my dear child," interrupted Lord Melton. "I know my nephew well enough to answer for him in this. I know that nothing would give him more pain than your refusing to accept what in his own words he expressed to me as the most inadequate reparation for this most cruel conduct towards your brother. If you compelled him to take it back, I know

that he would give it away to some work of charity."

"Can he ever be told of my brother's escape?" asked Kathleen softly.

"Yes, I will take care of that. Poor fellow, it will remove a heavy load from his heart, for he has suffered greatly."

"I think, then," resumed Kathleen, "it will be better to tell my parents. To know the whole truth will be a consolation to them. It will be an assurance that Ewan, however faulty, gained the love and even the esteem of his comrades. And, besides, I shall try and make them see that the money is a sort of reparation on poor Ewan's part. I do not know what state my father is in, and, of course, my mother will only let him know what will soothe him; but," she added, her voice shaking, and her earnest eyes becoming very tearful, "I feel certain that Ewan will never rest till he has seen his parents, and cried out to them, as he has done to his Father in heaven—"I am not worthy to be called thy son . . ."

The sentence died away on her lips. The picture of what that meeting would be overpowered her, and the tears rolled fast down her cheeks and choked her voice.

Lord Melton was glad to see her weep. It would do her good, and relieve her from the unnatural strain upon her feelings, which she had borne for so many days past. He took out a couple of letters from his travelling bag, and occupied himself in reading them and writing marginal notes on their edges. When his young companion had quite recovered her composure, he replaced them in his bag, and then he wrote a short pencil note and directed and stamped it.

"There now," he said, as he slipped the note into his pocket, "I will post that directly we arrive in Liverpool, and then I shall have nothing to do but to see you comfortably established on board your boat. I only regret that I have not the time to go with you. But it is impossible," he continued, with a sigh, "I must make you the messenger to your parents of my esteem and gratitude." He hesitated a moment, then added, "I think it would be as well not to mention my nephew's name in the story you have to tell them. Speak of it as a testimony of affectionate respect from one of his brother officers sent through me."

Kathleen looked up gratefully. "You are sending me back to the ark with the olive branch, after all," she said. "That was my dearest father's last wish as I left him; and all this time I have been fancying the little glimmer of hope was growing fainter and fainter, till, at last, it seemed to go out. This money will put an end to all the harass about Dermot's Hill and, if it is not too late, it will give my father a chance of recovery. And then, the charge of Eva! My mother will be so glad, and I am so happy."

There was an end now of all reserve between the old soldier and the young girl, whose strength of principle had inspired him with perfect confidence, and whose simplicity and sorrows had won his fatherly compassion. Lord Melton talked to her freely of all his anxieties concerning Eva, who was the orphan child of an idolized sister—how she had become still dearer to him from the solace she had been to his lamented wife, after the loss of her own little girl—how, two years after his wife's death, he had been obliged to send her to England, and had placed her in a school

which had been highly recommended to him, and how she had come back to him nearly a year ago with brilliant accomplishments, but having received no education of mind and heart—how he felt she wanted a mother's training, and how anxious he was to find some one who would exercise a maternal influence over her.

"I came to England," he said, in conclusion, "determined to trust to no one's report, but to examine and to find out for myself. And when, Kathleen, you talked of your home and your mother, the conviction came to me that I had found exactly what I wanted."

How happy Kathleen was; how, in the interest with which she listened to him, she kept forgetting who her companion was, and caught herself several times calling him Mr. Everard instead of Lord Melton; and how more than delightful were his plans for their spending a year in Italy for her father's health, where she and Eva were to learn Italian and to have the best masters for music and painting. "And mind," wound up Lord Melton with a laugh, "your best picture is to be kept for the 'Old Sea King.'"

After this he went on to explain to her all the money arrangements he meant to make—"for Eva's benefit," he remarked—and especially that there was a certain sum that Kathleen was to see applied to the refurnishing of the dear old home at Dermot's Hill.

"You see," he said, with his accustomed tact, "I shall like Eva's future home to look cheery and homelike, so it is really my business. And I trust the expending of this little sum to you, my dear little friend, because you will understand, better than either of your parents, the pleasure it is to me to give expression to my admiration of their noble conduct, by in some measure restoring what they so generously stripped themselves of for others. So you will mind and see particularly about a grand piano and the pictures; and you will make your parents understand that this money is for that purpose and nothing else."

The old, child-like, unclouded face came back to Kathleen, as she discussed with Lord Melton how she could contrive to smuggle in the piano at once, unknown to her mother, so that she should find it in the drawing-room open, with her music on the desk, as if the sorrowful past had never been.

Lord Melton listened to her low, sweet laugh with infinite satisfaction.

"Kathleen, there were days last week when I feared I had quenched your youth," he remarked at last.

"You!" she cried in surprise. Then, catching his meaning, "I do hope you will never be sorry you have let us know the truth," she said, earnestly. "My mother always says, 'Anything for truth.' We know now how to pray for Ewan; we shall know better how to act. Besides, he will strive secretly to see us, I am certain, and then, oh! the joy of having to tell him, 'You are no longer a banished and outlawed man.'"

"But if you should have to wait many years before you see or hear of him?" questioned Lord Melton in a low voice.

"Then we shall wait patiently for God and trust in Him, and He will give us our heart's desire," replied Kathleen in a tone of deep reverence, and with a look of such calm and steadfast confidence that her companion wondered how one so young could be so strong.

A shade of deep thought gathered on Lord Melton's brow, and Kathleen perceiving that he was indisposed to talk any more, occupied herself in joggling down in a very business like way the various directions she had been listening to.

After a while Lord Melton looked at his watch and then consulted the train paper.

"It has almost come to last words, my child, and there is a special last word, Kathleen, which must be said. Eighteen years ago I took from her home and her people to be my wife, one not much older, and as innocent as you are now. I did my best to make her happy, but I failed. I failed, partly because from timidity she did not speak out, and I had not the most distant idea that I was compelling her to go against her principles. It is all too late to see it now, but it might have been so different! She was a Catholic, and I had promised never to interfere with her in any way in the practice of her faith. And I kept my promise to the letter, but I took no pains, as I might have done, to put the means of practising it in her way. In my secret heart I was glad when circumstances removed her far away from priests and churches. She was young; I wanted her to be gay; and in my folly I thought religion would make her gloomy. Not till we had been three years married, not till after the birth and death of our last child, did I become aware how the deprivation of its services and sacraments had saddened her young life. Then over the coffin of her dead baby she took courage and spoke. Poor, innocent young creature; there was one thing that especially troubled her through all the last year of failing health, and at last grew into a horror. The tenantry of her estate had been left in the hands of a bailiff, who had abused his trust, and under whom they had suffered greatly. My poor Mary somehow got intelligence that in their misery they had invoked justice on her head, and she felt herself weighed down by the curse of the poor. They thought, too, from never hearing from her, that she had apostatized from her creed, and she used to moan that no dew would fall upon her in the fires; that no voice of her own people would say, 'God rest her soul.'"

Lord Melton covered his face with his hands and was silent for a few moments; when he lifted his head to speak again, his lips quivered. "I promised her," he said, softly, "with a heart wild in its regrets, that I would do all I could to re-establish her memory in the love and affection her people had once borne towards her. It was a sacred promise; but, except in removing the oppressive bailiff, and putting a kind one in his place, I have never exactly known how to fulfill it. Kathleen, I trust this to you. Eva has been brought up so differently; she would never know how to get at the hearts of the people. Will you teach her? Will you help her in this? Will you fill up all that may be wanting in her? You understand what my poor Mary felt."

"Perfectly," said Kathleen in a low tone of inexpressible sympathy. She knew what it must have cost Lord Melton to re-open that deep wound, and she comprehended now why he had questioned her so closely about the famine, and yet seemed so irritated at what she said.

"I would have some simple memorial stone put up in the chapel of Ordara," she went on gently, "around which the people could pray; and I would have Masses said for her there;"

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## John Mamer

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**M. J. MEYERS** Jeweller and Optician HUMBOLDT

You are safe in a threefold way, if you bring your prescription to us: 1) We use for the prescription exactly what the doctor prescribed, every article being of standard strength, fresh and pure; 2) We examine and reexamine the prescription, whereby every error as to drug or quantity is excluded; 3) We are satisfied with a reasonable profit and charge the lowest prices for the best quality. These are three reasons why you should buy from us.

G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

DRUGGIST *The Rexall Store* STATIONER

FOR SALE: ½ Section of good Farm land, 1½ miles from BRUNO, good House, 140 acres under plow, lots of hay. Possession immediately. If sold quickly \$6800. Call or write to W. F. Hargarten, Bruno, Sask.

WANTED a good honest lady for housekeeper. Good salary. May eventually become my wife. Children are no obstacle. My age about 50. Farmer. A good home for the right party. Please write to M. P., c/o St. Peters Bote, Münster, Sask.

## FARM for SALE

60 acres under cultivation, 9 acres woods, extra fine hay meadows. Situated two miles west of DEAD MOOSE LAKE P. O. Price \$20. per acre, you make the terms.

Apply to owner, J. F. Seckinger, D. V. D., Box 300, Humboldt, Sask.

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and doles of bread given to the poor, such as are usually given at the time of the funeral. Above all, I would have every case of injustice sifted to the bottom, and full restitution made, at the dying request of the Countess of Melton."

Lord Melton listened with evident satisfaction, and saying that he should wish her to have carte blanche to do whatever she thought best, promised to leave the sum of three hundred pounds in the hands of his lawyer, that she could draw upon from time to time as she wanted it.

Kathleen's heart bounded with delight and gratitude at the trust Lord Melton reposed in her. She registered a vow in her inmost soul that the heart-broken Irish girl, who, when dying so far from her home, had the saddened feeling that every tie between her and it had been broken, should not remain unhelped and unremembered, an exile of hope still.

A silence fell between them. In these last minutes Kathleen had so much to say. She wanted so much to thank the man who had been in so many ways kind to her, who had shown her so much sympathy, whose singular character was only just beginning to dawn upon her, and in whose company life seemed to have opened up to her so wide a vista. By his side, by the help of his hand, she appeared to have stepped suddenly from the child into the woman. She sat trying to fashion words to tell him all she felt, but they would not come. Her heart seemed too full for words.

At last he looked up and read the expression of her speaking face.

"I know all about it, my child," he said, smiling. "You need not trouble yourself to say anything. We have made no mistakes, either of us. We began right at our first chapter, and we shall go on straight to the last. You have a friend so long as I live, remember, and I have a faithful little executrix of some very cherished wishes."

Kathleen put both her hands on his.

"I will try my very best," she said, earnestly. "But, O Lord Melton, will you never come and see us at Glenmore and let my parents thank you properly? Now Eva is to be with us, surely there is some hope of my seeing you once again?"

"Perhaps, perhaps," he replied hastily, passing his hand over his brow. "The impression that I shall never return again may prove untrue; but the future is all dark before me."

Kathleen could not resist the temptation that beset her to speak out her inmost thoughts. "I do so pray," she whispered, "that you may obtain the Faith which makes all light."

He was not angry. "Thank you for your prayers," he said, very gently. "I am very glad you will remember me, living or dead. It has done me good to have had a peep into a pure little heart like yours."

The shrill signal sounded the approach to Liverpool. A few moments afterwards the collector came round for the tickets, and then they slid into the station. After this, for a quarter of an hour, it was all hurry and bustle; the looking after luggage and transferring it from the railway station down to the boat. Lord Melton got Kathleen the tickets for herself and Rose, and, introducing himself to the captain, specially commended them to his care; then placing a piece of silver in the steward's hand, and even finding his way to the cooking berth, where he repeated the same process with the cook, he secured them a nice little dinner to be brought to them on the deck quietly by themselves.

"There is nothing else I can do for you, I think," he said, as he rejoined them at last, and taking up Kathleen's right hand, clasped it in both of his. "The inevitable good-bye has come. As soon as Eva is safe under your mother's protection, Kathleen, write to me at Calcutta. Your letter will be forwarded to me wherever I may happen to be. God bless you, my child. Don't forget the old Sea King. Wringing her hand warmly, he turned abruptly away, and Kathleen watched him, as slowly making his way through the crowd, he crossed the plank and regained the shore. Then he turned, and looking towards her, gave one last farewell wave of the hand, and then he disappeared, and she saw him no more. But her busy thoughts followed him and completed the "Idyll" they had already begun. He seemed to her one, the royalty of whose nature could never have full play, except under circumstances which would almost paralyze other men. One who, pent up in a small sphere, felt the captivity of a mighty force—one who would never have full scope till he breathed the free air of immortality.

"No," she said to herself in the gratitude of her heart, "I will never forget him in my prayers, till he has obtained that grace of Faith which will alone set at rest the capacious desires of his soul."

To be continued.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 8 of St. Peter's Bote - April 19, 1904.

Under Rosthern Locals we read that Mr. H. Froelage of Dead Moose Lake has purchased a threshing machine; the settlers will, no doubt, keep him busy next fall. —F. Knoch, who up to now lived on a farm a few miles from Rosthern has bought the Livery and Feed Stables on the east side of the track, opposite the station. His countrymen are invited to stop with him when in town as he has fitted up a room with sleeping accommodations. —Among the recent arrivals was J. Huhnstock from Lancaster, Wis. He had been here once before with his family in the spring of 1903; but, there being no house in the Colony; he did not wish to subject his family to the hardships that they would have to undergo whilst a building was being erected; he preferred to take a trip to Germany with them. Although he liked it in the old country, the lure of America proved too strong, —he felt that the land of his adoption was more to him than his mother country. —The settlers at Leofeld and St. Peter are well pleased with the furnaces set up for heating their churches. Mr. Robock of this town set them up. They came from the Guernev Foundry Co., Winnipeg, Man. —Mat. Rath of St. Peter's Monastery has again opened up the restaurant he built last year on the east side of the track. —Mr. W. Halbach who spent the winter in Waterford, Wis., has returned again. There the winter was very severe. Mr. Halbach was one of the first settlers in the Colony. Many times on his trips through the Colony he ran short of provisions and had to subsist on dry bread and oatmeal. Dozens of times he "got" stuck in the mud and had to camp in the open during rains, wind and storms; but he didn't lose courage, being convinced he had found the land he needed. —With the exception of one, there was no settler within 35 miles of him, and now after only ten months, there is quite a flourishing little parish. He, with his two sons, has four homesteads in Tp. 39, Rg. 20, and has bought a half section besides. A mile from his homestead is St. Anne's church. On his home-

stead is the largest house in the parish, 20x28 and 1 1/2 stories high; a stable 20x90 ft. close to the rear of the house. 80 to 100 tons of hay are stacked up near by, and from this supply are fed the 13 head of cattle, and 5 horses he owns. He brought with him his brother Joe, and the latter's son who were tired of city life.

Ernst-Heiter (W. Bens.) describing the south-western part of the Colony says: "St. Bruno's, from its natural features, is one of the most attractive settlements. Wherever the eye glances, a beautiful panorama is spread before it. All kinds of grasses and flowers dot the rolling prairie, enclosing now and then a little lake, set like a mirror within the landscape. About 6 miles to the east, Mt. Carmel proudly rears its head above the surrounding prairie; looks angrily down upon the throngs of German settlers that dared to encroach upon the Red-man's hunting-grounds, daring to attempt, with industry and perseverance, to transform the wilderness into homes, where plenty and the fear of God shall abound. From Mt. Carmel the observer has the most beautiful outlook over the whole (?) of St. Peter's Colony. The settlers at St. Bruno's expect to erect a church in spring near the new railroad, Tp. 38, Rg. 25.—St. Bruno's is the eldorado for deer, antelopes, foxes, ducks, prairie chickens, rabbits, etc. The description concludes by giving in rhyme the names of the settlers. Here are these names in simple prose: Loehndorf, Holzum Benz, Krenz and son, J. Degand, Uncle Holzum, P. Hoffman, with his son, A. Eckert, Mamer, Just, Meiners, J. Mayer, J. Ehrmentraut, P. Nenning, J. Koenning, with his oldest son, A. Klein, Th. Hermle, H. Waldis, Hamm Family, Th. Lummerding with his large family; and last but not least Kustuski; all were here before the winter. Many more will follow in early May.

It is reported that on the 10th of April His Lordship Bishop Pascal, O. M. I. will bless a new bell for St. Paul's church in Saskatoon. —In Leofeld they are taking the necessary steps to organize the four nearest townships for municipal purposes. —P. Schwinghammer of the same place will take upon himself the office of Commissioner of Affidavits; thus supplying a long felt want. —In the course of the summer an influx of about 500 Hungarian settlers is expected in Saskatchewan. —On the 5th of April a correspondent from Rosthern writes that for the past ten days they are enjoying warm weather; the sun shining brightly. Snow is fast disappearing and water is running in the streets. Trains are again running more schedule time.

Victor Bonas writes from St. Peter's Monastery on March 23rd, that he with his five sons has six homesteads in Tp. 37, R. 21, and is well satisfied with the land selected by the C.S.S. Two of his sons came last September and built a house and stable. In Nov. he with the rest of the family followed. They are living in a plain frame building 24x24. He found the house cosy. Flowers standing in the window this winter, did not freeze. He experienced here no such blizzards as they have in North Dakota.

Fred. Imhoff, proprietor of the Pioneer Store in Leofeld writes under date of March 29th that the newly appointed postmaster at St. Benedict, Geo. Brown, was down on the 28th to get his instructions for that office which opens on the first of April. On the 2nd the first mail for St. Benedict will leave Leofeld, and thereafter every Saturday morning. Jos. Hanacek is the mail driver. —Since the 15th of March, postal notes are for sale at the Leofeld post-office.

—A correspondence written on the 20th of February comes from

St. Bernard's and is signed by Rupert Neumair, Anton Neumair, Joseph Neumair, Jos. Meyer, Gottfried Schaeffer, John Saretzky, Mich. Saretzky and Peter Weber. It says that the description of the Colony under date of Jan. 15 in the St. Peter's Bote is correct and not a bit exaggerated. The correspondents say that settlers on their arrival in Rosthern would do well to hire a rig of their own when coming out to look for land, even if it does cost \$5.00 per day. If several together hire a team then trouble is likely to come of it. One man wants to go east to inspect land there, another would like to inspect the western part of the Colony. And then, he who has found suitable land would like to return, and will try to persuade the others to return with him, otherwise he will see his expenses mount up in spite of the fact that he has found what he came to look for. Now, of course, the chances for a ride with some actual settler are numerous. St. Bernard's parish is in Tp. 37 and 38, Rg. 23. Many good homesteads are still available there; bush or prairie, not farther than 7 miles from railroad, church or general store. They live 10 miles west of the Monastery. The parish at present comprise 23 families and Father Chryostom comes regularly every second Sunday to hold services to the satisfaction of all.

Andrew Hessdorfer writes from St. Benedict on the 31st of March that he started for Canada from the States last May, and rented a farm near Rosthern on which he is still living with his family. Towards the first part of June last year he, with his son and two friends, started for the Colony. The land in Tp. 41, Rg. 24, pleased them very much; so much so, that he stayed fully eight months at a stretch on his homestead. About 5 miles east of his homestead is the beautiful Basin Lake that abounds with fish. He says that he and old man Spani burnt at Leofeld the first lime burnt in the Colony. He is 62 years old, and in spite of the hardships he was forced to undergo as a pioneer settler, he was not sick an hour. He sees a great future for the Colony.

ADDENDA:

To the writers knowledge there is only one copy of No. 8 of St. Peter's Bote, from which this resume is taken, extant. So this resume ought to be well preserved by all who are interested in the Colony's pioneer days. —In above resume we must make a correction, there where the reporter speaks of the two furnaces set up in the Colony. At St. Peter's it was not set up in the church but in the building used as a Monastery. The readers attention is likewise called to the fact that in many places where a correspondent speaks of St. Peter's Monastery, he means that part of the Colony now designated as Muenster. The name of the post-office at that time was St. Peter's Monastery, opened Jan. 4, 1904, and Father John Balfrey, O. S. B. was by official appointment its first postmaster. Mr. Albert Nenzel, however, was actually in charge of the office, and his brother, George Nenzel was mail-driver, bringing the mail from Rosthern. He left on his first trip to Rosthern at 6.30 A. M. Monday Jan. 4 and was to return at noon on the Saturday following. —The post-office at St. Benedict above referred to was officially called "Hoodoo" and was about four or five miles further west than the present post-office St. Benedict which was only organized some years later. —In the list of settlers at St. Bruno's a slight change must be made, i. e. John Koenning should read Herman Koenning. A few of those included among the St. Bruno's settlers had their land in what is now the southern part of Leofeld parish. The land south of Joe

Meyer and Lummerding, as well as what is now Bruno proper, was not surveyed till after New Year 1904. It was then (probably in March) that Father Chryostom filed on the S. W. 1/4 of S. 16, T. 38, R. 27. Previous to that, in the morning of Oct. 31, 1903, he had laid claim to this quarter as a "squatter," Joe Meyer being with him at the time. A few logs were piled up to show that possession had been taken, and a little land was broken up. This homestead was chosen in order to be sure of a church site near the new railroad in case nothing better should turn-up later on.

SENSE AND NONSENSE  
 "Billson says he is living on two meals a day."  
 "Where does he get them?"  
 "Are you looking for a permanent investment?"  
 "Not too permanent."  
 "Hub?"  
 "I don't want to put my money in unless there's a chance to get it out."  
 "Society is so shallow," remarked the young woman.  
 "It's a good thing it is," replied the cynic, "or half the people who are walling around in it would be drowned."  
 "What kind of an engine have you in your car?"  
 "A donkey engine, I guess. It's awfully stubborn."

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MUENSTER, SASK.

DATE	1919		1918		1917	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1. March	-10	-25	34	7	15	-4
2. "	-9	-36	32	2	-13	-18
3. "	-8	-31	32	13	-4	-39
4. "	-7	-28	2	-14	14	-18
5. "	2	-34	17	-20	35	0
6. "	18	-15	13	-3	32	24
7. "	18	-5	9	-24	29	20
8. "	19	-13	12	-10	25	0
9. "	21	-11	13	8	28	9
10. "	21	-16	17	10	24	12
11. "	21	-5	15	-23	21	0
12. "	13	-13	25	0	25	0
13. "	-6	-6	28	-5	18	-3
14. "	17	2	33	6	25	2
15. "	21	11	42	21	26	-3
16. "	12	-12	40	20	22	-8
17. "	9	-19	43	28	18	-4
18. "	32	0	41	27	26	7
19. "	32	11	37	15	33	10
20. "	6	-31	35	7	32	4
21. "	28	0	45	26	26	0
22. "	29	0	45	30	23	-10
23. "	33	13	44	22	27	16
24. "	39	14	52	29	32	14
25. "	34	-1	51	29	32	12
26. "	22	-12	53	35	32	0
27. "	23	-1	47	25	35	15
28. "	26	-8	60	26	36	24
29. "	26	14	53	33	34	5
30. "	35	6	43	25	34	25
31. "	36	13	32	9	28	5

Remarks for the Month of March 1919.

Highest temperature: 39 (on Mar. 24); lowest temperature: -34 (on Mar. 5). Average temperature: Highest 25.54, lowest -12.64 Snow 18.25 inch.

The highest average temperature during the Month of March 1918 was 32.40, the lowest -14.61.

Banque d'Hochelega

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  
 General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers. Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties.  
 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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 Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.  
 HUMBOLDT BRANCH J. E. BRODEUR, Manager  
 MUENSTER BRANCH ED. M. BRUNING, Acting Mgr.  
 ST. BRIEUX BRANCH JOSEPH L. LAPOINTE, Mgr.  
 AGENCY AT LENORA LAKE

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A Fordson Tractor will do the work of four horses, costs less and can be operated for less money than it takes to feed four horses. Price \$1015.00.  
 Ford Trucks complete with grain body and cab. \$1035.00.  
 Smith Form-a-Truck, 1 to 3 ton capacity, to fit any make of car. \$525.00 to 775.00. You can convert your old car into a good serviceable truck by using a Smith Form-a-Truck.  
 If it is a Car you are going to buy, we have the two most popular cars on the American Continent, the Ford and McLaughlin. These cars are backed up by good, honest service and for comfort and durability they cannot be excelled.  
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 A large assortment of GOODYEAR TIRES, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES, GASOLINE, OIL and GREASES always in stock.  
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10.G.D. St. Peters Bote I.O.G.D.

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with 3 columns: February, March, April. Lists feast days and names of saints for each month.

Table with 2 columns: FEASTS OF OBLIGATION, OTHER FEASTS. Lists specific feast days and dates.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—News has been received from Bishop Pascal, stating that the steamer Rochambeau of the French line, by which he and Archbishop Legal had intended to sail on April 8, from New York, will sail only on April 14.

at Lisle, under authority of the Holy See, elected as coadjutor, with the right of succession, to their venerable abbot Nepomucene Jaeger, the Rev. Valentine Kohlbeck, O. S. B. The new abbot-elect was born in Friedrichsthal, Bohemia, Feb. 17, 1864, made profession in the Benedictine Order on July 28, 1883, and was ordained priest Nov. 6, 1887.

labor among the local Japanese by Father Breton, formerly a missionary in Japan.

SEATTLE.—The consecration of Right Rev. Joseph F. McGrath, D.D. Bishop-elect of Baker City, took place in St. James Cathedral, Seattle, on March 25.

ROME.—At a recent general meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, in the presence of the Pope, thirteen cardinals, including Cardinal Amette, discussed the miracles, proposed for the canonization of Blessed Joan of Arc. The Holy Father may order the solemn reading of the decree quite soon.

—Rev. Thomas Drumm, rector of St. Patrick's Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been appointed Bishop of Des Moines in succession to Most Rev. A. M. Dowling, who was installed as Archbishop of St. Paul. Father Drumm was born at Fore, West Meath County, Ireland, July 12, 1871.

—Cardinal Barretti has been chosen prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council to fill the vacancy left by the death of Cardinal Cassetta.

Caution.

We are informed that agents are going around in the country selling high priced histories of the War. We consider it our duty to warn our readers against these agents.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—The Watson Creamery opened last week. A case which was hanging in the balance for about three years and in which August Palms and Mary Hinderks were the litigating parties was finally disposed of at the King's Bench Court sittings at Humboldt, about two weeks ago.

—Ladies, get your spring and summer hats at Mrs. Wilkes, Watson. The latest styles, and at the lowest prices. Have your choice and see what suits you best.

—Pte. Carl James Burdick, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burdick of Watson, died at Wavre, Belgium, on March 13th, of bronchial pneumonia. He was born in Minnesota and came to Watson 12 years ago.

—The Rev. Father Dominic went to Humboldt on Saturday last to pay a visit to the hospital. Though he lost considerably in weight since the attack of influenza, he sustained last fall, and on account of the after-effects of said illness, he is now fairly improved in health and has regained his former joviality and sociability.

March 30th, when two of his cows and two yearling heifers were run over by a freight train.

—Pte. Victor Stockall arrived home on Tuesday, last week, and is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in Humboldt in having come through without a wound after almost three years' service overseas.

—Mr. and Mrs. Murray Barry, of Smith Falls, Ont., Mr. J. Malone and Mrs. J. L. Barry, of Regina, were visitors in town last week.

Mrs. J. L. Barry has donated the X-ray apparatus formerly owned by the late Dr. Barry to St. Elizabeth Hospital, for which donation the Ven. Sisters are very grateful.

—April 2nd was a memorable day for the good Sisters of St. Elizabeth, it being the day, when they were called upon to elect a new superioress in place of the Vgn. Mother Euphrasia whose term of office had expired on that day.

His Lordship Bishop Pascal being absent on his trip to Europe, the Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno was deputed to preside at the election.

After having said holy Mass in honor of the Holy Ghost in the Sisters' chapel, Abbot Bruno, being assisted by the Rev. Fathers Prior Peter and Benedict, as scrutineers, and Father Schmid, as secretary, ordered all the capitular sisters to assemble in the chapter room.

As soon as Abbot Bruno had recited the prescribed prayers and said a few words of admonition, the sisters proceeded to the election.

The Ven. Sr. Walburga was elected new superioress for the term of the next three years at the first ballot. Her title while holding the responsible position will be "Worthy Mother Walburga."

As soon as the newly elected superioress had signified her willingness to accept the honor and burden of office, she was given her official recognition and canonical confirmation by Abbot Bruno who acted as the representative of Bishop Pascal.

Hereupon all proceeded to the chapel again and gave thanks to God, reciting the Te Deum and the prayers prescribed by the Church at such solemn functions.

The new superioress has appointed the Ven. Sister Euphrasia to the office of Mother Vicaria and the Ven. Sister Gabriella to the office of Mistress of Novices.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—Mrs. F. Brons has so far recuperated from her second severe attack of the epidemic that she was permitted to leave the hospital last Sunday.

—The malignant pestilence which is making its second round in parts of our district is keeping Father Casimir quite busy visiting the sick of his two congregations. On Thursday of last week, Father Casimir being absent in Pilger, Father Prior Peter, of Muenster, was called to the bedside of Miss Theresa Frank to administer to her.

Miss Frank who is only 20 years of age, is suffering from a very severe attack of the influenza.

MUENSTER.—Spring has arrived and the snow is nearly all gone. Our friends, the birds, that had migrated to a warmer climate for the winter months, are now coming back again and are beginning to both glorify their Creator and entertain its poor mortals by their melodious singing to the best of their ability.

The autoists are ardently longing for good roads, so as to be able to cover great distances in the least possible time. Men and beast seem to glory at the fact that winter has passed and that they are again enabled to enjoy outdoor sport and God's nature to their hearts content.

—FOR SALE one yearling bull, seven eights Grade Shorthorn. Apply to Henry Bruning, Muenster.

—The Rev. Father Bernard visited the Abbey during the course of the last week.

—Mr. Peter Weber lost his team of livery horses last week by fire. They had made a trip to St. Brieux, and were placed in the livery barn at that place for the night.

—FOR SALE an 8-16 Mogul Tractor with plows, at a reasonable price. Henry Bruning, Muenster.

—The various families of the Muenster district that were of late visited by the treacherous and malignant disease of the influenza on its second appearance seem to be freeing themselves gradually from the grip of the malady.

—NOTICE I wish to make known to my friends and patrons that I am opening up my Candy Store on April 9th. I have in stock groceries, fruits, all kinds of nuts, cigars, tobacco and cigarette.

—On April 4th God has called unto himself Mrs. Jos. Wisser, nee Zirfas, in the 58th year of her age, death being due to heart-weakness. Deceased experienced a strange sick feeling on Sunday, March 30th, which increased during the course of the week to such an extent as to prompt the woman to call for a priest on Thursday, April 3rd, at 4.45 o'clock in the morning.

Being all alone in her residence, at the village of Muenster, she dragged herself into the next room and managed to reach the telephone.

Having reached same under the utmost exertion she personally begged Father Prior Peter to come to her aid. Father Prior immediately acquiesced to her request and administered to her the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion.

The next morning, April 4th, Father Prior brought Holy Communion again to the sick lady and on seeing that her condition had appreciably changed for the worse, he administered also the Sacrament of Extreme Unction and prepared her for death.

Two hours later she had finished her course and was called to her eternal reward. Being a frequent and devout communicant during life, God did not forsake her in death.

—After, hovering between life and death for about ten days, Nicholas Loehr, a youth of 24½ years, finally succumbed to the dread onslaughts of the influenza, Monday morning, April 7th. He was well prepared for the end, having partaken of the consolations of the Church in the fullest sense of the word.

—The Rev. Father Bernard visited the Abbey during the course of the last week.

—FOR SALE an 8-16 Mogul Tractor with plows, at a reasonable price. Henry Bruning, Muenster.

—The various families of the Muenster district that were of late visited by the treacherous and malignant disease of the influenza on its second appearance seem to be freeing themselves gradually from the grip of the malady.

By next Sunday we hope to use the auto again. The snow is melt-

WATSON Dear St. Pe The child Separate S commendat and attend of March. are fifty pu centage of month bein stant aty vented by This ac interest th school wor cause all i pride and School. The chil in future y bless the d unconscio for a good being pun discharge pleasant a to teacher Educati given us ennobling our deeds. the higher made wh Education power—lightens heart, str firms the Cathol mind, hea body, I innermos recesses charity, prevail, there He If we tion is a many ed Why? It is r of Wats with th right an ing som They fe improvi environ neglecte of King do hono our Div present Euchar ing th it not n also m modati will be tively p modell Cathol various of Wat crease. cannot our f founde is alw Unit WA inforu ese int of lan by Ar ment the ac ion m Resol by Pr in do April mast rate will two there

ing rapidly and the roads are free from it. —Corr.

WATSON, Sask., April 5th, 1919. Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The children of the Sacred Heart Separate School deserve a word of commendation for their punctuality and attendance during the month of March. I am informed there are fifty pupils enrolled, their percentage of attendance during the month being ninety-seven; the constant attendance of two being prevented by sickness; no lates.

This accompanied by the lively interest the children take in their school work, will, without doubt, cause all interested to take a just pride and pleasure in the Separate School.

The children on their part will in future years look back on and bless the days in which they were unconsciously laying the foundation for a good and strong character by being punctual and attentive in the discharge of their duties in school, pleasant and polite in their relation to teacher and to one another.

Education is the universal means given us by God Himself for the ennobling and strengthening of our deeds. The noblest individuals, the highest characters have been made what they are by education. Education is indeed the secret of power—that education which enlightens the mind, enlarges the heart, strengthens the will and confirms the conscience.

Catholic education trains the mind, heart and soul as well as the body. It makes an appeal to man's innermost being, to those interior recesses where faith, hope, love, charity, courage and self-sacrifice prevail, for there God exists, and there He makes His appeal.

If we leave God out our education is a failure. There are a great many educated fools in the world. Why?

It is rumored the Catholic people of Watson are no longer satisfied with their church—which was all right and sufficiently accommodating some ten or twelve years ago. They feel that while continuously improving their own condition and environments they have somewhat neglected the residence of the King of Kings—and are now eager to do honor to the Sacred Presence of our Divine Lord and Master, ever present on our altars in the Holy Eucharist, by completely re-modelling their little church so as to have it not merely more attractive but also more comfortable and accommodating until such time as they will be in a position to erect an entirely new church, when the remodelled one may be used as a Catholic Club Hall to be used in various ways. For the Catholics of Watson are here to stay and increase. So dig down, boys, we cannot do too much for God and our glorious Apostolic Church founded by Him and in which He is always present. Get busy!

United States News

WASHINGTON.—As a result of information of a proposal by Japanese interests to acquire a large tract of land in Lower California owned by Americans, the State Department has told the company that the acquisition of the land in question might contravene the Lodge Resolution of 1912 and a message by President Taft in the same year.

—Increase of twenty per cent. in domestic telegraph rates effective April 1st, was announced by Postmaster General Burleson. —On July 1st, 1919, the former rate of postage on first class mail will become effective. At that time two cents per ounce or fraction thereof will be required on all letter

mail. The former rate of one cent for postal cards will also be effective. The present rates on Third Class (Printed Matter) and Fourth Class (Parcel Post) will remain.

—Private organizations offering to continue during peace, the espionage work undertaken during the war to protect the public service were informed by Attorney General Palmer that the Department of Justice would not recognize them or have any connection with them.

—Disclosing today that about 4000 enemy aliens were interned during the war, Attorney General Palmer said paroles would be granted to some 600 of the harmless class, others would be re-patriated, and 900 dangerous persons would be held indefinitely, including about 200 professed members of I. W. W.

ALBANY, N.Y. — Mayors and health officers of every municipality were asked to establish local clinics at which drug users may be treated. The step was taken, it was said, in preparation for an expected increase in the number of drug users after prohibition becomes effective next July.

HOLLIS, N.Y.—Gilbert Budwig, pilot in the aerial mail service between New York and Chicago, fell 2000 feet in his plane here, landing upside down, but unhurt. He was found beneath the machine, smoking a cigarette, when rescuers arrived.

ANSONIA, Conn. — Erhardt Schmitt, former army aviator, will leave soon for J. P. Morgan's wheat ranch owned at Hardin, Mont. He will carry the manager to distant parts of the property in an airplane which will be equipped with wireless for communication with ranch headquarters.

PHILADELPHIA.—The super-dreadnaught IDAHO, the largest fighting ship afloat, went into commission as part of the U. S. A. Navy at Camden, N. J.

BRISTOL, Pa.—Between forty and fifty persons are believed to be dead as the result of the collapse of a temporary scaffolding at the Merchant Shipbuilding Company's yard here during the launching of the freighter Waukau. Nearly 150 persons were standing on the scaffold, and most of them fell into the Delaware river.

TOLEDO, Ohio. — When they were refused admission by city officials to Memorial Hall, where Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to speak, 5000 persons stormed the place, broke windows and doors, and then paraded the streets.

DETROIT, Mich. — Six bandits robbed the Commonwealth State Bank here of \$10,000 in cash and unregistered Liberty bonds, which may exceed \$65,000 in value.

LANSING, Mich.—By 68 to 14 the Michigan House passed the Moore Bill to abolish the state board of health and create the position of state health commissioner, with an advisory health council.

CHICAGO.—The first national aeroplane show to be staged in the middle West opened at the Coliseum here and will continue until Apr. 5.

—Mayor William H. Thompson has been re-elected by a plurality of 17,600 votes. The campaign was the most bitterly contested in many years. Most of the big dailies and many Protestant preachers fought Thompson.

MADISON, Wis.—By a vote of 50 to 28 the Wisconsin Assembly advanced a proposed amendment to the state constitution which would give the initiative and referendum to the people of Wisconsin. Wisconsin cities will be permitted to engage in the production and sale of dairy products if the senate concurs in the Bushop Bill advanced by the house. The house also endorsed the Otto Bill, which prohibits the injunction in labor disputes and allows farmers to organize under the anti-trust laws.

EAUCLAIRE, Wis.—Emil Swanson of Bayfield was convicted of

violating the Espionage Act by a disloyal remark and fined \$500.

—Paul J. Fauteck, formerly publisher of the Medford Sun, who was convicted of violating the Espionage Act, was sentenced to a year and a day in Leavenworth prison.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The senate passed the suffrage bill granting women the right to vote for presidential electors.

—The house of representatives passed a bill providing for the organization of a state department of agriculture.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Senate endorsed the Godson Bill fixing nine hours as the limit of time women may be employed in shops, factories and stores.

FARGO, N.D. — Sheriff Carver of Martin County, Minn., has admitted the illegal kidnapping of Joseph Gilbert, former employe of the Non-Partisan League, a year ago, and has paid Gilbert \$200 in settlement of the case outside of court.

—The jury in the case of Walter Thomas Mills, lecturer and adviser for the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, charged with violation of the Espionage Act returned a verdict of "not guilty" on instructions from Judge Amidon.

DES MOINES, Ia. — By a vote of 48 to 47, the Iowa House of Representatives defeated the senate bill to bar aliens from teaching in public schools and state institutions. It also defeated the Van Camp measure proposing a constitutional amendment to enable cities and towns to establish, maintain and operate municipal coal yards.

LAREDO, Texas.—Religious relics of unestimated value, golden antiques and ancient altar clothes of a fabric now obsolete, the loot of Catholic Churches in Mexico by Mexican brigands, was found in the baggage of Isaac B. Levy, customs officers say. He has been bound over to the April term of federal court.

—Troops of the 8th U.S. Cavalry, under Capt. Kloefer, returned to Marfa from a pursuit across the border of twelve Mexican bandits, bringing with them some stolen cattle. The bandits were overtaken 18 miles below the border and five of them killed.

SPOKANE, Wash. — Albert J. Perry, a naval aviator, announced here that he has been ordered to report shortly at Camp May, N. J. to act as chief engineer of a dirigible balloon with which it is planned to attempt a trip across the Atlantic Ocean under government direction.

Discount on Canadian Money in the U. S.

Canadians who have occasion to visit or transact business in the United States are often puzzled to put it mildly, says Prof. Swanson in Farmers Advocate, to find Canadian currency "below par"—sometimes as much as 3 percent. The explanation is simple, although the effects upon our commercial life are serious.

The key to the situation lies in the fact that Canada during the past few years has been annually importing about \$400,000,000 worth of goods more than it has exported to the United States. In the years before the war the balance was not as great; and it was, moreover, offset in part by the expenditures of American travellers in the Dominion, which amounted to about \$50,000,000 per annum. Then, again, Canada borrowed between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 yearly in the Republic, which gave us credits in New York, Chicago and other money centres.

Since 1917 only the Federal Government has been able to negotiate a Canadian loan in New York, and then by special permission alone,

as the Republic itself became involved in the war.

The rate of exchange (or discount) is simply a case of the application of the principles of demand and supply. Given two trading regions, if the payments due each other are equal, exchange will be at par. If an unequal balance exists, demand will exceed supply, or vice versa, and the rate of exchange will move away from parity. That is precisely what has happened as between Canada and the States. Funds in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and other American centres are at a "premium" in Canada because our exports to the United States do not "balance" or "cover" our imports from there; that is, we must pay more than one dollar to place a dollar across the line. In the United States, on the contrary, there are Canadian payments to be received amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

The money can be brought into the Republic in the form of "gold" or "credits". If Canadian exchange falls low enough to cover the costs of boxing the gold, insurance, express charges, etc., the gold will be sent to the States, if not, the exchange brokers will give the American exporter a higher rate on his Canadian draft. If the Canadian importer sends cash, or a money order, the American will usually demand that it be forwarded to him in such a way as to net par—that is, to yield him 100 cents on the dollar. In this case the Canadian pays his bank, express company or the office a premium on American funds. But a premium on money forwarded to the United States is only another way of saying that Canadian currency is at a discount in the Republic.

Thus, when you cross the boundary and present Canadian Government notes or banknotes in payment, you will find at present that the currency is at a "discount"—for the simple reason that there are many American money claims against Canada and correspondingly few claims in Canada against the Republic. But if the claims balanced, the currency would be neither at a premium nor at a discount, but at "par."

This is a serious handicap upon all Canadian buyers of American products, of whom farmers form a large element. A three percent discount on our currency is tantamount to a three percent tariff, with this exception: Merchants who pay the tariff charges in the first instance, usually add to their selling prices to consumers a percentage of profit on the Customs dues paid. Thus the farmer pays two tariff charges: one to the national exchequer (treasurer), and a second, by way of profits, to the importer. If he imports direct, the tariff and the exchange charges are the same in their ultimate effects.

The Depopulation of France.

A recent dispatch from Paris tells us that the civilian population of France has, from 1914 to 1917, sustained a loss of 883,160, if 75 of the 86 Departments into which the country is divided. The loss is in part due to the greater death rate among civilians during the war, but in a much greater measure is it caused by the smaller birth rate.

Official statistics declare that in 1913, the total number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 17,000. In 1914 the number of deaths already exceeded the number of births by 59,000, and during each of the three following years, deaths exceeded births by over 300,000.

In 1913 the total number of births in these 75 Departments was 600,000, but in 1916 it had fallen to 315,000, and in 1917 to 343,000. The number of deaths had also increased considerably, but not in the same proportion.

These statistics do not include the figures for the 11 Departments invaded by enemy forces. Neither do they take account of the deaths in the naval or military forces of France, which are estimated at about 1,400,000 during these four years. As will be noted, they do not contain any statistics for 1918, in which year certainly conditions must have been worse than during 1915 to 1917.

Adding together the loss of 883,000 of the civilian population and the 1,400,000 of the armed forces, we obtain a total loss in population for the 75 Departments of 2,283,000 up to the end of 1917. Since, however, the losses of the civilian population in the invaded Departments, which have fully one sixth of the entire population of France, were undoubtedly heavier than in the other Departments, we must add at least 150,000 to the above figures, thus obtaining a total loss for the population of all France of 2,433,000 up to the end of 1917. If we add one third to this, as representing the loss during 1918, we obtain the staggering figure of 3,244,000, or 8 1-3 percent. of the total pre-war population of the country. The gain of Alsace-Lorraine with its two millions of population will not counterbalance this loss by far.

But the end of losses is not yet in sight. The army is not yet demobilized, which prevents the married men from returning to their families. Consequently we may expect the birth rate for 1919 to remain almost as low as for the past few years, and it will remain low for many years to come because one fourth the married and marriageable men are dead or so maimed or otherwise broken in health that they cannot support families. On the other hand, the death rate will remain high because a large percentage of the soldiers have their vitality impaired by disease and wounds, and because the greater portion of the children born during the war have inherited a weak constitution from fathers who were physically unfit for military service.

These last two factors may be expected to make themselves felt in a gradually lessening degree for the next twenty years. By that time, however, a new factor will intervene: the very low number of births during the five years of this war, which will greatly reduce the number of marriageable people about twenty years from now, and which will make itself noticed by a great reduction in the annual number of births in France.

Unless, therefore, the French people will eliminate the national blight of race-suicide, and unless a strong immigration into France takes place, it is not probable that, despite the re-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, France will again attain its pre-war population before the middle of the present century.

Proportional Representation.

During the war the proportional representation method of voting has been adopted by Denmark and Holland. A list of countries where it was previously in force is given as follows by the Survey (Dec. 14, 1918): In Belgium for parliamentary and municipal elections; in Switzerland for state and municipal elections in twelve cantons, as well as in all for national parliament; in Sweden for parliament and municipal and county councils; in Tasmania for parliament; in New Zealand (optionally) for municipal councils; in South Africa for the senate and, in the Transvaal, for municipal councils; in Canada for municipal elections in British Columbia and Alberta; in the U.S. for municipal elections in three cities. In Scotland the system will be used next year in the election of educational authorities under the new Scottish education act.

It is strange how far behind we Americans are in the utilization of the proportional representation method of voting. Wherever we turn, proportional representation is being recognized as a fundamental principle which cannot be ignored in the task of establishing a sane, stable, just, and progressive democracy. We learn from the Manchester Guardian that the constitutions of all the new nations to be formed under the auspices of the Peace Conference will probably contain provisions for proportional representation, as there is no other known system by which justice can be done to mixed nationalities.

How the system could be effectively applied to the reform of American politics has been demonstrated in detail more than twenty years ago by Prof. John R. Commons in his well-known work "Proportional Representation" (New York; Crowell, 1896), which we noticed at the time of its publication. The plan has since been advocated more or less consistently by such periodicals as the Independent, the Public, and the Survey, but without much success. And yet there can be no true democracy among us until the minorities are duly represented in our law-making bodies.

We have often wondered why Catholics do not advocate more generally and vigorously the proportional representation method of voting. They ought to do so, first, because of its intrinsic justice as against the inherent unfairness of the present system, and secondly, because of all minorities in America we Catholics are the most unpopular and in constant peril of persecution. The time may come when proportional representation will be the only means by which we shall be able to exercise an influence equal to our numbers in the legislative assemblies of the various States, as well as in Congress.

Let our Catholic schools of social science take up this important subject, study it thoroughly, and instruct Catholics with regard to its possibilities.—Fortnightly Review.

Cologne Cathedral.—The Cathedral of Cologne is one of the great architectural wonders of the world. The whole edifice covers an area of 7,570 square yards. It has a nave 445 feet long, five aisles, and a transept 282 ft. wide with three aisles. The height of the nave is 115 feet. Needless to say, the Germans are proud of such a masterpiece; and princes and peasants have all contributed their share to make it what it is—namely, the greatest Gothic structure in Germany. Took over 600 years from the laying of the cornerstone to the day when it was formally opened for public services (October 16, 1880. The architect's name was unknown for centuries.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT

In the Estate of John Scheer, Deceased. TAKE NOTICE that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of the above named deceased, who died on or about December 1st, 1918, at Tipton, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, are required to send in to Doris E. Walcott, Solicitor, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Solicitors for the Administratrix of the said Estate, on or before May 15, 1919, particulars of their claims against the said Estate verified by statutory declaration, together with statement of the securities, if any, held by them, and that after May 15th, 1919, the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice. DATED at Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1919. Doris E. Walcott, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask., Solicitors for Susanna Green, the Administratrix of the said Estate.

Humboldt Tailoring Comp., Practical Tailors Suits made to order. Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Repairing garments of every description. Send goods per parcel post, and we quote a minimum price, after examining goods received Humboldt Tailoring Co., Humboldt, Sask.

WANTED A LOAN. A farmer at Dead Moose Lake wants a loan of \$300 to \$500 on second mortgage, at a low rate of interest, from a private party. Good security. For further particulars apply to V. Z., c/o St. Peters Bote, Muenster.

NOTICE. The Purebred Belgian Draft Stallion "Joubert de Schoonenberg" 648 lbs. will stand for service during season 1919 in and around BRUNO, SASK.

The Purebred Percheron Stallion "Frisco" 128695 (grey) and two more black Pure bred Percheron Stallions will stand for service at the Blue Livery and Feed Stable, Humboldt, Sask. W. Keuser, Owner.

A NIGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS  
An Italian Reminiscence of 1898

By B. O.S.B.

We were in a quandary. Our kind host Count Pecci, nephew of Pope Leo XIII, had detained us so long with his profuse hospitality that it would be impossible to make the two hours' journey to Anagni in time to catch the last train for Rome. The hotel accommodations at Carpineto, where we had visited the ancestral castle of the Pope, were too limited for sixteen men.

We finally decided to cross the mountains and attempt to reach Cori, a good sized town, which, as we were told, was only a two hours' walk distant. There we could certainly find accommodations for the night, and in the morning an early train would take us to the eternal city.

None of us had ever made this journey. But, what of it? Our guide books had fairly good maps of the surrounding country. Furthermore, we would certainly meet some peasants returning from their day's work, who could give us necessary directions. Thus we hoped to reach Cori ere the somber shades of night would cast their veil upon the landscape.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way," quoth Dan Giacomo, a patriotic American despite his foreign-sounding name, when our deliberations were finally ended. Soon our cosmopolitan company composed of Americans, Austrians, Belgians, Englishmen, Germans, Spaniards and Swiss, was marching down the side of the eminence crowned by Carpineto. Ere long the valley was crossed and the ascent of the mountains begun.

We followed a tolerably well-beaten donkey trail, which led upward and which, we fondly hoped, would continue on to Cori. After some time the trail curved around the side of the first mountain and we stopped to take a little rest and to contemplate the peaceful town way down in the valley. Would we ever see it again? One or the other member of the party hastily drew a sketch of the scene and with the cheery cry of "Excelsior! excelsior!" our march was resumed.

Onward and upward went the toilsome march. Along deep precipices, through profound valleys and up steep mountain-sides our patient predecessors had beaten the path. Fortunately the ardent southern sun had veiled his face behind some fleecy clouds. Nevertheless more than one member of the crowd vainly cast a searching glance along the barren mountain sides to seek for some signs of a welcome spring.

At last the trail reached what seemed to be the dividing ridge of the mountains. At this point a cross had been erected, near which the party halted to allow the stragglers to come up. Our humorist, Don Leone, now began to expatiate on the difficulties of the journey, declaring that it was really a miracle that he had been able to convey his corpulence over such abominable roads without melting and flowing in streams down to the peaceful valleys below.

The trail now seemed to lead downward on the opposite side of the mountains, but as it here divided into two branches, we were uncertain which branch we must follow.

At this juncture a peasant, the first we had met since leaving Carpineto, appeared upon the scene with his faithful "somara" (donkey). He was quite surprised to learn that we intended to reach Cori this evening.

"Has any one of you ever travelled this road before?" he asked.

"No," we answered, "but we are used to finding our way in the mountains without a guide. If you will but tell us which of these two roads to take, we shall get there without fail."

"Madonna santissima!" he exclaimed. "Within an hour it will be pitch dark and these strangers still want to make a distance which it would take them about four hours to cover in day time with a guide!"

He then tried to dissuade us from our hazardous undertaking and to induce us to return to Carpineto, but in vain. It seemed impossible that the distance should be still so great. We therefore determined to push on. If Cori was in sight before complete darkness would set in, we were in no danger of becoming lost. Having therefore obtained the information that the path towards the right led in the direction of Cori, we took leave from the peasant.

The pathway became poorer, but we were now descending and, urged on by the approaching darkness, we put our best speed into play, thus covering a great distance in half an hour. We now found ourselves on lower ground covered by a rather dense growth of underbrush which obliged us to follow the path in single file. For some time we continued in a northerly direction when suddenly we came to a good sized clearing. Before us was a farm house, whither we directed our steps. To the left lay a large meadow which terminated in a swamp surrounding a lake, that covered about twenty acres of land. As we approached the house, the proprietor stepped forth and we enquired for directions about the way. These directions were given very explicitly, but their very abundance was liable to confuse us. We ascertained, however, that we should have to cross the meadow, when we should find a trail that led up the mountains beyond, and that our general course would lead us northward and westward.

The peasant informed us further that we could consider ourselves fortunate if we arrived at Cori by ten o'clock, even if we did not miss the right road, of which there was great danger in the darkness. He advised us rather to go to Segni, which was about the same distance away towards the northeast, but could be more easily found. We were, however, desirous of carrying out the plan made in the afternoon and decided to push on to Cori.

Before setting out again, we desired to refresh ourselves with a drink of water, not a drop of which had passed our lips since four o'clock. There was, however, none at the house and it would have taken too long to get some at the northern end of the lake, which alone was accessible.

To be continued.

SIR WILFRID  
AND HIS REGRETS

The Author of "The Clash", W. H. Moore, in his last interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, relates the Great Leader's Purpose in his Life was National Harmony

When last I met Sir Wilfrid he had but recently recovered from a minor illness. We were sitting in the cramped (roughly-boarded room that had been assigned to him as an office in the temporary Parliament Buildings. The man who had for nearly half a century struggled through the heat—and sometimes the fire—of Canadian public life, appeared still young, still capable of prolonged service to his country. I ventured to say so.

"No, no," he protested. "That is impossible. My days are numbered. I am suffering from—an incurable malady," he added.

"Oh, Sir Wilfrid, I did not know," and with these words I relapsed into silence.

My heart was sad, for I am one of those who, now and then differing with the statesman, had loved the man. Sir Wilfrid did not exact obedience as the price of his friendship. There were those who, drawn by an extraordinary personality, followed devotedly, and at times almost blindly wherever he led. "They are the words of the Chief." That was enough. And there were others who now and then disagreed with him—and loved him none the less.

It came to me as a shock that Sir Wilfrid was suffering from an incurable malady. Apparently Sir Wilfrid noticed by embarrassment, and evidently read something of the sorrow of my thoughts, for he said: "Don't look so sad, Moore. My malady is old age, and it comes to all who live long enough. There are many who would be happy to know that they were destined to leave this world only through old age," he suggested with a smile.

"You have many years yet to live," I pressed.

"Not many," he replied calmly. "You have no regrets; you have done so much for your country."

Sir Wilfrid sat back in his chair, pursed his lips, and for a moment did not answer. "I have done something for my country," he said after a while and speaking slowly, "but I have not brought about what I had hoped would be my life's work—the harmony of the two nationalities within the country."

"It is you more than any other that has held us together."

"But you are not together," he protested quickly. "On the contrary, you are far apart. There is so much to be done, and I have so little time left."

There was a sadness in his voice, and never more than then did I feel that I had sounded the purpose of the Laurier ambition and felt its strength. He had counted his years; he had all but heard the summons; and his regret was not a the necessity of the going but rather at leaving with his mission unfulfilled.

"My satisfaction," he continued, "must rest in the thought that I may have succeeded in encouraging others to continue after Laurier has finished his work."

The Old Chief smiled at his reference to the favorite campaign phrase of the press. "I am afraid no man lives long enough to finish the work," he continued. "At his best each can add only a little to the structure. It may be that after I am gone others will be more successful."

For a few minutes more we talked that day of the national misunderstandings. Sir Wilfrid spoke kindly of those who were striving for national unity and bitterly of those who were building political fortunes upon national antagonism. He was seldom bitter. His bitterness was reserved for those who—English-Canadians or French-Canadians—sought political capital by appeals to racial or religious bigotry. For many who sat on the opposing benches of Commons he had sincere affection.

"He is a Tory," I remember having heard him say of an opponent. "He fought me strenuously. Such a Tory! And away from politics, such a splendid fellow!"

He bore no grudges. He was generous in forgiving. He respected the views of others while clinging stoutly to his own. He preached tolerance

and practised what he preached. The masterful idea of his life was love of country, and a great yearning that all within Canada should be united in a common patriotism for the Canada that is within the Empire.

And yet Sir Wilfrid was more than a great Canadian. It has been my good fortune to spend hours in his library; I have handled the books that were his, and know some that were his favorites. We have talked of books far into the night. He was a delightful companion, an accomplished conversationalist. He never talked to his friends; he talked with them. He had delved deeply into history; biography had for him a charm. Possessing an instinctive gentility and grace of manner, books, travel, and politics had made of him a scholarly, cultured gentleman, with a rare knowledge of men and nations.

As I read the press dispatch announcing the death of Sir Wilfrid, my thoughts went back to the day when he had spoken of the inexorable majesty inflicted by Time, and the regret he had expressed that the end would come before—he had finished his work. And then I thought: "Laurier still lives and will continue to live in his work. The structure will be completed. Out of our dissensions there will arise—some happy day—a United Canada and on the corner-stone, laid by his hands, there will be chiselled the name of Wilfrid Laurier. That will be a fitting monument."

VOTE ON IRELAND  
IN CONGRESS

With the refusal of President Wilson to officially take up the cause of the Irish people, the proceedings at the last sitting of the Congress is of interest and the result of the vote is of some import.

The House of Representatives went on record for self-determination for Ireland. The vote was 216 to 41. The resolution went to the Senate, but was not reached before adjournment. The victory in the House was won at one minute before 7 o'clock in the morning, after an all night Republican filibuster to prevent the resolution from being called up.

It came on the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett, Irish patriot and martyr. The resolution reads:

"That it is the earnest hope of the Congress of the United States of America that the Peace Conference, now sitting in Paris, in passing upon the rights of various peoples, will favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self-determination."

The filibuster was started shortly after midnight, and it was some little time before advocates of the Irish cause realized what the opposition was doing.

Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, warned the filibusterers that they were "playing with dynamite" in obstructing the resolution. Other unmistakable signs of a fight brewing forced down the filibusterers and drew an agreement from the Speaker to recognize Chairman Flood to call up the resolution.

A scene of wild enthusiasm greeted Speaker Clark's announcement that the standing vote showed the resolution had more than the two-thirds.

In opening the discussion, Representative Gallagher of Illinois, author of the resolution said:

"The Irish question is a question in which millions of people in America and liberty-loving people all over the world long to see solved. When the United States entered this war it was with the hope that the problems of the smaller people would be solved after the war.

"If we pass it, it will be an expression from the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and the hopes of the Irish people will be aroused to an expectation of at least some consideration at the hands of the Peace Conference."

Representative Thomas F. Smith of New York, said that in his mind the Irish question is one of humanity, and "the only way to treat a question of that kind is with justice." He added: "In all consistency and sincerity America can urge Great Britain to grant this appeal. The resolution merely expresses the hope of the Congress that Ireland's claims will be favorably considered."

Oldest Hill.—The Palatine Hill is the oldest of the seven hills of Rome. On it Romulus built his long, straight wall enclosing a four sided space, about 2650 years ago. Romulus' burial place was discovered not very long ago in the Roman forum.

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White fish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 12c  
" " cleaned, 50-100 lb, 12c  
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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  
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**SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL**  
(Special for St. Peters Bote.)

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

—We hear so much now-a-days about women's rights. Wouldn't it be about time to talk of Boys' rights? You send the girls to High Schools and Academies, to become high-toned and "stuck up,"—the boys you send to work before they've finished the eighth grade.

—There being more non-Catholics than Catholics, the percentage of non-Catholic boys with a higher education is naturally greater. Is this the reason why so many Catholic girls with a Convent or Academy training marry non-Catholics? They're too high-toned to notice a poor hard-working boy; he is so unrefined, "don't you know."

—For a change, keep the girl at home to become a good cook and manager of a household, and send the boy to a good Catholic College to become a leader of men.

—If God's bounty were measured out to man in accordance with his generosity, how little chance of salvation and of enjoyment of the beatific vision some men would have!

—Last summer a certain farmer in the western part of this province is said to have feared for his crop on account of the continuous dry weather; he therefore promised God he would make an offering to the church if his crop turned out well. Fall came, and he reaped a bountiful harvest, and sold several thousand dollars worth of wheat. He then went to his clergyman and told him of his promise, and gave him—(I'll whisper it, and don't you breathe a word of it to anyone)—ten cents for a candle!!!

—The other day newspapers informed us that a certain mail-clerk had been fined \$2,000 and sent to the penitentiary for three years because he had prohibited literature in his possession. Now it would seem that a government employee ought to know the law and observe it. If he don't, who should? Later on we read that he was discharged on some technicality. My purpose is not to find fault with either of the proceedings;—what I wanted to say is this: "Why not have also a law as stringent as an Order-in-Council, that would make the sale and spread of immoral literature and pictures an offense punishable by a fine of \$2,000 and three years in the penitentiary?"

—Youth is compared to a blossom,—and oh! so many blossoms are killed by the blighting wind of immorality before they reach the flower of manhood! Right here would be a worthier field for our "howlers," than stirring up racial and religious strife.

—Nolaborious travels are needed for the devout mind; for it carries within it Alpine heights and starlit skies, which it may reach with a moment's thought, and feel at once the loneliness of nature and the magnificence of God.

—You can never take back an unkind word. You can never kill an unkind deed. There are some things you can never undo, any more than you can pull out a nail-hole. If you don't want to leave the ugly scar in the wood, don't drive the nail.

—If you can't be happy in the way you want to be, be happy in the way you can.

—It is about time that Catholic women woke up from their Rip van Winkle sleep, and dressed and acted like Catholic women should.

The enforcement of drastic reform measures is sure to spread Bolshevism, though it is impossible to make reformers see this. Personal liberty is a dangerous thing

to tamper with. Reform to be really effective must come from within. Drastic prohibition laws may keep Jones thirsty, but they will not make him sober if it is possible to evade them. Robinson will stoutly refuse to be deprived of a drink when he wants it, or thinks he needs it, just because Jones is in the habit of getting drunk.

—Human nature revolts against restrictions, and the needless multiplication of them is the most foolish thing any government can be guilty of.

—After perusing this issue of the paper, hand it to a friend: let this friend keep it going. If he is pleased with it, ask him to hand you his subscription.

**Household Hints**

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**  
New, yes, old housekeepers are frequently puzzled regarding weights and measuring proportions, and this little schedule will, I am sure, be helpful to all; before starting, see that all materials are free from lumps of any kind, and the measuring cup or spoon even full, not running over.

- 1 pint of granulated sugar equals 1 pound.
- 1 pint of brown sugar equals 13 oz.
- 1 pint of maple sugar equals 17 oz.
- 1 pint of graham flour equals 8 oz.
- 1 pint of wheat flour equals 8 oz.
- 1 pint of corn meal equals 10 oz.
- 1 pint of soft butter equals 1 lb.
- 1 pint of grated bread crumbs equals 9 ounces.
- 1 pint of seeded raisins equals 9 oz.
- 1 pint of dried currants equals 10 oz.
- 1 pint of rice equals 15 ounces
- 1 pint of dried hominy equals 13 oz.
- 1 quart of white flour equals 1 lb.
- 9 large hen's eggs equal 1 pound.
- 2 level tablespoonfuls of butter equal 1 ounce.
- 1 ounce of flour equals four level tablespoonfuls.
- 1 ounce of grated chocolate equals 3 level tablespoonfuls.
- 1 ounce of ground coffee equals 4 level tablespoonfuls.
- 1 ounce of granulated sugar equals 2 level tablespoonfuls.
- 1 ounce of cornstarch equals 3 tablespoonfuls.
- 1 ounce of fine salt equals 2 level tablespoonfuls.

**POISON IN POTATOES.**

Being poisoned as a result of eating potatoes seems to be in the same category as getting intoxicated by drinking buttermilk. Neither of them is usual, but the former is possible, especially during the spring and early summer when only old stocks of potatoes are available. Consequently, a word of caution may be of interest and value to householders.

Recently, there was an outbreak of food poisoning in Glasgow which was due to the eating of potatoes containing an excessive amount of solanine. This substance is a poisonous narcotic drug which is found in solanaceous plants of which the potato is one. The normal amount is small, being given as from 0.002 to 0.006 of one per cent. There is a seasonal range of increase from 0.006 in May and June to 0.009 in November. Apparently this may be greatly increased, for in the case of the Glasgow outbreak of poisoning, the content was found to be 0.04 of one percent. This increase of the poison is considered to be due to the action of two kinds of bacteria which develop rapidly in potatoes that have been allowed to become well-sprouted while in storage. Hence the need of caution in eating potatoes at this season of the year.

The symptoms of poisoning from this cause are: a sudden seizure with chills, fever, headache, vomiting, diarrhoea, colic and general prostration.—C. A. Hodgett, M.D.

**THE LEWIS CASE.**

Mr. Justice Elliott, one of the two Justices of the Peace who tried the Lewis case in Saskatoon, said: "So far as I am personally concerned, if I had to consult only my own feelings, if I could be shown that the prisoner in this case was sorry for breaking the law, renounced his dangerous beliefs and could be relied upon to conduct himself in future as a worthy and patriotic citizen of Canada, I would be the first to offer my influence for mitigation of his present sentence. Just so long, however, as he holds to and spreads his present beliefs, just so long must he remain a menace to the peace of our people and a dangerous man to be at large."

If accused broke the law, the law ought to be able to punish if found guilty by his peers. But to talk about "beliefs" in this manner shows that the Magistrate is judicially incapable of administering the law.

**IDOLS OF THE MARKET.**

The Christian side is no longer on the defensive. In the spiritual city of which the moderns are citizens, it has long been the sport of the market place to throw stones and cat-calls at the church and steeple; and especially to deride the cross for not discharging the functions of the weather-cock. But of late there has come a voice from the silent steeple, perhaps from the bell which is its ancient tongue; it is somewhat husky at present, but it seems to be saying to the market something a little like this:

"You say that I am decayed, that I am superstitious, that I am hypocritical. But what about you? What about the idols of the market place and the impostures of the mart? If you think our legends are lies, at least they are not daily lies, like those you turn out in your daily papers. You fancy we confess that our creeds are illogical; but at least we do not boast that they are illogical, as your lawyers do about their constitutions and their courts. You think our saints are insanely idolised for their virtues; but at least they are not idolised for their vices, as are the capitalists and commercial magnates whom you flatter and adore. You say that our influence has declined; indeed, our influence has declined; and he who looks long and clearly, across your labyrinth of sewers, and gutters, will realise how much."—G. K. Chesterton.

**Farm for Sale**

Quarter Sec., 3 miles from Bruno, 140acr. cultivated, one crop taken from last summer-fallow, 25 acr. ready for crop. Buildings worth over \$3000.00. Good watersupply, 20 acres pasture. For details call or write to Otto Schoen, BRUNO, Sask.

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A. J. RIES, ST. GREGOR.

**STRAY ANIMALS ACT**  
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF THREE LAKES No. 400.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of The Stray Animals Act that the Pounds and Poundkeepers of the Rural Municipality of Three Lakes No. 400 are as follows:

Location of Pound	Name of Poundkeeper	P. O.
S.W. 14-49-22-2	Fred Redling	Lanora Lake
N.E. 34 4-49-22-2	T. B. Goodman	Fulda.
S.E. 24 16-11-24-2	A. P. Heesdorfer	St. Benedict
C.W. 4 28-41-22-2	Joe. Coendes	Middle Lake
N.E. 28-41-22-2	W. Van Worst	Middle Lake
N.W. 4 4-42-24-2	Frank Reinhart	St. Benedict

Dated at Middle Lake, Sask., this 24th day of March, 1919.  
W. H. BAKER, Sec.-Treas.

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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P. Hackett Muenster, Sask.  
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For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

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Premium No. 1. **Cram's American War Atlas.** An invaluable help for those who wish to be posted on the progress of events in this greatest of all wars. This Atlas contains eight double-page maps (14 1/2 x 22 1/2 in.), as follows: North America, Europe, France, The Balkan Countries, Russia, Germany, The World, and The Western Theater of War. It has also other valuable features, such as a short history of each European warring country, flags of the principal countries at war in colors, dates of war declarations, pronouncing key of places on the Western front, etc. Paper covers, mailed postage prepaid.  
Our Premium Offer: Only **25c**

Premium No. 2. **Any two** of the following beautifully executed **Oleographs**, size 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 inches, carefully packed and free by mail:

- The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci.
- The Immaculate Conception, by Murillo.
- Our Lady of Perpetual Help (copy of the miraculous picture.)
- St. Joseph with the Infant Jesus.
- The Guardian Angel.
- Dope Benedict XV.

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Premium No. 3. **Two** beautifully executed Oleographs representing **The Sacred Heart of Jesus** and **The Immaculate Heart of Mary**, size 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 inches, securely packed and sent by mail prepaid.  
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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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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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Address all orders to  
**St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.**

### GENERAL PAU'S GREAT CAREER

No one has studied the political developments of France during the last twenty years can be ignorant of the name of General Pau. To Pau more than to any other single man is due the passing of the *loi des trois ans* or bill enforcing the three years standard of military service. It is unnecessary, therefore, to point out how great an influence he has exercised on the fortunes of the present war. General Pau is emphatically the hero of the revanche. His military career began with the war of 1870 and has culminated in the Great War. He personifies the drama of modern France. Pau came of a military family steeped in the traditions of the French army. The development of his character came to have been early influenced by his remarkable sister Marie-Edmée. She and their mother form a beautiful background of family life to the early exploits of the future general.

When the war of 1870 broke out, Pau was a sub-lieutenant. He was wounded three times in one day at the battle of Worth, losing his right hand. His own description writing to his mother (some weeks afterwards) is characteristic of the man: "A shell smashed a tree near me, and a splinter of wood struck me on the right hand, putting two fingers out of joint. An hour later I was not so sorry for the loss of the said fingers, for a Bavarian bullet shattered the same hand and planted itself between the bones of the wrist, from which I extracted it daintily."

He was not only wounded however. He was also taken prisoner by the Germans. On learning of his fate his mother and sister crossed the lines and managed to procure his release from Bismarck. The German torturers thought him unfit for further service for a long time.

Within a month, however, he rejoined his regiment as Captain, though as yet scarcely able to walk. He was then twenty-one years of age. He served with the army of the East under Bourbaki; he was present at the victory of Villerscel. After the defeat at La Lisaine he shared in the heroism and tragedy of the retreat through the defiles of the Jura. But he would not take refuge in Switzerland; he managed to slip through Mantouffel's lines and reached Savoy with 180 men after seven nights of wandering among the mountain snows.

Between the two great wars Pau distinguished himself both in his military career and also in his persistent advocacy of the three years' military service bill. In this he was supported by the great body of French Catholics and met with considerable opposition from anti-clericals and pacifists. He was appointed (with Joffre) to represent the Government in the debates on the bill and as we know he was at length victorious.

General Pau's campaigns in the early part of the present war, first in Alsace and then in Belgium are well known and need not be related here. But we should like to quote a piece of personal history illustrating in a characteristic manner the piety of this stalwart Catholic. It is taken from the article in "Studies" to which we have already referred.

"Between his campaign in Alsace and his campaign in Belgium General Pau had occasion to pass through Paray-le-Monial, famous as the scene of the apparitions of the Sacred Heart to Blessed Margaret Mary....

"When some children presented him with a bouquet of flowers, he thanked them warmly, and then added: 'Ce sera pour La Chapelle'. He went into the chapel of the Sacred Heart, took holy water and made the sign of the cross — with his left hand, for the good reason already explained. He then knelt down in a quiet corner and prayed devoutly. On leaving he shook hands with the Superior of the Chaplains and said: 'Il faut prier beaucoup — we must pray very much!'"

When he relinquished his command owing to the limit of age he became "le grand agent de liaison des armées alliées". He represented France on the Eastern Front and met with an enthusiastic reception in Russia and again in Paris on his return home. He is loved by everyone. And he deserves it!

### BISHOP FALLON ON EDUCATION

"One of the most unintelligible features of our public life is the antipathy of some people toward separate schools," declared Right Rev. Michael P. Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London, before a large audience in Maasey Hall last night. "For the separate schools," he went on, "are a portion of the educational system of this Province; what benefits them benefits public education, and what injures them injures public education. There is very great room for improvement in the interpretation of the educational clause of the British North America Act as it finds itself upon the legislation of the Province of Ontario."

The famed Bishop spoke under the auspices of the Christian Brothers, and the topic of his address was "The Catholic Church and Education." Preceding his remarks was a splendid entertainment. After summarizing the history of Catholicism in its relation to institutions of learning, he came down to the present time, and claimed for Roman Catholic schools of learning the standard agreed to in the British North America Act. That standard, he said, was not set by the Catholic, but by the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

"There are a great many people in the Province of Ontario," he continued, "who do not want to give to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada the rights and the privileges in education which we willingly conceded to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. The struggle for educational rights before and at the time of Confederation ended in the Constitution of Canada. If there had been any question at all about the guaranteeing of these rights there would have been no Confederation. You may be perfectly sure of that. The determination of the Catholic people at that time to have their Catholic rights was of such a character that Confederation could not have been carried out against their wishes, whether in Upper Canada or in Lower Canada, and the architects of Confederation knew that fact quite well."

"And more particularly in the days through which we are now living, that there should be any antagonism toward separate schools I cannot understand. For if there is one thing that society suffers from at present more than another it is our unrest. It is social disturbances, it is things that fall from false systems of education. We have just emerged from one of the most colossal struggles in the history of the world, and of the reasons for that conflict one or two things no man with his eyes open can deny. Two false principles had grown up in modern life: self-sufficiency of this life and the doctrine of the supremacy of man. I am not one of those who believes that the victory came to the stronger, but I am one of those who believes that the enemy lost because the enemy was wrong, morally, religiously and socially wrong, and wrong particularly in those two false doctrines I have mentioned."

The speaker held that there was a similarity between Protestant Ontario's antagonism to separate school rights and the doctrine of self-aggrandizement "men are coming to see the truth, and will see it more and more as the days go on, that these two doctrines of self-sufficiency and supremacy of man are the very antipathies of the Catholic system of education, for the Catholic system is based upon the principle that there is life beyond this, that man is not supreme, but he has a supreme ruler in God. Those who are lacking in sympathy with separate Catholic schools, those who would like to strangle them, to deprive them of their lawful rights of expansion, who would take from them any portion of the taxes of Catholics or any proportion of the rate of the public grant for education are, while they may not know it, in fact standing up for the principles of the sufficiency of this life and for the principles of the supremacy of man."

In the early part of his remarks, Bishop Fallon reminded his audience that civilization owed to Catholicism her greatest seats of learning, Oxford and Cambridge, he said, were almost wholly founded by Catholic orders, and he went around the whole of the civilized world and named university after university which, he said, owed their foundation to Catholicism. He had something to say of Irish

education and politics, and approached his subject with the assertion that perhaps for a political ideal it might be desired on the part of some sections that he "pussy-foot" around his subject. "But I never was a good pussy-footer," he told his hearers: "If I had been a pussy-footer for the last 25 years I should have been a much more peaceful citizen."

"I take occasion," he went on, "to claim, and do claim, for the oldest nation in Europe at least what I have enjoyed here in this Canada of ours, and at least that that people shall have a voice in determining how they shall live and fashion their own destinies."

### Canon Law Supplement.

A Canon Law Supplement to the Catholic Encyclopedia has just been issued by "The Encyclopedia Press," No. 23 East Forty-First Street, New York. The Supplement shows at a glance all the revisions in the New Code of Canon Law.

The publication of this new Code has already produced an abundance of discussion and commentary, and many essays or pamphlets indicating new legislation on certain points; but only in one publication can be found all that is new in this Code on every point, and that is the Supplement to The Catholic Encyclopedia. In eighty-two pages, under one hundred and seventy-eight titles, alphabetically arranged, and printed in the same style as the articles in the Encyclopedia itself, the reader will find at a glance all that is new in the Code of Canon Law.

The first thing that strikes the attention of the reader is that this Supplement has been prepared by a layman, Andrew A. MacElean, member of the New York Bar. Though some might consider it intrusive on the part of the laic to treat of Ecclesiastical law, it should be remembered that our civil law, based as it is on the common law of older countries, is in many respects identical in principle and in application with the Canon Law and that there was a time when knowledge of jurisprudence implied acquaintance with both.

This book is a supplement in the real sense. It does not repeat what the Encyclopedia already contains in its four hundred and twenty masterly articles on Canon Law, but in each case gives precise reference to one or the other of these articles, and then adds what is new in the revised Code, always giving the Code title.

Indeed this Supplement will impress upon its readers the extent and thoroughness with which subjects in Canon Law have been treated in The Catholic Encyclopedia. Every article was written by an expert Canonist who treated his subject historically as well as scientifically. Perhaps no other articles in the Encyclopedia are referred to so often as these, Bishops and priests generally recognizing the Encyclopedia as the only complete treatise in English on Canon Law.

As one glances through his Supplement the eye lights upon such titles as "Abuse of Power or Office," covering this subject in a manner to show how the Church stands against despotism or autocracy. Under "Clerics" one notices many provisions that would render "Clericalism" impossible. Censorship of books becomes interesting just now in the light of the rigid censorship exercised by governments during the war. How careful the Church is that her members may be sure that they are hearing her doctrines and no other, appears from the article under "Preaching," determining who may be allowed to preach in the name of the Church.

A very interesting and pertinent supplementary article is under "Rector", in which it appears that a pastor of a parish church should not be called by this name. How particular the Church is on what to some may appear trivialities may be seen by the brief article on the computation of time.

The new Supplement will be as useful for the laity as for the clergy as so many points in Canon Law are of special interest to all, particularly to persons in professional life, lawyers, physicians and teachers.

The revisers have all been made with due reference to the literature which has already appeared on this subject, especially in our Catholic periodicals.

This is the first supplement of the Encyclopedia issued since its completion in 1914, and it shows how standard and complete the work is. A copious index makes the work use for ready reference.

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