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### St. Peters Bote,

the oldest Catholic newspaper in Saskatchewan, is published every Wednesday at Muenster, Sask. It is an excellent advertising medium.

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### St. Peters Bote

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## In The Wake Of The War

BERLIN, April 20.—The Bavarian town of Lindau, on Lake Constance, has been besieged since this morning by Wuerttemberg troops, according to advices received here. Lindau, the Spartan centre, is completely cut off both by land and water.

PARIS, April 21.—Germany has notified the Allies that she accepts all the Allied conditions respecting the Versailles Congress. Germany will send the following delegates to the Congress with full powers to negotiate: Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister; Herr Landsberg, secretary for publicity, art and literature; Dr. Theodore Melchior, general manager of the Warburg Bank; Herr Leinert, president of the Prussian Assembly and of the National Soviet Congress; Herr Geisborg, minister of posts and telegraphs, and Herr Schuecking. In all the German party will number 75.

PARIS, April 21.—The question of the Italian claims was not disposed of at the meeting of the council of four this afternoon.

LONDON, April 21.—The whole of the Ukraine has been cleared of the troops of General Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, according to a Russian wireless message received here. The soviet forces have occupied Kamenetz Podolsk, about 70 miles southeast of Tarnopol, and control the mouth of the Dnieper river.

PARIS, April 22.—The Temps says that the frontiers between Italy and German Austria apparently have been definitely fixed as Italy demanded and as France and Great Britain in 1915 promised it should run. The frontier will be drawn to the north of the Brenner Pass in Tyrol.

PARIS, April 22.—The supreme economic council today authorized announcement of the abolition of the blacklist, licensing and rationing systems as applied to neutrals. This decision will grant that freedom of intercourse without which the resumption of foreign commerce, so urgently required by trade and industry throughout the world, has been almost impossible.

PARIS, April 22.—Bela Kun's Soviet Government has been overthrown at Budapest, according to an official wireless message received here today. Rioting and pillaging is going on in the city.

PARIS, April 23.—Premier Orlando, of Italy, this evening addressed an official communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, saying that as a result of the declaration by President Wilson, the Italian delegation had decided to leave Paris at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It was learned at Italian headquarters here this evening that the Italian delegates were first apprised of President Wilson's statement when it appeared in the afternoon papers.

Premier Orlando at once sent a note to Premiers Lloyd-George and Clemenceau, asking them if they thought it possible after the publication of this document, that the Italians could remain in the peace conference.

PARIS, April 23.—It is said that Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain, approved of President Wilson's statements without reserve and that Premier Clemenceau has described it as "admirable" and has said that he "would not change a word."

LONDON, April 23.—With reference to the Italian claims, the Associated press learns that under the Treaty of London, Italy was entitled to Trieste, Pola and part of Dalmatia, but Fiume was to go to Croatia.

PARIS, April 24.—Premier Orlando and Signor Barzilai will leave for Rome tonight. This decision was announced after Orlando's conference with the other members of the council of four, at which, according to the Italian premier, only questions of principle, and not territorial questions, were discussed.

LONDON, April 24.—Prominent labor leaders have sent a telegram to President Wilson congratulating him "on your magnificent declaration for peace based on the 14 points," adding: "We are certain that the Italian workers will assert themselves with the international workers supporting you."

PARIS, April 25.—A United States officer who left Fiume three days ago and who has just arrived in Paris says it was reported that a total of 14 divisions had been moved to Fiume by the Italians.

ROME, April 25.—Immediately after his arrival here tomorrow, Premier Orlando will confer with King Victor Emanuel. He will then hold a council of ministers and make a report of occurrences in Paris.

PARIS, April 25.—Premier Clemenceau this morning received a message from Premier Orlando which the Italian statesman dispatched while on his way to Rome.

BERNE, April 25.—Part of the Hungarian communist army facing the Rumanians southeast of Budapest has surrendered and the rest is in flight, according to a Rumanian official statement received here. West of Budapest the Czecho-Slovaks have occupied Komorn, on the Danube, and Raab.

PARIS, April 25.—The first of the Germans who are to participate in the Versailles Congress arrived in Versailles today, in two parties. The first group, consisting of three official couriers, arrived early in the day, and the second, headed by Herr Lertzner, came later.

TRIESTE, April 25.—The Jugoslav government has called three additional classes to the colors, according to a dispatch from Aggram today.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Since the armistice was signed, up to date, 140,962 Canadian soldiers have been brought back to Canada from overseas. About 150,000 will have been brought back altogether by the end of the present month. This will leave about 120,000 still to be repatriated. In the opinion of the militia department these should all be back by the end of June.

PARIS, April 26.—Italy has severed her last ties with the peace conference. Foreign Minister Sonnino and former premier Salandra, the last of the Italian delegates, left for Rome at two o'clock this afternoon. Up to the final minute it had been hoped the breach might be healed and Italy retain her position in the conference.

PARIS, April 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Nippon Demop today cabled the following to Tokio: "Japan's cause is still open. The final scene is yet to come. But I am able to repeat our delegation stands firm. Japan may sign a just treaty, but not an unjust treaty."

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A little more than \$650,000,000 had been subscribed to the Victory Liberty Loan and officially tabulated today by the treasury.

ROME, April 26.—A demonstration today at Genoa, in protest against President Wilson's attitude culminated in the changing of the street that had been named after the United States president to "Fiume street."

PARIS, April 27.—In high quarters the question is being considered of issuing some form of a joint statement bringing out the fact that Premiers Lloyd-George and Clemenceau are in agreement with President Wilson on Fiume and other phases of the Italian problem.

PARIS, April 27.—It was stated in French circles tonight that the peace conference would be ready to present the peace treaty to the Germans Friday or Saturday of this week. The drafting committee worked throughout the entire day today, while the members of the Council of Three were taking a respite from conference work.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The revised covenant of the league of nations as it will be presented at Paris tomorrow to the peace conference in plenary session was made public tonight by the state department. Its features, including important amendments designed to meet criticisms in the United States of the original draft, already had been disclosed through an official summary issued two weeks ago.

### Pres. Wilson's Statement

"The text of President Wilson's Statement, which has caused such trouble with Italy in the peace conference, is as follows:

In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory conclusion.

"When Italy entered the war, she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered into the struggle, with no knowledge of that private understand-

"The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a League of Nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty.

"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states.

"The war was ended moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set us a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed. We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and affect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and rights in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles in the peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of these principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

"If these principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and northeast of that port: Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania and the states of the new Jugoslav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London but there definitely assigned to the Croatsians.

"And the reason why the line of the pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to the sea, was not only that here and there on those islands, and here and there on that coast, there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also and no doubt chiefly because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coasts safe against the naval aggression of Austro-Hungary.

"But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that fortifications that the Austrians constructed there shall be reduced and permanently destroyed.

"It is part, also, of the new plan of Europe an order which centres in the League of Nations that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of unfair treatment to groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial and national minorities.

"In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. It also, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

"And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored along the whole sweep of the Alps from the northeast to the southeast to the very end of the Istrian Peninsula including all the great watershed within which Trieste lies, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous stories, ever since Rome was set up on her seven hills.

"Her ancient unity is restored; her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defence. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatness, magnanimity, fondly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

"The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made the supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defence, but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her older associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

"America is Italy's friend; her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair country. She is linked in blood, as well as in affection, with Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms which she had herself formulated and in which I was her spokesman.

"The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes at part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made un-

mistakably consistent with those sacred obligations.

"The interests are not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states, new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all the right of the world to peace on such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure.

"These, and these only are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these alone, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace."

### Mail to Germany and Austria

Letters and postcards may now be sent to Austria and to those parts of Germany under British and American occupation. This information has been given out to Canadian Postmasters from Ottawa and all mails, except parcel post packages, can now be sent to these countries and may also be registered, but no guarantee for delivery can be given as yet.

The principal towns occupied by the British Army are: Cologne (Köln), Dantz, Muelheim a Rh., Metzingen, Bergisch Gladbach, Opladen, Solingen, Burscheid, Wermelskirchen, Siegburg, Bonn, Godesberg, Rheinbach, Münstereifel, Euskirchen, Zulpich, Heimbach, Gemünd, Schleidan, Hellenthal, Blankenheim, St. Vith, Malmédy, Montjoie, Dueren, Berghem, Frechen, Woerringen, Butzenbach, Dahlen, Weisdorf.

Those under American occupation are: Coblenz, Ehrenbreitstein, Bendorf, Selters, Montabaur, Diez, Nassau, Oberlahnstein, Brunnbach, Boppard, Nastätten, St. Goar, Bacharach, Simmern, Kirchberg, Kastellan, Zell, Trarbach, Berncastel, Morbach, Nieder Zell, Saarburg, Konz, Treves (Trier), Halingen, Bittburg, Neuenburg, Kyllburg, Waxweiler, Pruem, Gerolstein, Daun, Wittlich, Schweich, Lutzerath, Kochem, Kaisersesch, Mayen, Adenau, Kempenich, Altenahr, Alsdorf, Ahweiler, Remagen, Andernach, Rheinböllen, Algringen, Rehnich, Hayingen.

Unregistered letters and postcards may be forwarded to the following provinces in Austria: Bukovina, Carinthia (Kärnten), Galicia, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Silesia (Schlesien), Tyrol (Northern Section), Upper Austria.

To Czecho-Slovakia (formerly Bohemia and Moravia) only unregistered letters and post cards may be sent.

Unregistered letters and postcards may be accepted for transmission to Jugoslavia, which includes: Bosnia, Herzegovina, Carniola, Slavonia, Croatia and Dalmatia.

Unregistered letters and postcards can be forwarded to all parts of Poland.

All mail service, i.e. letters, postcards and parcel post, can now be forwarded to Alsace-Lorraine. All mail must be addressed to Alsace-Lorraine, France.

Service to Hungary is suspended and no mails can be sent direct to that country.

Service to Germany not occupied by British or American troops is still suspended.

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(Concluded)

Three hours later Ewan wrote: "He is going fast—Eva must come—warn her to be very calm. It is all right—he is peaceful as a child."

Te two young girls, escorted by Mrs. Hanson, proceeded to the chamber of death. Poor Eva had wept till she had exhausted the fountain of her tears, and was externally calm, but she was still trembling, and clung to Kathleen, hardly realizing what she was going to witness.

The dying man was raised high on his pillows, supported on the one side by Ewan, on the other by the priest. On a small altar opposite the bed was a crucifix, and the candles, which had been lit for his first and last Communion, still shone like stars amongst the lovely flowers of the East. But the expression on that death-like face was beautiful beyond words. It was the innocent beauty of childhood, with a certain radiance about it as of heaven foreseen.

Eva pressed closer to Kathleen, involuntarily exclaiming: "Is it really himself?"

Ewan beckoned her to come close to the bed.

"Yes, it is your cousin Cochrane, Eva," said the dying man, holding out his hand kindly. "God bless you, my dear little cousin. It was the best day's work I ever did when I made up my mind to bring you here; so you must not fret over my death. It is a day of joy for me," while a bright, holy smile irradiated his face and made it inexpressibly lovely. Then turning to Ewan, he asked: "Where is her future companion, your sister?"

His dim eyes could see nothing but that which was close before him. Kathleen came to his side, and bending over him, so that he might see her face, laid her hand upon his.

"You cousin shall be to me as a sister," she said in a soft voice, but speaking slowly and very clearly.

"Thank God she has fallen into such good hands," he replied earnestly. "You will take care of her, Miss McDermot. We have never done anything but drag her down; you will build her up in her religion, and make her death-bed as happy as your brother has made mine. I pray God to bless and reward you both."

He did not speak to them again; his thoughts were evidently far away, and it was an effort to recall them. Then the priest recited, in low, clear tones, the prayers for the dying. He did not know the right responses, but every now and then he said "Amen," with such a peaceful smile, as if he felt that everything was being done for him that his heart could wish.

When the priest's voice ceased, the dying man raised his eyes towards Ewan.

"It is my turn now," he said, in a feeble voice. "I am going to cry out for blessings on you—my brother—my friend."

Ewan bent down and pressed his lips long and fervently on the cold forehead; and then Kathleen saw what the old nurse had called "a glory" on her brother's face. His eyes were beaming with the light of love, and every trace of anguish had vanished from his brow. This was the first soul to which his lips had brought salvation, and this soul in particular seemed the tenderest token of his Heavenly Father's forgiveness that could have been granted him.

Suddenly over that dying face of wonderful beauty a gray shadow drifted. The

priest raised his anointed hand to give the last blessing, the eyes opened full and luminous, and the soul of Oswald Cochrane was with God.

They said the "De Profundis" round the bed, and then Kathleen drew the weeping Eva away. Ewan followed for a moment to give a few directions.

"Oh! Ewan," whispered Kathleen, "God's retributions—how wonderful they are! What do you think of this?"

His glorious smile lit up his face like sunrise.

"I think it is my first glimpse of Heaven's love!" he answered earnestly.

The next mail bore a joint despatch to Lord Melton from Eva and Kathleen, which more than satisfied him as to the future happiness of his adopted child.

Such days as she had spent with the McDermots were more than years of common life, and, though her heart was very sore at her cousin's death, she ended her letter by saying, "she was so happy at the thought of her new home that nothing made her fret."

Kathleen had to relate to him all the circumstances of Captain Cochrane's death. She told of his conversion, wrought by the remembrance of Ewan's words when he was brought out to die. She told of his fever of anguish when, though he did not recognize in Ewan the man whom he had injured, the voice and look stirred up old memories, and he kept moaning that the blood of a fellow-creature "was on his soul, and would be its loss. And then how Ewan, feeling that the hand of death was upon the poor sufferer, thought it cruel to withhold the truth and revealed it to him, assuring him that he was not dead, but, led by the good God to him in his extremity, was standing there by his side to comfort him in his sickness and help him to the last. She went on to describe the seal of exquisite child-like beauty which the freshly-baptized soul had stamped upon the dying man's outward frame; so that after his death numbers had been drawn to look upon him, and could hardly bear to let him go from them to the grave. Finally, she recounted the change—Captain Cochrane's happy death had worked in her brother, rolling away the last heavy cloud of desolation that had so darkened his spirit.

The letter ended thus: "We take our dear Eva, whom I already love as a sister, to Brindisi to-morrow, there to await the arrival of my parents, who are coming all the way by sea. The improvement in my father, before he left Ireland, was such as to give the utmost confidence that a winter in Italy, with his freedom now from all anxiety, will completely restore him. I wish you could see his happy letters. He wrote in the greatest glee about the piano. How my mother walked all unconsciously into the drawing-room one day and saw it standing in the old place with her favorite piece, 'Rest in the Lord, wait patiently for Him,' laid open on it. She stood, one moment in surprise; then, thinking no one was near, sat down and sang out those beautiful words with such a passion of joy and gratitude and love that never in his whole life, my father said, had he heard from her such thrilling notes. He has written on that song of Mendelssohn's a favorite passage of his from the Old Scriptures: 'I will give her the valley of Achor, to be the opening of hope, and she shall sing to me as in the days of her youth.' Oh! dear Lord Melton, you

have done everything for us we could wish, and I tell you our little joys as well as our great ones, because, though all has come so straight from God, you have been the visible agent of His good Providence."

This letter touched Lord Melton more than he was willing to own. His reply to both letters was characteristic. He begged Eva,

"Not to fret for a moment over Oswald's death; he was probably saved from the much more terrible fate which seemed awaiting all Europeans from the incarnate fiend loose over the land." He told her "his fondest wish for her was satisfied, and in his mind's eye he saw her grown into the woman he always hoped she would become."

To Kathleen he wrote: "The immense service you have done me in meeting Eva and caring for my poor nephew has made me much your debtor. I wish I were in his place. God bless you for your letter. It has been to me one single ray of purity and peace, shining through such a deluge of horrors that my soul is sick to death."

These were the last words he ever had time or opportunity to write, either to Kathleen or to Eva. The press of duty during that disastrous summer absorbed his whole strength and time. Some months afterwards they received intelligence that he had died of dysentery—"sick to death," as he had himself expressed it, at the unspeakable horror of the Cawnpore massacre. One of his friends wrote at his desire to Eva. In her letter there was one mysterious message to Kathleen: "Tell her," the message said, "it was with me at the last as she desired."

Kathleen knew well to what he referred, and the last line of her idyl was a prophecy of immortal hope.

CHAPTER XXI

Not once or twice in our rough island story, He who walks it only thirsting For the right and learns to deaden Love of self, before his journey closes, He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting into glossy purples, which outreddden All voluptuous garden-roses. —Tennyson.

We must pass over a period of six years, during which Madonna's child was as faithful in her joy as she had been in her sorrows, and expanded into the fair blossom of which the bud had given promise.

The six years had been years of unbroken tranquility. The blessing of the poor had made the McDermots flourish, and their fervent prayers had brought down peace.

At first Eva had some few difficulties. The way in which she had been left almost uncontrolled in the matter of her religious duties made many things that came naturally to Kathleen appear to her as painful restraints. She soon, however, became so devotedly attached to Mrs. McDermot that she quickly yielded herself to the gentle training of such a motherly heart, while her deep affection for Kathleen roused within her deep desire to become in everything, as like her adopted sister as possible.

Ewan never married. An immensely strong bond of sympathy had sprung up between him and his father on the subject of the better training of their poor tenantry. Ewan's eighteen months of stern pauper life, trodden down under one single crime, which to all appearance would shut him out from the society of his equals for life, had given him an experience and a sympathy with the trials which sometimes overtake men and crush even the strong, that was a liv-

ing power in his soul. He and his father thought and planned together, and then Ewan set his whole strength on the achievement of their plans and worked with all his might.

Then mischievous Eva was wont to laugh at him and say that he would not take to himself a wife for fear she should make him wash his hands oftener and keep his hair smooth. Kathleen knew better. His ideal was his mother, and while he could have her to be the angel of his home, no-one else had any chance of winning his heart.

"I should pity the unhappy woman who had to bear daily comparison with mother," said Kathleen one day. "She grows more beautiful, more like a pearl than ever."

Eva and Kathleen were both brides at two-and-twenty, engaged about the same time and married on the same day.

Eva was wedded to an English gentleman of great wealth and good family, a Mr. Courtenay. Her only regret was, that as her husband had large estates and strong local interests in England, she was likely to be much separated from those who had so completely replaced the home affections she had so early lost.

Kathleen betrothed was an Irish baronet with a heart of gold, a good old name, and very little in purse.

Mr. McDermot, though charmed with Brian O'Regan's character, felt some anxiety about the prudence of allowing the engagement. But his hesitation was cut short by Ewan, who insisted that the whole of his mother's fortune and everything independent of Dermot's Hill should be settled on his sister. The rents were coming in now well and regularly, thanks to their untiring efforts for the improvement of the tenants; and Ewan said with honest pride that Dermot's Hill would always be enough for him. Thus a provision for the future was secured; and, for the present, two people of such simple habits as Kathleen and her husband might be trusted to make the most of a small income. Such an unusual occurrence as two weddings in one day made, as may be supposed, a great sensation at Glenmore. The lane from Dermot's Hill to the little chapel was transformed into a triumphal passage, spanned at intervals with arches of triumphal flowers, contributions from all the country round; while the village maidens had obtained leave to walk in a body before the two brides and bridesmaids all the way from the house to the church. In truth, a more than royal pomp, the growth of spontaneous affection, was shown in every possible way that could be devised.

A large gathering of the Fitzgerald clan had been invited, and the bridal presents made a very imposing show. Amongst them was a silver casket containing the wedding gift of Eva and her husband to her adopted sister. It was labelled: "Not to be opened till after the marriage ceremony." Much curiosity was excited by this prohibition, and as soon as the first part of the breakfast was completed, Cousin Jack, now a gallant lieutenant in the Guards, declared that the curiosity of the fair Eves of the company could wait no longer, and that Kathleen's silver casket must be opened.

"Mrs. Courtenay," he said, making a profoundly grave bow to Eva, "you will intercede with Mr. Courtenay on behalf of your fair friends, and gain me permission to satisfy their curiosity?"

An amused whisper passed between Eva and her husband; then, turning to Jack, Eva replied with a mock gravity: "I will intercede with Mr. Courtenay on behalf of your fair friends, and gain me permission to satisfy their curiosity?"

"An amused whisper passed between Eva and her husband; then, turning to Jack, Eva replied with a mock gravity: "I will intercede with Mr. Courtenay on behalf of your fair friends, and gain me permission to satisfy their curiosity?"

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A. J. RIES, ST. GREGOR.

ity, while twinkle shone "Yes, we f permission, t most curious company to t And she lau key into Jack There was ping of hand "Black" cal Jack. Never refuse the b over his eagly, to the lock casket, drew parchment seals attache slow whistle, over his he meanwhile v browns and a blank astoni shared in by with the exc culprits them sparkled with Mr. McDerm as guardian, with Eva's h ments was than any on Cousin Jac the document —read the at the end— sion of his up to the ce it again, he bravissimo! heirress of An no mistake! "But, inde a great mis McDermot, s looking quit could never thing of the leave of hea that she nev "You forg said Eva, sn lovingly int eyes, "that expired whe Mr. Courter look at the find that I had the pow It was qu plomatic pa would never Dermot's scri deed prepa taking it to had signed the sacrify their united "It's true, "true as Gos Mary Court George Cou life, and wi My dear un generalled and must k Mr. McD der accor down, his dewy, while Eden-you c seen a face er happine smiling her thanks to F nay. Kath tirely happy though so looked-for made her v she was as as she was it had been her to thin nor hersel larly look there. Mr. Cour "It is the "that I ha the mouth wife." Ho word, as world to e together w those from I have the conveying India, a with a heart, unt pline, unna for other woman's These are herself. In all she ne

vity, while a mischievous twinkle shone in her eyes: "Yes, we give our gracious permission, and depute the most curious person in the company to reveal the secret." And she laughingly threw the key into Jack's open palm.

There was a universal clapping of hands.

"Black" calumny, murmured Jack. Nevertheless, he did not refuse the key, but clutching it eagerly, applied it quickly to the lock, an opening the casket, drew forth a large parchment document with seals attached. With a soft, slow whistle, he raised it high over his head, regarding it meanwhile with raised eyebrows and a general look of blank astonishment, that was shared in by all the company, with the exception of the two culprits themselves, whose eyes sparkled with triumphant glee. Mr. McDermot, who, of course, as guardian, had had to do with Eva's business arrangements, was more bewildered than any one.

Cousin Jack slowly lowered the document and unfolded it—read the beginning—looked at the end—then, in the effusion of his delight, flinging it up to the ceiling and catching it again, he shouted, "Bravo! bravissimo! If Kathleen isn't heiress of Ardara after all and no mistake!"

"But, indeed, there must be a great mistake," exclaimed McDermot, standing up and looking quite scarlet. "Eva could never have done anything of the sort without the leave of her guardians, and that she never had."

"You forget, you best papa," said Eva, smiling and looking lovingly into her guardian's eyes, "that your guardianship expired when you gave me to Mr. Courtenay. If you will look at the signatures you will find that I did not act till I had the power."

It was quite true. The diplomatic pair, knowing they would never get over Mr. McDermot's scruples, had had the deed prepared secretly, and, taking it to church with them, had signed and sealed it in the sacristy; the first act of their united lives.

"It's true," said Cousin Jack, "true as Gospel. Here are Eva Mary Courtenay and Edward George Courtenay as large as life, and witnesses all regular. My dear uncle, your are out-generalled in your own line, and must knock under."

Mr. McDermot knocked under accordingly by sitting down, his eyes feeling rather dewy, while since the days of Eden you could scarcely have seen a face of purer and serenest happiness than Kathleen's, smiling her deep, untroubled thanks to Eva and Mr. Courtenay. Kathleen saw how entirely happy it made them, and though so startling in its unlooked-for appearance, the gift made her very happy, too. For she was as beloved at Ardara as she was at Glenmore, and it had been a great regret to her to think that neither Eva nor herself could now regularly look after the people there.

Mr. Courtenay rose to speak. "It is the first time," he said, "that I have been able to be the mouthpiece of my dear wife." How he dwelt on the word, as if it were all the world to him. "And now I have to express her feelings together with my own, towards those from whose parental roof I have the great happiness of conveying her. She came from India, a lonely orphan girl, with a restless, hungering heart, untrained in self-discipline, unaccustomed to think for others, with no idea of woman's mission and power. These are her own words of herself. In this home she found all she needed; and its train-

ing has made her all she is; and on that point," he continued, turning his eyes towards his young bride with a look of the tenderest love, "I dare not trust myself to speak; but this I can say—though Ardara is the best offering of our united gratitude that we are able to make, you must none of you suppose that it worthily represents the unbounded obligation that we owe to the family of Dermot. It costs us no sacrifice. On the contrary, it relieves us of the great anxiety it would be to have it on our hands when we could never personally live there. And moreover, we are only too happy to feel that the wish of its former proprietress, Mary Fitzgerald, will be by this act exactly carried out. There is only one condition we would wish attached to the gift, and that is, that when we go to our rest, Kathleen should secure the prayers of the poor for our souls, and cause our memories to be held in as tender a remembrance as she has already done those of my bride's adopted father and his wife, the late Earl and Countess of Melton."

THE END.

A Story for Children.

Once there was a Little Wee Man. He had fallen from the moon and he wanted to go back to it. He was seated on the ground, feeling lonely in this great new world, with a Little Butterfly flew down from a nearby rosebush and said to him:

"Little Wee Man, why are you so sad?"

"I have fallen from my home up in the moon, and I have been wondering how I can ever, ever get back," said he. "For I cannot fly, as you do," he added, looking at her beautiful wings.

"Jump on my back, Little Wee Man, and I will carry you back to your home," said she, kindly.

So the little man jumped on her back and she flew with him up, up, to the topmost rose on the rosebush, and landed him deep down in the midst of the sweet, pink petals.

Then he looked upward toward the sky and said to her: "The moon, though, dear Butterfly, is far away. This is a beautiful place, but I must get back to the moon."

"I do not know what the moon is like," replied the gay little creature, "but I am afraid I cannot take you there. However, I will carry you to the Bird, on the branch of the tree yonder, he may be able to help you."

So she carried him there and put him down on the Bird's back. "Take this little man with you, Bird; he is on his way to his home in the moon," she explained.

Perched between the wings of the bird, the Little Wee Man flew rapidly upward to the tip of the highest tree. There holding on to a tiny branch, he swayed in the cool breeze. He could look down between the green leaves and get a glimpse of the ground, far beneath. But, looking upward, he could see the sky and it looked as far away as ever.

"Thanks, Little Bird," he said, "for taking me so far, but this is not the moon."

"Alas!" replied the Bird, "I cannot bring you there, but I will take you to my friend, the Eagle, who can carry you farther."

So the Little Bird flew away with the Little Wee Man, for away, until, at last, he came to the ragged edges of rocky mountain sides. Here they came to the home of the Eagle. The Eagle took the Little Wee Man and sailed upward with him, far into the wet clouds, until they came to the top of the highest mountain. It was night and the moon shone far above them.

"Oh, Mr. Eagle, can't you take me up there?" asked the Little Wee Man.

"No," said the Eagle; "if this isn't far enough, you will have to get a pair of wings of your own."

"Well, if that is the case," said the Little Wee Man, "I wish you would please take me back to the Butterfly, so that I can get a pattern off her wings. You have been kind to me, but it seems I am as far from my home as ever."

So the Eagle took the Little Wee Man back to the Butterfly.

He got a pattern off the Butterfly's wings and made him a pair out of tissue paper. Bidding his gay little friend goodbye, he spread his new wings and rose upward on the sunshiny air.

He kept going upward and upward until the sun became hot. The heat was so great that his tissue paper wings caught fire and burned up. The Little Wee Man began to fall down, down, until finally he landed in some grass, in a back yard, where some children were playing.

"Oh, look what we have found, they cried. And they played with him a long time. He could not make them understand that he wanted to get to the moon, for they did not know his language and he did not know theirs. After a while they grew tired of playing with him, and they put him in a little pasteboard box and closed it tightly, so that he could not get away.

As he was sitting in the dark box, wondering what would become of him, he heard a "sniff, sniff," and felt something warm near the cover of the box. A big dog tore the pasteboard in two, and the little man jumped out.

The Little Wee Man was grateful to the dog for being delivered from his prison. Here, in the dim light, he found a spider, busily spinning a beautiful web.

"Oh, Mr. Spider," said the Little Wee Man, "would you be kind enough to weave me a balloon out of those silken threads? I want to get back to my home in the moon, and I have no way to get there."

So the spider wove a balloon out of spider web, and he filled up the open spaces with moss which grew plentifully under the house. He worked hard three days but, at last, it was finished.

He filled it full of air, by dragging it near a crack through which the wind was blowing and then pulling on a rope to keep the air in. The Little Wee Man then jumped in a little spider web basket at the bottom.

The balloon rose slowly and passed on through a knothole in the steps.

"Good-by, good Mr. Spider," he shouted, and was soon out of sight.

As he was flying upward he ran into little Miss Butterfly, who hopped on to the side of his basket. "What a nice little balloon this is," she cried.

"Come up to the moon with me, dear Butterfly," said the Little Wee Man.

So the Little Wee Man and the Butterfly sailed up to the moon, where they lived happily ever afterward.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 11 of St. Peters Bote

In the issue for May 10th, the editor explains why the paper reached the subscribers so irregularly of late. The demoralized state of the train service was responsible for it. During March the track in Assiniboia was nearly constantly blocked with snow. On one occasion no train ran for two weeks. When the snow and ice thawed in spring, the railroad bridge across the Saskatchewan river near Saskatoon was swept away and it may take months before a new one is completed. In the meantime passengers, mail, express, etc., are carried across by ferry. To complete the misfortune the track is flooded since last week for about a mile and several feet in depth about 20 miles this side of Regina, near Lumsden. Hence no mail for the last 12 days. Fortunately there was a train on this side of the flooded area so that we now have some kind of a service.

Several thousand copies of the St. Peters Bote are sent every week to the U. S.—Next Wednesday, May 4th, the new church at Leofield is to be blessed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal, O. M. I. He will also administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. This will be his first visit to the Colony.

Pat. Burns of Calgary, the noted cattle raiser, has made a contract with an American firm to deliver 3500 head of cattle, each to weigh at least 1450 lbs. They are intended for the Klondyke.

The correspondent from Quill Lake reports on April 10th that Father Peter held services again in the house of John Pitka. On this occasion Miles Kintz made his first Holy Communion. Mr. Frank Kintz brought four horses with him last spring, and had the misfortune to lose three of them, attributable in his opinion to the

hardships to which they were subjected whilst crossing the alkali flats near Shebo and Yorkton. He had to make this trip repeatedly during rainy weather last summer.—John Pitka was in Melfort again last week, buying oats at 25 cents a bushel.—Otto Hettel is working for Alexander Toms.—John Kolling, who spent last winter in Manitoba as section boss, has again returned to his family.—Emil Dorfler accompanied the mail-driver, John Bettin, in order to sell some furs at St. Peter which he had obtained during the past winter by hunting and trapping.

The correspondent writes from St. Peter on the 11th of April that Joseph Steinke was at the Monastery on a visit last Thursday, staying till Saturday. He had been telegraph operator in the noisy city of Chicago. Being disgusted with the godless life lived by so great a number of people in the large cities, he came here to take up a homestead and make his home among the peaceful Catholic settlers of St. Peter's Colony.—Father Dominic with his father paid the monastery a visit to-day.—Last Saturday a new member of the community arrived, the Rev. Father Mathias Steger, O. S. B. All the Fathers are still young and strong and well able to bear the hardships of pioneer life.—Today Mr. Huls moved on his homestead four miles north of the Monastery.—The same writer reports on the 17th that Carl Mayer arrived last Thursday and took possession of his homestead.—Last Friday the 71 years old Theresia Deutsch died in the house of Mr. Pollreis, having previously received the last Sacraments. Death was due to old age.—To day Father Peter sang a Requiem at 9 o'clock and then said the prescribed prayers at the grave.—A good reliable physician would be very desirable for the Colony.

Among the Rosthern locals we read that Wm. Kreitzenbeck of Butte, Neb., has been a whole year in the Colony and was one of the first to make it his home. During practically the whole of the past winter, from morning till night, in all kinds of weather, he has been on the road from the Colony to Rosthern freighting for Nenzel and Lindberg's General Store at Dead Moose Lake. He always used the same horses, but by taking good care of them, he has them still looking sleek and healthy.—The Colonists are all busy seeding and breaking land. All have a most wonderful appetite,—saying they are almost ashamed to acknowledge it, but it is a fact they can eat three as much as in the States, and have room for more. It is remarkable how one's complexion changes in spring. Many who looked pale and sickly on their arrival, soon acquire a healthy, ruddy-brown color. Children all look healthy, with cheeks as rosy as a peach.—Under miscellaneous news we read that the firm of Nenzel and Lindberg is building 7 houses for people that intend to move into the Colony this summer.—Mr. Geo. Bauer is reported to be very sick.—There is quite a traffic in oats to Melfort via Lake Lenore. Saturday there were 8 loads and on Monday there were 10 loads going that way.—Jos. Bonas from St. Peter is in town. He expects to begin with the manufacture of about two or three hundred thousand of them for the Colonists.

Among the new arrivals is Jos. Schulte from St. Mary's, Iowa. Those intending to go out to the Colony have to spend some time longer in town because the ice on the river is beginning to break up, making the crossing of the river impossible. On the 8th of May Father Chrysostom held services in the half completed house of Godfried Schaeffer instead of his store, as being the more commodious place of the two.

NOTICE.

I have taken over the Agency of the JOHN DEERE PLOW COMP. and handle all kinds of First Class Farm Implements from plowshare to farm tractor. P. WEBER, MUENSTER.

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St. Peters Bote

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

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—On Easter Sunday, Bishop Charlebois of Keewatin sang a pontifical high mass in the Cathedral. In the forenoon he administered Confirmation in the Cathedral, and in the afternoon at Duck Lake.

REGINA.—Archbishop Mathieu has gone to Quebec to assist at the reunion of the Canadian Archbishops this week.

MONTREAL.—Bishop Gauthier, Auxiliary of the Archdiocese of Montreal, has been appointed Vicar general by Archbishop Bruchesi.

BISMARCK, N.D.—The episcopal residence of Bishop Wehrle was seriously damaged in a recent fire. The damage is estimated at \$12,000.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—St. Paul's parish at Sauk Centre will celebrate the golden jubilee of its existence on May 1st.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Rt. Rev. titular Abbot Adolph Odernatt O.S.B., of Mt. Angel, will celebrate the golden jubilee of his ordination on May 3rd. He was born at Stans, Switzerland, Dec. 10, 1844, made his religious profession at Engelberg Sept. 29, 1866, came to America in 1873, was one of the founders of the Abbey of Mt. Angel, and acted for many years as its prior.

SANTA FE, N.M.—Most Rev. Albert Daeger, O.F.M., who has been appointed archbishop of Santa Fe, will receive the episcopal consecration in his cathedral at Santa Fe on May 7th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rev. Martin Brennan, pastor of Carondelet, Mo., will celebrate the golden jubilee of his ordination on May 7th.

NEW YORK.—Archbishop Hayes will be solemnly invested with the pallium on May 7th. The pallium is being brought from Rome by Msgr. O'Hern, Rector of the American College in Rome.

ROME.—Arrangements have been made for the visit to America of the choir of sixty singers of the Sistine Choir of the Lateran, under the direction of Signor Casimiri, its Director.

Father Theissling, Master-General of the Dominicans, has just returned from a visitation of the Order in Asia, Australasia and America. He was absent on this trip since March 1917.

SOUTH AFRICA.—There are 40,000 Catholic Kaffirs in South Africa. There are mainly Trappists who in this case are most active missionaries, as in all cases they are holy contemplatives. There are of them 72 Fathers and 188 Brothers, with 30 out-missions. At Durban, in Natal, they have 12,000 acres and have, besides agricultural institutions, schools of every grade, a printing press, book-binders, trades of every description for boys and the Sisters have the same for girls. All their efforts are for the natives, and they are most fruitful in results. Nearly all of the Fathers and Brothers are Germans or Austrians.

To avoid numberless evils, it is very important that the pastors of souls do not cease to remind the faithful that they should abstain from contracting marriage unions with persons who are strangers to the Catholic Faith, that they should understand well and keep before their minds that such marriages have always been reproved by the Church.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—A special meeting of the town council was held last week to consider the sale of Lot 14 in Block 1 as a prospective site for a new post office. The sale was authorized and price set at \$450 cash. The lot is 25x132 ft. Mrs. Wilkes millinery shop will be moved to a new location.

Mr. P. W. Hagan of Saskatoon was a visitor at Watson last week. He has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of an auto accident last fall.

Mr. Alph Kintz bought the N. W. quarter of Sec. 26 36-18 2 miles east of town, from the Hudson Bay Co.

The Grain Growers bought the store that they have occupied as tenants since they started in the grocery business at Watson. Mr. F. W. Loyens is to succeed Mr. Gregory as manager. Mr. H. E. Wolley is handling the live stock shipments.

Lt. Col. Norman Lang, M. P. for the federal constituency of Humboldt, was a visitor at Watson last week.

Pte. Christie Bunnah of Kermaria returned from France. His brother Hector returned a few weeks ago and both are now settled on their farms. Two other brothers were both killed in the war. Cardinal at Hill 69 and Leo at Passchendaele. Hector was wounded, but Christie, though engaged in hard fighting, got through without a scratch.

Mrs. John Windschiegl has so far recovered from the operation, she underwent some time ago at the hospital at Humboldt, that she was permitted to go home on Monday of this week.

ENGELFELD.—Last Saturday, April 26th, Mr. Louis Grindell, the father of Mrs. Felix Regenwetter, was called to his heavenly reward. Two days previous to his death, on Thursday, the Rev. Father Dominic, of Watson, administered the sacraments of the dying to him, Father Joseph being then absent in Carmel. Deceased was 61 years of age. Interment took place on April 28th at 9 o'clock.

ANNAHEIM.—At the meeting of the councillors of the R. Municipality of St. Peter on April 12th among others the following motions were passed: J. F. Schmitz—that \$75 be donated to Annaheim Hall on condition that the council have free use of it for 5 years; that the Sec. Treas. order a new typewriter and an adding machine on one month's free trial; J. B. Steinke—that the road between 1 and 12, 2 and 11, 3 and 10, Tp. 37, Rg. 19, be constructed; John Raab—that the slough N. of N. E. 1 of 10-39-19 be graded during the coming season; J. G. Korte—that the road allowance between 10 and 11, Tp. 37, Rg. 21 be leased to F. Kenkel; S. J. Pappenfus—that the council request the Dept. of Highways to pay 80% of the Auto Grant to the municipalities; J. F. Schmitz—that the Government grant of \$500 be spent on the roads leading north from St. Gregor and Engelfeld; J. B. Steinke—that S. J. Pappenfus be paid \$6.80 for supervision of roads; S. J. Pappenfus—that from all road work taxes be deducted before any cash is paid; J. F. Schmitz—that each councillor be empowered to do all emergency

road work and road dragging between now and next meeting; J. F. Schmitz and S. J. Pappenfus were appointed assessment committee with the assessor.

MÜNSTER.—Ben Niemann a farmer living 10 miles straight south of here, was struck, while working in a well on his farm, by a stone on the head and shoulder and was so seriously injured that he died on the way to the hospital. He was only 27 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

The consecration of Most Rev. Archbishop Daeger, a brother of Mr. Caspar Daeger, of Münster, will take place, on May 7th, at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

GROCERIES, Soft Drinks, Nuts, Fruits, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobaccos in stock. Beginning with May 1st Ice Cream will be served. Home-made aprons from 45cts. upwards. Caroline Manner, Münster.

A good lady of the Münster parish has contributed \$5.00 towards the orphans at Prince Albert. God bless you!

The weather of the past week was generally fair and well adapted for work in the fields. April 23rd and 24th were somewhat cold, the water in the sloughs and lakes freezing over and the ice acquiring a thickness of 1 1/2 inches. Sunday and Monday of this week were exceptionally warm, the thermometer registering well over 60 degrees. The grass is getting green and some more early flowers, besides the crocus, are making their appearance on the prairie.

HUMBOLDT.—Col. Norman Lang, M. P. for Humboldt, visited the town last week. He came west for the Easter recess and is making a hurried trip through his constituency during the short time he has at his disposal. He expects the present session will be one of the longest on record and that it will likely last several months.

The Canadian National Railways have commenced operations preparatory to the construction of their line of railway from Humboldt to St. Brieux. Mr. Reginald Beatty, who is the company's right-of-way official is here and is engaged in purchasing the right-of-way through which the line will pass. It is understood that a townsite will be established at Lenora Lake, and for this purpose a tract of land of 150 acres, owned by Mr. Wolsfeld, has been purchased at \$45.00 an acre. A siding will be placed at Dead Moose Lake, which will be located about two miles east of Dead Moose Lake church. Tenders for the construction of the railway were recently advertised for, but no announcement has yet been made in connection with the awarding of the contract. It is understood that the construction of this line will be the first work undertaken by the C.N.R. this year.

CARMEL.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lutz died here last week, presumably from influenza. Father Joseph came up from Engelfeld, April 23d, and conducted the funeral ceremonies the next day.

FULDA.—Miss Emma Ahle, of Lenora Lake, has been engaged as teacher at St. Michael's School.

BRUNO.—John Linda of Lenora has put up a temporary house in town which he occupies with his family.

Const. Honisch, the town constable, is at present mail-carrier and assistant postmaster.

Mich. Frank who had gone to the U. S. last fall is back again clerking in A. J. Schwingamer's store.

Andy Atkins who was Assistant Postmaster here before he went to the front is back in the post office, now that he has returned. He lost one arm in the war.

PETERSON.—Last Sunday Father Chrysostom, of Münster,

was here to hold services for the French in the house of Louis Julé. About forty persons went to the Sacraments. Before services the Rev. Father blessed Mr. Julé's new house. In two months we will have Holy Mass again.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Provincial Normal schools will close for the year on April 29.

The highest peak in the butter market in Saskatchewan was reached recently, when creamery butter sold at 60c a lb wholesale.

Dr. W. D. Cowan, M. P. for Regina, addressing the Great War Veterans' Assoc. here, said that legislation was forthcoming which would disfranchise defaulters for ten years.

The Dominion Dairy Co. here will begin work on part, at least, of a proposed new building to cost \$100,000.

Four officers, tenants of houses which have been sold to a German have been notified of eviction as the property was sold and as they have not been able to find other quarters are loathe to leave. The Great War Veterans' Assoc. at the weekly meeting decided that they would demand that the officers be given necessary time in excess of legal notice to find accommodation, and would resist eviction by force, if necessary.

Old Colony Mennonites will take a test case to the courts in the attempt to overthrow the provisions of the School Attendance act and the Saskatchewan School act, so far as these acts compel the attendance of Mennonite children at public schools and the learning of English.

Private G. Bittner, of Waldheim, Sask., claiming to be a Russian Mennonite, was sentenced to one year in jail for desertion from the Depot battalion, by a court. Private Jacob Baumgartner, of Neudorf, Sask., also a deserter, was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Hon. A. Turgeon received the sad news last week that his brother Mr. Chas. Turgeon of Edmonton had died on Sunday at the age of 31 years. He was a gifted attorney.

Hon. S. J. Latta, minister of Highways, is sending out a bulletin to all the rural municipalities in the province urging immediate action in locating main highways, so that the Prov. Government Grant of \$500 to each municipality for the maintenance of main highways can be made available.

PRELATE.—Rev. Father Riedinger has taken up his residence in town and will superintend the building of the new boarding school.

SASKATOON.—In the daylight saving mixup, Nokomis, Sask., has three time standards, according to H. Baker, of Saskatoon, who passed through Nokomis recently. When it is noon, town time, it is one o'clock C. P. R. time and two o'clock C. T. P. time there.

Judge E. A. C. McLorg, sentenced Thomas Saunders the convicted bigamist, to 12 months in the Prince Albert jail. Saunders is 21 years of age.

Fire, the cause of which is unknown, broke out in the North Star elevator at Duck Lake and totally destroyed the elevator, although it is estimated that about 50 per cent of the grain can be salvaged.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Tom Corrigan, a well known railway man, formerly a conductor on the C.N.R. was sentenced in the district court to a year in jail for the theft of three barrels of liquor, valued at \$678 from a car in the C. N. R. yards here.

B. C. Moussett was arrested at Big River by the provincial police

on a charge of theft of \$2,714 from the Atlas Lumber Co. of Shaanavon. He is being taken to Regina.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—The Legislature passed a bill authorizing the lieutenant-governor in council to obtain a loan of \$4,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is for telephones.

Charged with victimizing seven local merchants by means of worthless cheques, Andrew E. Wood alias Jack Olson, Jack Wilson, Albert Smith, was arrested by the police here. Wood is only 16 1/2 years of age, and the police say he is wanted by authorities at Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, and Moose Jaw.

CALGARY.—Metal workers at four of the big iron works of the city were locked out when they came to work because they insisted on sticking to the eight hour schedule, they themselves had put into effect. Their hours have been nine.

Smashing their way through the elevator door on the roof of the Provincial Liquor Vendors' building on Tenth avenue, West, the thieves made a big haul of liquor and escaped without leaving any clue.

LACOMBE.—Andrew Gilmour's large abattoirs were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with some insurance.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—In order to assist its office employees to build or acquire homes during the present scarcity, the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. has placed \$50,000 at their disposal. The money is to be loaned at six per cent interest over a term of twelve years.

Tom Walpole, a locomotive engineer on the C.N.R., was killed at Lucerne. It is reported that the engine and three freight cars went through a bridge.

The trades and labor council adopted the principle of the establishment of "one big union," (Bolshevism) and voted in favor of a strike to enforce the six-hour day.

VICTORIA.—The largest number of Chinese ever deported in a batch from here sailed on the outgoing Empress of Russia April 10, when 44, who arrived on the same vessel, were refused landing privileges.

GRAND FORKS.—An immense cave-in has occurred at the Granby mine at Phoenix, the rails of both the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific being suspended about a hundred feet above the cavity. No serious damage has resulted except from interfering with shipping facilities.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—According to the Dominion Registration Board's statistics just made public, the total male population of Manitoba 16 years of age and over is 170,253. Of this number 110,293 are British born, 30,580 are British naturalized, and 30,805 are classified as alien. Of the alien population, 14,318 are from Austria-Hungary, 798 from Belgium, 1,304 from China, 441 from Denmark, 91 from Finland, 314 from France, 460 from Germany.

Practically all classes of workers are included in organized labor's drive for the 44-hour week and increased wages in Winnipeg. Negotiations affecting thousands of employees and almost all classifications of industry are being carried on daily in an effort to reach a settlement before working agreements expire on May 1.

Telephone operators have been granted a flat increase of \$10 per month, Commissioner George A. Watson announced.

Spanish influenza during the last three months of the year 1918 was seven and a half times more deadly in Winnipeg than all forms of tuberculosis for the whole twelve months. At the same ratio for the whole year, Spanish influenza was

exactly thirty times more deadly than tuberculosis. This startling fact is disclosed in the annual report of Dr. A. J. Douglas, medical health officer of the city.

Tommy Martin, charged with the theft of \$1,200 worth of furs from the warehouse of the Hogan Fur Co., was found guilty. On his plea of future good behavior and his desire to return to his own country, the United States, the Judge allowed him a two years' suspended sentence.

Inspector Harry Spencer and James Uttley, of the liquor license department, discovered three complete stills in the Rembrandt district and arrested Ben Zosiah and Anton Lenczewski, whom they found in their shacks making preparations for the next day's manufacture of liquor. The two men will be charged with operating stills and Jack Hykawyz, arrested later, with manufacturing these.

Jacob A. Bay, formerly recruiting sergeant of the 221st Battalion, was released in police court on suspended sentence on a charge of receiving money by false pretenses. Bay, according to evidence, obtained \$50 from Jacob Wagner, a deserter from the unit in 1917, on a promise that he would procure his discharge from the army.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—The difficulty between the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the directors of the Canadian National Railways is likely to be amicably settled. At one time it was feared that a strike might develop which would affect between 12,000 and 14,000 employees throughout Canada.

TORONTO.—That the total population of Ontario in the year 1918 was 2,578,177, an increase of 17,724 over the previous year, but a falling off of 2,075 for the total of 1916, is shown in the second municipal bulletin of the bureau of municipal affairs, which has just been issued.

Unless negotiations are opened by the employers in the iron trades in Toronto and the Metal Trades Council before May 1 the whole of the metal trades will call a general strike, which will involve over 6,000 mechanics and over 100 Toronto employers.

An airplane express service has been started between Toronto and Hamilton by F. G. Erickson, the first trip being made by Pilot A.E. Parsons. The first load of merchandise was a motion picture film which will be regularly delivered in this manner to the ambitious city. The return flight occupied 45 minutes.

Frank McCullough, Youngstown, N. Y., awaiting hanging on May 3, for the murder of Acting Detective Frank Williams, escaped from the condemned cell at Toronto jail during the night, while his death watch slept and from the start he had is not likely to be captured.

PORT ARTHUR.—Work is being commenced on the 750,000 bushel addition to the Canadian National elevator here. This will give it a capacity of 6,000,000 bu., making it the largest and most up-to-date elevator in the world. The addition will cost one million dollars.

SAULT STE MARIE.—William Woods and his two sons, Isaac and Samuel, were convicted at the assizes here of a serious offence against a girl less than 14 years old. The father was sentenced to Kingston penitentiary for 13 years, Isaac to the penitentiary for 6 and Samuel for 4 years.

Quebec

QUEBEC.—Hon. L. A. Tasche, minister of public works, gives denial to a report that a provincial general election will be held in June. He says there is no thought of holding an election this summer.

United

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### United States News

WASHINGTON.—Admiral Hy. T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet throughout the war, has been designated by Secretary Daniels as commander-in-chief of the "United States fleet."

—Foodstuffs increased in price in March after public hopes of a return to normal levels had been raised by a decrease in February. This appears from a report by the Bureau of Labor statistics. As a whole, 22 articles were 2% higher last month than the preceding month, and 14% higher than March 1918.

—Modification of British censorship regulations to permit the use of private codes in cablegrams passing through London from the United States to South America was announced by the navy department.

—Temperance leaders in the U. S. are very much concerned by the attitude of the English authorities in refusing to permit literature or speakers on behalf of the cause to enter British territory. Officials of the Anti-Saloon League say that not only have passports been denied to their lecturers and campaigners but that their official publication, "The American issue", has been stopped by the British censors from distribution to subscribers.

NEW YORK.—The giant troopship Leviathan (formerly the Vaterland) with 12,000 soldiers missed a mine by only 30 feet while off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, her officers reported when she docked.

—Julius H. Barnes, president of the federal grain corporation, has been appointed director of the United States by President Wilson.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois Senate passed the resolution for a "free Ireland" and for the return of Palestine to the Jews.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—The national convention of the agricultural branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, an anarchistic organization, was ended abruptly Tuesday last week, when Sheriff Jones, aided by about 150 deputies and police, raided the hall, ordered the place closed, the convention permanently adjourned, and the delegates and other members to make their exit from the city as quickly as possible.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Harry Henderson, business agent of the Telephone Operators Union of Louisville, has announced that a vote is being taken throughout the country by telephone employees to force government recognition of telephone employees' unions with a nationwide strike as the alternative.

### Foreign News

JUAREZ, Mexico.—When Francisco Villa and his forces entered Parral Sunday morning he seized \$500,000 worth of loot, 50,000 rounds of ammunition belonging to the federal forces in the garrison there and made forced loans amounting to \$50,000.

BUENOS AYRES.—The Royal Bank of Canada is opening a branch office here.

—The president of the national bureau of hygiene said that there still were some cases of the bubonic plague in sections along the river front, but that the bureau is rapidly gaining control of the situation and is exterminating rats in that quarter of the city. A new influenza outbreak among naval conscripts has occurred, the bureau admitted.

LONDON.—200,000 acres of forest in Great Britain are to be replanted at a cost for planting and maintenance for the first ten years of \$17,000,000, according to an announcement by the government. The trees will replace some of the timber cut down during the war, and provide additional forests.

—The first panic over rabies in 21 years is spreading through England. Several cases developed in the country recently and two were discovered in London last week.

—The funeral of Mr. P. McCann, the Sinn Fein prisoner, who died at Gloucester, was witnessed by large crowds of people in the streets of Dublin. The coffin was covered by a large Republican flag. It was accompanied by nine of the released prisoners and was met at the pier by several Sinn Fein members of parliament.

—A dispatch says: "Vienna newspapers report that Dr. Alex. Wekerle, the former Hungarian premier and minister of finance is dead."

—New attempts have been made to plunder the food ships in the Hamburg harbour. As a result a number of warships have arrived and guns have been placed in the streets leading to the docks. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the port of Hamburg and the suburbs of Altona and Wandsbeck, according to advices received here. In consequence of the disturbances in Hamburg the police have received orders to shoot persons carrying arms, plundering, or fighting against the national police.

LIMERICK, Ire.—The general strike declared in protest against the proclamation of Limerick as a military area, assumed a new phase when the finance commission of the Limerick Trades and Labor Council announced that it was preparing to issue its own money in the form of 1 shilling and 10 shilling notes, which would be used in the purchase of food for the 14,000 strikers.

PARIS.—An increase in the milling percentage, which will virtually put the world back to a war bread basis for the next three months is part of the program adopted by the supreme food council under the chairmanship of H. C. Hoover.

—Jules Vedrines, noted French aviator, was killed when his machine fell in the department of Drome. He won many races and took prizes in international aviation contests. In January of this year he accomplished the feat of landing on the roof of a building in Paris.

—Newspapers here feature reports as to the gravity of the Egyptian situation, and it is said that there is great concern among British authorities over the nationalist movement. Mutinous conditions prevail at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said. The insurgent leaders demand that European officials resign, that English citizens leave the country, and that a Mussulman empire be founded.

AMIENS.—A slow mine left by the Germans exploded on the railroad between Miramont and Achiet. The explosion cut the main line of the road running between Paris and Belgium for a distance of 100 yards. Nobody was hurt by the explosion.

BERNE.—The Swiss Federal Council officially recognised the Czecho-Slovak republic.

VIENNA.—The German government has invited the German-Austrian government to send five members of the national assembly to Weimar to join in the discussion of the German national assembly and have a voice in the transactions of that body. After the chancellor, Dr. Karl Renner, had made a strong address in favor of the proposal, the house adopted a motion accepting it.

SIMLA, India.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the Gujerat district. The population of this district is more than nine millions.

### Wit and Humor

"Hicks promised his wife a dime for every one he spends for cigars."  
"How does it work?"  
"First rate. You see, we meet every day and he buys me the drinks and I buy him the cigars."

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT  
In the estate of Peter Funke, Deceased.  
TAKE NOTICE that all persons having claims against the estate of Peter Funke late of the Post Office of Muenster, in the Province of Saskatchewan, Farmer, Deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of November, 1918, at Muenster aforesaid, intestate, are required to send same to E.S. Wilson of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, solicitor for the administrator of the said estate, duly verified by Statutory Declaration, together with a statement of the securities, if any, held by them, on or before the 30th day of May, 1919.  
AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 30th day of May, 1919, the administrator shall distribute the assets of the said intestate amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which such administrator has then notice and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim such administrator shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution of the said assets or any part thereof.  
DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of April, 1919.  
Joseph Scheiber, Administrator of the said estate by his solicitor E. S. Wilson, Humboldt, Sask.

### 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 Tinton, in the State of Kansas, one of the United States of America, are required to send in to Durie & Walsling, Solicitors, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Solicitors for the Administrator of the said Estate, on or before May 15, 1919, particulars of their claims against the said Estate, verified by statutory declaration, together with a statement of the securities, if any, held by them, and that after May 15th, 1919, the Administrator 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.  
Durie & Walsling, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask. Solicitors for Susanna Green the Administrator of the said Estate.

WANTED AT ONCE - a good, honest, respectable lady to assist in general housework on farm. Wages \$25.00 per month, one half pay every two weeks. Apply Mrs. Henry Washkosky, Box 74, Muenster, Sask.

### FOR SALE

Geo. White & Sons threshing outfit. Engine a rear mounted plowing, 25 H.P. simple, with extension rims, coal bunker, supply tank. Has done 80 days threshing, no plowing. A 36-60 separator complete. Will guarantee outfit in excellent condition. Address best cash offer to Box 111, Watson, Sask.

### Strayed

since Friday, April 11th, a bay broncho gelding, weighing about 1100 lbs., white star on forehead, branded on hip with letters J. B., 3 years old.  
Wm. Huiras, Annaheim, Sask.

### Let us figure on that New Building!

Our Stock of NAILS and HARDWARE is complete and we can give you figures that will beat Mail-Order Competition.

- Genuine Peter Wright Anvils, 22 c per lb.
- Genuine Tapico Sweat Pads, all sizes, 80c each.
- Sharples Suction Feed Separators
- Call and see them

We carry a large assortment of AUTO TIRES in the following makes: DUNLOP, GOODYEAR, MALTESE CROSS, and the famous hand made "BRIAR CLIFF" tires.

AUTO ACCESSORIES, OILS and GASOLINE.  
**E. FLETCHER CO.**  
The Store with the Red Front, opp. Post Office, Humboldt, Sask.

## THIS SPACE RESERVED

FOR

## DUTTON-WALL LUMBER CO., LTD.

HOME BUILDERS

Advertise in the St. Peters Bote!

NOTICE.  
A Pure Bred Percheron Stallion will travel for the season through St. Gregor and Muenster.  
Will be in Muenster livery barn after April 20. JOSEPH BERTING.

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

A Sure Cure for the Sick are the wonderworking EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Residence: 3908 Prospect Ave., S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 336. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.  
SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a 38x67 tile and brick addition to the St. Elizabeth Hospital at Humboldt, with basement, will be received by the Sister Superior of the hospital up to May 15, 1919. Contractors are to furnish material, except tile and brick, and do the work according to plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Hospital. Tenders must be accompanied by a certified cheque of 2 per cent. of tender. Same will be returned if tender is not accepted, or when contract is completed. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders for heating, plumbing and ventilating are to be submitted separately.

THE SISTERS OF ST. ELIZABETH,

### PURE BRED BULLS FOR SALE

Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Holstein and Ayrshire Bulls may be bought by Saskatchewan farmers.

**ON EASY TERMS**

From The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Quarter or half cash with order, balance payable December 1919, and December 1920, with interest at 6 per cent. For particulars apply to The Live Stock Commissioner, REGINA, SASK.

## ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE CO.

### The Big Store - St. Gregor, Sask.

When a plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it.

When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference.

When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

When an electrician makes a mistake, he blames it on "induction" because nobody knows what that is.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, it's just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again.

But a **Farmer** he is different. He has to be careful. He cannot turn his mistakes into profit or into a profession. (Apology to Detroit Traffic.)

## You cannot make a mistake

### Buying From Us

### Which you will do Eventually WHY NOT NOW?

Let us have your Order for Barb Wire

\$5.70 for 4 point	}	is our price.
\$5.55 for 2 point		

# A. J. RIES & SON.

We never conduct FAKE SALES. Your money cheerfully refunded if your purchase is not satisfactory and YOU ARE THE JUDGE.

The Goblet of Life.

Filled is Life's goblet to the brim, And though my eyes with tears are dim, I see its sparkling bubbles swim, And chant a melancholy hymn With solemn voice and slow.

Then in Life's goblet freely press The leaves that give it bitterness, Nor prize the coloured waters less, For in thy darkness and distress New light and strength they give!

And he who has not learnt to know How false its sparkling bubbles show,

How bitter are the drops of woe, With which its brim may overflow, He has not learned to live.

The prayer of Ajax was for light, Through all that dark and desperate fight,

The blackness of that noonday night, He asked but the return of sight, To see his foeman's face.

Let our unceasing, earnest prayer Be, too, for light,—for strength to bear

Our portion of the weight of care, That crushes into dumb despair One half the human race.

O suffering, sad humanity! O ye afflicted ones who lie Steeped to the lips in misery, Longing, and yet afraid to die, Patient, though sorely tried!

I pledge you in this cup of grief, Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf, The battle of our life is brief, The alarm,—the struggle,—the relief,—

Then sleep we side by side. —LONGFELLOW.

Christianity Not A Failure.

These are "stirring times that try men's souls." The world is out of joint. Hell seems to have sent forth a legion of devils to slay and destroy. Thoughtless men are saying that Christianity has failed, and that the gigantic upheaval is an irony on civilization.

Deploable as the situation is, it should not deprive us of composure or cause us to despair of human progress. The world-wide explosion is a mockery of a materialistic civilization. It proves nothing against Christianity, because the modern world and its lopsided civilization have not given it a fair trial. Besides the world has been all in a stew before our day. It is God's world, and He still lives.

No matter how sad and turbulent the times, we can always do our duty towards our souls, our fellow-men, and God. That gives us peace of mind in the midst of universal war. When we do the work in our hand, when we perform conscientiously the task set us by the Creator, we are doing our share towards keeping the world straight. For whatever goes wrong outside our path of duty we are not responsible. If men and women had always "swept before their own doors," instead of meddling with other people's affairs, the civilized world would not be in such a bad way.

Let us, therefore, put our heart and soul into the fulfilling of our daily duties! Let us listen to the admonitions of our holy mother, the Church, and avail ourselves of her assistance! In our trials and reverses—every one meets them sooner or later—it is encouraging to bear in mind that the saints and all truly great men and women accepted them in the spirit of Christ in Gethsemane: Thy will be done! In sickness and suffering we should recall the patience and joy of the early Christians. Centuries of frightful persecution could give them only a quasi sorrow in the midst of permanent joy. In flames and tortures, in rackings and dungeons, yea in the arena itself, amid famished beasts about to tear them limb from limb, they were "as sorrowing, yet always rejoicing." —J.

The Christian Home.

Home is where the heart finds its greatest content.

Home is the result of learning how to bear and forbear.

Home is the best school for making true men and women.

Home is God's blessing to mankind, the safeguard of the world.

Home is an inn where love is landlord and contentment chief guest.

Home is a corporation whose preferred stock is contented children.

Home is a comfortable and necessary retreat and shelter for us in advanced age, and if we do not plant it while young it will give up no shade when we grow old.

Prayers for the Jews.

The "Archconfraternity of Prayer for the Conversion of Israel" has been authorized by the Church and enriched by numerous indulgences. The Jews form a factor in the world to-day, which cannot be overlooked, and their Conversion would be very much to the advantage of the Catholic Church. They wield a power which could be turned to the cause of truth, whereas it is now lent to the enemies of Christianity.

He, therefore who prays for these "Chosen people of God" does a good work. Recently, His Holiness sent His blessing couched in the following words:

"United in heart and intention with the members of the Archconfraternity of Prayers for the Conversion of Israel, we rejoice to see their members increasing, we praise their zeal, encourage their efforts, bless them with all our heart, and grant them an Indulgence of 300 days each time they say the prayer of our crucified Saviour: 'Father forgive them for they know not what they do.'"

Benedictus XV, P. P. From the Vatican, Feb. 25, 1918.

Anyone desiring a certificate of membership or further information will kindly enclose five cents in a letter addressed to:

Rev. Mother Superior, Convent of Our Lady of Zion, Prince Albert, Sask.

Starvation in Russia.

Mr. Hoover, the food administrator, recently issued the following statement:

"The relief administration has carried on a great deal of investigation as to the actual food conditions in Russia. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. A very conservative estimate would indicate that upward of 200,000 people are directly or indirectly dying from the food shortage monthly at the present moment, and the situation is likely to grow in intensity as the season progresses.

"Under the distribution system rigidly enforced by the soviet government in the larger cities the children have the first priority on the food supply by way of meal service in the schools, which are open to children of all classes. The Red Guards and workmen have the second priority, and the bourgeois and intellectual classes etc. receive the remainder.

"Our report would indicate that the children who attend the schools are being reasonably cared for, that the Red Guard is receiving a sufficient ration, but that the burden of the shortage falls upon the middle, upper and intellectual classes, and threatens their complete extinction before the next harvest.

"The Lenin and Trotzky socialization of the processes of production has wrecked both production and distribution as to create a state of famine in a country which formerly contributed so largely to the food supply of the world."

Influenza and "Black Death"

There are many people who labor under the impression that the disease which, under the name of Influenza, has caused such havoc throughout the world within the past ten or twelve months, is a comparatively new one. This is, however, not true, and there seems to be no doubt that the influenza is the same disease which, in the middle of the fourteenth century, devastated the whole of Europe, carrying off one half its population. This disease was, for a long time, known only as "The Great Plague" and received its present appellation of "Black Death" only in the seventeenth century.

The learned Benedictine historian Cardinal Gasquet years ago made extensive investigations concerning the great mortality which had such far-reaching consequences for the whole civilization of Europe in the fourteenth century. The results of his investigations he published in a volume entitled "The Great Pestilence", which appeared in 1893. The second edition of the work was published at London in 1908 under the title of "The Black Death of 1348 and 1349."

The learned author, in describing the progress, violence and destructiveness of the plague, gives numerous and copious quotations from contemporaneous writers, from which it appears evident that the "Black Death" was really but an especially virulent form of the influenza, probably accompanied in some districts by the bubonic plague. Thus Gasquet quotes Gui de Chauliac, the Pope's physician at Avignon as saying that the epidemic was of two kinds. The first was marked by "constant fever and blood-spitting, and from this the patient died in three days;" the other was the less fatal bubonic plague according to the symptoms.

A contemporaneous writer quoted says: "From the carbuncles and glandular swellings (characteristic of the bubonic plague) many recovered; from the blood-spitting none," and Matteo Villani of Florence says that the sick who began to spit blood quickly died. According to the account left by the Greek emperor John Cantacuzene, the course of the malady was not in all cases the same; some people dying suddenly, others during the course of the day, and some after but an hour's suffering. Some, who lingered for two or three days, were attacked by violent fever, speechlessness, stupor and paralysis of the tongue. Others were not attacked in the head, but in the lungs; the organs of respiration became quickly inflamed, sharp pains attacked the chest, blood spitting and fetid breath, excessive fever, sleeplessness and restlessness was present, and in most cases, plague spots appeared over the body. These "plague-spots" were evidently not the carbuncles of the bubonic plague, but discolored fever spots.

Most of the writers state that the disease was communicated by the breath of the sick. An anonymous Italian writer of the time describes the sickness as a "swift and sharp fever, with blood-spitting, carbuncle or fistula." The sick visibly infected the healthy even by talking with them (evidently by their breath). Only few recovered who had been stricken. The writer was one of these. He states that a person who had bled him took sick the same day and died the next, whilst he himself recovered.

The poet Petrarch relates that his friend Paganinus of Milan was suddenly seized in the evening, some time after he had supped apparently in good health, the next morning he died, and in three days

his sons and his whole family had died. Simon de Corvino, a Parisian doctor at Montpellier, describes the symptoms of the disease as a burning pain, beginning under the arms, or in the groin, and extending to the regions of the heart. A mortal fever then spread to the vital parts; the heart, lungs, and breathing passages were chiefly affected, the strength fell quickly, and the person so stricken was unable to fight any length of time against the poison. "No climate appeared to have any effect upon the malady. It appeared to be stayed neither by heat nor cold. High and healthy situations were as much subject to it as damp and low places. It spread during the colder season of winter as rapidly as in the heat of the summer months."

A certain Canon of the Low Countries who was at Avignon when the Pestilence raged there, described the symptoms of the disease as follows: "The disease is threefold... firstly, men suffer in their lungs and breathing, and whoever have these corrupted, or even slightly attacked, cannot by any means escape nor live beyond two days. Examinations have been made by doctors in many cities of Italy, and also in Avignon, by order of the Pope... and it is found that all who have died thus suddenly have had their lungs affected and have spat blood... There is another form of the sickness, however, at present running its course concurrently with the first; that is, certain apothemes (boils) appear under both arms, and by these also people quickly die. A third form of the disease—like the two former, running its course at this same time with them—is that from which people of both sexes suffer from apothemes in the groin. This, likewise, is quickly fatal."

Gui de Chauliac, physician of the Pope at Avignon, who devoted himself to the attendance of the sick during the plague, writes that it lasted seven months. He thus describes the symptoms: "It was of two kinds; the first lasted two months, with constant fever and blood-spitting, and of this people died in three days. The second lasted for the rest of that time. In this, together with constant fever, there are external carbuncles, or buboes, under the arm or in the groin, and the disease ran its course in five days." Towards the end of the sickness, which lasted till August, 1348, de Chauliac took the infection, and was in great danger for six weeks, but finally recovered.

The chronicle of William of Nançis says: "There was so great a mortality of people of both sexes, and of the young rather than the old, that they could hardly be buried. Further they were ill scarcely more than two or three days, and some often died suddenly." Galfrid de Baker described the first outbreak of the disease in England at Bristol. He says: "The mortality attacked the young and strong especially, and commonly spared the old and weak... Swellings suddenly breaking out in various parts of the body, racked the sick. So hard and dry were they that, when cut, scarcely any fluid matter came from them. From this form of the plague, many, through the cutting, after much suffering, recovered. Others had small black pustules distributed over the whole skin of the body from which very few, and indeed hardly any one, regained health and strength." Friar John of Kilkenny, who himself apparently perished in the epidemic, wrote: "Many died from abscesses and from imposthumes and pustules, which appeared on the thighs and under the arm-pits; others died from affection of the head, and, as if in frenzy; others through vomiting of blood."

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**BRUNO, SASK.**

We have quoted above the testimony of William of Nangis that the mortality was greater among the young than among the old, and of Galfrid de Baker that the young and strong are attacked especially, whilst the old and weak were spared. The same is attested by Peter Azarius, a notary of Novara, who fled from his native city to escape the pestilence. He writes: "Medicine being useless, the strong and young, men and women, were struck down in a moment."

From the various statements of contemporaries, quoted above from Gasquet's book, it seems quite certain that the "Black Death" of the middle of the fourteenth century was really the influenza in a specially virulent form together with the complications manifesting themselves during the present epidemic. Like now, the disease had baffled the skill of the doctors, and when the lungs were once affected, the chances of the patient to recover were very poor, especially as means for reducing the fever were not known, and the course of the disease was swift, rarely lasting more than two or three days.

Undoubtedly the disease manifested itself in a more malignant form than at present. Ignorance of proper methods to combat the symptoms, and above all the terrible fear of the disease, which made it impossible for the patients to obtain care and attendance certainly made the mortality many times greater than it would be now-a-days. Then, too, we must not forget the unsanitary conditions under which not only the common people, but even the nobility and even royalty lived in those times, and which were worse than those of the worst slums of our great cities in modern times. Surely they contributed much to augment the mortality in times of pestilence.

To illustrate the unsanitary conditions under which even the highest in the land lived and labored, it is but necessary to point to the terrible accident that occurred in Erfurt in 1183, just 165 years before the outbreak of the "Black Death". Emperor Frederick Barbarossa had convened the Reichstag in that place. The deliberations were held during the day in the great hall of the castle, and the emperor with the nobles of the empire slept in the same hall during the night. One night the beams supporting the floor of the hall gave way and over a hundred of the nobles perished miserably in the pit of the privy, which was located immediately below the great hall, the emperor himself narrowly escaping!

The belief until now generally held, that the great pestilence was the bubonic plague, seems to have been erroneous. True, some of the accounts concerning the "Black Death" mention boils and abscesses among the symptoms of the pestilence, but even then they state that the bubonic form of the pestilence was less deadly than the other. Some of the accounts do not even mention this form of the disease. Besides, emphasis is, in some accounts laid on the fact, that the Black Death raged just as violently during the cold season as it did in summer. It is, however, well known that the bubonic plague almost disappears during the cold season, as it is carried from one person to another by the bite of fleas, which are dormant during the cold season.

It is not improbable that the bubonic plague spread through Europe at the same time with the influenza at the time of the "Black Death". The statement of the papal physician Gui de Chauliac seems to point that way when he says "The first (form) lasted two months, with constant fever and blood-spitting... The second (bubonic form) lasted for the rest of the time (five months)".

It seems quite possible that the bubonic symptoms reported at the time of the "Black Death", were not at all due to the true bubonic plague, but rather to inoculation of influenza germs, either accidentally through abrasions of the skin, or by the bite of vermin. These inoculations would of course produce local abscesses, boils and pustules, such as are described in the reports about the great plague. Even during the present epidemic, some patients are said to be afflicted by abscesses etc., which are supposed to be due to the "Flu". It is a significant coincidence that, according to the testimony of de Chauliac, the bubonic form of the plague began to manifest itself at Avignon in March, at the very time when, in that part of France, the festive flea begins to enjoy life after its winter dormancy.

A careful study of Cardinal Gasquet's book, in the light of our experience during the "Flu" epidemic of 1918-1919 certainly leads to the conviction that the so-called "Black Death" of 1348-1349 was undoubtedly the influenza in a very virulent form, either alone or combined with a concurrent epidemic of the bubonic plague.

**A Dining Car Snap-Shot.**

The engine is puffing and it sounds like a heavy pulse beat; we are speeding through space. The individuality of the scenery is blurred and becomes a line of an indistinct something. The rattling and jarring of the train has become so monotonous and all-pervading that it sounds like the crooning of some monster putting her young to sleep.

I am in the dining car. The dishes rattle and the little kitchen is superintended by a colored gentleman of taste, to judge from the appetite-provoking aroma issuing from it. The bustling waiters are handling dishes in a monchalant manner which for the uninitiated would be a juggling fast of no mean parts. The conductor of the dining car is a pompous something, exceedingly independent (which becomes him well though) with side whiskers and a provokingly seemingly indifferent, bordering on the impertinent manner of treating his guests. The place, assigned to me by this creature in white with side whiskers, was opposite the subject of this sketch which was of the masculine gender. I was lucky to get a table which had room for only two persons, one on each side, thus obviating the necessity of making one or more persons get up when one desired to get to or from a seat, or of playing leap frog with one's neighbor in trying to extricate oneself from an inside seat.

The specimen of masculine gender facing me had a head as round as a bowling ball, by which I do not mean to imply any derogation, because it is my opinion that that animated bowling ball could make a "strike" every time. He had a ruddy, pleasant face. Whether prompted by pride or the assiduous care of his health, I don't know, but any way, he had a big skull cap tightly pulled over his head. He wore his hair in the style of the late lamented Bill Nye, which fact might account for the presence of the skull cap. He was corpulent.

While I was waiting for my order to be filled, my table associate was being served. All the circumstances of a dining car stimulate one's appetite, and so it is but natural to cast the eye on the victuals of a neighbor and with a longing look a stomachic yearn imagine the materialization of one's own bill of fare. It is surprising what simple fare and how little of it will satisfy some people. My table associate's order consisting of three pancakes, ordinary dubbed "slap-jacks", which were pretty thick and full from center to rim and had a nice appetizing omelet color. Beside the pancakes was a small

dish of butter which looked like an oasis amidst the whiteness of the spread.

After placing the plate with the pancakes nearest to the place for which they were ultimately destined, my table associate proceeded, unceremoniously & seemingly without method or applied geometry, but with great precision nevertheless, to divide that butter as did Caesar with Gaul. The first installment of that butter was gently spread on the wallbosoms of pancakes Nos. 1 and 2, the second installment between Nos. 2 and 3, and the third between No. 3 and the plate. "After this performance he rested a while (I thought he was waiting for more—and so he was, but not of what I expected). The butter had fallen a victim to the waru sympathy of the pancakes and commenced oozing out at the rims, but in spite of this evident fact he ordered another dish of butter upon receiving which he again went through the same ritual of obsequies as before, and then just as one of the waiters passed, he gruffly asked whether some syrup didn't go with these (meaning the pancakes). In the meantime he kept stroking or rather smearing the top pancake patronizingly with his knife and his avidity and appetite became very prominent in his features, which seemed to relax somewhat as the time for eating approached. The syrup came; and as if to prepare a little deluge for his ark of pancakes, he poured the contents of the small pitcher on them. It looked to me like a gallant ship making a brave fight against the watery element and he, the chivalrous life saver, coming to the rescue. Being a man of large proportions, he evidently despised small quantities. Ordinarily a person would eat the pancakes one at a time, but I assure you this man had the three on a pile and it took very few mouthfuls to consign them to their resting place. He then gulped down his coffee and that made up and finished his meal.

The rules of etiquette were most rudely and execrably infringed upon and needed a brand new revision, I think, after what happened after this meal was finished. This man took his napkin and wiped his mouth and then, leisurely removing his skull cap, he perpetrated the atrocious crime of wiping the perspiration off his brow and then enveloping his nude head in the napkin as if he had an attack of the "flu" and wished to sweet his head. Then he wiped his mouth once more and proceeded to the hairless dome again and finally, to sum up the usefulness to which a good linen napkin with the initials of the railroad company stitched in one corner of it, can be put, he wiped his whole face as with a towel. I looked on with consternation in my every feature, with the awful foreboding that he would blow his nose into the napkin yet looming up in the distance of my mind. Out of respect for the president of the road or something equally as good, he didn't soil the napkin to that extent. Then he brushed his spacious chest and pancake pavilion to remove the crumbs, which I ascribe to habit because these pancakes, could not crumb if they had been so inclined, having been soaked in syrup. Replacing his skull cap and issuing a little grunt at the pretentious snob with side whiskers, by way of thanksgiving, I presume, he paid the waiter and departed for the chair car.—St. J.U.R.

**CONUNDRUMS**

Why is an empty purse expressive of constancy?—Because you find no change in it.  
 What is the parting salute of a runaway pig?—Excuse haste and a bad pen.  
 What trees has fire no effect upon?—Ash trees, as when burned they are ashes still.  
 Why should one never complain about the price of car-tickets?—Because it's fare (fair).

**SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL**  
 (Special for St. Peter's Bote.)

—This is how a southern visitor describes his experience during a winter in the north: The lavatory was located outside the house, out in the cold, out in the snow, and we washed there in alkali water and wiped our faces in a snow drift. This was conducive to health and longevity. The enervating heat inside the house would have a tendency to make us effeminate. When the three rooms in the hotel were overcrowded we slept in the mangers in the barn, with the permission of the cattle. . . .? No, it wasn't in St. Peter's Colony. We've hotels with dozens of rooms; hence little danger of having to sleep in the barn.

—Religion is more than our life; for that is measured by pulsebeats, says Mr. Holmes, but our religious consciousness partakes of the Infinite, towards which it is constantly yearning. It is not the geologist's hammer, or the naturalist's microscope, that is going to take away the need of the human soul for the Rock of Ages to cling to.

—A more glorious victory can not be gained over another than this—that where the injury began with the other, the kindness should begin on our side.

—Has any one wronged you? Be bravely revenged—slight the injury and the work's begun; forgive it and 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.

—Refusing to pay one's debts, says the Catholic moralist, Spirago, is equivalent to stealing; and, despite his reluctance to consider himself as such, the man who refuses to pay his debts is merely one species of thief, and, like other thieves, is clearly bound in conscience to make restitution,—to pay his debts.

—If a man buy goods "at thirty days," for instance, and at different periods during five or six times thirty days thereafter is inportuned for payment, he is clearly retaining the goods of another, contrary to that other's will, and is so far forth a plain thief, unmistakably bound to as speedy a restitution as is within his power.

—The argument that one is no worse than one's neighbors avails nothing in the court of conscience; irrespective of the practice of others, our personal duty is to obey the commandments of God, by the seventh of which we are bound to pay our lawful debts and give every one his due.

—A constructive thief is he who borrows books, money, knives, forks, perishable goods and what not, and keeping such things beyond the time specified, keeping them in spite of the owner's expressed desire for their return.

—Lincoln used to say that God must like the common people. He made so many of them.

—The Catholic Church is our own Church, no matter in what part of the world it exists. Our outlook and our interest should be the same as that of Christ as he gazes down on the world from His throne beside the Father. Selfishness and localism must be subordinated to the general need, and a wide and generous outlook put in place of a narrow parochialism.

—It is a tragic thing that those who most sorely need to have their faith stirred up and kept at the ordinary level of activity, are the very ones who seldom come in contact with Catholic papers at all. Meanwhile they steep themselves in reading which, apparently non-religious, is in reality fruitful of an anti-religious attitude of soul.

—If you want to go through life without being criticised, go out into the woods and hide.

**For Farm and Garden**

**Planning Your Garden.**

When laying out a garden do not make it too small. Have a row of Carragana as a hedge around the outside of your garden. Next to this hedge plant your berry bushes in well regulated rows; i.e. currants, gooseberries, raspberries, junberries and strawberries. Next to these your rhubarb and asparagus. Besides planting things that serve for food, do not forget that man's artistic sense needs to be looked after. Plant a row of perennial flowers next to the above mentioned plants. Now comes a gravel path around your entire garden. Next to this walk comes a plot of ground about fourteen feet wide sown to Alfalfa. There are several reasons for this: When plowing your garden in spring or fall, you need considerable space for turning around without the horses stepping on your berry bushes. This space, unless sown to something like alfalfa, will have to be worked by hand or it will go to weeds and spoil the looks of your garden. From this plot the wind will spread the weed seeds over the rest of your garden, and double your work. In spring the men folks have so much seeding to do that you cannot get them to do any spading; the busy wife will have to do this additional work, or the garden become a nursery of weeds. Alfalfa once started will not give the weeds a chance; it looks pretty and by collecting nitrogen from the air and storing it in the ground, enriches the soil. Alfalfa attracts the bees which are so important a factor in the successful growth of many fruits. It is an excellent feed for the stock. It will grow in any soil, without previous inoculation, where formerly the wild pea-vine flourished. Within this plot is that part of the garden which requires replanting each spring.

N. B. If you have a very large garden, you may have several rows of trees on the west and north side outside of your carragana hedge—thus giving your garden additional protection against the north-west winds. They will assist in holding the snow so that your berry bushes will be well protected during the winter.

**What Do You See From Your Kitchen Window?**

American farm wives go mad from the monotony of their existence. One of the most tragic features of American rural life is the lot of the farm woman who has no relief from her tedious duties.

From her kitchen window as she works she sees an unsightly yard, rickety fences, scavenging chickens and pigs, patches of weeds, and dominating all, that prize atrocity of American architecture, the big barn shaped like a dry-goods box and painted in a tint which looks like a mixture of rust and dried blood. No wonder farm women despair and farm men flock to the cities.

The average American farm yard is ugly; so is the average American back yard. The tag ends of American towns deserve the same condemnation.

Ash heaps, weed-choked gardens, insect-ridden fruit trees, rusty bed springs, abandoned machinery—these are forever to be the elements of American landscape gardening? Our people are incurable pioneers; we are a nation of transients; we are always moving, always making new plans, always anxious about creating and building everything—except the external beauty of our homes. We seem never able to emerge from the stump-pulling era into the era of tree planting. We have not taken root yet in our own country.

All we need is good will and information. The Department of Agriculture has foreseen the need and stands ready to supply it. Here is a list of pamphlets dealing with the problems of beautifying our home. They will be sent to you free of charge by writing to *Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa*. "Planning a Prairie Farmstead"; "Tree Planting on the Prairie"; "The Farm Garden"; "Rose Culture in Canada"; "Bush Fruits"; "Hotbeds and Cold Frames"; "How to Grow Asparagus" etc.

**How Trash Makes Fires.**

A pile of trash that has been lying around all winter is as dry as tinder. A spark and a little breeze are all that is necessary to start trouble. The spark may come from a match thrown down, or from a cigarette cast aside, or from your own or neighbor's flue.

A spark, however, is not always necessary. There is such a thing as spontaneous combustion. Lots of people don't realize that inanimate objects can set themselves on fire. Any one who has been in a chemical laboratory does realize how simple a matter it is. In piles of trash or old rags a process of decay sets in that under certain conditions it is quite likely to produce heating, and sometimes, in the end, fire. Greasy or oily rags are susceptible to this process.

Thus every pile of trash and every accumulation of old clothes or rags, whether in the attic, the cellar or the yard, is a constant menace to the home.

Have you cleaned up your premises? Have you looked about for fire-making material that might cause a fire at your own home and communicate it to and destroy your neighbor's property? If you have not done so, do it NOW!

Don't you realize that by co-operating with your neighbours you can improve conditions and make your community a better place to live in, free from objectionable accumulation of waste and bring about a reduction of fire loss.

Are there a lot of weeds around your property that will be a fire breeder when dry? Now is the time to have them cut and done away with. Stop fire loss which adds to the high cost of living.

**Flies Dislike of Blue.**

The following clipping from the *New York World* goes to prove that *Our Dumb Animals* was quite right in advising its readers that blue wash for cowsheds was worth trying.

The Arabs have long known that flies fear or hate the color blue. That is why the houses in many of their towns are kalsomined in light blue. Before the French Academie of Sciences Galvino and Houbert described the results of their observations on the eyesight of flies. The only light that these insects see well is white; their eyes do not see violet and indigo at all; the vibrations of the blue and green rays are disagreeable to them, and red has the effect of darkness. Yellow alone of all the colored rays is tolerable. The solar spectrum as seen by the eyes of a fly begin at green and ends at bright orange.

**The Seed and the Flowers.**

A Baby Seed all dressed in brown,  
 Fell out of its cradle one day;  
 The West Wind took it with loving arms  
 And carried it far away.  
 He laid it down on a bed of leaves,  
 And hid it with blankets white;  
 And there it slept like a weary child,  
 Through the long, dark winter night.  
 It woke at last, when the springtime  
 Came,  
 And stretched its arms on high,  
 And it grew and grew through the  
 live-long day,  
 Toward the sun and the clear blue sky.  
 It drew its food from its Mother Earth,  
 And it drank the cooling shower,  
 Till the small, brown seed was changed  
 at last  
 To sweet, wild, wayside flower!

The Dominion Sales Company now here in full control  
**GOING THE LIMIT**

**Like a Bullet**  
We Have Gone  
Clean Through Profits

The Dominion Sales Company now Here in full control  
**GOING THE LIMIT**

**For 20 Selling Days This Sale Lasts!**

**Don't Miss This! It Is Prepared For You!**

We have gone through this stock like "a steer through a Texas corn field." Nothing was missed. Everything is now arranged for quick-action selling. Thousands of "Super BARGAINS will never receive "advertising" at all. They will be just thrown into the BARGAIN BINS and sold at prices unbelievable in the annals of merchandising. You alone will be the gainer. The profits are all yours. **With a Hum, Buzz and a Rush, Come Share in it.**

It's up to You whether you take advantage of this Gigantic Bargain Carnival or not. Remember that in some cases quantities are limited and our Strongest Advice is to shop as early as you possibly can. This is without doubt the Greatest Staging of Drastic Price Cutting that has ever occurred in the HUMBOLDT District "EVER YET" Wholesalers all over the World today are Crying for CASH - CASH - CASH; We are out to get it. **Prices Alone Will Do The Selling.**

# Rifkin & Braunstein's \$50,000 Stock

**Here Is The Bargain Sale**  
75 pairs Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps, worth up to \$5.00, tan or black, button or lace; see these. Sale Price **1.39**

**255 Manufacturers Sample Waists**  
Plenty of chances to save on Ladies' Ready-to-wear!  
Ladies' waists in Jap Silk, Georgette, Crepe-de-Chene, Messaline etc. All the colours of the rainbow - cream, white, rose, lemon, sky, and black.  
Regular \$6.00, Sale Price **4.49**  
Regular 12.00, Sale Price **9.29**

**Come to it. The Movie Man is Here.**  
**SALE STARTS**  
**Thursday, May 1st.**

**Shop Where The Bargains Are**  
60 pairs Children's Shoes, all sizes, worth up to \$4.00 a pair. Sale Price, any pair for **1.39**

**Here's a bunch of Super-Bargains for Men**  
25c summer weight socks. Sale Price, pair **19c**  
40c gray wool socks. Sale Price, 3 pair for **1.00**  
40c black cashmerette socks. Sale Price, pair **29c**  
75c white real silk socks. pair **68c**  
60c braces, heavy and strong. pair **45c**  
**GET TO IT. SHARE IN IT.**

**Men's Working Boots**  
\$10.00 high cut Elk boots, **7.98**  
Real American Elk high cut workingboot, 7in. top; a rainy day boot for the outside worker indeed, and for two whole "beans" less than regular price; you surely will not let this sale pass you by. The prices will certainly do the selling; all the sizes.  
Sale price **7.98**

**Men's Boots**  
Medium fine shoes; 5.50 box kip and box calf boots **4.49**  
Now here's an assorted lot of men's medium boots - some fine enough for better wear, and the price will sure make you buy these if you see them; all the sizes sale price **5.69**  
6.50 leather lined boots for **5.69**  
If these boots had to be bought today - why a \$ a pair more could not buy them; all the sizes; sale price **5.69**

**Men's Working Boots**  
Men's Oxfords - a genuine snap of snaps.  
7.50 Oxfords now for **3.98**  
The whole bunch of them, 78 pairs in all, they come in a grand assortment of leathers, black and tan velour and calf; lace and button; some patent in the bunch, all the sizes Sale Price **3.98**

**Men's Working Boots**  
5.50 and up to 6.50 Men's work boots for **4.69**  
A dandy black elk boot viscolized soles, bellowsed tongues all the sizes; Sale Price **4.69**  
5.00 Box Kip boots for **3.98**  
Yes some of them are worth up to 5.50 a good heavy working boot, dont miss seeing these all the sizes; Sale Price **3.98**

**Men's Boots**  
7.50 men's lined boots **5.59**  
This is absolutely the best buy in the sale in a shoe for the man who likes a leather lined boot; all the sizes and half sizes, Sale Price **5.59**

**Men's Working Boots**  
6.00 plain toed working boots for **4.95**  
The famous Ames Holden and McReady plain toed working boots, stitched and pegged soles, waterproof, too; all the sizes, Sale Price **4.95**  
7.00 Tan and Cherry Elk for **5.69**  
Just at the right time come this timely special real Elk working boots; absolutely a workingman's boot; and all the sizes Sale price **5.69**

**Railroad Fares Refunded on all Purchases!**

**Summer Wear From Here and There**  
Middy waists, reg. price up to and beyond the \$2.00 mark. Assorted styles and patterns, **1.35**  
\$1.25 and 1.50 Child's Gingham dresses and print too we shall sell for **89c**

**Boys' Summer Suits**  
\$1.50 and 1.75 reg. Boys' wash suits are out in the bargain bins - go right to it is the order of the day; Sale price **1.19**

**Girls' Muslin Dresses**  
-\$1.75 and 2.00 regular are out with the green tags on for quick action selling; are you going to let this pass you by? sale price **1.15**

**Child's, Infants', and Girls' Shoes**  
\$1.75 reg. Infants' dongola button boots, sale price **1.49**  
\$2.00 regular, both in button and lace, some have cloth tops, others are fine nice kid, not many, 200 or 300 pair of them, they will not last long at the price we have marked them. Sale price **1.69**  
\$2.25 and 2.50 Child's boots, button and lace, will sell at **1.89**



**You Are the Profiteer in This Sale! Come!**

**Men's Odd Pants**  
\$2.50 reg. Men's tweed odd trousers 200 of them, all sizes, S. Price **1.98**  
\$3.00 Men's tweed odd pants we shall sell for Sale price **2.49**  
3.50 will wear a darn'd sight better get these at Sale price **2.79**  
4.50 are far better still, dandy patterns, all sizes. Sale price **3.79**

**\$4.00 Men's Hats for 3.29**  
Yes and the new spring goods at that, including the new ivy green, greys, slates, navy, and of course black, fedoras and all the other styles that am, and a full assortment of sizes, too. Sale Pr. **3.29**

**Now for one of the Hum Dingers for a Sale of Sales.**  
41 pairs of Men's striped Overall pants; they are marked \$2.50, the regular price, but that is not the true value; today they are worth a dollar more than that. We have all sizes in this lot, so get a wiggle on. The Sale goes with hum, buzz and a rush, so there you are. Sale Price **1.69**

**Prices Smashed!**

**Child's Hosiery right here, "Marm"**  
35c and 45c Child's hosiery; all the children in the Humboldt district can buy hose now in half dozen lots at this price **29c**

**Prices Shock You!**

**Ladies Novelty Boots**  
Grey kid mahogany, kid, black kid. Here is the beauties of the sale. I'm going to classify them to make it easy for you. The quality is the best in every case so don't be afraid. All sizes and half sizes.  
11.50 regular ladies' mahogany lace boots. Sale price **9.29**  
12.50 regular, they come in the new grey, kid, and nigger brown, louis and military heels, aluminum plates in the heels too. Special sale price **9.98**

**Ladies Outdoor Boots**  
5.00 5.50 and 6.00 Ladies boots for **4.69**  
Every one of these boots are super bargains so do the coming as early as you can, sale price **4.69**  
5.50 Velour Calf boots **3.98**  
Some price for a lady's Velour calf boot indeed; both lace and button style; get busy if you want a pair, all the sizes sale price **3.98**

**Ladies Medium Boots**  
4.50 Dongola boots for **3.79**  
Ladies dongola boots, with the patent toe caps; a very fine quality indeed and you must see them, so come along a running, sale price **3.79**  
4.25 Ladies box kip blucher sale price **3.59**  
Real true value at the regular price; ladies what are they at the sale price; all the sizes sale price **3.59**

**Ladies House Slippers**  
We cant cut them much but we have said Sale so here you are, everything down to bed rock prices is the motto of the selling event. We need the money to satisfy the wholesalers. We are going the limit. Yours is the absolute gain. Sale price **2.49**

**Children's Shoes**  
I am going to put out 60 pairs at a Bing Banger of a bargain right here in sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, and 10 up to size 13, and are worth up to 4.00 and 4.50. Its a crime to sell these goods at these prices, "what the boss will say I dont know." care less, come along. Remember 60 pairs regular 4.25. Sale price **2.69**

**Boy's Boots are here**  
4.00 boy's kip bluchers in sizes 1 to 5. Sale price **3.19**  
5.25 boy's extra kip bluchers in sizes 1 to 5. Sale price **3.69**  
5.50 boy's cherry red boots. Sale price **3.69**  
Now boys, here is the shoe you cannot wear out anyway in a reasonable time so get "mother to look at them," sizes from 1 to 5. Sale price **4.69**  
Also a thousand other bargains in boy's boots which we have no space to advertise this time.

**Men's Suits Here They Are**  
Regular 37.50 men's Navy blue serge, real all wool goods too. You have only got to handle the goods to know what the value is right today; all sizes. Sale price **29.50**  
27.50 regular price of these men's Tweed suits, also west of England serges. Styles that are up to the minute in every detail and all sizes. **21.50**  
22.50 regular price for these Tweed and west of England serges, finely tailored and trimmed in every way; all sizes, you bargain buyers. S. pr. **14.49**

**20,000 Yards of PRINTS**  
In all the light shades and spring patterns worth 35c and 40c reg. Sale Price yd. **22 1/2c**  
Blacks and navies, regular up to 50c a yard, Sale Price yd. **27 1/2c**  
**Prices compel you to Buy. "Buy where you buy for less" and do it Now.**

**Still More Yard Goods Down in Price**  
\$1.50 dark heavy tweed, just the thing for skirts etc. Sale Price yd. **95c**  
\$2.50 regul. Fancy Lustres in colors such as brown, navy, wine, Alice blue etc. yd. **1.98**  
2.00 Silk Poplins wide width, in colors, navy, brown, slate, taupe and black. S. pr. yd. **1.59**  
1.00 and 1.25 flowered Lustres, yd. **79c**  
Mercerised Poplins reg. 1.00 yd. S. pr. **88c**

**Youths' Suits Up to 34 In. Breast**  
9.00 and 9.50 youths suits in tweed and fancy worsteds, a dandy assortment of sizes and a good variety of designs. Sale price **6.69**  
**\$10.50 Youths' Suits for \$7.49**  
Now you young men here is some value, if you want a suit this year. Come and look them over; your's for sale price **7.49**  
12.50 and some up to 15.00 beauties all of them, all sizes up to 34 in breast, out they go at **8.98**

**Look for the Green Tags! Plenty of Chance to save on Groceries! Produce taken as Cash!**

**THESE AND MANY MORE!**

Rice ..... 11 lb for **\$1.00**  
Plenty of Lennox soap, 20 for **1.00**  
Sunshine Corn Flakes, pkt. **10c**

Tomatoes, ..... can **19c**  
H.B. Baking Powder, tin **20c**  
To save on Honeymoleene, 5lb **1.19**

St. Charles Milk, ..... **14c**  
Raisins, ..... 2 pkg. **24c**  
Coffee, 3lb **1.19**

Lard, 3lb **1.00**

**THESE AND MANY MORE!**

**\$1.75 Men's Striped Overalls 98c**  
24 pairs only, men's striped overalls in this bargain sale. We have cut to less than wholesale for the goods in some cases, this is a sample of the many bargains that this sale offers. Sale Extra **98c**

**Goddess and D and A Corsets**  
200 pairs ladies' goddess and D and A corsets selling. 20 pairs 1.50 D and A corsets all sizes Sale price **79c**  
48 pairs of 1.50 and 1.75 we will throw out at **1.19**  
The goddess corset perfect form without a question, all the sizes are in this exceptional offering. You are the "Profiteer" in this sale.

**Yard Goods 15,000 Yards Of It**  
30c Striped Flannelette we sell during this sale at **24c** yd  
35c Striped Flannelette will hit the yd. measures for **29c**  
40c Flannelette, measure them off is the order of the day. Sale price **34c** yard  
45c and 50c Cream Flannelette, extra wide sale pr **39c** yd.

**Hats for Ladies & Children**  
Just about 225 in all, including Panamas, Semi Trimmed Hats of all kinds and shapes are here in grand array, likewise they have got the green tags with the sale price attached. Prices from the ridiculous to the sublime; come and see the green tag tickets.

The Sale That Absolutely Defies Competition. Come To It

## RIFKIN & BRAUNSTEIN, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

2.00 and 2.25 HOUSE DRESSES **1.69**

St. P...  
the oldest...  
Saskatchewan...  
Wednesday...  
an excellent...  
\$2.00 per year...  
Single...  
ADVE...  
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