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## In the Path of Peace.

GENEVA, July 13.—The Roumanian bureau at Berne announces that the Serbian forces, which have been occupying the city of Temesvar, 72 miles northeast of Belgrade, are evacuating the place, taking with them everything of value, including 40 locomotives, 1,500 railroad cars, machinery from factories, animals and household articles. The bureau states that the population of the city is making an indignant protest against the action of the Serbians. The Roumanian government, according to the bureau, has declined another offer from Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, for the arrangement of an alliance between Roumania and Russia.

PARIS, July 14.—According to an estimate of the prefect of police, 2,000,000 visitors from the suburbs and provinces joined with the 4,000,000 persons living in Paris in the victory celebration, which was decidedly unique in many respects. Many quaint provincial costumes of the countryfolk were seen in the throngs on the streets today.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Tageblatt says it learns that the Allied and Associated Powers will not ask Holland to give up former Emperor William for trial, but that they will request Germany to demand from Holland that he be delivered up. The same procedure, the newspaper adds, will be taken with regard to German statesmen who fled to neutral countries. It says 167 persons will be asked for, including leading generals, admirals, the commander of the raider Moewe, which sank numerous vessels on the high seas, the commander of the submarine U-53, which visited Newport, R. I., in October, 1916, and on leaving sank a number of vessels off the American coast, and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former imperial chancellor; Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, former foreign minister, and Dr. Carl Helfferich, former secretary to the interior, and Vice Chancellor.

VIENNA, July 15.—The allied and associated powers, according to the Vienna newspapers, will demand the extradition of Count Leopold von Berchtold and Count Czernin, both former Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers. This is for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the prolongation of the war was due to their policies. Count von Berchtold was foreign minister when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia in 1914. He resigned in 1915, and was succeeded by Baron Burian. Count Czernin followed Baron Burian in the ministry in December, 1916. Count von Berchtold was among the group of persons which the Vienna government, according to advices from that capital, expressed its intention of prosecuting as being responsible for the war. Count Czernin was arrested in April, 1919, while attempting

to cross the Swiss frontier, but was released on parole.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There is a certain element of danger that the attitude of the allies will lead to such close relations between Germany and Italy that the latter country will come to look upon the Teutons as their staunchest friends, in the opinion of Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador, who has just returned from Rome. "I do not mean by this," Page said, "that there is a possibility of an alliance between the countries. I do not think there is. But Italy needs coal and raw materials of various sorts for her industries. Germany supplied a great part of them before the war and is making preparations to do it again. She will spend money developing Italian industries and will edge her way into favor." Page had many complimentary things to say of the Italian part in the war, which he declared is not appreciated. "They had two million casualties," he said. "Five hundred thousand men lost their lives."

LONDON, July 16.—The following communique dealing with operations on the Murmansk front, was issued by the war office: "On Tuesday, July 14, 500 Bolsheviks attacked our garrison at Tivdiya, 11 miles southwest of Kypapeselga, west of Lake Onega. They were beaten off after an engagement lasting one and one half hours and retreated southwards, burning bridges. The enemy suffered considerable loss. Our pursuing forces picked up 22 dead and many wounded. We suffered no casualties. Partisans to the west of Lake Onega attacked Bolsheviks who landed on the Shunga peninsula, killing many."

COBLENZ, July 16.—A republic has been proclaimed in Birkenfeld in the allied area of occupation. A provisional government was formed Monday, and complete separation from Oldenburg proclaimed.

PARIS, July 16.—Communist chiefs have announced that a soviet republic will be proclaimed in Vienna, July 21, dispatches from that city said today. It is feared bloodshed will accompany the proclamation, the reports said.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The peace treaty makes Japan so strong that the mikado will in time become an "Asiatic kaiser," challenging the whole world, Senator Sherman declared today in attacking the treaty in the senate. He denounced the action of the peace conference in giving Shantung to Japan as "the superlative treachery of modern times." Japan, he warned, will gradually absorb China and menace the world. In that day, he predicted, the United States may be forced to appeal for help to the Chinese people, in the dismemberment of whose empire he charged the government has been made a partner. "The United States has either been over-reached by more capable diplomats or the indifference of those recreant to their duty," said Sherman. "China was the

first to respond from the neutral nations to the call of our president against Germany. "China, trusting the United States, the allies and associated nations at the peace table, finds herself facing another step in the dismemberment of her country. She finds, too, that the United States joins with those who plunder her territory and rob her of her people. This is done when we are preaching to the world confidence in each other and universal peace based upon justice to all, the strong and the weak alike. "The perfidy of China's mistreatment so taints and poisons the professed altruism with which the league of nations was heralded to the world as to crown it the superlative treachery in the history of modern times. It is as plain as the noonday sun that the Japanese government is autocratic and that it will add Chinese province upon province, concession upon concession, until an Asiatic kaiser armed with all the modern implements of scientific destruction in war will dominate the affairs of Asia and the Pacific ocean. Such a concentrated power is never at rest. In time it is as certain to rise up a potential world conqueror as that Macedonia in Alexander, or the French revolution in Napoleon."

LONDON, July 17.—The British admiralty has placed contracts for salvage of the German warships sunk by their crews in Scapa Flow, it was learned today. It was said that "satisfactory results" were expected.

PARIS, July 17.—Herr von Stark has been named by the German government as its commissioner in the administration of the occupied territory of the Rhenish province. Announcement of this appointment was made today in a communication from Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation to the inter-allied council.

PARIS, July 17.—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Communist government has been ousted, according to despatches from reliable sources in Vienna received by the peace conference.

LONDON, July 17.—The German government is believed to be trying to establish trade relations with soviet Russia and a German mission has visited Russia, or is about to do so, Cecil Harmsworth, under-secretary, told the house of commons today.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 17.—Representatives of the military and government are conferring here today over the completion of arrangements regarding the transportation of 40,000 military dependents, who will arrive here in the course of the next few months. It was decided that if a wife came on the same transport with her husband, she might accompany him forward on the train. Otherwise, the dependent will be forwarded on the regular trains or specials.

PARIS, July 17.—The Hungarian red army was reported to be concentrating for an offensive against the Roumanians. Official advices received here stated that several divisions of infantry, a

number of batteries of light artillery and two batteries of howitzers had begun moving within the last few days. Three regiments, composed of workmen, refused to participate in the mobilization, but the movement otherwise was apparently going forward rapidly.

PARIS, July 17.—The Bulgarian delegation which is to receive the Allied terms will arrive in Paris July 25. The peace conference has been notified that it will comprise the following: Gen. Theodorff, foreign minister, president of the delegation; Dr. Sakaroff, minister of commerce, industry and labor; M. Ganefff, minister of justice; M. Spanboulisky, minister of public works; M. Saranoff, minister of finance. There will be thirty-five persons in the delegation.

PARIS, July 18.—Despatches reaching peace conference circles from Budapest indicate that general demoralization has struck Bela Kun's army, which is stragling back from the different fronts with utter lack of discipline. The breakdown in the spirit of the troops is attributed to discontinuation of the fighting against the Czechs and the Rumanians, in consequence of an armistice and to the hasty increase of the well-drilled loyal army of 60,000 to more than 125,000 men. Reports from the same sources received by peace delegates are to the effect that Bolshevism in Hungary is confined almost exclusively to Budapest. Peasants are said to be restraining shipments of food to the capital, which is rapidly causing a desperate state.

## Foreign News

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Eighty-seven persons are known to have been drowned and the loss of life may have been much greater in a hurricane which swept this port on July 12th and 13th. Fourteen vessels of various sizes were sunk and about a hundred lighters and other small craft were destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$200,000,000. Among the steamers lost were the Don Carlos, 1,114 net tonnage; Toro, 76 tons; tug Cordillerao, 167 tons; the old hulls Lima, of 2,390 tons; the Lontue and the Likata. The German steamer Saia was washed ashore and pounded to pieces—losing ten of its crew.

LONDON.—Mathias Erzberger, German minister of finance, expects to raise ninety million marks by levies on capital, precious stones and metals. Any sum over 20,000 marks will be regarded as "capital" for the purposes of taxation. The first payments are due in January. Persons taxed may remain in debt to the state for 30 years, during which time 5% will be charged towards paying off the war loan. Government stock will be accepted as payment. Writing in the "Demokratische Deutschland," Count von Bernstorff declared Germany should join the league of nations

and try to obtain revision of the peace treaty. Bernstorff advised the closest co-operation with the United States.

—The British airship N. S. - 11, which left Pulman on a 48-hour cruise is believed to have been struck by lightning and the crew of twelve lost. The N.S.-11 was engaged in mine-sweeping operations. Wreckage of the airship was washed ashore at Cromer.

—It is stated that the British government has begun the construction of the largest dirigible that has yet been undertaken in the world, one that will carry an equipment of six airplanes for its own protection against heavier than air craft.

—Sir Edward Carson's speech condemning the Dominion home rule scheme for Ireland and threatening in extremity to call out the Ulster volunteers, was mentioned in the Commons, but the Ulster leader is unrepentant and made another speech attacking his adversaries in the press. He is again subject to newspaper comment. The "Times" calls upon the government to do something for Ireland, says Carson has conferred a charter of unlawfulness upon others who dislike the present status of things. The "Daily-Express" says that Carson must know that Great Britain does not dream of inflicting injustice on Ulster. It is perilous in these times to talk of revolt and it is amazing such talk should come from Sir Edward Carson, the paper concludes. The "Manchester Guardian" punished under the Defence of the Realm act. It is obvious, it says, that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander and if this kind of incendiarism is permitted on one side, it cannot be punished on the other.

DUBLIN, Ire.—All grades of officials of the city corporation have signed a memorial to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, asking him not to recognize July 19th, peace day, as a holiday on the ground that a "state of war exists between the British government and the Irish people and the latter do not desire to participate in the peace celebration."

PARIS.—On July 13th Marshal Foch was given a laurel wreath of gold by the inhabitants of the department of Seine et Oise. Pres. Poincaré, speaking at the ceremony, held in the palace of Versailles, eulogized Marshal Foch for his deeds during the war.

BERLIN.—Eighteen million marks gold, which the German government owed Switzerland, the payment of which had been stopped temporarily by the allies, was taken to Switzerland as ordinary freight. The shipment was accompanied by two officials of the Reichsbank disguised as railway employees.

—All Pomerania is excited over the proclamation of martial law there, and the order prohibiting workmen from striking. The workmen insist that martial law be abol-

ished; that prisoners arrested during the present strike be released and that recognition be extended to workmen's councils. The gas and water plants at Stettin, capital of Pomerania, have been shut down and every street car in the city has been stopped.

VIENNA.—The Hungarian Communists are employing unusual means to outwit the blockade of Hungary. In order to smuggle money out of Hungary with which to buy contraband, the Communists are reported to be using airplanes and automobiles. Smuggling it is said, has developed into a fine art along the Austrian-Hungarian border.

SWITZERLAND.—The Dutch government has sent to Switzerland a formal recognition of Switzerland's right to navigate the Rhine, with all the privileges attending such navigation.

ROME.—Strike disorders occurred in various places in Italy last week. At Lucera, eight persons were killed and thirty wounded. Near Genoa two anarchists were killed in a fight with Carabinieri.

## That Unjust Naturalization Law

The Government has passed a new naturalization law. It is now impossible for a German or Austrian born man to get his citizenship papers until ten years after the proclamation of peace, even if such a man has lived in Canada for 50 or 60 years. And this injustice is done after the war is over. People who, a few short years ago, were praised as being among the best in Canada—industrious, thrifty and honest—are now not considered fit to be citizens of this country.

Strong protests were made by some Liberal members. Sir Robt. Borden admitted that the law was unfair, but said we had to do it because England wanted it so.

Later, Borden promised that he would appeal to the British Government to make a change so that the injustice could be undone. Isn't it about time that a Canadian Government made laws for Canadians in accordance with our own needs and the rights of our own people? Here we have a Government that deliberately does a wrong and says it will try to make it right later. Prevention is better than cure. It will be a great deal harder to change this unjust law than it would have been to have passed a fair law in the first place.

The only remedy, in my opinion is to change the law makers. A new Government's first job would be to repeal a large number of bad measures passed during the last few years, including The War Time Elections Act, The Immigration Act and many others.

—Le Rue in "Ontario Journal."

KIMBALL, W. Va. — 12 men were killed and a score injured in a gas explosion at the mine of the Tazewell Creek Coal company here on July 18th.

# THE RECRUIT

By HENDRICK CONSCIENCE

(CONTINUED.)  
CHAPTER VII.

Late in the afternoon, Trien, accompanied by her friend, might be seen wandering over the heath on the farther side of Casterlee, where they had crossed the Nethel. Both were silent and much depressed, but neither had courage to disclose to the other what each feared; on the contrary, the few words which they exchanged were attempts to appear as cheerful as possible. Notwithstanding this, however, they felt that they had been cherishing a delusion, and their hearts were filled with sorrow. Since they had resumed their journey, Trien had already washed the soldier's eyes five or six times; she did not pass a brook, indeed, without trying whether it possessed the wonder-working power of the stream on the heath.

Alas! her loving solicitude became for herself and for the unhappy John a source of disappointment and despair.

Whether it was that the soldier had deceived himself when he imagined that he saw Trien, or that the cold water and the rubbing had increased the inflammation, he saw no longer, however much he strained his eyes to discern the outline of his companion's form. He could not even bear the light, and closed his eyes with intense pain whenever Trien took the shade from his head. Accordingly, the terrible conviction took possession of both their minds, that they had been the victims of a vain delusion, and that the blindness was total and incurable. A last ray of hope, to be sure, in the form of a happy uncertainty, still lived in the bottom of their hearts; but it was able to light up their quiet despair with only a passing gleam, which by contrast with the sad reality served only to make their sorrow greater.

They were sad and spiritless also on another account. Since the morning they had walked for eight hours, and were excessively fatigued; the soldier, indeed, felt quite exhausted and powerless, and often stumbled as he crept along. Unconsciously and heedlessly he tottered on behind Trien, still holding the stick, with his body bent forward and his limbs relaxed and lifeless. His feet were blistered, and had he not almost lost consciousness he would have felt warm drops of blood oozing out of his right heel into his shoe. Trien was no less weary; but she pushed steadily on notwithstanding, without saying anything—even without looking back at her companion. The poor girl was too dejected to speak. Her heart was now bereft of consolation; her hopes had vanished, her glimpse of happiness faded away. An inexpressible joy had almost deprived her of her senses as she built up for herself and family such a glorious future, and now when undeceived her grief was all the deeper; and courageous as she was, she felt quite overpowered, and bent like a slave under the yoke of intense depression. What could she say to her friend to raise him out of his despair? Should she speak of his eyes and of hope, and belie her own feelings? She could not do so; it would have fallen on her own heart as well as his like bitter mockery. She therefore walked on silently and heavily, sunk in melancholy thoughts, and scarcely conscious of her own condition.

When they had walked fully half an hour in this way, the soldier suddenly stopped, and breathing with difficulty, said:

"Stop, Trien! I am able for no more."

"I am quite worn out too," replied the girl without looking

round; "we shall rest a little, and then sleep to-night in the village yonder."

"O stop, then!" said the blind man imploringly.

"We are quite near a country-house; only twenty steps farther, John, and we come to a beautiful beech-grove, and there we can sit in the shade."

"For Heaven's sake go quickly, Trien!"

Taking him by the hand she led him to the grove, and seated him with his back towards it. The young man fell like lead upon the grass, and sat with his head drooping on his breast.

Behind the spot where the soldier and his companion were seated, and in the centre of the beech-grove, there was an arbour. In it a map sat reading. He must have been very old, for deep wrinkles furrowed his countenance, and the scanty hairs which like a crown adorned his head were as white as snow. A frock-coat buttoned to the throat and a honorary badge on his breast gave him the appearance of a retired officer.

When he heard the noise the two travellers made behind him, he turned, and saw through the foliage of the arbour a soldier and a peasant girl with a knapsack on her back. The sight of this surprised him at first; but he thought that it must be a sister who was conducting her brother home, and was carrying his burden out of affection. He wondered, nevertheless, at this simple token of love, and smiled with friendly sympathy as he looked at them while resting on the bank.

Trien, meanwhile, had sat down beside the blind man, and said to him—"John, you are so quiet and melancholy! What is the matter with you? You are weary—is that the reason? Your fatigue will soon pass away, and you will feel quite fresh again."

As she received no answer, she continued in the encouraging tone:

"Keep up your spirits, John, and think that we shall be home to-morrow. It has taken twenty hours to come from Venloo hither: three hours more, and we are in our own village. If we rise early to-morrow, we can get over it all just like a pleasure-walk. We have still great cause to be contented, for it is really a great piece of good fortune that I was permitted to bring you home from among the soldiers. And as to the rest, I shall take care that you do not have much to vex you in the course of your life, John dear.—Why do you not speak?"

The young man made an effort to draw breath, and then said with a sigh:

"My heart beats, and my eyes burn like fire; let me rest, Trien."

Some minutes passed in unbroken silence; gradually Trien began to think that it was grief more than fatigue which so oppressed her companion. So, with a noble effort, she repressed her own sorrow in order to pour consolation into the blind man's heart, and said cheerfully:

"But John, you are still certain that you saw me? That makes me believe that there must still be life in your left eye, although you are quite blind again in the meantime; that must just be caused by the heat, which has inflamed your eyes more than usual. Only have patience till we are at home; we shall then sell some new grain, and fetch the doctor from Wynegham. There is no fear of his being able to cure you, for he has worked many wonders, even on men who for several days were thought to be dead. Only think, John, to-morrow we shall see your mother, and grandfather, and Pawken, and then I shall lead you round all your friends to see how they are. Then, when you have rested well, your eyes will not

pain you any longer, and there is no doubt but you will see a little again. And then we shall pray together under the linden-tree, in order to thank our dear Lady for her compassion; for you may be quite sure, John, that she has heard me, and will—What is that? I see blood on your stockings! And you have said nothing about it, poor fellow!"

She hastily drew off his shoe and stocking, and wiped away the blood with her white neckerchief. She was then just about to tell him that the bruise was not serious; but scarcely had she raised her eyes to his face, when she trembled like a leaf, saying at the same time in an anxious tone:

"John dear, what is the matter with you? You are so pale."

The young man sighed almost inaudibly:

"I cannot tell; my heart is breaking. I feel as if I were dying."

He trembled violently, his head sank powerless on his shoulder, and his arms fell lifeless by his side.

Trien screamed with anxiety and alarm, while she laid her hands on his pallid cheeks, and endeavoured to raise him up, calling out in despair:

"John! John! Poor, poor fellow! he is dead! Water! water! Help! help!"

With these words she sprang up, looked wildly round her, and ran from one side to another to see if she could find water. She then suddenly perceived an open gate, which was the entrance to a gentleman's house; and uttering a cry of joy, she ran towards it at full speed to beg assistance. As she approached the house by the winding path of the flower-garden, she saw two men come out of it and approach her. The one was an old gentleman with snow-white hair, and a countenance commanding respect; the other, though likewise advanced in years, seemed still to retain the strength of youth. A broad scar, like a sabret-cut, ran down the face of the latter from the brow over the mouth and chin, giving a severe character to his features. He carried a jug, two bottles, and some linen. He must have been the old gentleman's servant, for he followed him at a little distance without speaking.

"Oh, sir," said Trien in a tone of despair, "give me some water or vinegar! yonder, behind the grove, lies a poor blind lad, in a faint. For God's sake sir, have pity! do a good work and go with me! Oh, if you would be so good!"

The old man smiled compassionately, and taking the maiden's hand, replied calmly:

"Be calm, my child; it is nothing. We are on the way to cure him. You need not be anxious, it is nothing but an ordinary faint. Your companion has exerted himself too much. Come along, and dry your tears."

Trien scarcely understood what he said; it seemed to her so wonderful that help should be at hand, when no one had told at the gentleman's house what had occurred, that in her simplicity she thought that she again discovered the kind interposition of the Virgin Mother. With mingled joy and surprise she gazed at the old man's friendly and consolatory face, which smiled on her protectingly.

"You are a brave girl, my daughter, to show such affection for a poor soldier," he said, as he walked hastily on. "From what place have you come with him? From Venloo?"

"Yes, from Venloo, sir; it is very far from this."

"And have you carried that knapsack on your back all the way?"

"Ah, sir," she sighed, quietly weeping, "the poor fellow is blind

and cannot walk easily, not being able to see the road. We were in haste, and I am strong and healthy—O God! see, there he lies, as pale as death!"

A fresh torrent of tears burst from her eyes, and folding her hands as if in prayer, she exclaimed in an anxious and beseeching tone—"He will not die yet, sir!"

With a smile the old man shook his head, and approached the lad. The servant set the bottles on the ground, and without waiting for an order, raised the soldier's head with one hand while he untied his neckcloth with the other and put aside the clothes which covered his breast. Meanwhile, the old gentleman bathed the sick man's face and hands. Trien knelt beside them, and beheld with tears the care and kindness with which the two strangers treated her unhappy friend.

To be continued.

## His Last Dance

BY GROVER CLEVELAND MACLIN

"Hey, Bill, wait a minute. Are you going to the dance to-night?"

"Hello, Larry, glad to see you. Come and walk as far as the viaduct and we'll discuss the dance."

So arm in arm the two chums, Billy Carr and Larry Hayes, jaunted down the street, exulting in the bracing air, which was chilled with the first breath of autumn.

"Oh, come on and go, Bill. Why, you haven't been to a dance for a year or so, and you used to be crazy about dancing. What's got the matter with you, old scout? Has dancing lost its charm since Irene moved away?" Larry teased.

"Boy, if my brow is furrowed with wrinkles, it certainly isn't from worry over Irene. In truth, I'm still as fond of dancing as ever, for you know that it is the only means of giving expression to the music in me. And I don't think anybody was ever more chuck full of music than I am. But," he continued, the laugh fading from his lips to be superseded by a characteristic pucker around his eyes, "you know, Larry, I became a member of the Third Order of St. Francis something over a year ago, and it's that which makes the difference."

"But, good night, Bill, that don't make any difference about dancing, does it? As you know, I try to be a pretty decent Catholic, too, but"

"Let me explain. In the broad sense, members of the Third Order are not more limited in their social activities than are Catholics who do not belong to the Order, but in a particular sense Tertiaries are very much bound. We agree to be modest in our wearing apparel, and to conduct ourselves in a manner befitting children of St. Francis. Perhaps every member of the Church should do this in order truly to conform to the spirit of our faith, but St. Francis conceived this Order for laymen to counteract the very laxity that is countenanced even by some of our most sincere Catholics. In the past, I've often wanted to take part in certain affairs; but, in the light of my new obligations, I am unable to reconcile some of the present-day pleasures with the spirit of the Third Order, and this is the reason I've not been attending dances during the past year. Take this gathering, for instance, you expect to attend to-night: all the girls will be decked in the most stunning creations obtainable, and the modern styles in feminine apparel are not remarkable for their modesty, you know as well as I. And when it comes to the modern dance—well, honestly, I've about reached the place where I can't understand how any sincere Catholic can attend dances as they are 'bunny-hugged' to-day."

"But, Bill," Larry championed, "we would be forbidden to attend

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A. J. RIES, ST. GREGOR.

these dances and entertainments if they were as you contend, and yet our pastor never has put his foot down on dancing.

"I can't agree with you, old fellow. There's no disguising the fact that the modern dance is innately vicious. When you take into consideration the way girls and women dress nowadays, and the freedom of position allowed in dancing, you will necessarily begin to wonder if dancing should be allowed at all as we see it from the Catholic viewpoint. Surely, Tertiaries were never more badly needed than now. From past experience I know that under most circumstances you would not wish to wait until your pastor has condemned a thing before giving it the go-by; and to be frank, Larry, I think your argument on that score is mighty weak. I'm no prophet, but I dare say that sooner or later you'll get thoroughly disgusted with all this modern social stuff and right penitently ask for admission to that wonderful organization, the Third Order of St. Francis."

"Not on your life, Bill. I'm keen for our faith, yet I don't see any harm in dancing and having a good time, and I'll be at that dance to-night with bells. Here we are at the viaduct, old boy, so I'll have to be leaving you. Now, don't go and bury yourself just because you're a member of the Third Order. Good-bye, and say, you'd better come to that dance to-night!"

As Larry swung up the avenue, Bill gazed at the retreating form of his friend. Yes, he would like to go to a dance once again! Should he shout that he had changed his mind and would be at the Browns? No! He would not prove recreant to the obligations he had assumed. As he continued on his way, however, his mind recurred again and again to the dance and to handsome, impulsive Larry, who was always so prone to act first and to consider the consequences later.

"But, is there really any virtue in this steadfastness with which I cling to an ideal?" he asked himself, and so much in earnest was it that he stopped dead still in the middle of the sidewalk.

"Bill Carr, just imagine what St. Francis would have to say on the subject of the modern dance!" his sensitive conscience reminded, and this thought settled the question.

On reaching home, his little sister rushed to meet him, exclaiming: "The telephone, Billy, the telephone wants to talk to you."

"All right, little sister, and here's a kiss for your kindness," and after suiting the action to the word, he went to the telephone.

"Bill Carr speaking. Why, hello, Gertrude—Well, thank you—No, I'm not going.—Yes, Larry says he's going.—Can't possibly.—Honest, Gertrude, I'd like to be with you all, but I've made up my mind not to go to-night. Some other time, perhaps.—Thank you for calling.—All right, good-bye."

For a moment the young man stood in an attitude of reverie, his fingers on the replaced receiver, his forehead lined with furrows. Then as he met the eyes of his mother, he said:

"It's the deuce how things work out! Larry tried to argue me into going to that dance at Brown's to-night, mother, and now Gertrude Smythe has to call up and ask me to be sure and save some dances for her!"

"Never mind, my boy. You really are much better off at home with your books, and I'm glad you have the sense to stay away without my having to insist on it."

While Carr sat before the softly glowing grate immersed in his book, Larry stood before the mirror giving his attire the last critical inspection. With his slender form garbed in a perfect fitting tuxedo he looked the embodiment of grace, while his

cheeks were charged with colour and his eyes fairly scintillated in anticipation of a joyous evening.

Stepping on the veranda, he disengaged his thoughts from the dance to the extent of realizing how glorious the night was. The atmosphere was wondrously clear and the streets were flooded with moonlight. The air was deliciously cool, and he involuntarily drank in deep draughts of ozone.

"By George, it's a delight to be alive in such weather," he soliloquised, "and then besides to have a glorious evening in prospect! I feel so good I can hardly contain myself. And to think of that rascal Bill Carr mooning at home,—entirely oblivious of this enchanting night, I'll warrant—when he might be, well—even as you and I." And laughing aloud at his sociability with himself, he strode off down the street.

As the great clock was striking the hour of nine in the splendid home of the Brown family, Larry Hayes and Janice Rambeau were being divested of their wraps. A moment after, the opening bars of the latest one-step were wafted through the portières from the brilliantly-lighted ball room, and in unison two score couples swayed to the measure of the music. Everywhere there was gaiety and laughter.

"Do you know, Larry, I haven't caught a glimpse of the people I expected to find here," began the young lady, as the two stole away to the conservatory after several dances.

"Oh, please Janice, don't begin to find fault with the gathering. It's too jolly good fun for complaint. Let's give ourselves up to the full enjoyment of the evening."

"But, Larry, I believe you and I are the only Catholics in the entire crowd, and I'll be fair with you, I don't like to be so representative in such a gathering as this."

"What of it, Janice? I'll admit there are some 'near-rough-necks' present; in fact it's a little worse than I had expected to find it, but we don't need to mix with them at all. Pretty is that pretty does, you know. So please don't ruin the evening by imagining all sorts of things. We're here and we might just as well go in for all the good there's in it. Shall we go in on this fox-trot?" And with that the couple lost themselves again in the maze of dancers.

As the evening wore on, it was evident that the spirit of abandon was rampant among the dancers.

"Larry, I think we had better go home," whispered Janice, during an intermission. "Really, I am getting alarmed. I have had to refuse several dances, and it is getting more and more difficult to persist in the refusal. And you know I can't dance with you every dance. Don't you think we had better go home?"

"No, let's stay a while longer. It's just a little past eleven. My, come on, that 'Honolulu Glide' they're playing now would make a bronze statue want to dance."

The minutes rushed on with winged feet. About an hour later, above the music and the chatter of the dancers, a piercing shriek echoed from the conservatory. Instantly silence reigned, and the dancers, with one accord, turned to ascertain the trouble.

"My pearls are gone!" screamed a gorgeously-gowned young woman, rushing excitedly into the room. "Just missed them a moment ago—Yes, necklace of perfect Ceylon pearls—Somebody 'phone the police, quick!"

Hereupon two score tongues started wagging at once, and pandemonium seemed to have broken loose. It dawned at once on Larry and Janice that an unpleasant scene must surely follow and they sought the nearest exit, but all the doors had been closed, and a

servant stationed at each. In a very short time a squad of police officers arrived. After apologizing for the intrusion, the captain continued:

And I must further apologize for insisting that each individual be searched. This is the only way we can learn who is innocent and who guilty. We shall begin with the men. The ladies will please withdraw to the adjoining room until it is determined if they need be included in the search."

A dozen men had been searched without a trace of the pearls, when Larry was called. With a good-natured smile on his face he raised his arms to allow his pockets to be ransacked. The captain had gone through all but one pocket and was in the act of dismissing his subject when caution prompted him to insert his hand in the remaining opening. With an exclamation of pleasure, he drew forth the missing necklace. Stunned with surprise, Larry took a step backward, and could scarcely believe that the pearls gleaming in the hands of the officer had been produced from his pocket. A pair of handcuffs were fastened on the wrists of the puzzled lad even before he managed to gasp:

"Captain, I didn't steal those pearls—I'll swear I didn't."

"Oh, no, perfectly innocent, of course," the officer rejoined with withering sarcasm. "Come along, you can explain at the station."

As the two towering policemen escorted the crestfallen lad from the dance floor to the patrol wagon waiting without, and the dancers proceeded to resume their interrupted frolic, the captain noticed a well-known pickpocket leaving the hall by a side door. In an instant he was at his side, and linking his arm familiarly in his, he exclaimed with a little laugh:

"Simpson, it's swell company you're keeping these days. I never knew you were a friend of the Browns. By-the-way, what do you know about these pearls?"

"Nothin'!" growled Simpson, apparently not over-pleased at meeting the officer.

"Nothing," repeated the captain. "That's little enough. Now, look me in the face and tell me the truth, and be quick about it!"

"I told you once that I don't know nothin' about 'em and I guess that ought to settle the matter!" Simpson was evidently riled at what he considered the officer's impertinence.

"And it would settle it, Simpson, if you were an honest man. However, as it is, I'm going to take you along with me, pending an investigation of this theft tomorrow." With this Simpson was hurried into the patrol wagon alongside of Larry Hayes, and within a few minutes they were both safely stowed in neighboring cells at the police station.

At the trial next morning Simpson was induced to confess that he had stolen the pearls and put them in Larry's pocket when the officers arrived, justly believing that all would be searched. Larry was accordingly acquitted. He at once called on his friend, Bill Carr, and told him, "You won't catch me going to any more dances. I'm through with them."

### Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 23 of St. Peters Bote

One of the oldest settlements in the North-West Territories is Battleford. It was recently (June 22) incorporated as a town. It has a newspaper since 25 years.—According to the official report of the Immigration Department for the year ending June 30th, 130,329 persons had come into Canada.—In Prince Albert the Sisters of Our Lady of Zion

intend to erect a girls' Academy this fall. About 26 Sisters are expected to arrive in two weeks from Lewiston, Maine.

A correspondent writes from St. Anna on the 12th of July that last Sunday the parishioners resolved to enlarge the church and build a new priest's residence. The building committee is composed of Emil Lachmuth, Jos. Fashing and Frank Schilz. On the 18th ten teams will leave for Rosthern to get lumber, etc. Ottawa informed them that St. Anna is to have a post-office. The name of the new office is to be Annahmeim, and the pastor of the parish is to be the postmaster.

### ADDENDA:

At St. Peter's Monastery it rained July 28th and continued till Sunday afternoon July 31st. On that account no services were held at Schaeffer's. Monday afternoon Father Chrysostom was called to Sec. 16, Tp. 39, Rg. 23, north of St. Joseph's where Mr. Jos. Greeman, who had been sick for quite some time, had taken a turn for the worse. The Rev. Father administered to him Extreme Unction after hearing his confession, and promised to read Holy Mass in the house next morning and give him Holy Communion. The Rev. Father was the guest of Balt. Fuchs over night and also paid Mr. Matalski, living on Sec. 2, Tp. 40, Rg. 22, a visit and arranged with him about the baptism of his twins next day. Next morning Mr. B. Fuchs applied the so-called "Lebenswecker" to Mr. Greeman which seemed to improve his condition.

In the forenoon of Aug. 2nd Fr. Chrysostom baptized in the house of Philip Fleischhacker, S.24, T.39 Rg.23, Bernard Fleischhacker who had been born July 15th. Sponsors were Bernard and Theresia Bittmann. On the same occasion he baptized conditionally the twins of Jos. Matalski, who had received baptism of necessity from the father himself, March the 9th. The twins were called John and Johanna. Sponsors were Pius and Katie Mutter for the former, Philip and Mary Fleischhacker for the latter.

### What Thrift Will Accomplish.

Some Men Who Became Successful By Saving.

Thrift was the keynote of success in the life of the late James J. Hill, a Canadian born master of men and affairs. He was one of the world's most consistent exponents of thrift, one of the greatest exemplars of what this virtue, combined with energy and high purpose, can do. He preached always that the man who cannot save money will be a failure; that though he may have education, talent and ability, without thrifty habits he cannot succeed.

The great railroad builder began to save even before he had visions of the wonderful agricultural and industrial empire he was to create. From the day he arrived in St. Paul from Canada, after working his way there, and received for his first day's pay \$1.25, he began to save. He taught that the dollar that is worth more than any other dollar in the world to you is the first dollar you save, and that the earlier that start is made the sooner you will be able to meet the great opportunity that comes at some time to every man.

He let it be known that he did not place a high value on the man who could not save, for he believed that to save means ability to deny and control one's self; when you are master of yourself, you will be able to master others, and with the money thus at hand, you will be able to seize opportunity when it comes along. One of his favorite sayings was: "Opportunity comes sometimes disguised and

surrounded by hard work and adverse circumstances."

The immortal Abraham Lincoln was a notable exemplar of the value of thrift of time.

Thomas Edison began to save before he began to invent.

The successful magazine editor, Edward Bok, started saving on a salary of 50 cents a week.

Grover Cleveland's wages for his first year of work totalled \$50.00. Garfield could not have become president had he not saved early in life.

### MORAL—

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1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for June, July, and August, listing various feast days and their corresponding dates.

Table with columns for 'FEASTS OF OBLIGATION' and 'FASTS OF OBLIGATION', listing specific dates and events.

Militarism not extinct. -Peace has been signed June 28th at Versailles - the president of the United States was present at the solemn function - and at the wish and earnest injunction of Mr. Woodrow Wilson the articles for a "league of nations" were drawn up with scrupulous care and with the express intention of preventing future wars and making them humanly speaking impossible.

Bavarian Prince joins Jesuits. If we can believe the Munich newspapers, Prince George, eldest son of Prince Louis of Bavaria, has entered a Jesuit monastery at Innsbruck. Prince George was born in Munich April 2, 1880, married to Archduchess Isabella of Austria, Feb. 10, 1912, but that the marriage was declared null and void by the supreme court of Bavaria, June 17, 1913, the annulment decreed at Vienna later. Be that as it may, comments the editor of the Cath. Tribune, if the Bavarian Prince has joined the order of the Society of Jesus, the rule of that order will suffice to straighten out any of the difficulties which the secular press appears rather anxious to make public.

portant problem for prince or peasant, for millionaire or nobleman, for bishop, priest, or layman and even for editors: namely, to save souls and reach ETERNAL Life and ETERNAL Happiness.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The Rev. Father Martin, O. F. M., of North Edmonton, Alta., is preaching a mission to the parishioners of St. Brieux this week. Next Sunday, July 27, the new church will be blessed by the Rev. Th. Schmid of Humboldt who has been delegated by the Vicar-General to perform this ceremony. The pastor of St. Brieux is the Rev. Father F. X. Barbier.

—On July 16th the pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes took place at St. Laurent near Duck Lake. An immense number of people from near and abroad took part in the festivities.

LONDON, Ont.—His Lordship the Rt. Rev. M. T. Fallon, D. D., bishop of London, will celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination to the Holy priesthood July 29th.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—Rev. Meinulph Stuckenkenper, O. S. B., for many years pastor at St. Martin, Minn., passed away at the age of 83 years on July 3rd.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Rev. Timothy Magnien, O. F. M., pastor at Jordan, Minn., celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination on July 1.

—Rev. P. Raymond, O. F. M., of Union Hill, commemorated the 25th anniversary of his ordination on July 2nd.

CROOKSTON, Minn.—At Twin Lake, Minn., was the scene of the annual congress of the Indians of Northern Minnesota. At the same time the new mission church was dedicated by Bishop Corbett of Crookston. Revs. Felix Nelles, O. S. B., Thomas Borgerding, O. S. B., and Rev. W. Huffer, of the Catholic Indian Bureau participated. Fathers Thomas and Felix delivered addresses in the Chippewa language.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia.—The 25th anniversary of St. Mary's parish, New Hampton, and the silver sacerdotal jubilee of Rev. B. H. Forkenbrock's pastorate, were celebrated on July 10th with appropriate ceremonies.

DETROIT, Mich.—On June 29 Rev. Michael G. Esper, pastor of St. Boniface Church and Rev. Peter H. Esper, pastor of St. Gabriel Church, Detroit, twin brothers, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their ordination to the priesthood.

MEXICO.—Of the six episcopal sees in Mexico left vacant during the late revolution, four have been supplied with prelates. The Rev. Enrique Sanchez Paredes, D. D., has been appointed to the Archdiocese of Puebla; the Rt. Rev. Jose Guadalupe Ortiz, D. D., to the diocese of Tamaulipas; the Rt. Rev. Juan Navarrete, D. D., to the diocese of Sonora, and the Rt. Rev. Francisco Banegas, D. D., to the diocese of Queretaro. The diocese of Vera Cruz was left vacant by the death of Bishop Joaquin Arcadio Pagaza, D. D., and that of Tepic, by the death of Bishop Andres Segura D. D. Both prelates died in the summer of 1918 and their successors have not been appointed.

GUATEMALA.—The Archbishop of San Salvador and the Bishops of Santa Ann and San Miguel have been informed that Archbishop Jose Pinosy Batras of Guatemala was imprisoned there after he had preached a sermon which the Guatemalan authorities considered objectionable. They are endeavoring to have him released.

LONDON, England.—Death has taken away a distinguished English astronomer, Father Walter Sidgreaves, S. J., Director of the Stonyhurst College Observatory. Father Sidgreaves entered the Society of

Jesus in 1855, and was ordained priest in 1871. He had a long and distinguished scientific career. His first directorship of the Observatory was during the years 1863-68. In 1863 he began the regular series of magnetic observations which have been continued without interruption since that time. In 1866 he installed all the self-recording meteorological instruments in the Observatory, which had been chosen by the government as one of the seven principal stations for meteorology in the British Isles. He accompanied Father Perry on a magnetic survey of the west and east of France in the years 1868-69 and in the two government expeditions to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disc in Keruelen Island in 1874 and in Madagascar in 1882. Father Sidgreaves died at the Jesuit College of Stonyhurst in his 82nd year.

—An interesting event which presages better times for the Church in their own land, is the forthcoming departure from their beautiful home in the Isle of Wight, of the Benedictine Nuns of Solesmes, who where the first of the religious of France to settle here after the passing of the Law of Separation. As the Sisters are now returning to Normandy, we can only imagine that they must have sure information that the law regarding religious associations is to be abrogated or at least forgotten. This convent was one of the most aristocratic in the world, at least one ex-queen and more than one royal lady being amongst its inmates, while it was there the Empress Zita of Austria and the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg received their English education. The nuns also revived the glories of the Solesmes chant in their beautiful chapel, which was open to resident Catholics in the neighborhood, and their going is a calamity to the island.

—The British government is considering the question of withdrawing its envoy from the Vatican, Cecil B. Harmsworth, under-secretary for foreign affairs, declared in the House of Commons last week.

POLAND.—At the recent Polish election 23 priests were elected to Parliament. Four of them belong to Austrian Poland, of whom the most prominent is Msgr. Teodorowicz, the Armenian Bishop of Lemberg.

ROME.—On July 6th at the Vatican in the presence of the Pope took place the solemn reading of the decrees "de tuto" on Joan of Arc and Louise de Marillac, and on the martyrdom of several French religious, Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and Ursuline nuns. It is believed that the probable date of the solemn canonization of Joan of Arc in St. Peter's Basilica is Whitsunday, 1920.

St. Peter's Colony

MÜNSTER.—July 16th was the hottest day in the history of St. Peter's Colony, the thermometer registering 97 degrees in the shade. Saskatoon recorded 103 degrees heat on the same day. This intense heat was followed by a great dust-storm on July 17th and 18th.

—The Ven. Fr. Theodore Deepker, O. S. B., who for eight years applied himself to classical studies at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., and who there made his profession as a Benedictine on July 11th, arrived at Münster on July 16th. The following day he paid a visit to his father and relatives at Anaheim, returning to Münster on Sunday.

—Mr. Brummer is at present applying the second coat of plastering to the school rooms at the Sisters' house. When this is done the upstairs will also be plastered and fitted up into five nice and habitable rooms, the two larger ones to

be used as boys' and girls' dormitories. It is hoped that all this work will be completed by the time the school is to be re-opened next September. The Sisters will then be in a position to take in a goodly number of boarders for the winter months.

—The Rev. Father Anthony Ronellenfitch, O. S. B., for a number of years assistant priest at one of the largest parishes in the City of New York (St. Anselm's), arrived in Münster on July 17th. After a few hours' stay at the Abbey he, in company with his two brothers Vincent and Conrad Ronellenfitch, motored out to St. Benedict with the intention of staying with them, on their farms, for a couple of days. While in Münster, he was shown the beautiful paintings and decorations in St. Peter's Church which he admired with intense interest, saying that many a church in New York City would be elated if it possessed such beautiful paintings and artistic decorations.

—The Rev. Father Hyacinth Cisnowski, O. S. B., a brother of Rev. Father Casimir of Dead Moose Lake, was on a short visit in Münster, July 17th, on his way to Anaheim, where he assisted Fathers George and Bernard during the mission. Father Hyacinth arrived in Dead Moose Lake July 12th, and will spend several weeks in the Colony, staying with his parents and Father Casimir at Dead Moose Lake.

—On Monday of this week the Rt. Rev. Abbot Ernest Helmstaetter, O. S. B., of Newark, N. J., U. S. A., the Abbot-President of the American Cassinese Congregation of Benedictines arrived to preside at the election of a new abbot for St. Peter's Abbey who is to succeed the deceased Right Rev. Abbot Bruno. Abbot Ernest is accompanied by the Rev. Father M. A. Thimmes, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Newark, N. J. Both Abbot Ernest and Father Thimmes on seeing the beautiful paintings in our Abbey Church could not find words to give expression to their admiration.

—Mr. Herm. Focken is making good progress in erecting his new two-storey brick residence, for which he has used Bruno hollow tiles. He has up to now done nearly all the work himself.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pilla who have been in the United States and completed the sale of their land there, are back to Münster again.

HUMBOLDT.—Mr. Fr. Spangler, who is now living in Texas, is here on a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Spangler.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stiegler left last week on a month's visit to the former's old home at Midway, Ont.

—The Humboldt Candy Kitchen has changed hands, the new proprietor being Tom Leks, formerly of Prince Albert, who took possession of the business on July 11th. Since he started this business here over six years ago, Mr. Mathews, the former proprietor, has built up a thriving trade, but as a result of hard work and long hours his health is not very good and he has decided to take a lengthy vacation.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—That the calamity which befell our congregation through the tornado on June 27th, when our beautiful church was destroyed, did not dismay the good people of Dead Moose Lake, is proven by the fact that more than \$19,000 were subscribed, in a tentative canvass, last week, for a new solid brick church, to be erected next year. Several parishioners subscribed the handsome sum of \$1000 each. Really, people who are prepared to make such sacrifices for their church and religion deserve the special protection and blessing of God!

ANNAHEIM.—The mission which Father George preached in our parish during the past week was solemnly concluded on Saturday, July 19th. It was a day of great rejoicing. The church was filled to its utmost capacity with pious worshippers. The mission was certainly a great success. Besides Father George and Father Bernard, there were present in the sanctuary Father Casimir, Father Hyacinth and Father Anthony. ST. GREGOR.—J. H. Raskob has opened up a first class garage at St. Gregor. Cars repaired. Try us. —Father Prior Peter, of Münster, was seen in town last week making purchases in Mr. Ries' store. —The St. Gregor Picnic, last Sunday, was a very successful event. Many people from outside districts attended, among them the following Rev. Fathers: Father George, Father Benedict of Humboldt, and Father Bernard of Anaheim. Mr. B. Imhoff, the artist who is decorating St. Peter's Church at Münster was also a visitor. Father Joseph, the pastor, was delighted to see so many people present. It is the intention of the parishioners of St. Gregor to erect a new and stately church as soon as enough funds are available to warrant such an undertaking. —FOR SALE a five furrow Engine gang. Apply to J. H. Raskob. WATSON.—Mr. Jos. Post, north east of town, has his new house just completed. Mr. Erlandson did the plastering and brickwork. —The Alexandria Hotel is now being enlarged by an addition 24x30 with basement and cistern. —Mr. J. C. Guittard and family are moving out to their farm north east of town. —Lt.-Col. J. Reid, C. P. R. Assistant Engineer, was in Watson on Wednesday. He is located at Langan. He expected the grading contracts to be awarded the same day at headquarters and the work to be pushed as rapidly as possible, limited only by the number of men and teams to be engaged along the line. Lt.-Col. Reid spent four years in France constructing railways for military purposes. Returned men tell us that the engineers from Canada and the United States surprised Europeans by the rapidity with which they could construct railway lines under shell fire. The C. P. R. tents were pitched at Watson on July 14th. Mr. B. L. Reid is the resident engineer here. Another set of tents were sent out to Spalding where Mr. Lee will be the resident engineer. —W.W.

CORRESPONDENCES.

LEOFELD, Sask., July 17th 1919 On Sunday, July 6, 17 children at the age of 6 and 7 years received holy Communion for the first time in St. Boniface Church at Leofeld, whilst 15 others at the age of 12 years were admitted to holy Communion with special solemnity and made the renovation of their baptismal vows.—On Friday, July 11, and Sunday, July 13, the school-children under the auspices of the Ursuline Sisters of Leofeld gave a very interesting program. The school was crowded each time with visitors and the nice collection of about \$50 taken up on the occasion for the benefit of the school, showed clearly how well the little entertainment, was appreciated by all the visitors. On July 16, the feast of the Holy Scapular of the Blessed Virgin Mary, many inhabitants of the St. Peter's Colony made the pilgrimage to the shrine of the Blessed Virgin at St. Laurent near Duck Lake. From Leofeld alone from 60 to 70 persons took part, making a way of from 50 to 60 miles, all eager to receive special favors through the intercession of the Divine Mother of Grace at a place specially favored by her. The people that flocked that day to this sacred shrine from all directions could not be numbered. There must have been gathered at least a

number of about 5000 souls. At least 26 priests were there, who took in common their dinner after the solemn High Mass had been concluded, at about 12 o'clock a.m.

The Very Rev. Father Husson celebrated solemn High Mass at 10.30 o'clock a.m., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Larochelle and Morneau as Deacon and Subdeacon respectively. The Rev. Father Delmas acted as Master of Ceremonies and during the High Mass made the announcements for the afternoon and gave a short sermon in French. Then the Rev. Father S. Simard preached a longer sermon in French and Rev. Father Kennedy of Saskatoon gave a very appropriate sermon in English. Already before the solemn Highmass a number of low masses had been said during which the Rev. Fathers Nandzik, Solymos and Schimski preached shortly in Polish, Hungarian and Ruthenian respectively.

At about 2 o'clock p.m. the immense procession with the Blessed Sacrament began. The Rev. Father Husson officiated carrying the Blessed Sacrament, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Larochelle and P. Mathias, O.S.B.—During this procession all different nationalities being divided in groups (French, English, Polish, German, Hungarian, Ruthenian etc.) sang hymns of praise to the Blessed Virgin and the Most Blessed Sacrament in their mother tongues. Six girls dressed in white carried a big statue of the most Blessed Virgin on a stand in front of the Blessed Sacrament. On a high hill, just above the place where the big new church is to be built, a small altar was erected from which Benediction with the Holy Sacrament was given. Having returned after nearly one hour to the place used as church for the present (a very big open hall) benediction was again given, followed by the Te Deum and also the Credo at the end solemnly chanted in Latin.

The Rev. Father Delmas is especially to be congratulated for the great success of all the ceremonies so masterly carried out during all the exercises of the feastday. After the end of the ceremonies the Rev. Father Delmas again addressed the people in English thanking them all for the very numerous attendance and praising their piety and confidence in the Blessed Virgin, our dear Mother, inviting them to come all again next year on the same day each and every one, and bring each one a new pilgrim along.

The following is a list of the Rev. Fathers that were present at the shrine during the ceremonies: Rev. Fathers Delmas, Husson, Larochelle, Morneau, Simard, Kennedy, Gabillon, Auclair, Nicolet, Forner, Myre, Louissou, Chauvin, Ganache, Collins, Nandzik, Fabre, Simonin, Voissin, Mollier, Drapeau, Carpentier, Lajeunesse, Schimski, Solymos, P. Mathias, O. S. B. (Possibly there may have been a few more priests at the place that escaped the memory of the writer.)

—Corr.—  
ENGELFELD.—The annual picnic for the benefit of the church at Engelfeld will be held next Sunday, July 27th. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

### Canadian News

#### Saskatchewan

REGINA.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Provincial Department of Agriculture issued on July 14th their crop report received from Telegraphic correspondents in all parts of the province. The reports indicate that conditions are much more favourable than was reported in the last bulletin issued two weeks ago. Early sown grain would appear to have suffered most from the hot weather and in many parts will be a complete failure. The recent rains, however, have brought on the later sown grain and in many places where two weeks ago it was not expected the farmers would harvest enough crop for seed, it is possible that five bushel per acre crops will be reaped. The best crops are in the East Central and the northern part of the South Eastern Statistical districts. The whole of the Western part of the province as far north as the Saskatchewan River it is expected will have to import feed for stock for the coming winter and many farmers will not have enough seed for next year.

—At a Liberal meeting presided over by Premier Martin, the organization of the federal constituency of Regina was completed, and delegates to the National Liberal convention were chosen and resolutions were passed dealing with better treatment for returned soldiers, the granting of the franchise for all law-abiding British subjects, the abolition of the senate, and the revision of the tariff along the lines of the platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The resolution on the tariff was the only one that was debated; as a resolution was first submitted by the resolutions committee calling for the complete abolition of the customs tariff at one sweep. In the opinion of the meeting it was thought that this was too much to ask, and Premier Martin said that it was expecting the impossible. The matter was referred back to the resolutions committee, and they brought in a further resolution asking for a revision of the tariff according to the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and along similar lines to the tariff resolution passed in the provincial legislature of the last session.

SASKATOON.—For the first time the Saskatoon exhibition opened on Monday and proved to be a great success despite the fact that many of the attractions did not arrive in time for an early start. There were 2500 people present on the first day, July 14th. On Citizens-day over 10,000 persons visited the fair.

SWIFT CURRENT.—Over one hundred farmers of the district attended a meeting recently called in the interests of farmers who will suffer this year by reason of the crop failure. A great deal of discussion took place and the general opinion of the farmers was expressed in the following resolution which was passed unanimously: "Having suffered a crop failure for the past three years, we have now come to the conclusion that we can carry the burden no longer. Therefore be it resolved that we call on the government to take the necessary steps to ensure ample protection against any suffering in respect to the securing of feed, seed and coal for the winter months in order to avoid a local calamity." Speakers to the motion declared that there was practically no crop in the district and that an embargo should be placed on what feed there was to avoid it being sent to the U.S.A. as in former years. A discussion also took place in the matter of foreclosures and judgments and the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Whereas, Providence has seen fit to visit on us conditions which it is impossible for 75 per cent. of the farmers of the district to realize anything from their efforts in regard to crop production, and the difficulties of farming under such conditions having been further brought to our attention through the falling due of notes, mortgages and judgments, therefore be it resolved that steps be taken at this meeting to approach the government and ask that foreclosures of mortgages and judgements be entirely dispensed with."—To relieve the stock raisers in the dry areas of

Saskatchewan and Alberta, whose herds are threatened through scarcity of feed, the federal government has submitted two proposals to the provincial governments interested. It is proposed to cut hay on the Dominion lands in the north, bale it and ship it south to feed the cattle, or to send the cattle from the southern areas to the hay lands of the north, where moisture has been adequate and grass is abundant. The Alberta authorities have signified their willingness to cooperate and it is believed will advise that the whole expense be borne by the Dominion and provincial governments and the railway companies.

Alberta  
COMPEER.—William Cahoe, a farmer, 45 years old, was instantly killed by lightning Saturday evening, July 5, while walking from the barn to the house on his farm five miles west of Compeer, Alta.

Manitoba  
WINNIPEG.—Oscar Schoppelrei, one of the four aliens held by federal and immigration authorities for alleged seditious activities, was ordered to be deported by the immigration board of inquiry on July 18th. The decision was based on two counts put forth by the crown counsel, that his original entry to Canada was obtained by misrepresentation of material facts, and that he refused to answer proper questions put by the chairman of the board and officers of the department.

—Guilty with a fine of \$5 and costs, was the judgment given in the cases of eleven Mennonites charged with unlawfully neglecting to send their children to school or make satisfactory provision for their education by Magistrate C.C. Milne of Morden. The charges which were laid by the government of Manitoba constitute a test of whether the Mennonites are immune from the acts of the provincial government so far as education is concerned or not. One of the eleven cases will be appealed as a test case and will be taken by the Mennonites to the highest authority in the empire, the privy council.

—George E. Jones, a returned Soldier, was fined \$100 and costs or three months' imprisonment; H. Kilpatrick and Pet. McCook were committed for trial, and a stay of proceedings was entered by the crown in the case of Robt. Porteous at a session of the provincial police court held by Magistrate R. M. Noble in the county court last week. All four were charged with rioting on June 21 and Kilpatrick and Jones were shown by the evidence to have been on the top of the Burns building during the affair. McCook, according to the evidence was throwing stones at the mounties on Main street. W. Eddie, morality inspector, laid the charge of rioting and made the arrest. According to Mr. Eddie, McCook did considerable execution. Jos. Ortenburg, arrested during the riot June 21, was sentenced by magistrate MacDonald in police court to six months in jail on a charge of rioting. Evidence given showed that Ortenburg was hurling missiles at special constables and mounted police during the disturbances. Four other men held on similar charges were released because of lack of evidence.

Ontario  
OTTAWA.—The government measure from the commons, amending the criminal code, in respect to sexual offences, was endorsed by the senate. Senator Robertson stated that the amendments to the criminal code raised the age of consent from 14 to 16 years in the case of all girls; that in the case of girls previously chaste, the age of consent is raised to 18 years, and to 21 years in the case of a woman

employee and her employer, the penalty being two years. Six months' imprisonment or \$500 fine is provided for unmarried persons, registered as man and wife at hotels.

—It is expected that the government will fix a minimum price for wheat in the very near future, to give stability to the financing of the crop and safeguard prices from too violent speculation. The minimum price would be guaranteed to dealers, bankers and others interested in the crop movement.

—Heavily increased loss of time, as the result of industrial disputes, was registered during June. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 80 strikes involving 87,917 work people and resulting in a loss of about 1,445,021 working days, as compared with 84 strikes, 77,688 working people and 893,816 working days in May 1919, and 32 strikes, 118,588 work people and 46,941 working days in June 1918.

KITCHENER.—Mrs. F. Rittinger, sen., widow of Frederick Rittinger, one of the founders of the "Journal", died on July 8th. She was 90 years old last March. The funeral took place on July 10 at 2.30 P. M. from the residence on Queen St. North to Mount Hope cemetery. She leaves one son, William, and one daughter, Mrs. J. Badke.

Newfoundland  
ST. JOHN'S.—The Prince of Wales will visit Newfoundland next month en-route to Canada. An official announcement said that he would probably arrive in this city on Aug. 12th.

United States News  
WASHINGTON.—General licenses covering import and export trading with Germany were issued July 14th. Except in certain limited cases, provided under the treaty of peace, trading between the United States and Germany may be commenced at once.

—With all evidence from both sides in, little hope is held out that the senate would modify the strict provisions of the house prohibition bill.

—President Wilson signed an executive order increasing the guaranteed price of the 1919 wheat crop to \$2.30 per bushel at Galveston and New Orleans. At the same time a presidential proclamation was issued declaring that in order to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liability under the law guaranteeing prices, that on and after July 1 no wheat or wheat flour should be imported into or exported from the United States except within limitations prescribed by the wheat administrators.

—Appropriation of \$5,000,000 to be used in the purchase of grain and feed for livestock in the areas of the United States effected by drought is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Gronna, North Dakota.

—Postmaster-General Burleson on July 18th reduced the postage rate on airplane mail to two cents an ounce, the regular for first class mail matter and placed the air mails on the same footing with all other means of mail transportation.

NEW YORK.—A Zeppelin freight and passenger service to start about Oct. 18, between New York and Hamburg, with Boston, Chicago, Berlin and Duesseldorf as ports of call, was announced in advertisements in German language newspapers and one United States trade paper published here July 14. Hans Khars, an importer, who inserted the advertisements, said that he had been designated by an American banker to act as agent for an overseas dirigible freight and passenger service, to be financed

## Watch This Space.

We would again call your attention to the **Great Advantage** of sending us your orders for **any supplies you may need.** Remember you get supplies at wholesale prices provided the order is accompanied with a sufficient deposit to guarantee acceptance.

Owing to the fact that many of our patrons are not yet sufficiently familiar with our business methods and consequently have failed to send in their orders for

### BARB WIRE

we will sell THE BEST Gliden 2 point wire at \$5.20, Bakers \$5.10, until the 15th inst. inclusive, but will positively raise the price after above date.

Send in your Twine Orders immediately with a deposit of one cent per lb.

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by United States, British and German capital. Bookings for freight shipments and passengers would be received after Sept. 18, and a tentative price of \$91 per ton had been set as the trans-Atlantic freight rate (about \$30 more than the per ton rate by water). Mr. Khars said he had no idea as yet as how many passengers could be carried.

severe electrical storm on July 15. Motorman J. T. Hoffmann was severely burned. A number of women and children were trampled in a panic which followed.

CHICAGO.—31 minutes of sustained cheering greeted Edward De Valera, "president of the Irish republic," when he arose to address a throng of 25,000 persons in the Cubs' baseball park here July 13. His address and those of the other speakers were punctuated with jeers and hisses at the mention of Lloyd George and England. Hisses greeted President Wilson's name when Wm. Hale Thompson asked, "how was it that President Wilson's beautiful language that engaged us in the war was not meant to apply to Ireland?"

### Wanted

40 or 50 acres of breaking done, prairie;

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Write for Catalogue showing 50 designs and plans of houses and barns.

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Wanted at Once

two waitresses and one kitchen-girl. Good wages.

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Winter Rye for Sale

I have about 600 bu. of Winter Rye Seed for sale. Price \$1.75 uncleaned, f.o.b. Bruno. Sacks to be furnished by the purchaser.

W. F. Hargarten, BRUNO, SASK.

## Engelfeld Picnic Next Sunday, July 27th.

for the Benefit of the Church.

All Kinds of Amusements and Entertainments.

The Committee.

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD.

Contractor in Heating & Electric Lighting

Agent for the Quaker pipeless furnace and the famous Delco Light Farm Lighting Plants.

Ask for prices on your Steam or Hot Water Heating job. I now have a first class man to do my plumbing.

HENRY KOEP, ENGELFELD, SASK. Wireman for A. STADLEMAN, Contractor & Builder

Our Little Home.

When Mary and I built our first little home Down the lane where the holly-hocks grew, We thought there was nothing in all the wide world So complete, and so cozy and new.

A Happy Home.

A happy home is a little Heaven upon earth. There is no song more universally popular than "Home Sweet Home."

us that is the concomitant of the happy home! "Where is your home?" a little boy was asked by an acquaintance. "Where mother is," the little fellow replied, as he looked lovingly across at her.

the great electricians were devoutly religious men. Take, for example, the men whose names were selected by the International Congress of Electricians as terms in electrical science.

A Genuine American Trick.

ROME.—Cardinal Merry Del Val laughed over what he termed "a genuine American trick" when a group of American soldiers and sailors visiting the Vatican under the direction of Rev. Father Edward Wallace, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who served with the 80th Division, brushed aside formalities, ejoled the liveried guard at the Cardinal's palace and gained an audience with the prince of the church without either invitation or announcement.

Great Scientists and Faith

A widespread impression prevails that there is an inevitable and irremediable opposition between science and faith. It is supposed that the more science a man knows the less is his belief in great religious truths, while, on the other hand, the more humbly he bows to religious belief, the less is the likelihood of his accomplishing significant original work in science.

To make a happy home the first and principle requisite is to have a realizing sense of what home is for. Nothing is more lamentable than to witness the ignorance, the carelessness and frivolity with which young persons too often enter upon the holy state of matrimony.

This same surprising contradiction of the prevalent impression proves to be quite as true with regard to other departments of science and especially in the latest of them all to develop, electricity. Medicine is usually considered the most unorthodox of sciences in its tendency, and as electricity is the very newest of the sciences, the one that has developed particularly under the influence of the modern scientific spirit, these two science departments should exemplify in the great investigators whose names are most prominent in them, the supposed rule that science is incompatible with faith, and that faith disappears just in proportion as science gains a foothold.

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.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

—Here is where I have to watch my step and be careful. You see it's this way, I am a kind of a sort of editor-man myself, and besides... but no matter. Well, as I was about to observe before this interruption occurred, an editor occupies a particularly onerous position, something like that of a night watchman in a gun cotton factory.

—Hypocrites, according to the catechism, are all those who, in order to deceive others, assume the appearance of virtue and piety which they really do not possess.

—Mr. McDougal declared "Orangemen bore no malice toward Roman Catholics, but were only opposed to the Pope (Italics are mine) in his attempts to interfere with the British Empire."

—Now read what Mr. Armstrong further has to say, and if that "ain't".... I'd like to know. "So far as opposition to good British and up-to-date education in this province is concerned, I lay practically all the blame to the Roman priests...."

—The encyclopedia "The Americana" says that any member of this Order marrying a Roman Catholic is expelled (and yet they love the Catholics). The Order was always found opposed to Roman Catholics and wished to have them occupy a subservient position in the Body-politic.

—It has always been the trick of the bigots, says Macaulay, to divide society, and to wonder it is not united.

—Let every Catholic make it a matter of conscience to write a letter of protest to each and every paper or magazine responsible for attacks upon the Holy Father. Tell them this is Canada, not France or Italy, and that an attack on the Vicar of Christ is an attack on you.

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BOX 46 HUMBOLDT, SASK. Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US!

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK. Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US!

Ship your Cream to the Rose Lawn Creamery ENGELFELD, SASK. You are paid highest market prices for Butterfat, according to quality, during summer and winter.

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Dead Moose Lake Store Carl Lindberg, Proprietor For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage.

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

All kinds of Meat can be had at Pitzel's Meat Market The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices.

The Humboldt Central Meat Market Fresh Meat always on hand. Delicious Sausages our Speciality.

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

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

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

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

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For Fair Value of Vegetables Recollect molasses a that appear regularly becoming year. The facilities advanced and storage and vegetable extended, it been proposed in the middle of the year, why of one trembling, agreeable city in those long winter foods prepared were in allment of the until natural health by and fresh Fruits an purposes only supplied salts to the tissue and cesses of d but they a so give the activities. two classes vegetables, dominates percentage the food which have value and other car foods. Peas and 22 per cent nutrients, hydrate it. Hence, th changeab not be fo contain sc to the su diet. Wh cent., in protein is can be u a certain Among ples, gra and cher 15 to 25 In these the form is not a the large which r Much va acids bec digestion alkalinit concentr starchy Vegeta beets, p turnips, atoes ar mineral the diet 9 per cen ly in the food va by the q this a r chief v salt con In th cesses food va In the and ra so low per cen of whic the pro are ra centag iron co of the diet i makin food v many added they the di advan the en

### For Farm and Garden

#### Value of Fruits and Vegetables in the Diet

Recollections of the sulphur and molasses and the spring bitters that appeared with such striking regularity in our family midst are becoming less impressive year by year. Thanks to the improved facilities for shipping and the advanced methods for production and storage, the season for fruits and vegetables has been greatly extended, and the family diet has been proportionately improved. In the midst of this varied diet, which we now enjoy throughout the year, we can face the memory of one "spring dose" without trembling, and admit the disagreeable fact that it was a necessity in those days. Following the long winter season when dried foods predominated and meats were in abundance, a readjustment of the diet was necessary until nature should restore normal health by providing green stuffs and fresh vegetables.

Fruits and vegetables serve two purposes in the diet: They not only supply much needed mineral salts to the body to build up bone tissue and regulate the life processes of digestion and circulation, but they add much food value and so give the body more fuel for its activities. They fall easily into two classes, the *flavor fruits and vegetables*, in which water predominates, leaving only a small percentage of food nutrients; and the *food fruits and vegetables*, which have a fairly high nutritive value and may be substituted for other carbohydrate or protein foods. Potatoes, corn, bananas, peas and lima beans contain from 22 per cent. to 32 per cent. of nutrients, chief of which is carbohydrate in the form of starch. Hence, these may all used interchangeably in the diet. It must not be forgotten that these also contain some protein and so add to the sustaining power of the diet. While in corn and potato this amounts only to 2 or 3 per cent., in the beans and peas the protein is much higher and these can be used to replace meats to a certain extent.

Among the food fruits are apples, grapes, oranges, grapefruit and cherries, which contain from 15 to 25 per cent. of nutrients. In these the carbohydrate is in the form of sugar, although this is not always apparent, due to the large content of organic acids which mask the sweet taste. Much value is attached to these acids because in the process of digestion they tend to restore the alkalinity of the blood after a too concentrated diet of meat and starchy foods.

Vegetables such as carrots, beets, parsnips, onions, squash, turnips, spinach, celery and tomatoes are valuable chiefly for the mineral salts they contain, and the bulk which is most needed in the diet. The former have about 9 per cent. of carbohydrates largely in the form of sugar, so their food value is assured. Judged by the quantity necessary to make this a real factor, however, their chief value lies in their bulk and salt content.

In the drying and canning processes of preserving fruits, the food value is greatly enhanced. In the case of prunes, figs, dates and raisins the water content is so low as to leave from 70 to 85 per cent. of nutrients, the bulk of which is sugar, although both the protein and mineral content are raised above the usual percentage in the fresh fruit. The iron content is quite high in each of these, so a liberal use in the diet is advantageous. In the making of jellies and jams the food value of the fruit is increased many times because of the sugar added to it. In this form, then, they become a valuable part of the diet, not only for the natural advantages of the fruit but for the energy supplied. As spreads

for bread these are valuable sources of energy, as well as pleasure, and may at the same time be made to conserve the butter supply.

Canned fruits also have a much higher food value than fresh fruit, the advance depending, of course, on the amount of sugar which has been added in the canning process.

To make our diet conform to our daily needs it must contain fuel for our activities, protein for tissue building and repair, and mineral salts for strengthening bones and tissues and for the regulation of body fluids. At the same time there must be a certain amount of bulk or indigestible fibre which keeps the intestinal tract in normal condition. Fruits and vegetables serve all of these purposes. While in some the source of energy is fairly high and in others the protein content predominates, their chief value is their addition to the diet of bulk and mineral salts that are otherwise likely to be neglected. A study of many family dietaries has revealed much too low a supply of calcium, iron and phosphorus, and shown the need for a much more liberal use of fruits and vegetables which contain these in large quantities. Fruits and vegetables also bring pleasant variety into the diet and should be cooked and presented in their most attractive form so as to retain all of their natural color and flavor.

Make the slogan: More fruits and vegetables make better health. Plant more—Can more—Eat more!

—MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST.

### Household Hints

#### Leather Lore

It goes without saying that shoes, given good care, will last much longer than if neglected.

In the first place, heat is the worst enemy of leather. It takes all the life from it so that it very soon cracks. Especially is this true of patent leather. Consequently, shoes should never be placed near a stove to dry. Incidentally, rubber overshoes should never be kept on longer than is necessary, because this, too, destroys the strength of leather. When shoes are damp they should be laid on their sides to dry, preferably in a draught. Should they have been dried by a fire and so become stiff, the softness may be restored by rubbing in a good oil, as castor.

To aid the wear of shoes, pour boiled linseed oil into a pan and let the soles stand in it until they are thoroughly saturated. Take care the oil does not touch the uppers. Use neat's-foot oil for them, it will feed the leather and keep it pliable. Linseed oil dries very rapidly and has a tendency to harden leather, hence the reason why it is good for soles but not for uppers. If the soles are given an occasional coat of hard, white copal varnish this will keep out damp and also add to the life of the shoes. Milk freshens leather, so it is a good plan to wash the shoes with milk, say once a week.

Patent leather can be kept in good condition by sponging off all soil with warm water, afterward applying sweet or olive oil with a cloth and rubbing in with the hands. Never use paste or liquid blacking on patent leather.

Kid, if rubbed with oil once a week, will neither crack nor harden. Should kid roughen and show purple, the color can be restored by applying with a soft sponge a mixture of ink and the white of an egg. The white kid uppers of shoes can be cleaned by rubbing with gasoline or benzine, using a little good white soap if thought necessary.

### Servants' Meals A Century Ago

"The meals of the servants," says an old treatise on 'Domestic Duties,' published in London in 1820, "should be at regular and early hours; their food plain, substantial and good. Butcher's meat once a day is the general allowance for servants in the establishments of those of moderate means, with cheese for supper. The cook, however, should be desired to reserve such pieces of cold meat as would not be sent into the dining room, for the supper of the men servants, which will prevent the cutting up of a large piece of cheese. A pint of good beer for the men, and half that quantity for the women servants, at each meal, is a very sufficient allowance.

Formerly in the houses of the great, and even now—1820—in some families of distinction, the upper domestics—the steward, butler, valet, housekeeper, and lady's maid—had their own table, called the second table, but of late years this has been generally abolished, and in the present day all the domestics dine at one table in the servants' hall. The other meals of the higher servants are taken in the housekeeper's room. The under men servants retain the use of the servants' hall when their employments are ended, and the maid servants, when their active duties are over, resort with their sewing to the upper housemaid's room. In well ordered families the men and maid servants never sit in the same apartment except during dinner. In such families the men have a pint of ale each at dinner, and the women half a pint each. There are no families, except perhaps the very highest, in which wine is allowed to the upper servants. The nursemaids, again, have all their meals quite distinct from the other servants, and are in all respects completely separated from them."

### Wit and Humor

"He died in harness, poor chap."

"Yes, and, by the way, did you ever notice how much like a harness life is? There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, and breaches of faith. Also tongues must be bridled, passions curbed, and everybody has to tug to pull through."

#### HIS LITTLE FRIEND.

"I am so sorry, Mr. Portly," apologized the hostess to her unexpected but influential guest at dinner, "but I have no cheese in the house. It is so difficult to obtain these days."

"Pray do not mention it, Mrs. Phipps," smiled the genial old boy. "I am sure—"

His little compliment was interrupted by the appearance of the small son of the hostess at his side, bearing a piece of cheese upon a plate.

"Well, now, that is very kind of you," he said, as the child stood there, delightedly watching him swallow the tit-bit. "You knew more than your mother that time. Where did you find it?"

The youngster intently watched the last morsel disappear before he answered.

"I found it in the rat trap," he proudly asserted.

The irate lady lecturer had called at the newspaper office and demanded to see the hapless reporter who had written an account of her lecture.

"Did you write this report on my lecture, 'The Curse of Whisky?'" she asked him.

"Yes, madam," replied the newspaperman.

"Then kindly explain what you mean by saying: 'The lecturer was evidently full of her subject!'"

## Sheep For Sale

Will sell my entire flock of sheep, about 100 ewes with lambs, cheap for Cash.

Jos. Dietemann,  
Annheim, Sask.

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Farm Wiring for 32 and 110 Volt a Specialty.

Our wiring is suitable for any system of Lighting Plants, so when you build that new house let us do the light and power installation.

We charge \$3.00 per outlet for 32 Volt Installations.

LARGE FARMS CHEAPER. Let us figure on your job. And after you have installed the wiring, buy

"NORTHERN LIGHT AND POWER"

THE PLANT WORTH BUYING.

Write us for full information and illustrations.

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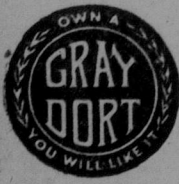
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# Midsummer "Clearaway" Cash Sale

## S-H-O-E-S

LEADING

the town and district in a Shoe Sale that will find footwear for the family

Boys' Brown Canvas Boot, red rubber sole and heel, reg. \$2.75 **1.95**

Men's brown canvas boot, rubber sole and heel, reg. 3.50 **2.50**

Children's scuffler boot, brown elk top and sole, reg. 3.75, **2.69**

Misses' scuffler boot, as above, reg. 3.50, **2.95**



The Greatest Sale Ever Staged in This District. Come and Buy.

### 25% Discount

off all

## Women's & Girls' Underwear

Garments of every description in fine Underwear for women and misses, regardless of former pricing At This Reduction.

39 dozen to choose from.

## The Whole Store Cleared For Action War Declared On High Prices

Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children, Silks and Dress Goods, Hats, Caps, Underwear of fine quality, just to mention a few of the scores and scores of marvellous values that are offered during this "Clearaway" Sale. Our Mr. Bruser will visit the big Eastern Centres (New York, Chicago, Montreal) and is taking a big sum of money to pay cash for all he buys. We are clearing our present stock to make room for the New Fall Goods. **JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR.** In marking down these goods and many other lines we must realize a large sum of ready cash to buy new lines. **THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE YEAR TO BUY FOR CASH.** Everything has been sacrificed with this object in view. Quality is assured, our reputation is back of everything offered.

Come Often Buy For Future Needs **Sale Begins Friday, July 25th. Ends Saturday, Aug. 2nd.** Come Often Buy For Future Needs

Everything marked at regular prices. Colored Price Tags show Sale Figures. Compare them.

<p><b>Wash Skirts</b> 5 Dozen - Fancy Roman Stripes, regular \$3.25 each Clearaway Price <b>1.95</b></p>	<p><b>20% off</b> <b>Men's Odd Trousers</b> All sizes in hardwearing pants of good quality tweeds and worsteds. Less than today's wholesale price.</p>	<p><b>Children's Wear</b> 3 dozen fancy trimmed Aprons, reg. 75c, Sale Price <b>58c</b> Children's Gingham Dresses for school wear, reg. \$1.25, Sale Price <b>95c</b> Gingham Dresses, reg. \$1.00, Sale Price <b>79c</b> " " reg. 1.95, " <b>1.39</b></p>	<p><b>All-Over Aprons</b> 48 only Well made aprons in pretty patterns light and dark percales, regular \$1.25 Clearaway Price <b>89c</b></p>
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### Men's Fine Suits

**Walk-out Prices**

Never was such a chance offered to men and boys to outfit themselves from top to toe at these money-saving prices. Get your work suits, your best suits and furnishings here.

**MEN'S FINE SUITS**, mixed tweeds in grey shades, regular \$25.00, Sale Price **19.95**

Tweed and worsted mixtures, regular \$22.50, Sale Price **17.95**

Grey Serge (only a few left) worth today 40.00, to clear **25.00**

All-wool Serge, dark grey, regular \$37.50, Sale Price **33.85**

Imported worsted, all wool, grey shades, small check patterns, regular \$45.00, Sale Price **39.95**

**Scores of other Suits, too numerous to mention.**

**Silk ties** regular \$1.00 and 1.25, choose at **79c**

**Work shirts** blue chambray, from \$1.95 to 2.25, for **1.69**

**WORK SHIRTS**, dark grey twill, regular 2.25, **1.69**

**Very Special**

**Black striped Overalls** Pair **1.75**

**Men's Combinations** Penangle, regul. \$3.00 **1.95**

Men, Come and look over these furnishings. We defy Competition on Quality and Price.

**Humboldt Men's Shop**

### A Riot in Ready-to-Wear.

Every woman for fifty miles around will head for this Store to outfit herself and her children. Space will not allow more than a mere mention of the wonderful offerings ready for your choosing **COME EARLY!**

**Voile Blouses**, round neck, lace trimmed, large collar, \$1.50 and 1.95, Sale Pr. **95c**

**Silk Crepe de Chine**, white, flesh, maize, regular up to \$5.00, clearing at **3.95**

**Model Suits**. Dozens of them exactly the same as you would buy in the city and at less prices. Your Choice here **29.95**  
(Popular shades, beautiful materials, serges, poplins, tweeds, in grey, navy, and green shades, all silk lined. Regular \$40, \$42 and \$45 models.)

**House Dresses at less than the materials would cost today**

2 Doz. Gingham, assorted colors, regular \$2.50, for **2.19**

6 only! Checked Gingham, regular \$2.95, for **2.48**

8 only! Striped Gingham, regular \$2.25, for **1.89**

8 only! Striped Gingham, regular \$2.00, for **1.68**

**Raincoats.** Just the thing for everyday and motoring wear. Waterproof, easily slipped on and fashionable.

Reg. \$15.50, tweeds in belted and loose back effects for **\$10.95**

Reg. \$18.50, handsome, well finished coats in beautiful shades, all styles, clearing at **\$12.95**

Reg. \$7.50, paramatta coats, waterproof and light to wear. Sale Price **\$5.50**

Watch for the money-saving COLORED PRICE TAGS showing the SALE PRICINGS.

### SHOES FOR MEN

A galaxy of shoe bargains for the family. Bring them all, we have their shoes and can save you money.

Winter weight calf, tan or black, viscolized sole, good year welt, regular \$8.50, for **5.95**

Velour calf, Blucher style, rubber heel, welt sole, regular \$7.50, Sale Price **5.95**

**Special!** Box Calf Bluchers, a strong hard-wearing shoe for men, Pair **4.95**

### SHOES for Particular Misses

High top mahogany calf boots, regular \$5.00, for **4.25**

Box kip, Blucher style, very special, reg. \$3.50, Sale Pr. **2.79**

Any pair, Dongola or box calf boots, regular \$4.00, for **3.29**

## C. BRUSER

Quality Merchandise Humboldt, Sask.

### WOMEN'S FINE SHOES

Over \$2.00 saving on every pair. Worth while coming for these alone.

High top vici kid, shapely last, regular \$9.00, for **6.95**

Mahogany Calf leather, Neolin sole, rubber heel, regular \$9.00, for **6.95**

Patent Oxfords. The fashionable footwear. regular \$4.75, clearing at **3.95**