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The Wake Of The War

BRUSSELS, Mar. 23.—Advices from Brussels say that the government has provisionally approved the proposal of Emperor Charles and of the Archduke.
BRUSSELS, Mar. 23.—Austria has become president, and Pogany war commissioner of the new revolutionary government in Hungary.
BRUSSELS, Mar. 23.—19 merchant ships have already cleared Hamburg to be delivered to the Allies. In Bremen the seamen are allowed to leave.
WASHINGTON, Mar. 24.—The War Department announces that 500,000 American soldiers have returned to America. 1,500,000 men are still in Europe.
LONDON, Mar. 24.—The Secretary of the Food Controller has announced that no food has yet been sent to the unoccupied parts of Germany, and that none will be sent until Germany has fulfilled preliminary financial and shipping terms.
PARIS, Mar. 25.—Wilson, Clemenceau, and George, and do are a supercouncil, which will deal on all important peace questions before they come before the conference.
LONDON, Mar. 25.—Churchill has stated that the situation in the East is dangerous and that soldiers on the point of demobilization have been appealed to continue service.
COPENHAGEN, Mar. 25.—The Danish Commission at Spa has informed the German Government to send a financial commission of men to Versailles.
PARIS, Mar. 26.—In an interview with the Berlin correspondent to the Temps, Dernburg stated that Germany is determined to stick closely to Wilson's 14 points making peace.
LONDON, Mar. 26.—Over 100,000 Canadian soldiers have now returned to the British Isles. Only 56,000 Canadians now remain in France.
PARIS, Mar. 26.—The Italian delegation notified the Conference at the blockade in the Adriatic has been lifted, though, until peace is declared merchant vessels must submit to search by warships.
LONDON, March 27.—A Vienna dispatch says that Italian troops have entered Raab in Hungary. 7000 Italians are in Pressburg.
LONDON, March 27.—A Hungarian wireless message says that peace reigns in Hungary and that not a single person was killed or wounded in bringing about the revolution.
TOKIO, March 27.—A mass meeting of residents here adopted a resolution against any league covenant which does not contain a clause abolishing racial discrimination. Other resolutions oppose the abolition of conscription and prohibition of Japan's acquisition of Germany's rights on the Shantung peninsula.
LONDON, March 28.—An Order-in-Council has deprived the Duke of Albany, cousin of King

George, the Duke of Cumberland, cousin of King Edward, and Viscount Taaffe, member of an ancient Irish family, of their British peerages. All three were royal dukes of Great Britain. They served with the German forces during a part of the war.
BERLIN, March 28.—The allies last Wednesday submitted a demand that the Polish division under Gen. Haller be permitted to pass through Danzig. The note added that a refusal would be regarded as a breach of the armistice. The German government answered that according to the armistice it was obliged only to grant the allied forces free access to the Vistula to maintain order in the territory of former Russia. There could be no question of Polish troops.
PARIS, March 28.—The Germans are increasing the garrison of Danzig.
LONDON, March 28.—Reuter reports from Paris that the U. S. peace delegates incline to side with the British delegates in their rejection of a Polish corridor through Prussia to Danzig.
WARSAW, March 29.—The Polish chamber of deputies voted unanimously for a treaty of alliance with the entente powers.
LONDON, March 29.—The allies have demanded the resignation of the Hungarian soviet government and the election of a Hungarian national assembly under the supervision of the allied troops.
AMSTERDAM, March 30.—In response to Germany's note on the subject of Danzig, Marshal Foch has offered to give personally, at Spa, to a German plenipotentiary, fully empowered, to decide within 24 hours, full particulars and required guarantees concerning the landing of Gen. Haller's troops. The German government has decided to send Matthias Erzberger as plenipotentiary.
PARIS, March 30.—The Council of four has given fresh consideration to the question of the Saar Valley and it is believed that the council has virtually settled upon a plan to permit Germany to retain political sovereignty, while France will be given economical control of the mineral sources in that section for a limited time.
PARIS, March 30.—The "Intransigent" prints the report that the indemnity which Germany must pay, for the damages of the war has been fixed at a figure between 150,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 francs. The yearly payments will increase as Germany's economic life revives.

elevator in Port Arthur is practically certain, said Hon. G. Langley, vice-president of the company and minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan.
—Influenza has broken out again in several districts in the southeast part of the province, according to reports received in the city.
MOOSE JAW.—The police commissioners have decided to advertise for a policeman for the local force and the clerk has been instructed to advertise the position with an initial salary of \$95 a month.
HANLEY.—E. Tjensvold, a farmer near Hanley, was exhibiting a curiosity in town. He had a small pig with two noses and three eyes. One eye was right in the centre of the forehead and the other in their proper places.
SASKATOON.—The C. N. R. will build extensive engineering shops in Saskatoon as part of the development of that city as district headquarters for Saskatchewan.
Alberta
EDMONTON.—The city police formed themselves into a union. They have notified the police commissioners of their action. No opposition on the part of the commission is expected.
—Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, in an address to the legislature, announced that the provincial government had decided upon establishing three more agricultural schools in the southern part of the province and that each school would be situated on a demonstration farm.
British Columbia
VICTORIA.—News of the capture near Pouche Coupe of Hans Christianson, charged with the murder of his partner, Harry Holtmeyer, was received at the provincial police headquarters.
REVELSTOCK.—Two Chinese section men employed on the C. P. R. were instantly killed near Glacier when struck by a train.
VANCOUVER.—Pleading guilty to four charges of illegally importing liquor into British Columbia, the Western Canada Liquor Co. paid fines of \$1,000 on each count.
NORTH VANCOUVER.—The finding of a jar of liquor on the premises of M. B. Martinson, police commissioner for North Vancouver, in a search conducted by the police has caused a sensation. It is alleged that since the premises are used for an office and residence purposes, the liquor was there illegally. Martinson is head of the prohibition movement in North Vancouver.
Manitoba
WINNIPEG.—According to the figures contained in the bulletin issued by the city health department for the months of October, November and December, which deals nearly exclusively with the Spanish influenza epidemic, a total of 14,029 cases were reported to the civic medical authorities and 1,057 died of the disease, while 96 people succumbed to complications following an attack of influenza, bringing the total of deaths to 1,153.

—A man named M. Suggat, was sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary by Chief Justice Mathers. He was found guilty of assaulting a young girl. The judge stated that under the criminal code he might have sentenced the man to death.
—After being in session since Jan. 23, the 4th session of the 15th legislature, prorogued on March 14, 130 bills out of 152 introduced, passed the house.
—Hundreds of divorce cases in Manitoba await crown authority to proceed. The question of jurisdiction has been appealed to the privy council and until the finding is handed down no action will be taken in the Manitoba courts.
—Bricklayers demand \$1.25 an hour and contractors offer 90 cents, and both parties refuse to make concessions.
—The ten-year-old daughter of Fred Ford was instantly killed by a shot from a rifle in the hands of her 15 year-old brother. The bullet pierced her heart.
DAUPHIN.—For some time past illicit stills have been in operation here, and as a result considerable liquor was being sold. The inland revenue department got busy, and a number of parties were put under arrest. Several stills of a domestic pattern were seized. The liquor produced was found in some cases to be 38 per cent overproof.
THE PAS.—The influenza wave among the outlying Indian tribes has subsided, excepting at Moose Lake, where, out of 114 cases 13 died. It is estimated that the total Indian deaths since the beginning of the wave is 450.
—Mushing 1,100 miles with an insane Indian lashed to his sleigh, Sgt. Thompson, of the R.N.W.M.P. arrived here from Trout Lake, near Hudson Bay. The sergeant left Port Nelson on Jan. 21 to capture the Indian, who was reported to have run away and destroyed the mission house and other buildings at Trout Lake.
Ontario
OTTAWA.—Entry to Canada of immigrants of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish races or nationality has been prohibited except with the permission of the minister of immigration and colonization.
—Canada's estimated population today is 8,835,000, according to an answer given to Mr. Tobin in the house of commons. The population last census was 7,206,643.
—The late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's will is to be entered for probate. It is understood that he left an estate valued at about \$160,000 and that practically the sole beneficiary is Lady Laurier.
TORONTO.—A board of inquiry was appointed to inquire into charges of the chief inspector here that thousands of dollars are missing from the headquarters funds in St. John, N. B. The scandal threatens officers high in Canadian life.

—Judgment has been given by Justice Rose, dismissing the actions of various restaurant proprietors, who sued the city for damages, arising out of the returned soldier riots in August last.
—Mrs. Susannah Maxwell, of Richmond Hill, Ont., is 114 years old. She was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.
BELLEVILLE.—Mrs. Eliza Brooker, widow of George Brooker, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. She has four children living, thirteen grandchildren, eighteen great grandchildren and one great great grandchild.
KINGSTON.—Mrs. L. Thomson, of Kennebec, was committed for trial on the charge of murdering her two-weeks' old baby. Dr. W. T. Connell, who made a postmortem of the body of the child, stated that it had been suffocated by a handkerchief being stuffed in its mouth.
Quebec
MONTREAL.—Julius Zazefsky was sentenced in the court of King's bench to be hanged on July 11 next. Zazefsky was found guilty by the jury after 15 minutes deliberation of having murdered a Polish compatriot named Peter Dishkent.
Nova Scotia
SYDNEY.—While the police were attending a shack fire purposely started in a distant part of the town, a gang of men armed with sledge hammers, crowbars and other implements, stormed the police station at New Waterford and made off with several wagon-loads of liquor.
United States News
WASHINGTON.—Between 500 and 600 Germans no longer considered dangerous will be released on parole from internment camps at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort Douglas within the next two weeks.
—In accordance with the so-called "daylight saving law" clocks were set one hour ahead at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, March 30th.
—Decision of the War Department to proceed with the purchase of the sites of 15 army camps, and 13 balloon and flying fields, was announced.
—Experts of the Department of Agriculture predict that pork products are going to keep on soaring in view of existing conditions. The wholesale price for pork has risen \$2.00 per 100 pounds since the minimum price on hogs was revoked two weeks ago.
—Exports of foodstuffs from the United States to the Allies, Neutrals, Belgium relief, Red Cross and A. E. F. during 1918 amounted to 5,005,987,910 pounds.
—Officials put the number of major amputation cases in the U.S. forces at 3,634. Of these 2,308 were cases in which arms and legs were amputated, and 736, hands, feet, two or more fingers.
—Differences between the management of the Postal Telegraph

and Cable Co. and Postmaster General Burleson culminated in an order by the postmaster general summarily relieving the chief officers, directors and owners of the Postal Co. from all duties in connection with government operation of their system.
—Edward D. White, Chief Justice of the U. S., has completed 25 years' service on the Supreme Court bench. He is a Catholic and a graduate of the Jesuit College in Georgetown, D. C.
—Mr. D. I. Murphy, U. S. Consul General at Sofia, Bulgaria, is on his way home. He is about seventy years old. He is a well-known Catholic.
DES MOINES, Ia.—The house concurred in the senate resolution amending the state constitution to allow full suffrage for women.
NEW YORK.—Mr. Jos. Frey, president of the Central Society, a national organization of Catholics, passed to his reward at his home in New York City. His death followed a lingering illness. Mr. Frey was born in the Grandduchy of Baden, Germany, in 1854, and, when a young boy, came to America. He was educated in the parochial schools and was instrumental in the introduction and perfection of the manufacture of materials for artificial flowers in this country. He was very conspicuous in Catholic social activities, having been a member of the Central Society's special committee on social reform, director of the Leo House, and president of the New York State League of German-American Catholic societies. In 1909 he was leader of the first Central Society pilgrimage to Rome, and was received in special audience by Pope Pius X, who conferred the honor of Knight of St. Gregory upon him at the national convention in Toledo, Ohio, in 1912. For the past eight years he had been president of the Central Society.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Both houses of the Kansas Legislature have defeated a bill offered by Senator Scheck, providing for the inspection of all public or private hospitals, reformatory homes, houses of detention, convicts, asylums, sectarian seminaries, schools of institutions by commissioners of the county in which such institutions are situated, or by any person or persons appointed by a judge of a court of record, upon petition signed by twenty persons of said county.
AUSTIN, Texas.—According to "The Southern Messenger," the Texas legislature has rejected a bill banning foreign languages and providing that all private or parochial schools shall be affiliated with the public school system, and licensed by the state superintendent of public instruction.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Mrs. George Greenwood, wife of the vice-president of the Savings Union Bank and Trust Company, of San Francisco, was instantly killed by a bomb explosion in the garden of the family home overlooking Lake Merritt in the residential district of this city.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan
REGINA.—Farmers in Saskatchewan will commence the seeding season with a shortage of about 2,000 laborers, according to estimates made by T. M. Molloy, provincial commissioner of labor.
—The erection of a two million bushel addition to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)

"Very well, my Lord," said the defunct Lord Melton. "But you really ought to rest now."

"You have been four and twenty hours on the strain without a moment's repose."

"I will, I will in a few minutes," replied Lord Melton, passing his hand wearily over his brow; "though I cannot rest when I think of the horrors going on amongst our people."

"As she closed the door she saw him sink back into his chair, perfectly worn out, and heard Mr. Everard saying, 'I refuse to do another stroke of business to-night; if you do not rest now you will be too ill tomorrow to move.'"

"Oh! how Kathleen longed to get to her own room alone, to examine that precious packet. It must tell something, though she could not guess from Lord Melton's manner what; only she had a sort of feeling that it could not be altogether disappointing."

"Just a few moments more you must grant me, Mr. Fitzgerald," broke in Lord Melton. "I will not be long. To you, my dear, kind friend, I can only return my warmest thanks for one of the pleasantest fortnights of my life."

"I am going to leave you my portfolio, Kathleen," said Lord Melton, turning to her the last of all. "I think that will give most pleasure to your own little self; and I shall like to think of you and Eva making studies of its contents together."

"They all crowded round him. The tact with which he managed to efface any suspicion they might have had, that he had felt neglected—the genial warmth of manner, so changed from the indifferent, slightly satirical manner of the late Mr. Everard—the unknown future of bloodshed and danger into which he was going forth—all combined to triumph over the annoyance of the discovery which for a moment had petrified everyone."

"Yes, my Lord," broke in the real Mr. Everard at last, in a friendly aggrieved tone, "you ought to say something to exonerate me from receiving so much kindness on false pretences."

"Yes, poor Everard!" said Lord Melton, laughing. "It was the most heroic act of friendship he ever showed me; and he was obliged to do it well for I

threatened him with unheard-of penalties if he made a mess of it." Then turning to Jack, he said: "Do not think I have forgotten you, my dear, kind friend. A rifle mounted in silver will come down from London as my parting gift to you; and should you ever wish to use it in the noble science of war, you may look to me to provide you with a commission."

Once more wringing Mr. Fitzgerald's hand in parting, he left in it a third cheque for Dora of the same amount her sisters had received. When they were quitting the room, Lord Melton called Kathleen back to charge her to be ready to be his travelling companion at 9:50 the next morning, and as did so he slipped a bulky envelope into her hand, with the word *Private* written on it in large warning letters.

As she closed the door she saw him sink back into his chair, perfectly worn out, and heard Mr. Everard saying, "I refuse to do another stroke of business to-night; if you do not rest now you will be too ill tomorrow to move."

Oh! how Kathleen longed to get to her own room alone, to examine that precious packet. It must tell something, though she could not guess from Lord Melton's manner what; only she had a sort of feeling that it could not be altogether disappointing."

"You have thoroughly deserved your good fortune, my dear child," said her uncle, drawing her tenderly to his breast and kissing her affectionately on the forehead. "Thank God, poor Margaret's troubles are now over."

CHAPTER XVI.

Deep as love, Deep as first love, and wild with all regret; Life! O Death! the days that are no more.

The first glimpse which met Kathleen's eyes, as she unfastened the string and seals of the packet, was a small, thick parcel, wrapped up in paper; then a large, legal-looking document tied up with red tape, secured by an enormous seal, and addressed to Lord Melton; thirdly, in the supposed Mr. Everard's handwriting, dated "House of Lords, midnight;" and finally two undirected envelopes, apparently, from the hasty glance she cast upon them, containing cheques. She applied herself first to the little pencil note. It was couched in the briefest words:

"India House, 3 p.m. "News from the India House all unsatisfactory — Macdonald's watch, ring, etc., still unclaimed — no inquiries ever made by his family — name supposed to be assumed."

Then came a blank, and then, dated 3:30 p.m., the following: "The miniature young Macdonald was looking at ought to be amongst his things. I will send to enquire. I forgot it when at the India House."

"My messenger has returned. No such miniature has ever come into their possession. I must write to Cochrane, if he knows what became of it, and he shall send it to you."

11:50 p.m., House of Lords. "Your heart has not deceived you, my dear child. I have just received, through an officer returned from India by the fast packet, another note from Cochrane, and the enclosed miniature, which was Macdonald's. I have examined it, and the writing on the back is decisive proof."

Kathleen unrolled the paper from the small thick-feeling parcel, with such shaking hands that it seemed to her an age before the picture was reached. But at last the precious object lay open before her.

The case of the miniature was broken, a corner of the picture slightly defaced, but the countenance remained uninjured. There was the high, intellectual brow, the kind eyes, the mouth of child-like sweetness and exquisite refinement of her mother. Kathleen could not be mistaken. Mr. Everard had left it loosened from its setting, as he had examined it. Kathleen turned it round eagerly. On the back between the picture and its setting, was pasted a bit of paper, evidently part of a letter. There was the end of a sentence, and then the words—

"God bless my first-born; the joy of his mother's heart. Come back to us, as you go forth, loyal to your God, your parents and your duty."

Your devoted mother, Margaret McDermot."

This then was the picture, these the words, pasted on it in his first happy days, over which the prodigal was weeping such agonizing tears of un-availing remorse. It was a bruised heart, bleeding with a repentance which seemed all too late, that had been so cruelly exasperated by the sneering words and insulting manner of his fellow-officer.

Kathleen recollected well the occasion on which that picture was given—his parents' parting gift when Ewan, just seventeen, a devoted son and brother, full of the brightest promise, had first got his commission, and was on the point of leaving them to join the army.

"Ah! poor, poor Ewan!" she murmured, "what must have been his agony, as he gazed at that portrait of his mother, and contrasted what had been, and what was!"

Slow, hot tears fell from her eyes upon the picture as she thought of the heavy funeral pall of hopeless blight and disgrace which now enveloped that loved brother. Yet, bitter as were these tears, her burdened heart grew lighter as they fell. The hopelessness seemed gradually to melt away before the certainty she had gained as to his personal safety; and the clearer knowledge of the facts had shown that her brother, though erring, was free from dishonor. It seemed to her like a prophecy of hope, that when all other efforts to trace the wanderer had failed, his mother's picture had formed the clue they needed. Surely the power of that mother's sufferings and prayers would draw him home, to ask and to receive full forgiveness.

Kathleen knew not how long she sat, her eyes rivetted on the picture, her mind slowly taking in the full bearing of the certainty which was now hers. At last she roused herself and remembered the large, sealed packet which remained still unopened. It was addressed to Lord Melton. On the corner of the envelope was pencilled the following words, "Do not break the seal of the Queen's letter. I will tell you the contents tomorrow. They are all we could wish."

"Then he has obtained the Royal Pardon," exclaimed Kathleen in an excited whisper, clasping her hands rapturously. "My dear, dear brother, you are safe! Oh! how kind Lord

Melton has been! In the midst of all the hurry and excitement of a terrible public calamity, he has remembered everything, done everything. He has even thought of sparing me a night's prolonged suspense, by giving me the papers when he could not see me alone." Kathleen was completely overcome. "How little I have deserved such generous, disinterested friendship," she murmured to herself, as she recalled her feelings of impatient doubt, and the temptation to which she had almost given way, of taking everything into her own hands, and appealing straight to the man whom she believed to be the man of power.

Only the two undirected envelopes remained to be examined. One contained a note of hand of Lord Melton's, acknowledging the receipt of £500 from Captain Cochrane, to be made over to the family of McDonald as soon as they could be found. The other held a cheque made out to Mrs. MacDermot for £510, signed Melton. A note accompanied the cheque, to the effect that the additional ten pounds was the six months' interest from the bankers, with whom Captain Cochrane had deposited the money.

"Then after all the mistakes and misconceptions, I shall be the dove with the olive branch," exclaimed Kathleen joyously, drawing a long breath of intense relief as she laid down the papers. "This will be poor Ewan's reparation; the undoing, so far as may be, of the ruin he wrought. Oh! how wonderful, how wonderful! I, thinking only of that foolish idea of an inheritance, and Divine Providence working all this out by seeming chances. So much better, so much more lasting than anything I dreamt of. Oh! how sweet it is to be cradled in this nest!"

And Kathleen, in an ecstasy of wondering thankfulness, forgot all her troubles in the sleep of a tired child, "cradled in the nest of Divine Providence."

The next morning before she would let even Rose into her room, she sewed the precious documents and the beloved picture into a bag, which she fastened with strong strings round her waist; and in spite of all the good-byes and other hindrances, in spite of Dora's clinging arms, who declared, weeping, that "she loved her dear K. more than any one, and would go with her," she was seated in the carriage with all her goods and chattels duly addressed, waiting for Lord Melton, at the exact moment he had appointed.

He came out of the house, evidently overwhelmed with business, his hands full of unopened letters. Mr. Everard's head was in at one window of the carriage, and M. Olivier's at the other, receiving final instructions, while the coachman mounted his box. With a desperate effort, M. Fitzgerald contrived to get a final shake of the hand as the carriage door closed.

"You will come and see us again, my Lord, when you return to England," he said.

"I shall never return," replied Lord Melton sadly. "I am an old man now, and it will be work to the end. But Eva must come and see you, and you will welcome her in my stead."

The cousins were all grouped at the open bow-window, waving their adieux. In their midst stood little Dora, looking very sorrowful and considerably mystified. They had been trying, though rather ineffectually, to make her understand "who was who," and the last Kathleen saw of the poor little tiny had, as though seeking despairingly through space: "Then, little E with the inky fingers, where?"

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CHAPTER XVII.

"When I hear (and soon it may be) some one pausing at my door, I shall know the kind, soft accents, heard and welcomed oft before!"

So each day I am more hopeful, He may come before the night; Every sunset I feel surer He must come ere morning light."

When they were fairly off Lord Melton seemed to breathe more freely. He took up his letters to read, stopping only to give an inquiring glance at Kathleen, with the question, "You have the papers safe?"

"They are in a bag fastened securely round my waist," she replied, an expression of the deepest gratitude mingling with the happiness that danced in her eyes.

Lord Melton nodded approval. "I was afraid you might put them in one of those travelling bags that young ladies are apt to leave behind," he remarked; then opening his letters he read them through rapidly, making no attempt at further conversation till they reached the station. When they were seated in the railway-carriage, however, where Rose had discreetly withdrawn to the furthest corner of the further compartment, Lord Melton seemed disposed to throw off care and to amuse himself and his companion. Tying up his letters into two packets, one of which he marked with a cross in pencil, he disposed of them securely in his bag and then took the seat opposite Kathleen.

"Well, my little friend," he began, smiling merrily, "you were more astonished than anybody last night, I think; you have hardly yet, I fear, got accustomed to your rusty old friend as a General. And now," he went on, his smile breaking into a laugh, "will you forgive Edgar Earl of Melton, the most insignificant-looking man of the 19th century, for collapsing into irrepressible convulsions of laughter when he was required to compose an Idyll in honor of himself as a Sea King, "Ruling with royal hand and stalwart form, The bounding vessel on that night of storm."

How glad Kathleen was to hear him laugh so heartily, and how merrily she laughed, too, at his tone and gesture, as spouting the lines with great effect, he showed off his diminutive figure and small hands. "It is too bad of you to rake up that nasty bit," she said at last. "But I do not own to making any mistake. I am sure our sea was a sea of troubles, and with a royal hand you have guided our vessel through the only loophole of escape. I do not know how to express to you one-hundredth part of the gratitude we shall all of us feel."

"You need say nothing about that," he answered, with a peculiar expression in his voice. "The benefit to myself has been much greater than anything I can ever do for you in return. My mind is relieved of its heaviest private care, in knowing my poor child Eva will have a home, such as in the best of times I never could have provided for her—and provided at such a moment! Nor can I tell you the relief it has been to me, to have been able to discharge poor Cochrane's trust without having had to make one compromising enquiry."

Lord Melton's face grew very grave, and he paused a few moments, during which he seemed absorbed in thought.

"Kathleen," he went on at last, "we public men are too apt to forget, even where we do not deliberately deny, the action of Divine Providence in favor of those who trust in it. Some seem to be the children of its predilection, and the very catastrophes of nations turn to their advantage. It nearly took away my breath when, at the very moment that I received that picture with Cochrane's

letter, saying it was the one he struck out of Macdonald's hand on that unhappy day, I got a message from the Queen requiring my immediate attendance, and found her in such a state about India, and so anxious that I should accept again the burden of Commander-in-Chief on my shoulders, that I had only to ask any grazia, as a parting favor, and it was granted without a moment's hesitation. The sealed document I gave you yesterday is an expression of royal pleasure which sets Ewan McDermot and all those who had any hand in his escape, absolutely and entirely beyond the reach of any further penalty. But both, the Queen and the authorities at the War Office, who had to register and countersign the document, felt all the necessity of prudence in keeping this matter from ever coming before the public. Military discipline is a sacred thing, and God forbid we should ever have art or part in undermining its hold on the smallest point. You see this is no child's play, Kathleen. I have perfect trust in the prudence of your parents, but you will repeat to them what I say to you now. You will understand now why I told you in my note not to break the seal. I have pledged myself that the existence of this document shall be kept secret, unless necessity should require it to be produced; and then only to the highest military authority of the regiment which may be concerned in making investigations into the affair. Such necessity will, I hope and believe, never arise. Your brother's fortunate change of name makes it unlikely, and the sergeant in charge of the affair having died since, has removed the chief delinquent."

Kathleen's young face looked grave and earnest, as she responded quietly, "I will repeat to my parents every word you have said, and you may feel quite sure we shall not betray the trust you placed in us."

To be continued.

THE SOFT ANSWER. The average editor is a rough and mannerless person compared with the gentleman who sits in the editorial sanctum in China. Here a rejected contribution is pitched into the wastepaper basket without a word, or the answers to correspondents' column contains curt notes, such as "Rubbish," "No Space," "Far below our standard," "Cut out three-fourths of it and re-write the rest," and so on. But a Peking journal refuses a contribution thus:—"We have read thy manuscript with infinite delight. Never before have we revelled in such a masterpiece. If we printed it the Emperor would ordain us to take it as a model, and henceforth never to print anything inferior to it. As it would be impossible to find its equal within ten thousand years, we are compelled, though shaken with sorrow, to return thy divine M. S., and for doing so we ask of thee a thousand pardons."

THE VOWEL GAME. "Now," said Charlie, when every body was gathered around the table, "let's play the vowel game father told us he used to play when he was a boy."

"How do you play it?" asked everyone at once. "It's very easy," replied Charlie, distributing pencils among the family group. "You take the five regular vowels, a, e, i, o, u, and, beginning with the first letter, each player writes as long a sentence as he can, using no vowel except a in any word, but repeating that letter as often as he wishes."

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 7 of St. Peter's Bote

In an editorial under date of April 12, 1904 the editor gives as reason for the non-appearance of the paper last week, the fact of there being no trains on the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R. for nearly two weeks. The road was for great stretches so blocked with snow that no trains could get through. It being only a branch line, not much trouble seems to have been taken to keep the track clear. The weather appears to have changed. For the past few days it is thawing and water is running in the streets. Water is already running on top of the ice on the Saskatchewan river. The ice on the river usually breaks up between April 1st and 17th.

At a Liberal Convention at St. Louis, about 35 miles north-east of Rosthern, A. J. Adamson obtained 71 votes as candidate for the Humboldt constituency, whilst his opponents Tyreman and Grant received 13 and 15 votes respectively. The Humboldt constituency embraces a tract of land stretching north from Regina to about Prince Albert, and from the Saskatchewan east up to the Quill Lakes. This constituency has the right to send one representative to Parliament at Ottawa.

In regard to Leofeld, a writer says that all good homesteads have been taken up. None are left. Contests were posted up in the post-office against about a dozen, because these should have been living on their homesteads long ago. They will all be cancelled, unless satisfactory reasons for their non-compliance with the regulations, can be given.

The price of horses in Rosthern is from \$250 to \$300 for a team. A good yoke of oxen cost from \$120 to \$180. Good milch cows cost up to \$45; a wagon about \$80.

In a correspondence dated March 23, Paul Thieman informs the paper that he has just completed his fourth trip from Hankinson, N. D. to Rosthern. He started out on his first trip late in the fall of 1902, after reading the circular of the C. S. S., announcing the establishment of a German Catholic Colony in Saskatchewan. He had arrived in Rosthern towards the middle of November, and went out to inspect the land in the proposed Colony. There being very much snow, he could not feel sure whether it would suit him, and so determined to come again later on. In March 1903 he came again and took up homesteads for himself and four of his sons; there, where he liked it best. Two of his sons and a daughter followed him to the Colony and they began building a house 16x26. That finished, they built a stable 28x64, and also broke 50 acres of prairie. Although he worked like a "nigger," he never in the last five years felt as well as he does now.

Under date of March 6th the correspondent of St. Peter's Monastery writes that Fathers Peter and Rudolph had paid Father Dominic a visit on the 25th of Feb. Father Dominic has but small quarters, yet his living-room is cosily furnished. On the 26th of the same month Frank Kintz, Henry Meyer and Paul Wickenhauser came from Quill Lake to St. Peter to get the mail and make some purchase at Nenzel's. Mr. Kundeman froze both of his feet whilst chopping wood. Carl Mayer's new house is nearing completion. Michael Washkoski being the contractor. Father Chrysostom held services last Sunday (Feb 28) in (old) St. Bernard's S. 28, T. 37, R. 23. Mr. Gottfried Schaeffer of that mission is contemplating the erection of a new house and hotel close to the new railroad. To-day (March 6) Father Chrysostom has services in the Assumption church, not far from Lindberg's store. On two occasions Mr. Koenig tried to come to the Monastery from Quill Lake with his oxen that had just been broken in. but the snow was so deep in places that he had to give it up. Mrs. Anna Kintz is down with rheumatism. John Pitka was in Melfort last week and bought oats at a very reasonable figure. Owing to the deep snow, however, he was obliged to leave part of it on the road and come home with only seven sacks. He said that although the railroad had been promised the settlers at Melfort as much as 35 years ago, it is only now that the rails of the C. N. R. are laid within 1 1/2 miles of Melfort. Last Sunday, Feb. 28, Father Peter, the present pastor, held services again in the house of Mr. Pitka. On this occasion he read the Rt. Rev. Bishop's Pastoral Letter.

This month (April) Mr. Stelzer of Springfield, Minn., is having a house erected on his homestead at Lake Lenore. Nenzel and Lindberg being the contractors. Mr. Stelzer is expected to arrive soon. Father Dominic is making a much more cheerful face since he has a team of horses and need not "hang round" the house all day.

In reply to a question re Iron Spring Creek we read that it traverses the eastern part of the Colony. It flows into the Big Quill Lake; is about 10 ft. broad, 3 ft. deep, and has quite a rapid current. Right on this creek would be a good place for a mill.

ADDENDA:

In St. Peter's Colony Easter Sunday, April 3rd, was ushered in by fine weather; it thawed all day. Father Peter sang a solemn High Mass in the Monastery church, and Father Chrysostom as pastor of Assumption church, held services at Dead Moose Lake. There was a very large attendance at both places, and nearly all approached the Sacraments. Easter Monday proved to be somewhat frosty until noon. It clouded up towards evening, with the wind from the North. At six in the morning Father Chrysostom had been called to Dead Moose Lake where Mrs. Kraus was ill. On Tuesday morning he again visited her and administered to her the Holy Viaticum during the Mass which he celebrated in the house. She died the next morning at two o'clock. She was buried the following day, Thursday, April 2, on the cemetery close to the Assumption church, Father Chrysostom holding the funeral services, and singing a High Mass of Requiem at ten in the morning. This was the first Holy Mass sung in the parish. The year previous, 1903, the two year old girl of Mr. John E. Kraus had died of cramps of the bowels and was buried by Father Peter in the afternoon at the 9th of August. This was the first burial on the present cemetery near Assumption church. In No 5 of St. Peter's Bote for 1904, Rosthern locals mentioned that the first child, Martin Wm. John Schumacher, was baptized at St. Anna. This report, as reliable records show, was partially incorrect. The first baptism took place on Christmas day, 1903, the child receiving the name of Phil. Ernst George Winter.

Wit and Humor

A young woman from an Ohio town, prominent in the social set tells of a young man who had not familiarized himself with the form of polite correspondence to the fullest extent. When on one occasion he found it necessary to decline an invitation, he did so in the following terms: "Mr. Henry Blank declines with pleasure Mrs. Wood's invitation for the nineteenth, and thanks her for giving him the opportunity of doing so."

A volunteer on sentry duty sat on the grass eating pie that a friend had brought him from the canteen. The major sauntered up in undress uniform. Not recognizing him, the sentry did not salute. "What have you there?" the major asked. "Pie," said the sentry. "Have some?" "Do you know who I am?" demanded the major sternly.

"No," said the sentry; "unless you're the major's groom." "Guess again," growled the major. "The barber from the village?" "No." "Maybe," said the sentry laughingly, "you're the major himself." "That's right I am the major," was the reply. The sentry scrambled to his feet. "Good gracious!" he cried. "Hold the pie, will you, sir, while I present arms!"

PRIZE CONTEST.

A fascinating, cloth bound story book will be given to the boy or girl under sixteen years of age whose parents are PAID UP subscribers to this paper, and who writes the best composition of not more than 400 words on QU'APPELLE, - including answers to the questions:

What is the meaning of the word? What does it stand for?

Your aim in this composition should be to say a great deal in a few words. See to the correct formation of each letter, dotting the i's and crossing the t's. See to legibility, correct spelling, and punctuation.

A SECOND BOOK can be won under the same rules by the one who makes THE MOST ENGLISH WORDS out of the letters composing QU'APPELLE.

Arrange your words in the following order: Put all words beginning with a first, then those with e, l, p, q, u: for instance, apple, equal, and so on. Do not use any proper names. No letter must be used oftener in a word than it occurs in Qu'Appelle. The letter p for instance may be used twice. Slang words are not allowed. Do not make your c like e, nor the a like o, nor the e like l. Remember to write legibly and with pen and ink. Besides giving your name and age, give also your father's name.

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

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

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

S. WALL General Store BRUNO, Sask. Spring is late but it is sure to come and if you trade here you need not worry about high prices, as we always try to give the public full value for their money. We name a few prices below, and you can rest assured that the rest go accordingly. Groceries: Ogilvie's Flour \$5.25, Royal Crown soap, pkg. 25c, Sugar, 20 lb bags 2.25, Cornflakes, 10c, Syrups, 10's and 5's: Soda Biscuits 25c, Bee Hive, \$1.00 and 55c, Cheese, per lb 30c, Rogers, 1.10 and 60c, White beans, 10c, Lily White, 1.10 and 60c, Canada Food Control License 8-17116. Ladies' Ready-to-Wear will arrive this week, including a full line of Ladies' Silk Dresses, Skirts, up-to-date Suits. Prices will be right. Dry Goods: No. 1 Prints, yd. 25c, Gingham, yard 25c. A full line of Silks and Silk Poplins just arrived. Shoes: We specialize on a full line of guaranteed solid leather Shoes at the right prices. Gents' Furnishings: Suits, the latest styles, ranging in prices from \$9.00 to \$45.00. Hardware: We carry a full line of Hardware. Note a few prices: Nails, keg \$6.75. Wire, 2 point \$5.50; 4 point \$5.65. We pay for Produce: EGGS, per doz. 45c, BUTTER, per lb. 33c.

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Notices of change of address should always contain both the old and the new address. REMITTANCES should always be made by Registered Letter, Postal Note or Money Order, payable at MÜNSTER, SASK.

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for February, March, and April, listing various feast days and their corresponding dates.

Table with columns for FEASTS OF OBLIGATION and FASTS OF OBLIGATION, listing specific days and their observances.

Hoaxed! Somebody hoaxed the executive committee of the Winnipeg G. W. V. A., if the report of their meeting of March 25, as it appeared in the Winnipeg dailies, is correct. The report says: "A resolution was passed to be forwarded to the Dominion executive at Ottawa to protest against the attempt of Bishop Budka and his disciples to form a Ukrainian bank in Western Canada. It was pointed out that such a bank would enable unscrupulous aliens to make use of large sums of money and would place in their hands the power to become a menace to Canada and to those who fought to uphold her honor. "It was also resolved that all Germans and Austrians, particularly those from the ranks of the clergy from these countries, be debarred by the federal authorities from entering Canada for a period of at least 20 years. Evidently somebody who was intent on getting this latter intolerant resolution passed, invented the hoax about the alleged banking schemes of Bishop Budka. Bishop Budka never had any such schemes, and, besides, he has not the capital necessary to go into the banking business. The second resolution is not calculated to keep up the good opinion of the tolerance of the G. W. V. A. in the eyes of fairminded Canadians.

The contract for the new parish church at Gravelbourg has been let. The church will cost about \$100,000. Tenders for the new Catholic College at that place will be called soon, as also for the new Hospital. The College will also cost about \$100,000.

The church at Meyronie was destroyed with all its contents on Feb. 25.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Temporary repairs on St. Mary's Cathedral had been so far advanced by last Sunday, that divine services could again be celebrated in it.

MONTREAL.—Father N. Troie, superior General of the Sulpicians in Canada, died here on March 15 at the age of 76 years. He was the first French Canadian to hold this position, which he held since 1917.

MONTREAL.—The successor of Abbe Troie has been named, Rev. R. Labelle succeeding to the important position. Father Labelle was formerly Superior of Montreal College, filling that important post for ten years.

CHATHAM, N. B.—St. Thomas College here was destroyed by fire on March 13. It was attended by 10 boarders and 200 day scholars. Nobody was injured.

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—The lay Brothers Stanislaus Zaworski and Michael Hurth, O. S. B. made their perpetual vows at St. John's Abbey on March 7th.

OMAHA, Nebr.—The Rev. F. X. McMenamy, S. J., president of Creighton University, left for St. Louis to serve as superior of the Province of Missouri Society of Jesus.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Franciscan Sisters at Appleton hope to erect a large new hospital.

NEW YORK.—Archbishop Hayes was solemnly installed in the Cathedral on St. Patrick's Day.

Monsignore Ceretti, who had come as the Pope's personal representative for the Jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons, sailed from here on March 6.

LONDON.—The 'Unita Cattolica' has a report from Athens that "three members of the Greek Orthodox clergy" have approached the Catholic Archbishop of Athens with a view to a reunion of the Orthodox with the Roman Church. The Archbishop replied that he would send their written request on to Rome.

ROME.—Cardinal Boggiani, one of the cardinals in curia, has been appointed archbishop of Genoa.

His Eminence, Francisco di Paola Cassetta, Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, died. His Eminence was Sub-Dean of the Sacred College; Librarian of the Holy Roman Church and Prefect of the Congregation of the Council. He was born in Rome, Aug. 12, 1841, and created Cardinal Priest by Leo XIII. June 19, 1899, with the title of St. Chrysogonus. By him Abbot Bruno of Münster, Sask., was ordained priest in 1897.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—J. C. Guittard has returned to Watson again after sojourning in California and inspecting that country's advantages and disadvantages.

O. Moser and E. Bartingale have decided to make the Watson district their permanent home. They brought two cars of stock and machinery, besides two cars of cattle sent here a few weeks ago.

It is reported that Dr. F. R. Nicolle of Quill Lake has contracted influenza, so that he had been confined to his bed last week.

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

ST. GREGOR.—WANTED a man or boy for farm work. Must be used to horses. P. Burton, St. Gregor.

LENORA LAKE.—Miss Mary Evertz who has been suffering for the past four years has had an operation at St. Paul's Hospital Saskatoon, which has been quite successful. She returned home, March 26th, and her health is improving.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.—Having retired from the farm, Mr. Andrew Hetzel, Sec. 24-39-22, will sell by Public Auction on Monday, April 7th, 1919, his horses, machinery, household goods, etc. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and will be conducted by Mr. A. H. Pilla, auctioneer. Place: 5 miles north of Dead Moose Lake.

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

MÜNSTER.—Caspár Schmalz, of Hanley, Sask., was a visitor, last week, in St. Peter's Colony looking for land. He inspected the Bruno, Humboldt and Münster district.

The malignant malady of the influenza has not been exiled from our district as yet. Whole families are prostrate with the disease. On Sunday morning Father Prior Peter had again two sick-calls, being called to Nic. Loehr and to Nic. Huls. The latter has contracted pneumonia and is seriously sick.

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

Herm. Focken, a progressive farmer living a short distance north of Münster, has hauled a lot of Bruno hollow tiles on his property where he intends to erect a first-class brick residence during the coming summer.

Though a resolution demanding the re-enactment of the Day-light Saving Bill of last year was introduced in the Dominion Parliament, the resolution was rejected, March 27th, the vote against it being 105 to 50. The United States, however, have again adopted this so-called daylight saving scheme for the coming summer, and the Canadian railway companies, in order to avoid entanglements, as to the time, with the States have in so far conformed to their neighbors south of the line, as to run all their trains an hour ahead of their former schedule time. This change in time went in effect, last Sunday, March 30th. Hence, people wishing to take the train must be at the station one hour earlier now than heretofore.

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

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

Spring is coming on slowly and the snow is melting away gradually. The roads are beginning to get bad for sleighing, and it is hardly possible, to use a wagon. Among the first heralds of spring at Münster we may mention a number of crows flying about the monastery grounds. The old saying that a late Easter is accompanied by a late spring, seems to find its verification again this year.

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

The pestilence of the so-called Spanish influenza which is making a renewed assault on the parishioners of St. Peter's congregation, has claimed its third victim. Mrs. Helen Letang, nee Bunz, aged only 33 years, succumbed to the malignant malady and its dread complications in the evening of March 31st. Father Prior Peter was called to the dying woman at 4.30 o'clock, but owing to the bad condition of the roads and the rather great distance (10 miles) the Bunz family, with whom the deceased stayed, is living from Münster, he came too late. Just

a minute or two before the priest arrived, Mrs. Letang had breathed her last. Nevertheless Father Prior pronounced sacramental absolution conditionally over the deceased and administered Extreme Unction unto her. The Sacrament of Penance and Holy Viaticum were then administered to the two little orphans left behind who were lying in another bed beside that of their dead mother, and to Mrs. Adam Bunz, the mother of the deceased, who are also seriously suffering from the pestilential plague. Two other persons of the Bunz relations likewise partook of the consolations of the Church, though their condition was less serious. The obsequies for Mrs. Letang took place on April 1st in the afternoon, her body being interred in St. Peter's cemetery at Münster. May God grant her soul eternal rest!

HUMBOLDT.—Mr. James Hoggan, M. L. A., of Meacham, Sask., was a visitor at Humboldt last week.

Wm. Weir, tailor, moved into his new quarters in the building he purchased recently, on Main Street.

The following soldiers have recently returned home from overseas: Pte. A. Jones, Chas. Kent who was doing anti-submarine work on the north coast of Ireland, and John Ogden. Harvey Stirling, another returned soldier, landed, last week, at Halifax.

The dread disease of influenza is at present making its second round in our locality. A great number of people are confined to their beds. Miss Rose Kalles, daughter of Louis Kalles, a maiden of 16 years, succumbed to the malady and its complications on Saturday, March 29th. The obsequies took place on Monday, March 31st, after a Requiem High Mass. The Rev. Father Benedict conducted the funeral ceremonies.

Humboldt and vicinity is glad to announce the good news that another doctor, a German speaking Catholic, has taken up his abode in Humboldt. His name is Dr. W. J. Heringer, a physician and surgeon, whose former home was Winnipeg.

Mr. Genereux who for the past three years was attached to the provincial police force at Humboldt, has removed to Swift Current, Sask., and has taken up his duties in his new field of operations, April 1st. Mr. Genereux has gained many friends, while in Humboldt, and his departure is greatly regretted.

Mr. Arpin, the representative of the Banque d'Hochelega, is at present in Humboldt applying the finishing touches prior to the opening of the new banking institution. The bank will take up temporary quarters in the Kepkey block, in the buildings that up to now were occupied by Messrs. Thornberg and Weir. During the course of the summer a modern bank building will be erected on the corner lot bordering on Mr. Pitzel's meat market. The manager of the branch of the Banque d'Hochelega at Humboldt is Mr. Brodeur.

BRUNO.—Norbert, the eight-year-old son of Hy. Dust died from the effects of influenza on March 26th and was buried in St. Bruno's cemetery, March 28th. Before the end drew near the Rev. Father Leo was called and administered the sacraments of the Church to him.

On March 29th Father Leo was called to the bedside of a Ruthenian lady, living near Dana, who suffered from a severe attack of influenza.

This week, April 2nd, the school was opened in the new parochial school building, just one month after it received its blessing at the hands of His Lordship Bishop Pascal. Three of the large rooms will be occupied by the children. The Ven. Sister Antonia will teach in the first room, Sister Agatha in the second, and Miss Helen Köpp, of Münster, who has

been added to the teaching staff, will have charge of the little ones in class-room No. 3.

DANA.—A. J. Turcotte and wife moved on their land near Hoy, Sask., to get everything ready for spring seeding. Antoine Turcotte also went along to open up a pool room in town.—Jim Grahame, our section foreman, is moving to Cadworth to take over a pool room there.—The manager of the new lumber yard, Clemens Steger, appears to like his work.

Father Chrysostom was here last Sunday to hold services for the French. There was a good attendance and quite a number went to the Sacraments. A number of new pews have been made, doing away with the necessity of standing during services.

The Winners in the Prize Contest.

Another contest is finished—the last for this season. From now on the boys and girls will be too busy after school hours helping their folks at home, to have time for contests. They'll get another chance next winter, when we intend to offer even more valuable prizes than this season. Although not quite as large a number of contestants took part as in the first—showing the effects of approaching spring—yet the work done was very satisfactory. Contest came in from everywhere, even from "way down Texas."

The largest number of English words formed from the letters composing Qu'Appelle, was handed in by ALOYS HERRIGES of ENGELFELD, whose list contained sixty (60) words and who therefore is the Winner of the cloth-bound historical romance "The Pearl of Antioch" (A Picture of the East at the End of the Fourth Century) by Abbe Bayle. Here is the list of words:

- a, ale, alee, al, all, alle, alp, ape, apple, eale, eel, ell, elul, epaule, equal, la, lap, lapel, lapp, lea, leal, leap, lee, lep, lepal, lu, pa, pal, pale, pall, palp, patule, pap, pape, papule, pea, paque, paul, peal, pee, peel, pela, plaque, peep, pell, plea, pue, pule, pull, pulp, pup, pupa, pupal, pupe, qua, quap, que, quell, ule, up.

The best compositions were turned in by Katie Plemel of St. Gregor, Carl M. Seibel of Vibank, Carl Hinz of Humboldt, and Susan Bartsch of Watson. The prize goes to KATIE PLEMEL. The name of the story book is "The Rose of Venice" by S. Chrystopher.

QU'APPELLE.

(Composition by Katie Plemel.) Qu'Appelle is a lovely valley in southern Saskatchewan, about sixty miles east of Regina. Through it flows a beautiful river which opens out into many pretty lakes. On the banks of Lake Katepwa picnic parties from Regina district assemble during the summer months. The hills are covered with trees. Every afternoon people go boating and fishing on the river.

Qu'Appelle is a French name and means who calls. The place got this name from the following reason: There was once an Indian chief who loved a girl dearly, and the girl died beside the river. He was grieved and broken-hearted. Every day he used to walk along the river and call her name aloud. The echo answered him back and seemed to ask "qu'appelle" (who calls). Ever since the place has this name.

Near Qu'Appelle is a village called Lebrét. There is a nice Catholic church and an Indian School there. Father Hugonard was its teacher for 40 years. He died last year. Fort Qu'Appelle is another village 3 miles from Lebrét and is also pretty. Here the Indians used to catch the buffalo by driving a herd into a narrow valley and surrounding them.

Regina city should have been built on the place where Qu'Appelle stands. It would then be the nicest capital in Canada. Qu'Appelle town is built on the C.P.R. The town is beautifully situated and overlooks the fertile valley. Many beautiful shade trees line the streets and most of the residences have fine lawns and gardens. The town has four churches, a public school, a high school, five elevators, a town hall, court house, fire hall, and theatre; also about fifteen stores, a flour mill, and a brick plant. The population is 1200.

Fore LONDON. The United K... The clocks w... at two o'clock... —Mr. Bar... P., was imp... at a meeting... operative mo... tried by cou... of the defen... ations. —A Card... 30,000 We... struck retur... —The de... ence of the... waymen dec... of the gover... ment of the... —The ret... influenza fi... doctors and... to reports fr... country, th... to give casu... The strain... severe that... of them br... in the north... epidemic i... violence. DUBLIN. prisoners, member of mons, esca Joy prison. climb over... were exerc... when some... wardens a... ers were... over the 3... PARIS. before a co... the murd... socialist l... acquitted. —An A... protect ne... of foreign... the leagu... It affirms... in the le... solely wit... MADR... the milit... establish... tion of... strike ha... ZURI... unanim... that Bol... with all... governm... saw say... ROM... shades G... shy given... taneousl... Roman... least to... erty an... See bef... whether... result in... such as... MIL... Sera's p... ence fr... Weima... portan... Party... Nation... it". T... Italian... activiti... ing m... Social... things... SY... Bolsh... occur... flag... stopp... a stre... the de... of "I... filled... later... quur... M... fence... fence... re-in... able... cour... emp...

Foreign News

LONDON.—Summer time in the United Kingdom began Sunday. The clocks were advanced one hour at two o'clock that morning.

—Mr. Barton, the Sinn Fein M. P., was imprisoned after presiding at a meeting in support of the co-operative movement. He will be tried by court-martial for breach of the defence of the realm regulations.

—A Cardiff dispatch states that 30,000 Welsh miners who had struck returned to work.

—The delegates to the conference of the National Union of Railwaymen decided to accept the offer of the government for the settlement of their demands.

—The return of the epidemic of influenza finds England so short of doctors and nurses that according to reports from various parts of the country, there are not enough even to give casual attention to patients. The strain on the medical men is so severe that there is danger of many of them breaking down, especially in the north of England where the epidemic is raging with unusual violence.

DUBLIN.—Twenty Sinn Fein prisoners, including J. J. Walsh, member of the British house of commons, escaped Friday from Mount Joy prison. The men used a rope to climb over the wall. The prisoners were exercising in the afternoon, when some of them turned on the wardens and felled them, while others were arranging a rope ladder over the 30-foot wall.

PARIS.—Roel Villain, on trial before a court martial charged with the murder of Jean Jaures, the socialist leader, July 31, 1914, was acquitted.

—An American amendment to protect nations against the influx of foreign labor was adopted by the league of nations commission. It affirms the right of any country in the league to control matters solely within domestic jurisdiction.

MADRID.—It is rumored that the military government will be established following the declaration of martial law. A general strike has broken out at Barcelona.

ZURICH.—The Polish diet has unanimously adopted a resolution that Bolshevism shall be combatted with all the forces of the Polish government, a dispatch from Warsaw says.

ROME.—The newspapers of all shades of opinion here have recently given immense publicity simultaneously to the discussion of the Roman Question; and this served at least to bring the matter of the liberty and independence of the Holy See before the eyes of the world, whether or not such discussion can result in any immediate settlement, such as the Pope could accept.

MILAN.—The 'Corriere della Sera' published a long correspondence from its representative in Weimar on the "overtowering importance of the Christian Peoples' Party (Centre) in the (German) National Assembly and outside of it". The correspondent urges the Italian press to keep its eye on the activity of this party, as it is exerting more influence than even the Socialists on the development of things in Germany.

SYDNEY.—The first serious Bolshevik outbreak in Australia occurred at Brisbane, when a red flag procession of Russians was stopped by the police, resulting in a street battle. The police clubbed the demonstrators mercilessly. Cries of "This will start a revolution!" filled the air. Australian soldiers later raided the Bolshevik headquarters.

MELBOURNE.—Minister of Defence Wise says that under the Defence Act, employers refusing to re-instate returned soldiers are liable to a fine of \$500, which the court may order to be paid to the employee not re-instated.

For Farm and Garden

THE USE OF HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES

A hot-bed is desirable wherever vegetables or flowers are grown in Canada. It is a means of growing plants through their earlier stages in a suitable temperature in order to shorten the time of reaching condition for use or of coming into flower. It is the early vegetables which are the most profitable and most appreciated. Furthermore, with a hot-bed it is possible to mature certain vegetables in parts of Canada where, if started in the open, they would not ripen before being killed by frost. Again, with a hot-bed it is possible to mature a large crop, when without one the crop would be very small. Certain vegetables, also, even if not subjected to actual frost, will not grow if the soil and air are cold, hence they must be started in warm soil and warm air such as is afforded by a hot-bed, and the plants grown there are not set out in the open until warm weather.

Such crops as radish, lettuce, spinach, carrots, and other vegetables which will reach a marketable size in a relatively short season and are easily handled while the weather is still cool in early spring, reach the stage when they are ready for use much sooner when kept in the hot-bed or cold frame than if one had to wait until the seed were planted in the open and the plants developed there. There is usually greater danger from keeping the hot-bed too hot for these particular vegetables than from its being too cool. Cauliflower also can be grown to maturity in hot-beds, and in places where it is difficult, owing to summer frost or cool weather, to grow cucumbers and melons, a few plants in a hot-bed will provide a fair supply for the family.

In making a hot-bed the conservation of the heat in it is one of the chief considerations, and to assist in this the hot-bed should be in a protected place, preferably on the south side of a building, wall, or close board fence where the cold winds will be broken and all the sunshine possible be obtained. The manure used should be hot when put in, and it should be kept hot by thoroughly banking the outside frame with manure to prevent the cold getting in and the heat getting out. It is easier to conserve heat in a bed that is low than one that is built high up. Cold frames are much like hot-beds in outward appearance, but no manure is put inside as cold frames are used later in the spring than the hot-beds and less heat is needed, there being sufficient from the sun shining through the glass, and the glass and frame usually afford sufficient protection from light frosts at night, should there be such.

Details in regard to making hot-beds will be found in a pamphlet which can be obtained free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FARM MACHINERY HELPS

1. Learn every adjustment and its purpose.
2. Oil all bearings, gears, shafts, etc., where there is friction.
3. Keep all bolts and nuts tight and snug and give each implement a coat of paint at least every two years.
4. Grease all landsides, mold-boards, shares, cultivator shovels, and disks when they are to be left out of use for more than a day or so.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENTS

A man rocked a boat to see if it would tip. It did.

A labourer stepped on a nail to see if it would go through his shoe. It did.

A man looked into a gun to see if it was loaded. It was.

A press hand kept his foot on the treadle to see if it would repeat. It did.

A woman looked into a patent medicine booklet to see if she was sick. She was.

Last June a helper smelled escaping gas and lit a piece of oily waste to find the leak. He found it.

A drill press hand wore a pair of gloves to see if he would get caught. He was.

Wit and Humor

Mrs. Chugwater—Joseah, what is an autobiography?

Mr. Chugwater—It's the story of a man's life written as he thinks it ought to be. Couldn't you tell that from the word itself?

Heck—Have you any idea what you're talking about?

Peck—I don't believe I have. You see, my wife is away and I'm just sorter letting my tongue run loose, so to speak.

Dr. Wilfrid J. Heringer,
Physician and Surgeon
MAIN STREET HUMBOLDT, SASK.

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

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

Location of Pound	Name of Poundkeeper	P. O.
S.W. 1/4 14-40-22-2	Fred Redding	Lenora Lake
N.E. 1/4 4-40-23-2	T. B. Goodman	Fulda.
S.E. 1/4 16-41-24-2	A. F. Hensdorfer	St. Benedict
S.W. 1/4 23-41-22-2	Joe Gendron	Middle Lake
N.E. 1/4 23-41-23-2	W. Van Wert	Middle Lake
N.W. 1/4 4-42-24-2	Frank Reinhart	St. Benedict

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

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

CALL IN TO MY SHOWROOM
and look over the New

BRISCOE Special

the Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor.

The Price is within reach of everybody wanting an up-to-date Car.

I WILL GIVE YOU A DEMONSTRATION ANY TIME

Let me know your requirements and I can supply your wants in anything for the Farm.

My MOTTO: A SQUARE DEAL and SERVICE at all times, DAY OR NIGHT.

E. D. LELACHEUR

THE HUMBOLDT MACHINE MAN
Main Street HUMBOLDT, SASK.

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE COMP.

The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

Every day brings us nearer to Spring work, when you must take advantage of every hour in order to get your crop in the ground in the proper season. **A Day Lost** during seeding may be the reason for losing the biggest part of your crop at harvest time.

Have you secured the necessary Formaldehyde (Formalin)?

Do you need any Repairs for your Drill or other machinery?

Are your harnesses in good order?

Have you enough lubricating oil in your shop?

Examine your tires on your car (we sell the GOODYEAR)

We are at your SERVICE in those lines and guarantee our prices.

Sweat pads the yellow kind with the red edge, we are selling them this week for **60c**

WE NEED YOUR BUSINESS, which is appreciated
YOU NEED OUR SERVICE, which is hard to beat.

Our Interest is mutual

Let us get together

EVENTUALLY WHY NOT NOW?

A. J. RIES & SON.

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

SPRING TIME IS CLEAN-UP TIME

for the man who has buildings he wishes to keep in good state of repairs.

GOOD PAINT IS AN INVESTMENT

If you want to know HOW, WHAT and WHEN to paint, come to us. It is part of our SERVICE to explain these things to you and we are always pleased to do so. If you buy PAINT the salesman you purchase it from ought to be able to tell you,

- How to apply it to get good results
- How to prepare surfaces for it
- What harmony of colors will do for your particular building
- How to care for the exterior of a home.

WE CAN GIVE MANY HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS ABOUT PAINT. COME IN AND SEE US ABOUT THAT NEXT PAINT JOB.

We Are Agents For The

Famous Canada Paint

of EDEN & FRANKLIN.

Dutton-Wall Lumber Co., Ltd.

G. W. RUSSENHOLT ———— MANAGER CARMEL YARD

The Facts and Fallacies of Modern Spiritism.

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

Concluded.

V. It will have been seen from the brief preceding statements that the structure upon which Sir Conan Doyle and his co-workers are seeking to build up their "New Revelation" is a very flimsy one and that it cannot possibly withstand the assaults of full and accurate information and of ordinary common sense. Their mode of procedure is not an unfamiliar one. True science gathers together all the facts respecting any particular problem that are available and then constructs its interpretations and theories accordingly. Pseudo science starts with a theory and fits the facts into it as best it can, entirely discarding and ignoring those which run counter to it.

Sir Conan Doyle's method is of this latter order, and we may rightly say that just as Christian Science is neither Christian nor Science, so the "New Revelation" is neither new nor revelation. It is an ancient error, revived and presented in attractive modern form, and it has its origin in the vivid imagination of some semi-pantheistic and very imperfectly informed enthusiasts. Its danger to true Christianity does not lie in its force and reasonableness but in the state of the public mind, which, as we all know, is but too receptive just now of a fascinating form of thought of this kind. We can scarcely be surprised that an age which could swallow the Christian Science nonsense should become enthusiastic over the "New Revelation." Strange to say both forms of thought, while widely diverging in other respects, are of one mind respecting that fundamental truth of Christianity upon which every thing turns. Both deny the atoning and redemptive power of suffering, as it finds its highest and fullest expression in the doctrine of the Cross of Christ. Both coolly ignore the forceful and persistent testimony to its truth of millions of the best and noblest of mankind. Both present to the world interpretations of Scripture which are manifest perversions of it. And as the founder of Christian Science too dabbled in Spiritism, and its tenets bear a remarkable resemblance to the effusions obtained by automatic writing, it is more than probable that both systems of thought emanate from the same source.

We may be confident therefore, that when Christian Science and the "New Revelation" shall have had their day and men shall have grown weary of them, the root error which they embody will re-appear, dressed up in some other attractive form.

The limits of space imposed upon me here have necessitated a very inadequate treatment of the subject. I have however dealt with it very fully and from many different points of view in a book which I have entitled: THE NEW BLACK MAGIC and which will, I hope, issue from the press very shortly. There are but two other points on which I can briefly comment here.

Sir Conan Doyle asserts that "religion, as it is now taught in the Churches, has failed . . . because it is not believed." And in his book he goes on to say that "Christianity . . . has deferred the changes (the reconstruction) very long until her churches are half empty, women her chief supporters" etc. etc.

But it would surely be more correct to say that a certain kind or brand of Christianity has failed. And it is that kind, as all the world knows, which preaches the Christ of the "New Revelation" and of similar modern thought-movements. And the Churches which are more than half empty are those which have become mere entertainment bureaus and cheap variety shows. Who would dare to assert this of the buildings of the Catholic Church, in which the true Historic Christ, the divine Saviour of the world, is preached and in which His valid Sacraments are administered? And who does not know that the experiences of the war have led and are daily leading untold numbers of serious-minded persons, disgusted with these various worthless forms of sham Christianity, to seek admission to her fold?

No more palpable and obvious falsehood in support of a newly-coined religion has probably ever been uttered! The one seemingly valid objection which might be urged against the attitude of the Catholic Church in this matter is that it is a fanatical and uncharitable one, and that it robs the heart of a consolation of which it stands in such sore need at this time of distress. But experience teaches, as I have shown, that no true and permanent consolation can possibly come from this quarter, but that, on the contrary, disappointment, mental distress and disquietude, and ultimate disillusionment await the enquirer. And the Church, which has been longer on the scenes than any one of these innovators, is anxious to guard her children against the loss of faith and against this painful but inevitable disillusionment. She cannot put her seal to a flagrant error and to a manifest distortion of truth.

But it is a mistake to suppose that she stands alone in her condemnation of Spiritism. There are many high scientific and literary authorities who, though not Catholic, warmly approve of her attitude—who doubt very much whether the spirits of the seance-room are at any time the spirits of the dead.

Mr. Dal Owen, himself an ardent spiritist, was constrained to write years ago: "There are more reasons than many imagine for the opinion entertained by some able men, Protestants as well as Catholics, that the communications in 'question' come from the powers of darkness and that we are entering on the first steps of a career of demoniac manifestation, the issues whereof men cannot conjecture."

A more recent experimenter, Dr. Van Geden, a Dutch physician, intimately acquainted with the subject, wrote the following: "In this region lie risks of error . . . not merely scientific and intellectual, but also of moral error. . . . And it is this which seems, indeed, to justify the orthodox religions in condemning the evocation of spirits as immoral, as infringing upon secrets hidden from man by the Eternal."

But I have already exceeded the limits of space allotted to me and so much remains to be said. I can but add that for those who have neither time nor opportunity to study the larger works on this subject, I have summarized the true scientific and Catholic standpoint in a little pamphlet entitled: Spiritistic Phenomena and their Interpretation. It may be purchased from Catholic book-dealers at 20 cents a copy, postage 2 cents.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peters Bote.)
Thus at the flaming forge of life,
Our fortune must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!
LONG WILLOW.

—Hurrah! There's Spring knocking at the door.—"Comē in!" I say, "Cead mille faillthie," "A hundred thousand welcomes to you!"

—For the soul must sing, and the heart be glad.—When Nature puts on her green.—We'll sing of the flowers in the gardens bright—We'll sing of the birds and bees,—And fit the words to the music light.—Of the rills and the whispering trees!

—For the past two months, our farmers, besides reading the Catechism and the St. Peters Bote, have read the almanac most carefully to see if the days will soon grow longer, and how far off spring might be. On the farm the end of February is very welcome, for then the sun rises earlier every morning and sets later every evening.

—To the man in town this does not mean much. He dresses in a room lit by electricity, and works in comfortably heated rooms. But on the farm,—well! it's no fun, let me tell you, to drag on the half frozen teats of a dozen cows every morning before breakfast, currying and feed half a dozen horses, clean the stable, build fires in three or four stoves,—all done by the light of a smoky old lantern.

—After breakfast you wait around another hour before daylight does appear. Just as you begin to get well thawed out from your morning chores, it's dark again. Then you sit around what seems to you an eternity, before it's bed-time. No wonder the farmer welcomes spring!

—Humble rusticity is more pleasing to God than a proud civility and politeness.

—Nature is but a name for God's normal and continuous government, and Chance is but a nickname for His unseen Providence.

—A learned college lecturer said that sedentary work tends to lessen one's endurance. "In other words," butted in the smart student, "the more one sits, the less one can stand." "Exactly," retorted the lecturer; "and if one lies a great deal, one's standing is completely lost."

—The same ruling daily press that now demands the deportation of the Bolsheviks, hailed a few years ago the Spanish anarchist Ferrer, as an apostle of progress. It had little or no objection to a Ferrer school being established in New York City.—Oh, yes! Our daily press is very reliable,—about as reliable as a weather prophet!

—Here is what John Talbot Smith says in regard to the secular press at the present time: "The secular, powerful world press is the slave of the Money Power; the journalist is a hireling, the publisher is another, the critic is paid by the yard, the advertiser is the supreme arbiter, and the public is the goat. The press is more afraid of the truth than of the devil, because the truth is less profitable."

—On one page of the big Sunday papers in the States you will find liquor, tobacco and the like luxuries arraigned and summarily dealt with; on the opposite page you will find "The beauties of the burlesque lined up from wing to wing" in their customary dress or rather "undress," as these Sunday papers feature it.

—For a change, give the boy a chance at higher education and keep the girl at home to become mother's right hand: a good cook and household manager.

For Farm and Garden

The White Willow

A Valuable Asset for Minnesota Planter.
By H. J. LUDLOW, WORTHINGTON.

There are twenty-six varieties of willows, but the white willow is the only one that is allowed on timber claims. They grow very fast and make a fine windbreak and shade for stock. Then if trimmed to one sprout and kept so for three years they make fine straight trees that in a few years make good fence posts, fully as good as white cedar if peeled and dried, same as all cedar posts are when bought at the lumber yards. If you have a flat, low place on the farm that has no convenient outlet to take the water from the tile, just put in a row of willows, and as soon as they get a good start you will need no tile because a willow when one foot in diameter will draw ten barrels of water a day for eight months in the year while in leaf. They are the first to leaf out in the spring and hold their foliage until heavy freezing. Forty rods of willow hedge after eight years will furnish all the fence posts and fuel for the farm besides draining all sloughs as well as furnishing poles for covering sheds to put straw on for stock to run under in bad weather.

White willows, if put in properly and cared for three years, they are a blessing, but if left to care for themselves they are a curse, which is the same as with anything else.

I have white willow fence posts seventeen years old, without any treatment, only they must be cured as you cure white cedar. Cut them in the winter, and in the spring when the sap starts cut off all knots and peel and cord up the posts in piles, putting down ten, then ten crosswise, so the air can get at them, and let them season all summer. Then make the fence in the fall, and it will last as long as any white cedar you can buy. The railroad company used cedar posts right across the road, I put out white willow posts the same time. They have made all their good ones, and I have made three posts good in mine, and that was fifteen years ago.

I had a slough on my farm, and when the water went off in the spring that slough overran the higher land just below it. I stuck a row of willows in that, and I have raised the best corn on my farm right alongside of those willows. It has always been dry; its soil is all decomposed vegetable matter, so you know it was a grand success there.

—MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST.

REPAIR SHOP COMES IN HANDY.

Winter months furnish a time when a lot of repairing could be done on the average farm, says the agricultural engineer at Iowa State College. A farm repair shop will soon pay for itself, even when equipped to handle only the simpler repairs.

A forge, anvil, tongs and hammer will enable one to repair machinery and get farm implements in order for spring work. Parts of old machines can be utilized for many repairs, provided the metal in them is suited for the use of which it is put. Old files can be made into tools with cutting edges, although most of the steel from machinery is not suited to this purpose.

If a press drill is added to this equipment, many visits to the blacksmith will be forestalled. While it may take a while to get into working the metals, proficiency comes with practice, and the more one works, the more proficient he becomes.

THE HUMBOLDT CREAMERIES, LTD.

BOX 46
HUMBOLDT, SASK.
Manufacturers of
FIRST CLASS BUTTER

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

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

The Bruno Creamery

BRUNO, SASK.
Manufacturers of
FIRST CLASS BUTTER

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

RICHARD SCHAFFER, Mgr.

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.

Full information given on request.
JACOB KOEP, Prop.

L. Moritzer

Humboldt, Sask.
Gen. Blacksmith and Horse shoer

Repairs on all kinds of Machinery satisfactorily done. Also have Oxy-Acetylene Welding Plant and am able to weld castings or anything of metal.

Agent for Cookshutt Implements.

Dead Moose Lake Store

Carl Lindberg, Proprietor

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

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

Feed and Livery Stable

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

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

A. V. LENZ, ST. GREGOR, SASK.

All kinds of Meat

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

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

Pitzel's Meat Market

Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

Fish—Fish—Fish

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

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

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

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

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.

Dr. D. B. NEELY

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office in Residence, (formerly Jan. Q. Brandon's residence, opposite Arlington Hotel,
Humboldt, Sask.
Phone No. 122

Dr. R. H. McCutcheon

Physician and Surgeon
Office:
Kepley Block — Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. A. S. GARNETT

HUMBOLDT
Office: Main Street, Phone 88
Residence: Livingstone St., Phone 118

Veterinary Surgeon

V. W. STEEVES, V. S., HUMBOLDT.
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association. Office in Humboldt Realty Co. Building, Main St. Phone 90 day — 123 at night.

Dr. P. Duval

Physician — Surgeon — Coroner
Office at Hargarten's Pharmacy
Bruno, Sask.

Dr. F. R. NICOLLE, B.A.

Physician and Surgeon,
QUILL LAKE, SASK.

Dr. W. E. Schuman

Veterinary Surgeon.
Graduate of Berlin Veterinary College, Member of Vet. Assoc. of Saskatchewan. Day or night calls promptly attended to. English and German spoken.

E. S. WILSON

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

FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Call on me for further particulars. I am agent for the GREAT WEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.

L. J. Lindberg, Muenster.

Licensed Auctioneer

I am ready to call AUCTION SALES anywhere in the Colony. Write or call on me for terms.

A. H. PILLA, MUENSTER

North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd.

CUDWORTH, SASK.
Come and see our new Stock before you build.

We have the largest, the best, and the most complete Stock.

JOHN ARNOLDY, Agent.

Land Market!

Come to us for choice lands in the Watson District

VOSSEN & SCHINDLER

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE
Watson, Sask., Canada.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
Makes possible a modern bath room. More comfort — better health.

A. M. Pulvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

When looking for LAND

see me. I can sell you land at all prices and on the terms you want.

A. J. RIES, ST. GREGOR.

THE ST

The following He's of Feb. 8, a Catholic:

(Editor's Note: article is an of the highest who, for re the opening his name to revelation of editor, however in the accurate made herein.)

I am writt about the situ I feel that should have ditions in our and I am sur ship exercise erment they I shall confi know them, r clude the gre formation th other residen perhaps, bette to describe th I am. I am these facts ov geance of th would fall be have left Mex business inte been identifi interests with tified. I can't to confiscati my former fo or exile; an be their lot with this nar

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THE SITUATION IN MEXICO

The following article is from Leslie's of Feb. 8, 1919. The writer is not a Catholic:

(Editor's Note:—The writer of this article is an American business man of the highest character and standing, who, for reasons that he explains in the opening paragraphs, cannot allow his name to be connected with this revelation of conditions in Mexico. The editor, however, has every confidence in the accuracy of the statements made herein.—Leslie's Magazine.)

I am writing the following facts about the situation in Mexico because I feel that my fellow Americans should have some knowledge of conditions in our neighboring "republic," and I am sure that under the censorship exercised by the Carranza government they will never get the truth. I shall confine myself to facts as I know them, making no attempt to include the great mass of additional information that has come to me from other residents, many of whom are, perhaps, better qualified by experience to describe the frightful anarchy than I am. I am not at liberty to publish these facts over my name, for the vengeance of the Mexican government would fall heavily, not upon me, for I have left Mexico forever, but upon the business interests with which I have been identified. I cannot expose these interests with which I have been identified. I cannot expose these interests to confiscation and destruction, and my former fellow employees to death or exile; and such would inevitably be their lot if I should be connected with this narrative.

For the reasons just stated I shall not identify myself further than to say that the greater part of my time for the past twenty years has been spent in Mexico, and that I learned to know and love the land and to admire and respect many of its citizens. When I first knew it prosperity and good order reigned, and life and property were as safe there as in the most favored parts of the United States. Today there is no safety for rich or poor, old or young; and good order and prosperity are forgotten things.

A nominal form of government is exercised by Carranza and his followers, and this government is now attempting to create the impression in the United States that Mexico is resuming peaceful ways and is experiencing returning prosperity.

Nothing could be further from the truth. When I left the country a few months ago conditions were worse than they had ever been since the memory of man. A few days within I received a letter from a friend who is in close touch with Mexican affairs, and who, despite the censorship, receives honest information on conditions. He wrote: "Conditions in Mexico grow steadily worse."

Now for a few facts about Carranza: He holds the position of president only because he allows every subordinate bandit to do as he pleases. He really controls only a small part of the country. Murder and robbery are rampant in his very capital. Within the past few months insurgents have been fighting his troops in the suburbs of Mexico City. The fertile agricultural lands to the east, south and west of Mexico City are filled with bandits, who, in the name of patriotism, perpetrate robbery and murder daily and nightly.

To conceal these conditions from the outside world the Carranza government maintains a combined system of espionage and censorship that has probably never been equaled. I am satisfied that no letters are allowed to get out unopened. Those that contain damaging information are destroyed, and the writers are lucky if they are not destroyed also. The cables are absolutely under government control. The few foreigners who risk their lives by going back and forth to the outside world have interests that they dare not jeopardize by talking. Inspired press reports, made out of the whole cloth, are sent out, describing wholly imaginary reforms, educational projects and material progress. The object of these is to inspire confidence in the Carranza government so that it can borrow money and so that the embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States may be raised.

The government needs arms, because it is in a state of perpetual war with various "patriots." In the state of Vera Cruz these gentry profess allegiance to Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, Porfirio Diaz. He

is maintaining the only opposition to Carranza that has even the semblance of organization, though there is scarcely a state in the country where some alleged revolutionary movement is not under way. It is true that things have quieted down in the northern districts because the supplies there have been exhausted and the revolutionists have drifted to the fertile agricultural regions of the south where there is always something to steal. For this reason it is far more safe and practicable to make the long journey by rail from Mexico City to the Texas border than it is to travel the 260 miles between the capital and Vera Cruz.

Last September four trains bound to Vera Cruz were dynamited, and the passengers robbed, in one day. I do not believe there has been a week since when one or more trains have not been destroyed in the same way. Between Mexico City and Vera Cruz there are just four railway stations now standing, and one of these has been partially destroyed by fire. Railway service is often completely stopped for days at a time, and is only operated at all under heavy military guard. The government operates all railways in the territory it controls. No dividends are paid, no rolling stock is replaced, and it is only a matter of a comparatively short time until the railway systems will be unable to function.

This will be a sad blow to the revolutionists, who find in robbing trains one of their chief sources of income. The method of procedure is fairly well standardized. If they have dynamite they place a charge on the track, wire it to a battery concealed a few hundred yards distant, and push the button when the train is over the charge. They then rush in, kill those of the soldier guards who have survived the explosion, and rob the passengers. If they have no dynamite a few loosened spikes on a curve will send the train down the bank of a barranca. Or, if conditions are not favorable for either method they can place an obstruction on the track to stop the train and fight it out with the guards. In any case the guards and trainmen are segregated from the passengers and murdered. If any passengers are found on the train without tickets it is presumed they are government employees, and they are placed with the crew for execution.

Under these conditions it is rather difficult to get train crews. During several months that I spent in a middle-sized city on a principal railroad there was never a week that bodies and wounded passengers were not brought in as a result of some foray. Sometimes the casualties were brought in each successive day for a week at a time.

Kidnapping is another source of revenue. A man supposed to have money is seized, perhaps within sight of his own home, and hustled away to some mountain fastness. His friends are notified that if they do not pay ransom he will be killed. The son of one of my neighbors was kidnapped in this way, and his father attempted to surprise the bandits at the moment the ransom was being paid. The soldiers who were to execute the surprise were defeated and the boy was murdered in revenge. Such things are of frequent occurrence.

When the ransom is paid and the victim released the government representatives swoop down on the family. "Aha," they say, "you are in league with the rebels. You have contributed 10,000 pesos to their cause. Now you will contribute 20,000 pesos to the government." Failure to contribute means confiscation of property and exile.

The economic life of the country is almost at a standstill. A little export business is done, principally in such staples as the war has made in great demand—sugar, for instance. High prices make it possible to produce sugar in spite of the confiscatory taxes levied by the government and the extortion of the bandits. But I doubt if the sugar production is more than 25 per cent of normal. Coffee production has fallen off at least 80 per cent. Mining is being continued where labor can be had. This, however, is only in favored localities. Banditry is more attractive than work and more profitable. What labor there is to be had is so strongly socialized that it is of little use. Employers are no longer permitted to discharge employees for inefficiency. Discharges can be made only by a committee of the laborers themselves. This makes it necessary to heavily subsidize the members of the committee, who grow more rapacious as time goes on. Thus they prey on employer and employees alike.

The food products that Mexico formerly exported in large quantities are now insufficient for domestic needs. The whole country is in a state of semi-starvation. In the larger cities it is possible to be fairly well fed if one has plenty of money. Elsewhere food is scarce, even for the bandits who take what they can find.

I believe that there are no longer any banks in existence except in the city of Mexico. The things that the government has done with the currency are beyond belief. Shortly after Carranza became president, Mexican paper currency depreciated in value until it was the cheapest form of fuel one could get. Yet, under the law, a debtor could pay his creditor in this debased currency, even though the debt had been incurred when money had some value. Then we had the ludicrous spectacle of creditors dodging their debtors. If a man owed you a large sum of money, it was your part to hide from him so that he couldn't pay you.

Finally the government repudiated the paper currency and went on a gold basis. Now it is reducing the amount of gold and silver in the coins which arbitrarily maintaining their nominal value. Recently we have had the astonishing spectacle of United States currency being at a discount in Mexico. Gold and silver were at par, to be sure, but the Mexicans at one time discounted our paper money 30 per cent. This was, of course, only because of the national feeling against us.

This feeling of hatred is not so strong now, perhaps, as it was in the days of Huerta, but it is still deep and bitter. It is not the result of German propaganda, though there has been plenty of that in Mexico. Personally I do not believe that the Germans accomplished much by their efforts. They found a profound hatred of America and Americans that dated back to 1847, and they were not able to greatly increase it, though they did convince many Mexicans that Germany was surely going to win the war.

I left Mexico before the European armistice, so I can not say how it has affected public sentiment. I see by the newspaper press that Mexico is making some efforts to get into the good graces of our government in order to secure arms. To raise the embargo would, in my judgment, be a great mistake. If the Carranza government were ten times as well disposed toward us as it is, and if it were a hundred times as honest, it would still be a mistake to furnish it with weapons. At least half of the munitions so furnished would speedily be in the possession of the rebels through the simple method of capture. The government is always at a disadvantage from the fact that it must make an effort to hold its territory. The rebels have no such handicap. They concentrate on some town, capture and loot it and rush away with the spoils before reinforcements can be sent against them. Nothing would please them better than to have the Carranzistas well supplied with arms and ammunition, to which they would help themselves.

In attempting to state the conditions in Mexico I hesitate to tell the whole truth because it will be difficult for my fellow Americans to believe it. Picture, if you can, a state of society where a man with any money, or with the reputation of having any, dare not venture out of the town where he lives, even by day, for fear of being captured and held for ransom; of a country where no woman is safe; of a country where the banks have been looted to the last peso; of a country where the peons do not till their farms because they know to a certainty that they will be plundered of the fruits of their toil; of a country where no one can trust anyone else, because everywhere are spies and informers intent upon trumping up charges on which confiscation and execution may be based. A land, in short, where the shadow of fear and despair hangs heavy over every man, woman, and child. That is the Mexico of today.

Moral conditions are fully as bad as political and economic ones. Schools there are none. Religion is suppressed by force. I know of cities of 30,000 inhabitants where only one church is allowed to be used for religious purposes; the others are maintained ostensibly as club rooms for patriots, or used as stables and barracks. There is no room for doubt as to the hostility of the government and the revolutionists alike to the church. By law and edict the exercise of religion is restricted until it is on the verge of proscription. The reason for this is political. It is felt that the church is in sympathy with the educated classes and consequently hostile to the ignorant bandits that rule, whether in the

name of Carranza or on their own account.

In times past the term "Cientifico" was in everyone's mouth, indicating, as it did, one of the ruling class in the happy days of the country. Today it is a forgotten word. The Cientificos are as extinct as the dodo. It is true that here and there are representatives of the cultured class who have escaped execution or exile, but they have no voice in affairs, and their only hope is to lie low and not attract the attention of their peon rulers. Among such as still survive there is but one hope—American intervention. When the Huerta government failed—thanks to the attitude of Washington—sentiment in Mexico generally did not favor intervention. Today all of Mexico, except the bandits, longs for it secretly but passionately.

In another respect there has been a great change of sentiment. When General Huerta was president he had the whole-hearted support of but a part of the better classes. Today the belief of these same classes that he was the one man to bring order out of chaos and to put Mexico back on its feet is fanatical in its intensity. If ever there was a man who failed of the accomplishment of a big task, and who has been vindicated in the hearts of his people, that man was Victoriano Huerta.

Foreign News

BUENOS AIRES.—Agrarian strikes are spreading in the agricultural districts of Argentina, according to reports received here from several provinces. The farmers are refusing to plow their ground or to plant because of the low price of agricultural products.

LONDON.—In the North Londonderry by-election H. T. Barrie, Unionist, defeated P. McGilligan, Sinn Feiner.

PARIS.—President Poincare signed a decree appointing Alexandre Millerand, former minister of war, governor of Alsace-Lorraine. —The French commission to study the subject of a tunnel under the English Channel reached no decision at its meeting.

BRUSSELS.—The liabilities of Belgium total more than 9,500,000,000 francs, 8,000,000,000 of which are war expenses.

COPENHAGEN.—A Bohemian mob has lynched the German General von Arnim. It is assumed that he was trying to quell disorders arising from strained relations between Germans and Czechs.

BERLIN.—55 persons have been killed and 170 wounded in the riots at Halle. 280 persons have been arrested for pillaging. The value of the stolen property is estimated at 18,000,000 marks.

MUNICH.—The police have discovered a plot to steal army goods valued at 11,000,000 marks. 24 persons were arrested.

Seed Barley for Sale

at 95 cts. per Bushel. Also some for feed. JOS. GEENEN, East end of Humboldt Lake.

Wanted team of good horses

age not over twelve, not less than 1200 lbs. Will pay cash. Write or phone to John Reiter, ANNAHEIM, SASK., giving description and price.

WANTED

good GENERAL BLACKSMITH for a prospective town in the St. Joseph's Colony. Cath. Church and School in town, district well settled. Germ. Catholic preferred. Address offers to St. Peters Bote.

TEACHER WANTED for the Palm School District No. 2529 at Grosswerder, Sask. Must have 2nd or 3rd class Sask. certificate. Duties to commence April 1st to the end of Dec. Apply at once to Jos. Schachtel, P.O. Grosswerder, Sask.

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

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

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Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Hy. Bruning, Muenster, the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. C. DAEGER, Box 22, Muenster, Sask.

Farm for Sale

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

Farm For Sale

1/4 Sec., 2 1/2 mile from Bruno, Sask., 85 acres cultivated, large acreage open for cultivation. Good house, 14x24, and Barn. Price \$4,000. Small cash payment and easy terms. Call or write to J. M. Ludwig, BRUNO, SASK.

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

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Lent is here and everybody needs fish. You cannot buy fish cheaper anywhere else than right opposite the depot on the corner. P. Hackett Muenster, Sask.

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are the wonderworking EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM) Explanatory circulars free by mail. Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Residence: 3808 Prospect Ave., S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Drawer 888. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND DECEPTIONS!

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If it is a Car you are going to buy, we have the two most popular cars on the American Continent, the Ford and McLaughlin. These cars are backed up by good, honest service and for comfort and durability they cannot be excelled.

We will consider it a favor to have you call to examine our various lines and it will be a pleasure to have the opportunity of showing you what we have to offer.

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A large assortment of GOODYEAR TIRES, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES, GASOLINE, OIL and GREASES always in stock.

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

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Select Your Goods That You Intend To Buy Carefully, As We Cannot Exchange After Sale.

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Always "the" Style
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Comes in Grays, Navy, Fancy Tweeds, Browns, and other nice mixtures. Brown and Gray Checks, and Some Gray and Brown Stripes.

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I can fully guarantee that it will be a pleasure for those who are interested in extraordinary bargains, for it will certainly mean a great saving to all those who can attend, and they will appreciate it. I am under obligation to meet a number of very heavy payments in the near future, so that I am forced to lower the prices in order to attract and convince the most careful buyers. Remember, we at all times do what we predict in our special announcements to the general public.

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'Sovereign Brand'

All the latest Models
And very nifty Styles
Complete in all sizes

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Store Will Close At 6.30, Excepting Saturday, So As To Enable Us To Have Stock In Good Order For The Next Day.

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High Top, red and black soles, Lace and Buckle.

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Women's Fine Croquet Rubbers, any Style you want -- Misses' and Children's Croquets,

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Sizes 32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46. In black, plain blue and striped. Youths' and Boys' in Stripes only.

Carhartt Overalls \$2.75 each
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3 Ladies' Marmot Fur Coats, different prices.
2 Beaver Marmot Lined;
8 Beaver Curly Lined.
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All Misses' and Children's Cloth Coats

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Men's, Women's, and Children's FINE SHOES

Fine Classy Footwear, Lace and Button, in Patent Leather, Gun Metal, Calf, Boxcalf, Glove Grain and Dongolas

Men's Heavy Work Shoes. Women's High Top, Lace or Button.
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Men's Rain Coats

Fine New Shades and Correct Styles, assorted tweed patterns
Plain Fawn, Plain Near Green
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These coats are Very Special taking into consideration that they are all new.

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Call Early before they are all picked up.

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Stiff Collars in all colours and Hairline stripes
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All Sizes—All New Arrivals

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Sizes from 14 to 18
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New Spring Felt Hats

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Just to hand my New Spring Stock of Men's and Boys' CAPS

A large variety and very up-to-date get-outs in real good patterns and shades. You can't miss the chance of getting your satisfaction.

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All Dress Goods

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All Lines of Silks

In almost every shade and pattern imaginable

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Stripes, navy, tweed mixtures, plain tweeds, corduroy and whipcords

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A large assortment of DRY GOODS

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