

ing reached for the button, but the innkeeper pushed back his hand, it was not Agnes but Frances. When she had gone out with the empty glasses the taverner remarked: "I don't wish to fall out with her. She has the very tongue of her mother deceased, plus her own—we'd both come off sorrowly with her. Nor do I wish unnecessarily to anger her old friend, who holds it against me already for the reason that a few worthless hares were found in my kitchen." Consequently he placed the wound-up box carefully on the window. The company caroused till eleven and then dispersed.

To be continued.

Wit and Humor

WHAT ONE LETTER CAN DO.

A proofreader, agent the importance of trifles, read from his notebook these absurd sentences, each made absurd by the omission of a single letter.

"The enemy was repulsed with great laughter."

"When the president's wife entered the humble sitting-room of the house she was politely offered a hair."

"A man was yesterday arrested on the charge of heaving eaten a cabman for demanding more than his fare."

"An employee in the service of the government was accused of having stolen a small ox from the mail. The stolen property was found in his vest pocket."

"The Russian soldier Knackinoff-oskewky was found dead with a long word sticking in his throat."

DIDN'T SEE THE VICE VERSA.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shop assistant.

"These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked when the gloves were produced.

"Yes, madam," replied the shopman. "We have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa, I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa."

The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.

THE LIMIT.

Mrs. Hicks, a Maine housewife, is so painfully neat that she makes life miserable for her family. One of her rules is that all members of the household must remove their shoes before entering the house.

"Bill," she remonstrated one day with her husband, "I found a grease spot on one of the dining-room chairs, and I think it came off those pants you wear in the shop."

A brief silence ensued, then a volcanic eruption. "Well, Mirandy, for the last fifteen years I've taken off my shoes every time I come into this house, but I'll be hanged if I'll go further."

THE DIFFERENCE.

"God loves the Irish," said Mike to Pat as they were taking up the pavement on Fifth Avenue.

"He does that," answered Pat as he looked up and saw Andrew Carnegie whizzing by in a big limousine, "but He seems to help the Scotch."

GOOD TIME COMING.

A farmer near Cookstown predicts that in ten years all the plowing will be done by autos, with girls in high-heeled boots and silk stockings to drive them. Then the problem will be to keep the young man away from the farm.

—Galt Reporter.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Announcement is made by the Canadian Pacific railway that as a result of the epidemic of Spanish influenza the train service will be considerably curtailed.

— Over three hundred schools have been closed in the province on account of the epidemic of influenza. Most of them have been closed for the year, while others are being closed as a precautionary measure. Some of the teachers have been dismissed.

— Peter McAra, who resigned his position as inspector of income taxes for Saskatchewan, reconsidered his resignation at a conference with Hon. Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, and will continue to act.

— The recent order-in-council permitting the sale of liquors by druggists without a physician's prescription throughout the province as an emergency measure during the influenza epidemic, has been rescinded by the provincial government. The decision applies not only to the cities and towns, but to villages, hamlets and the rural districts and from now on it will be illegal to sell liquor without a doctor's prescription.

— Harvest leave to soldiers in M. D. No. 12, has been extended from November 15th to December 1st, on account of influenza.

— Thomas Aird Murray died of pneumonia, following influenza. He had been consulting engineer to the provincial bureau of public health for the past ten years.

CHAPLIN.—As a result of investigations conducted by Detective McEwan in the Chaplin, Sask., district, four men paid heavy fines for being in possession of more than the permitted quantity of flour and sugar. As a consequence of McEwan's good work the Canada Food Board now has 3,600 additional pounds of flour and 200 pounds of sugar for export to Great Britain, while the provincial treasury is richer by nearly \$500 in fines.

ALLAN.—Geo. Clark, foreman on Col. Lang's farm, had one of his legs badly broken and his head severely cut. He was hauling hay and had occasion to get in front of the wagon, when something frightened the horses and they ran away, the wagon and load passing over Mr. Clark.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—Morris Wachow, of Ashern, Man., was run over by a freight train on the C.P.R. track in the vicinity of Ogilvie's mill. Taken to the General hospital, he died about three hours later.

— Retroactive to May 1st 1918, about 1200 Provincial Government employees of Manitoba receiving less than \$2,500 a year, are to get a salary increase of from 3 to 44 per cent.

— Vital statistics covering the month of October show 216 deaths, the largest number in any one month since December, 1916. Of the October deaths 120 were males. Births totalled 426 and marriages 156.

— A \$12 minimum wage for adult experienced women sales clerks in retail stores in Winnipeg and St. Boniface with a day of rest, Sunday or some other day, in each week, and a weekly half-holiday where there is Saturday night work, is the finding of the Manitoba minimum wage board.

— Winnipeg firemen will wear gray uniforms within a few months. Because of the scarcity of good blue goods, the board of control decided to change the color of the fire fighters' garb.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—The Prime Minister will leave at an early date for England to take part in the preliminary discussions respecting the terms of peace, and to represent Canada in connection with the peace conference. He will have the assistance and advice of Sir George Foster and Hon. Arthur Sifton, who will accompany him.

— During the absence of Sir Robert Borden at the peace conference, Hon. N. W. Rowell will be secretary of state for external affairs. Hon. A. K. Maclean will be acting minister of trade and commerce, in place of Sir George Foster, and Hon. J. D. Reid will be acting minister of customs, until Hon. Arthur Sifton returns.

— F. B. McCurdy, M. P., has resigned as parliamentary under secretary for soldiers' civil re-establishment.

— The minister of finance is considering the design for a new one-cent copper coin. The new coin will be slightly larger and thicker than a ten cent piece.

— The naval department announces that all hands of the auxiliary patrol vessel "Galiano" were lost when it sunk on Oct. 30. The Galiano was a vessel of 393 tons gross and was built at Dublin in 1913. She was designed for the Canadian fisheries patrol service and since the war she was used as a patrol ship.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—Every person in the province of Alberta must wear a gauze mask, outside their own home or residence except when it is necessary to partially remove the mask for the purpose of eating. This order was issued by the provincial board of health.

— The provincial board of health passed an order closing all offices and mercantile retail stores of all kinds, except banks, doctors, dental offices, and cigar stores, in cities of over 5000 population every day until 1 p.m. The order has come into effect Nov. 8th, and continues until Nov. 16th.

— Civil action has been entered by John J. Duggan of St. Albert against the C. N. R. for \$1,475. According to the claim, the plaintiff lost three valuable mares and three geldings, which had strayed

upon the defendant company's railway tracks last February. The six animals were killed by a passing train.

PEACE RIVER.—Nobody is allowed to step off a train here, to prevent the bringing in of the influenza. People may, however, leave from here by train.

DRUMHELLER.—About one-half of the mines in the Drumheller district are closed at the present time, partly owing to the epidemic and partly owing to lack of orders.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—Owing to the large number of influenza cases at Powell River, which have seriously crippled the working force of the big paper mills, the plant was closed.

— The musical world of Canada suffered a great loss by the death of Oscar Ziegler, who died in Vancouver at the age of 31 years of pneumonia. Born in Kitchener, he received his training at Toronto and located out West about nine years ago. He was a brilliant violinist and conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra.

Quebec

SAULT STE. MARIE.—A record for police court was established here when Magistrate Elliott imposed fines aggregating \$16,700 on seven foreigners charged with being members of the Social Democrat organization and having publications in their possession printed in an enemy language.

Quebec

MONTREAL.—Under an order issued by the secretary of state, Washington, effective Nov. 11th 1918, all persons going from Canada to foreign destinations by way of United States seaports must procure permission for embarkation before leaving Canada, it was announced by railway and shipping interests here today. Such permission may be arranged for either by executing declaration and procuring visas on passport before one of the consuls in Canada, or making formal application to any of the United States immigration officers located in Canada, upon forms furnished by the said officials.

Strayed

on Oct. 20th from Sec. 21-37-25, 5 miles south of BRUNO, Sask.: one dark brown gelding, 1200 lbs, with star on forehead; one bay gelding, 1200 lbs, with small mark on forehead. A reward of \$15.00 for information leading to their recovery.

Nic. Mitetuk, BRUNO, Sask.

STRAYED

about Oct. 25th, from my farm at ST. BENEDICT, Sec. 34-41-24, the following horses:

One dark gray gelding, 10 yrs. old, 1500 lbs.;

One bay gelding with small star, Clydesdale, 8 years old, 1600 lbs. Suitable reward for information.

IMRE GOEBOELOS.

TORONTO.—During October 3,011 deaths from Spanish influenza in Ontario were reported to the Provincial Board of Health. The report states that this number of deaths will fall far short of the actual number that have occurred, as a large number of returns had not been made.

— Hassan Meby, an Albanian, was convicted in Toronto of the murder of G. H. Tucker at Weston on May 19th, and sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 3rd, 1919.

KINGSTON.—Senator H. W. Richardson was found dead in bed on Sunday before last. He was hunting the day before. Deceased was the head of the wellknown grain firm of J. R. Richardson and Sons.

BROCKVILLE.—There was a loss of \$500,000, when the Canada Carriage Works, one of Brockville's chief manufacturing establishments, was destroyed by fire.

BRANTFORD.—Owing to the number of children left as orphans through the ravages of the Spanish influenza, the Brantford Social Service League has taken action to provide for the children. In six instances, families of over five have been left without parents.

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IMRE GOEBOELOS.

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Wheat Bread, Rye Bread, Cakes and other Products
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MAIN ST., HUMBOLDT

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Premium No. 1. **Cram's American War Atlas.** An invaluable help for those who wish to be posted on the progress of events in this greatest of all wars. This Atlas contains eight double-page maps (14 1/2 x 22 1/2 in.), as follows: North America, Europe, France, The Balkan Countries, Russia, Germany, The World, and The Western Theater of War. It has also other valuable features, such as a short history of each European warring country, flags of the principal countries at war in colors, dates of war declarations, pronouncing key of places on the Western front, etc. Paper covers, mailed postage prepaid.
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- The Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci.
- The Immaculate Conception, by Murillo.
- Our Lady of Perpetual Help (copy of the miraculous picture.)
- St. Joseph with the Infant Jesus.
- The Guardian Angel.
- Pope Benedict XV.

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Premium No. 3. **Two** beautifully executed Oleographs representing **The Sacred Heart of Jesus** and **The Immaculate Heart of Mary**, size 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 inches, securely packed and sent by mail prepaid.
Regular Value 50 Cts. Our Premium Offer: Only **25c**

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Premium No. 7. **Cassell's New German English and English German Dictionary.** One of the very best dictionaries. Just what you need now-a-days. 1355 pages. fine paper. Clear print. Bound in full cloth. The whole-sale price of these dictionaries has nearly doubled within the last year. Get yours now, as you may not be able to get one later. We send it by prepaid mail.
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When ordering one of the above Premiums, please remember that you must prepay our paper for one full year and send with the order also the extra small amount indicated above. Do not fail to mention the number of the Premium you wish and the date of our paper in which you saw this advertisement.

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St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

homestead somewhere north of Watson. He was taken to the town hospital on Wednesday where all care failed to save him. His burial took place from the town hall on Saturday. Rev. Father Bernard and Ven. Fr. Philip were visitors at Rev. Father Dominic's on Tuesday Nov. 12th. Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Moeller from Humboldt came here on Wednesday Nov. 13th to attend the burial of Mr. J. Bettin. Mrs. Moeller is a sister of Mr. Bettin. Miss Ida Vossen, who has been employed in an office at Dundurn, returned to Watson Nov. 13th in order to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, Mr. Bettin. Miss L. Holderness, who has again recovered so far as to resume her duties as nurse, returned to Watson on Nov. 16th to attend to the Robinson family who are nearly all down with the epidemic. Mr. N. Wilhelm and family moved into their new house on Nov. 15th. Mr. John Vossen jr. and family are now residing in town having moved into Mr. Gilroy's house; Mr. Gilroy vacating the place after the death of his wife. Dr. Mullholland, who has also had an attack of influenza, has resumed his duties and is being kept very busy. Mr. F. Vossen, our postmaster, and Mr. Rea, our druggist have also recovered from the "Flu" and are again attending to their work. Miss Armeta Burdick, owing to the fact that one of our Telephone Central girls has been called home, is now day operator at our Central office.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan REGINA.—Special instructions were received by Col. J. A. Cross, M. D. 12, from Ottawa relative to the defaulters under the Military Service Act. The instructions which were for the military police and civil section of the C. M. P. C., are to the effect that defaulters are not to be arrested pending further instructions. —The Saskatchewan Legislature is called to meet on Tuesday, Dec. 3, according to announcement made by Premier Martin. —Sessions of the Normal School for the training of teachers for First and Second Class certificates will be held at Regina and Saskatoon from Friday, Jan. 3, until Thursday, April 30. —The Sask. Co-operative Creameries notified the various local creamery managers and agents at buying stations to raise the price of butterfat to the farmers immediately seven cents per pound, making the price 49 cents per pound. —Premier Martin and the other western Premiers have gone to Ottawa for a conference with the Dominion Government, which begins Nov. 19. —The strike of the telephone operators was ended last week, when all took up work again. —The annual Sask. School Trustees Convention will be held in Regina Jan. 22 and 23. MILESTONE.—F. B. Wilkins has sold a half section farm four miles southeast of this town to James Downing, for \$65 an acre. YORKTON.—B. E. Wallace, principal of the Victoria school, Yorkton, has been appointed inspector of schools for Yorkton inspectorate, duties to commence Jan. 1, as successor to Dr. Anderson, who has been made director of education. PRINCE ALBERT.—Mrs. Turgeon, wife of Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Saskatchewan attorney-general, is ill in Holy Family Hospital, suffering from Spanish influenza.

—During the armistice celebration here on the evening of Nov. 11, Joseph, Ernest and Hubert de la Gorgendière and J. B. Leslie speeded down Central Avenue in a Ford and ran directly into the incoming C. N. R. train. Joseph and Ernest de la Gorgendière and young Leslie were killed, whilst the third of the brothers is in a serious condition. The three brothers were brothers-in-law of Baron de Deftal, who was Dominion Lands Agent at Rosthern fifteen years ago. Alberta EDMONTON.—S. Skorownezky, who, it is said by the police, confessed to killing Wynezuk in the Grand Prairie district last summer, was captured north of Fort Saskatchewan after a fight in the course of which Detective Matz of the provincial police was shot in the foot. EDSON.—News of the death of four half-breeds near Edson from pneumonia following Spanish influenza, has been received at the headquarters of the provincial police. According to the report the dead bodies of Mary Emildear, Alex Campbell, Wm. Abraham and Mart. Abraham were found in a tepee west of Edson. LACOMBE.—Crushed beyond recognition by a wheel of his wagon which he had fallen under while trying to control a runaway team, R. Wingate, a farmer from Bentley, died at the local hospital. LAMONT.—Manager Chard, of the Union Bank branch at Bruederheim, who, with the other members of the staff came here to be inoculated with the anti-flu serum at the local hospital, lost consciousness during the operation and failed to recover. VIKING.—Two gasoline-producing wells have been discovered at Viking, G. T. P. railway officials declared. DRUMHELLER.—On the evening of Nov. 11, a bunch of 17 men in seven autos, who had taken along a Victory Loan canvasser broke into the house of Albert Arnold, a naturalized German farmer near here, at half past ten o'clock. Not finding him, they broke into his bed-room. The first man entering was shot dead by Arnold with a rifle. The crowd then fled. Arnold called to them that they could take the corpse away in five minutes. He then dressed and went away. The next morning he gave himself up to Justice of the Peace McBeath at Delia, who allowed him to go. Later he was arrested by the police and charged with murder. On Friday the preliminary hearing was held at Drumheller and Arnold was sent up, to be tried for murder. The dead man's name was Tip Blaine. British Columbia VICTORIA.—W. H. McInnes, a Vancouver accountant, has been appointed by the provincial government to the position of civil service commissioner. PRINCE RUPERT.—128 fishing vessels brought in a catch of 1,094,000 lbs. of halibut to Prince Rupert in September, according to reports received by G. T. P. railway officials. Manitoba WINNIPEG.—For the convenience of farmers and seedsmen of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the Seed branch of the Department of Agriculture has opened a seed laboratory and seed control station in Winnipeg. The Winnipeg Laboratory will test grain and other kinds of seed for purity and vitality for seedsmen, grain dealers and farmers who have seed for sale. 25 samples will be tested free for any one firm or individual each year. —Accused of forgery on 15 charges and also of uttering false documents, H. T. Maveety, ex-bank manager, was sentenced to three

months imprisonment by Magistrate Noble. —Thomas Corder, a policeman in the employ of the C. P. R., accidentally shot one of his children through the jaw while taking off his equipment at home. The wound, while serious, is not regarded as fatal. —Accused of setting fire to the root house of Isaac Smith, and destroying 200 bushels of potatoes, Jacob Goldfang was sent up for trial by Magistrate Noble. Bail was fixed at \$3,000. —29 homesteads were applied for during Oct. 1918, and in addition 12 soldier grants were made. Ontario OTTAWA.—Premier Borden and Sir George Foster left for Europe on Nov. 9, it is announced, to take part in formulating the British peace demands. —By an order-in-council Canada takes advantage of the reciprocal provisions of the United States tariff and places potatoes on the free list. —That Parliament is almost certain to meet in January or in February at the latest, no matter what the developments in regard to peace may be, is the general impression at Ottawa. —The government has given orders to discontinue the calling in of new drafts for military service. As soon as conditions warrant, it intends to demobilize gradually, discharging the soldiers according to the importance of their civil status. The railway employees are to be mustered out first. Then will come the other most necessary vocations, including farmers. The entire demobilization may require two years after the signing of peace terms. It is probable that demobilization of the soldiers in Canada will begin within a few weeks. TORONTO.—Dressed in the uniform of a Canadian infantry captain, Jack Lett was taken in custody and charged with holding up the express messengers on the Buffalo Express on Oct. 23, last. As a result of his daring crime, it is stated that Lett got away with \$20,000. ST. THOMAS.—The milk vendors in St. Thomas have decided to increase the price from 10 to 12 cents per quart. The new price took effect on Nov. 1. Quebec. QUEBEC.—Defective wires are said to have been the cause of a fire which broke out in one of the largest of the marine stores, situated on the King's wharf here, doing damage to the extent of about \$100,000. —A severe but short-lived earthquake is reported from Chicoutimi, where the quake was felt during some seconds recently. In some places the shock was strong enough to shake stoves and shift tables. Foreign News HAVANA.—The general strike continues. Havana for the first time feels the full effect of nearly everything tied up, except street cars. LA UNION, Salvador.—Dr. Salvatore Mendreta was elected president of the Unionist party of Central America at the session of the Unionist convention. A message of congratulation was received from the president of Colombia. When the sessions of the convention end, the delegates will visit San Salvador. LONDON.—The general election campaign opened with a coalition mass meeting, in which Premier Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and George N. Barnes, member of the war cabinet, were the principal speakers. —A new loan of £700,000,000 was called for in the House of Com-

mons by Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer. —Otto Bauer, editor of the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung, has been appointed Austrian foreign minister. —German Catholics are appealing to Pope Benedict against the heavy burdens of the armistice conditions, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Berlin. —It is understood that there is to be no further political censorship on press dispatches leaving Paris and that there is to be full recognition of the principle of open diplomacy. —The men of the French army of the classes of 1887, 1888 and 1889 are to be released from service before Dec. 1. —Robert A. Van Wyck, former mayor of New York City, died here. —General Pershing, in the name of President Wilson, presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Marshal Joffre. —King Ludwig III of Bavaria arrived at Rorschach, a town on the Swiss bank of Lake Constance, on Friday. He was taken there from Lindau across the Lake in a Bavarian boat. An automobile from the German consulate at Zurich met him and took him to an undisclosed destination. —German food profiteers who for nearly four years had been hoarding necessities are now flooding the markets with hidden goods. In consequence, prices of food commodities in Germany have fallen nearly 50 per cent. BERLIN.—The departments of state in the new government have been filled as follows: Foreign office, Dr. W. S. Solf; treasury, Dr. Schiffer; economics, Dr. August Mueller; industrial and demobilization, Dr. Koth; war food, Emanuel Worm; labor, Dr. Bauer; war, Major-General Schetch; admiralty, Mann; justice Dr. Krauss; post-office Dr. Ruedlin. BASEL.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, former German chancellor, has arrived at Baden-Baden with his family. It is added that he will make a long stay there. —The Galician Socialist leader Paszynski has been appointed premier of Poland, and charged with the formation of a cabinet by Gen. Pilsudski. BERNE.—Vienna advices say that Polish soldiers have occupied the royal palaces and Belvedere at Warsaw and also the military commanders quarters. They also have taken possession of the German military automobiles and arms and ammunition. AMERONGEN, Holland.—Wm. Hohenzollern has not been interned by the Netherlands government, being regarded by it as a distinguished foreigner who has sought refuge in Holland, and has a claim to protection. He therefore is free to go where he likes, but the fact that his suite has actually been interned restricts his movements. AMSTERDAM.—Queen Maria Theresa of Bavaria, died on Tuesday last week, according to the Tageblatt of Munich. COPENHAGEN.—The Norwegian, Danish and Swedish Master Mates' association met here to discuss claims of indemnification arising from torpedoings and other acts during the war. It is expected claims will be made both on behalf of the victims and for property destroyed. —Another attempt on the life of Prince Henry of Prussia has been made at Flensburg. STOCKHOLM.—The Swedish government has decided to carry out, without delay, a program of reforms giving the franchise to both sexes on equal terms, and placing control of the foreign policy, as well as declarations of war and peace, with the riksdag. BAGDAD, Mesopotamia.—Reports have been received at the

American consulate here that 15,000 Armenians have been massacred at Hasu, fifty miles southwest of Bitlis (Asiatic Turkey). CAPETOWN.—The king has sent a message to Viscount Buxton, asking that his sympathies be conveyed to influenza victims in South Africa and that his condolences be extended to bereaved relatives. It is estimated that 2,000 children have been left destitute in Capetown owing to the epidemic. MELBOURNE.—W. M. Hughes, premier of Australia, who is now in London, has notified his constituency that he will remain in London at the request of his colleagues to safeguard Australia's interests during the peace negotiations. —It is stated here that Australia's enlistments totalled 417,000, of which 330,000 went overseas. SENSE AND NONSENSE "Give me a synonym for a painful silence," said the novelist, looking up from his work. "Well, a talkative woman in a dentist's chair with a rubber dam in her mouth comes pretty close to it," suggested the helpful friend.—Philadelphia Record. RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ST. PETER No. 369 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1918 Notice for Nomination for Elections. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the electors of the Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369 will be held at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer at Annapolis on Monday the 2nd day of December 1918 from one o'clock to two o'clock in the afternoon (mountain standard time) for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of reeve of the Municipality and a councillor for each of Divisions I, II and V and of hearing read the interim financial statement for the first ten months of the year. C. A. PAPPENFUS, Returning Officer. WANTED an intelligent Catholic boy or young man who wishes to learn the Printer's Trade. Must be able to read and write English correctly. Only such need apply who can stay at the work. Apply to St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

Dehorning! Now is the best time to dehorn cattle! I will do it in the best manner at a low price. Castrating of animals of all kinds also done. Write Postal Card or call on Kil. P. Stollenwerk, MÜNSTER, SASK.

Wanted position as CLERK in town or country store. I am able to speak English and German. For further particulars write to Box 54, WARMAN, Sask.

SNAP! Will sell my 480 acre farm at \$17.50 per acre. All high ground gentle slope to north, chocolate loam clay subsoil, safe from frost, raises No. 1 wheat, near church and school. German Russian settlement, seven miles of good roads to two good towns, Cottage 20x26 and summer kitchen, Stable for 12 horses, hayloft, cattle shed, chicken house, two large granaries, good water, 70 acres pasture fenced, 300 acres under cultivation, 200 ready for drill, of this 80 acre, summer fallow, balance cropped once on breaking and summer fallow, all well worked. Will also rent to part for two years 60 acres of breaking and 30 acres of summer fallow on other quarter ready for drill, at quarter crop share, \$5000 cash balance arranged. One average crop will pay for whole farm. Apply to St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

FARM FOR SALE Two quarter sections excellent farm land. 200 acres under cultivation. All fenced. Good buildings. Abundant never-failing supply of good well water. Only 2 1/2 miles from Catholic Church and Parochial School. Apply to the owner Fr. Wedewer, Muenster, Sask.

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THE SISTERS.

A. F. Klinkner in 'The Catholic Tribune'

Purest souls, to earthly pleasures strangers,
Who only think of deeds of charity;
Whose toiling is not measured by compensation,
Whose watchword is, Humility!

THE RIGHTS OF OUR LITTLE ONES (CONTINUED.)

THE STATE AND EDUCATION

47. Has, then, the State no rights or duties in regard to education?
It certainly has; but it is neither the only educator, nor is education as such one of its functions.

48. Which are the rights and duties of the State in regard to education?
The rights and duties of the State in regard to education are to encourage, to promote, to facilitate, as far as possible, the work of education, without infringing on divine, personal, and domestic rights.

49. Can the State, by natural right, found schools, appoint teachers, etc.?

The State can, by natural right, found schools, appoint teachers, etc., and control such educational institutions, wherever necessary, and not otherwise provided for; but in such case it must respect the reasonable demands of parents, and leave the Church the full freedom granted her by divine right, to give the necessary religious education.

50. What is further the duty and the right of the State in this regard?

It is the duty and right of the State to afford such educational facilities as private enterprise and charity cannot reach, e.g., public museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens, etc., to equip scientific expeditions, encourage and reward scientific research, etc. It also devolves upon the State, in default of private charity, to provide for the education of the children of the helpless and criminal classes.

51. Can the State legislate in educational matters?

The State can and must legislate in educational matters, but only within the limits assigned it by the scope of civil authority.

52. Can the State justly enforce compulsory education, i.e., compel parents to send their children to school up to a certain age?

The State cannot justly enforce compulsory education, even in the case of utter illiteracy, as long as the essential physical and moral education are sufficiently provided for.

53. On what grounds is the right of enforcing compulsory education denied to the State?

On the obvious grounds that compulsory education infringes on the natural rights of parents and children, and, if admitted as law-

ful, leads to the most absurd and baneful consequences.

54. What consequences would follow from the admission of compulsory education?

From the admission of this right it would follow with logical necessity that the State has the right to prescribe the quality of the food, clothing, lodging, and exercise of all its children, since the State is even more concerned for the outward, or physical, than for the inward, or spiritual, man; a thing which no man of sound sense will allow.

55. Has not the State the right and duty to exterminate illiteracy?

The State has the right to exterminate or, at least diminish, illiteracy as far as this is possible, without the violation, however, of divine, personal, and domestic rights.

56. In what cases may the State erect and equip schools, appoint teachers, etc.?

In those cases in which private enterprise, charity, and the united efforts of parents fail to afford the necessary facilities for education.

57. Who is, then, to be taxed for such schools?

In justice, only those parents who use them, if we except institutions for the education of the poor and helpless.

58. Who has a right to be reared and educated at the public expense?

Only those children whose parents are unable or unwilling to support and educate them; and those only in default of private charity.

59. To what extent can the State educate such helpless and abandoned children?

Only to the extent of making them sufficiently intelligent, useful, and self-supporting members of society.

60. Can the government, whether State or municipal, tax the people at large to support educational institutions (high-schools, academies, colleges, etc.)?

No government, whether State or municipal, can justly tax the people at large for the support of any institution, whether high-school, academy, or college, which pretends to give a higher than a merely elementary education, i.e., a tolerably correct use of the vernacular in writing and speech, a facility in doing ordinary sums, and such other useful elementary knowledge as can be conveniently engrafted on these branches.

61. Wherein consists the injustice of taxation for higher educational institutions?

The injustice of taxation for such

institutions consists in the fact that they are patronized not by the children of the poor, for whose sake alone they might have a right to exist, but by the children of the well-to-do classes, who are able to educate their own offspring; while, on the other hand, the poor have to bear their share of the burden of taxation.

62. What of industrial education, or manual training, now so strongly advocated in some quarters?

The government, in default of private charity, should, at the public expense, supply the facilities of an industrial education (i.e., of learning a useful trade) to all those children who are helpless or abandoned; but it cannot justly tax the people for the support of industrial training establishments as appendages to ordinary schools, for the reason that no parent has a right to have his child taught a profitable trade at his neighbor's expense; for the rest, manual instruction as an appendage to ordinary school education is more ornamental than useful, and can therefore not be furnished at public expense.

63. What must we say, in accordance with these principles, of the system of public school taxation common in the United States?

The system of public school taxation common in the United States is unjust in more respects than one:

a) It is, generally speaking, unfair to tax the people at large for educational purposes; since education is strictly the right and duty of parents, to the exclusion of civil authority.

b) It is unjust to tax the poor for the education of the well-to-do.

c) It is a still greater injustice to tax a large number of parents in this country for schools which they cannot in conscience patronize.

d) It is a flagrant injustice to tax the people at large for the support of high-schools and normal schools, which only the few, and those the children of the better-to-do classes, can afford to frequent.

64. How could this injustice be remedied?

a) This injustice could be remedied completely only by leaving parents who are able to do so to defray the expenses for the education of their own offspring; while only helpless or abandoned children should be educated at the public expense, unless sufficiently provided for by voluntary charity.

b) A less complete, though perhaps more generally acceptable, remedy would be a pro rata distribution of the school funds among all elementary schools that come up to a certain standard of excellence—a system which is carried out with general satisfaction in England and the British Colonies.

To be continued.

GREAT CATHOLIC SCIENTISTS

Cath. Register and Canadian Extension

Despite all that we can write or say in proof of the contrary, there are still some persons who actually believe that the Catholic Church is the enemy of science. Nothing could be further from the truth. One of the scholars connected with the Catholic Encyclopedia has prepared a short list of some of the very eminent Catholic men of science. It follows:

- Ampere, electrician, physicist, mathematician.
Babinet, inventor of the Babinet compensator.
Bequerel, electrical inventor.
Bedford, founder of the University Medical College.
Biot, discoverer of the laws of rotary polarization.

Boscovich, astronomer and natural philosopher.
Cassini, discoverer of four of Saturn's satellites.

Cauchy, inventor of the "Calculus of Residues."
Cavalieri, originator of "Methods of Invisibles."

Colombo, discoverer of pulmonary circulation.
Copernicus, founder of the heliocentric theory.

Divisch, first to erect the lighting-rod.
Eustachius, discoverer of the Eustachian valve.

Fallopia, for whom is named the Fallopian tube.
Fezeau, first to determine the velocity of light.

Foucault, demonstrator of earth's rotation.
Fraunhofer, the originator of spectrum analysis.

Fresnel, developer of theory of refraction.
Galvani, whose name is identified with electricity.

Gordon, inventor of the electrical whirl.
Grimaldi, forerunner of Newton and Huyghens.

Gusmao, naturalist and first aeronaut.
Halloy, Belgian pioneer geologist.

Hauy, father of modern crystallography.
Laennec, celebrated pioneer in medicine.

Lamarck, zoologist and natural philosopher.
Laplace, mathematician and astronomer.

Lavoisier, father of modern chemistry.
Lilius, author of the Gregorian calendar.

Magellan, first to circumnavigate the world.
Malpighi, father of comparative physiology.

Mendel, formulator of laws of heredity.
Morgagni, father of modern pathology.

Muller, founder of modern physiology.
O'Dwyer, inventor of intubation.

Paracelsus, reformer of therapeutics.
Pasteur, founder of physico-chemistry.

Schwann, originator of the cell theory.
Secchi, inventor, discoverer of great physical laws.

Senfelder, inventor of lithography.
Vernier, a name familiar in mathematics.

Volta, whose name expresses an electrical unit.

YOUR BOY!

This is a good time to think of your boy. If you do not look after him in the right way, some one will do it in the wrong way. Begin now!

Teach your boy to follow in the footsteps of his father, to respect the law, to obey his parents, to regard the rights of all men, to honor virtue, to respect womanhood, and to depend upon no one but himself for his advancement.

Teach him that the Golden Rule of life will be found in the Ten Commandments. They are short. They have survived the ages. They stand today unchanged and unchallenged.

They comprise the first great written law of God to man. Before these few commandments all man-made laws fade into insignificance. Teach them to your boy. There is nanger ahead if you do not.

The universal drift of mankind is toward decadence. Heredity pays its premium and also exacts its discount. The son of a good father and an affectionate mother, brought up in an atmosphere of parental regard, never will disgrace the family.

The boys of today are to be the men of tomorrow. The destinies of the American people are to be in the hands of their sons. If the boys are taught respect for the law, both human and divine, obedience to authority, manly independence and the fear of God, this great nation will be a noble monument to man's capacity for self-government and self-control at a time when all the world is a seething cauldron of unrest, unreason and disbelief.

Teach your boy to rule, but first to rule himself.

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