

### St. Peters Bote,

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

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\$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Single numbers 5 cents.

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Address all communications to ST. PETERS BOTE, Muenster, Sask., Canada.



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

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is published every Wednesday.

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## In The Wake Of The War

VIENNA, April 6.—The Entente mission here has demanded of the German-Austrian government that the Bolsheviks sent by the Hungarian republic to Vienna, be expelled. German-Austria has requested that Hungary recall these men.

BERLIN, April 6.—Prussia's huge losses in officers and men during the war are indicated by a staff officer who writes in the Lokal Anzeiger. He submits figures compiled from the official casualty lists to show that 32,454 active officers at the front were killed, wounded or missing out of a total of 34,350, and that more than 4,330,000 soldiers were killed, wounded or missing, out of a total of 15,178,000 who actually fought at the front.

LONDON, April 7.—The Soviet republic in Bavaria was officially proclaimed today, according to a dispatch received here from Munich.

WARSAW, April 7.—33 Bolsheviks were executed at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland, Saturday. They were charged with plotting an uprising, for the purpose of overpowering the weakened garrison and seizing the city.

PARIS, April 7.—President Wilson's orders that the United States transport George Washington proceeded immediately to a French port have aroused much comment here and are even construed by some of them as a preliminary to a determined move to force agreement at an early date by the peace conference.

BERNE, April 7.—The first hospital train conveying invalid German war prisoners from France to Germany by way of Switzerland will pass through Bern tomorrow. 3,000 such Germans will be transported in the next few days.

PARIS, April 8.—The Ukrainian Soviet troops have captured Odessa, according to advices from Kiev, transmitted by wireless from Moscow, yesterday.

BERLIN, April 8.—A state of siege has been proclaimed at Nuremberg, to which city the Hoffmann Ministry removed several days ago.

LONDON, April 9.—More than 2,000,000 tons were added to the British navy during the period of the war at a cost of between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000, according to a statement today by Sir E. H. W. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, director of naval construction at the admiralty.

LONDON, April 9.—In the house of commons replying to a question, Mr. Baldwin said the Allied obligations to the United Kingdom on March 31 last were £1,568,447,000, and the obligations of the Dominions were £170,806,000.

BERLIN, April 10.—The seven largest banks in Berlin were closed today as a result of the strike of the bank employees and intimidation by the strikers.

AMSTERDAM, April 10.—The general strike at Berlin, fixed for April 10, did not materialise, according to advices from that city. Business is being carried on as usual.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The war department issued tonight an official statement confirming advices from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 30th. A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally requested to do so by Col. George Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of a general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring an early withdrawal was forthcoming.

PARIS, April 11.—The advance of the Bolsheviks is likely to force the Allies to evacuate Sebastopol on the Black Sea, near the southern extremity of the Crimea, according to the Intransigent.

CAIRO, April 11.—An official communique reports several regrettable incidents in Cairo and Alexandria yesterday evening. They were probably due to misunderstanding during scenes of popular excitement.

STETTIN, April 11.—The grave diggers in Stettin have gone on strike. As a consequence, the bodies of many dead remain unburied.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A credit of \$20,000,000 in favor of Great Britain was established today by the treasury. Great Britain's total borrowings from the United States thus were raised to \$4,136,323,000 and loans to all the Allies by the United States now are \$9,036,884,000.

PARIS, April 13.—Premier Clemenceau told a deputation of the radical socialist group which called upon him today that the question of reparation by Germany had been settled among the allies a few hours previously on a basis that would satisfy the deputation, as they had been presented to him, and the same could be said for the negotiations concerning the Saar Valley.

BERLIN, April 13.—Civil war in Munich is regarded as imminent, following the action of the communists in deposing the revolutionary council's republic. Three would-be governments are now in existence in Bavaria.

BERLIN, April 13.—The Imperial treasury is paying an average of 109,000,000 marks monthly for the maintenance of the army of occupation, it was announced today.

PARIS, April 13.—Quite unexpectedly a meeting of the Council of Four was held at six o'clock this evening. The call for the meeting resulted from Premier Lloyd George's determination to return to London tomorrow.

MELBOURNE, April 13.—Australia's total casualties during the war with the figures brought up to Feb. 8 totalled 307,000, according to a statement made public by the government of the Commonwealth. The total forces of Australia, raised by voluntary enlistment, number 400,000, out of a total population of less than

5,000,000. The casualties are divided as follows: Dead, 58,045; missing, 193; prisoners, 438; wounded, 166,606; sick, 83,409; unspecified, 209.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Official reports to the war department, made public by General March, chief of staff, shows that the mutiny among the United States troops at Archangel was directly due to propaganda circulated by Bolshevik sympathisers among the men.

## Canadian News

### Saskatchewan

REGINA.—All of the land in the Mennonite communities near Swift Current and Rosthern has been incorporated into established public school districts, as the first definite step of the Department of Education in placing the Mennonites under the provisions of the School Attendance Act, it was announced by Premier Martin, minister of education. Six districts have been established south of Swift Current, and three districts south of Rosthern.

—Custom receipts for the fiscal year at the port of Regina are \$1,414,183, a decrease of \$400,000 over the preceding year.

—Five steel bridges, at Canora, Maple Creek, Milestone, Moose Jaw county and Morse, are to be constructed as soon as tenders can be let and contractors get on the ground, as part of the program of steel and concrete bridges to be constructed during the season of 1919. This announcement was made by Hon. S. J. Latta, minister of Highways.

—The village of Southey was visited by a disastrous fire, with a resultant loss of approximately \$40,000, largely accounted for by total destruction of more than a score of automobiles.

MOOSE JAW.—R. G. S. Ross, found guilty of attempting vicious offenses against two small children was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and to fifteen lashes.

SASKATOON.—Jack Hillyard foreman of the Hemphill Trade Motor Schools, was arrested on the charge of theft. He is alleged to have stolen a motor-engine, valued at \$200, and tools worth \$50.

SWIFT CURRENT.—The Herald of this city has changed hands, the paper being disposed of to A. G. Carey, of this city, and G. Carlton, a newspaper man of Winnipeg.

PRINCE ALBERT.—O. Olson, the demented homesteader, who shot and killed his neighbor, Victor Gustafson, died in the fire that burned his shack to the ground in the police siege that followed his refusal to surrender. He had taken refuge in the cellar and suffocated there.

—Arthur Picard, aged 21, who came from the Bank of Hochelaga at Montreal as ledger keeper in the Prince Albert branch of the same bank, was found dead in bed at his boarding house. It is believed that heart failure was the cause of his death.

### Alberta

LETHBRIDGE.—Fear is expressed here that there will be a falling off in crop acreage unless farm labor can be found. On Wednesday there were calls at the Provincial labor bureau here for 100 men for farm work, less than 10 of which were filled.

### British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—By proclamation of the lieutenant-governor the act of the legislature, legalizing summer time was put into effect at 2 o'clock, March 30th.

M. Grellich, North Vancouver, was shot twice and seriously wounded by two unknown thugs who attempted to rob his home. One bullet entered the man's chest near his heart, and the other through his left leg. He is expected to recover.

### Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—Returns of marriages during March show the total this year is 162, as compared with 186 for the corresponding month of last year. Births were also lower, the totals being 480 for March 1918 and 426 for March of this year. Deaths last month numbered 255 against 192 for March of 1918.

—The Alien Investigation board for Manitoba has considered 325 applications for the new cards. Of these 33 were rejected and 42 others held up for further investigation. Under the old system 1,764 aliens were examined and about 8 per cent. were rejected.

—Motormen and conductors of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. now drawing pay at the rate of 39 to 47 cents per hour have put in a demand for an increase to 60 and 70 cents per hour, together with a straight rate of \$25 per week for "extra" men. The demands are made on the basis of an eight-hour day.

—Jack Maline, a 17-year-old boy, and another boy, 15 years old, alleged to have broken into six homes in the west end of the city, were arrested. Police say that jewelry, money and bonds of considerable value were taken by the boys.

OAK LAKE.—Frank Fawkes, 40 years old, a prosperous farmer, ended his life here by shooting himself through the head with a shotgun. Fawkes had lived on his farm here all his life.

THE PAS.—Survey of a dock at this place to cost \$19,000 has begun. G. Davies, of the department of public works, Winnipeg, is in charge of the preliminary work.

### Ontario

OTTAWA.—Federal legislation on prohibition will be brought down in the house shortly after Easter. In the meantime, the government is considering the situation which has arisen in view of the heavy majority given in Quebec in favor of beer and light wines.

—Up to the end of last month, Sir Thomas White informed the house, the estimated cost of the

war in Canada was \$1,227,273,000, and the cost up to the end of the present financial year would be in the neighborhood of a billion and a half.

Hon. W. S. Fielding reminded parliament house that the thirty banks of ten years ago had been reduced to nineteen.

Postmasters from all over Canada are here to complete the organization of the Canadian Postmasters' Association. The association is open to all postmasters but it is chiefly for the rural and smaller town post offices, where the postmasters have more grievances.

—Three lives were lost and property damage estimated at between \$35,000 and \$40,000 was caused by an early morning fire at Hull which gutted the Dorion block.

TORONTO.—In the absence of Hon. Dr. Cody, Premier Hearst introduced in the Ontario legislature the adolescent school attendance bill, which makes part time school attendance of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 compulsory.

—One of the oldest residents of Owen Sound, Mrs. Creighton, passed away, aged 95 years. She came from Scotland in 1847, being on the ocean 45 days.

A fire at Windsor destroyed the four story building of Smith and Co., wholesale grocers, causing a loss of about \$70,000.

RIDGETOWN.—On the night of April 10 this town was visited by a real tornado. The wind was preceded by a bright display of lightning. The storm divided over the town, the northern and southern outskirts receiving the damage and the centre escaping. The heavy loss fell on the northern section.

HAMILTON.—Archie Stephens, manager of the Burlington branch of the Bank of Hamilton, upon returning to the apartments connected with the bank, with his wife, found a burglar in the clothes closet. The intruder had a revolver in each hand. He clubbed Mr. Stephens over the head with the butt of his revolver and made his escape.

BOWMANVILLE.—Mrs. Hannah Copeland was brutally murdered at her home in the village of Newtonville, ten miles from this town, and her son, Herbert Copeland, is in jail on a charge of matricide. Details of the crime are said to have been furnished largely by the alleged slayer.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Grand Frank Special Officer Fremont Evans, who was employed in the Grand Trunk yards to watch the car loaders, was arrested charged with looting cars himself.

### Quebec

MONTREAL.—By a majority of over 425,000 votes the Province of Quebec pronounced itself in favor of light wines and beer on the referendum voted on last Thursday. At least fifty per cent. of the voters went to the polls out of the 400,000 registered, and though all results are not in yet, the outcome of the voting is not in doubt.

### New Brunswick

FREDERICTON.—Indications point to a referendum on the prohibition act in New Brunswick probably by September.

### Newfoundland

ST. JOHNS.—The whole of Newfoundland has been cut off by steamer from Canada for more than a week by the great ice blockade surrounding the island.

## Foreign News

MEXICO CITY.—Emil Zapata, the bandit leader in southern Mexico, has been killed, according to reports received here.

BUENOS AYRES.—A British airplane manufacturing company has asked the Argentine government for a concession for an aerial mail service. The company, it is said, plans to make Buenos Ayres the headquarters of a mail service which will touch all the republics in South America.

LONDON.—Sir William Crookes the noted chemist and physician died here. He was born in London, June 17, 1832. In 1861 he discovered thallium, a new element while conducting an examination of the residue left in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. On the discovery of radium, he took up the study of the element, doing much to bring its forces to the service of mankind.

—Commander Kenworthy, Liberal, was elected over his Coalition rival, Lord Eustace Percy, in the parliamentary by-election in Hull.

—In disturbances in Delhi, India in the last few days, eight persons were killed and twelve injured.

—Count Fustelich, formerly Hungarian minister of war in the cabinet of Count Michael Karolyi, has committed suicide, according to a German government wireless message.

DUBLIN.—Delegates representing Sinn Fein clubs of all Ireland assembled at the Mansion House and enthusiastically welcomed E. de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader. In addressing the supreme council, Professor De Valera said that it did not matter how many were taken from their ranks, there would always be plenty to fill the gaps.

—In a fight between armed Sinn Feiners and a constabulary force at Limerick one policeman was killed and four were injured. The Sinn Feiners raided a hospital and removed Sinn Fein prisoners.

PARIS.—President Poincare has commuted to 10 years imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Emil Cottin who in an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on Feb. 19 last, shot and severely wounded him. The commutation of sentence was on the recommendation of M. Clemenceau.

—Seven aerial mail services are in operation in France at the present time. The routes are: Paris-Valenceienne, Paris-Brussels, Strasbourg-Longwy, Briey-Nancy, Paris

(Continued on page 5.)



THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED)

CHAPTER XVIII.

Season and scene come back again, And outward things unchanged remain; The road we cannot re-instate, Ourselves we cannot re-create, Nor set our souls to the same key Of the remembered harmony.

As soon as Kathleen set her foot again on Irish soil, all other impressions faded away before the one great anxiety, of how she should find her father.

Her buoyant hopes had never let her really imagine it would be all to late to bring him consolation. But as they drove through Glenmore, the look upon the faces of her old friends and the greetings that met her everywhere made her heart sink.

Home was reached at last; and there, standing in the antique door-way was that dear mother whose words, whose love, whose strength, had been all in all to her during those long weeks of separation.

Rose was consigned with many kind and grateful words to her proud father; and then Mrs. McDermot took her darling up-stairs, saying: "I have got your tea ready in the room next your father's. I must see your dear face quietly, and he does not want me just now.

Kathleen's anxious eyes asked the question she dared not put in words. "He is very, very ill, my child," her mother answered to that inquiring look. "He lies in a sort of unconscious state, without taking notice of him, but somehow I have hope still. I cannot give him up. I have watched him so long, and I think now that it is intense depression which is quenching all vital power.

"Oh! mother, mother," cried Kathleen, "things have turned out so wonderfully; I do bring back some joy with me to the nest."

Then the whole pent-up stream flowed forth, with such a mingling of tears and smiles and heartfelt thankfulness to the tender Providence which had so wonderfully guided the blind workers of its will, that the hearts of mother and daughter grew stronger together in the faith to cast their burden upon the Lord, and to trust in His help.

"Ewan will never rest," she affirmed, "till he has got yours and his father's forgiveness. "Oh!" she exclaimed, clasping her hands together, "pray God he may come before it is too late."

It was decided that Kathleen should only tell her father that £500 had come to them through Lord Melton, as it would be dangerous to the sick man, in his present feeble state, to risk rousing inquiries about Ewan.

Kathleen went up to the bedside with a beating heart, feeling keenly how worthless the comfort she had brought would seem, if it had come too late to bring health back to that dear father. She was shocked at the change in him. He was much more wasted, and was lying with a statue-like fixedness about the features which was unlike anything she had seen before.

"Your Kathleen has come home," she said, "and she has brought the olive branch, dearst father. God has been so good. You will have no more anxieties about Dermot Hill. I have brought five hundred pounds back with me, and more is to come later. Will you look at your own child and bless her?"

There was no movement in the face; not the shadow of a smile passed over the still lips; Kathleen fancied there was a slight movement in the cold hand on which her burning ones lay; that was all. She was most bitterly disappointed, and over-weary with her long journey and all its excitement, she sobbed aloud. Then her mother carried her off to her own room, and insisted on her going to bed.

"I do not feel at all sure he did not hear you, my dearest child," she said, as she kissed Kathleen tenderly before leaving her. "If I see any sign of consciousness later in the night, I will call you again; but you must rest now, that you may be brave and bright when he wants you."

Kathleen threw her arms around her mother's neck and strained her to her heart.

"I will do my best to rest, darling mother, and I promise you I will not break down again. It was the sudden shock of seeing my poor father so greatly changed that upset me."

Another fond embrace, and then her mother left her, and returned to her sick husband's bedside.

But Kathleen was too anxious to sleep, too restless even to be still, and after half-an-hour's honest but ineffectual effort to close her eyes, she rose from her bed, and wrapping her dressing-gown around her, she sank down in an easy chair that stood close by the window. She was too utterly worn out to put into words the cry for help that rang through her soul. "I will trust in the Lord," she murmured; then leaning her aching head against the window she looked out into the still, silent moonlight, and allowed her thoughts to wander unrestrained. The days of her childhood passed in review before her, spent in this home, gay with the joyous companionship of her darling brother, cherished by the untiring love and care of her tender parents. This beloved home was secure to them now—but with Ewan gone, and her father dying, of what value would it be? All the light and brightness of her life appeared to be fading out of it, and she sighed. Though the quiet of the silent room seemed to come the echo of her whispering words—"Trust in the Lord." A moment afterwards a little shower of sand was thrown up against the window.

Kathleen imagined it was some one anxious to know how her father was; for she had heard the people had been hectoring about the house day and night, with inquiries and offers of assistance. She rose from her chair, and threw up the sash.

"Who is there?" she asked in a soft voice.

A pebble with a little piece of paper tied to it came up, and fell at her feet.

Though the moon was shining brightly, she could decipher nothing but the words: "For God's sake, get me secretly to my father."

Her heart seemed to stand still. She had been certain he would come; but now that he was here, the reality came upon her with an overpowering shock. The feeling was mastered, however, instantly and her course decided upon. Leaning out, she whispered: "Can not you get up to my window the old way? You will be quite safe here."

A fir tree grew close by the window, and Ewan's "old way" was to swing himself up by it from one branch to another, and up on the window-sill. It was done in a few moments, and the long-parted brother and sister were locked in each other's arms.

Only for an instant, however; then he pushed her from him, and with anguish working in every feature he exclaimed:

"They say he will die tonight. I have been hiding here two days, trying in vain to get speech of my mother. I must see my father. He must not die until he has forgiven me. But oh! you don't know what it will be for others and myself if I am recognized."

"You shall see him, and no one but ourselves shall know you are here," replied Kathleen soothingly, seeing the best way to quiet his morbid agitation was to agree to all he asked. "I will lock the door, and then you will be quite safe."

His teeth were chattering and he looked so haggard that Kathleen felt sure he had had little or nothing to eat during the two days he had been hanging about afraid to discover himself. Yet she did not dare to leave him whilst she went to fetch some food, lest a sudden panic should seize him and he should make his escape. Fortunately there were some remains of her dinner in her travelling bag. She put the sandwiches into his trembling hands and held the wine and water to his pale lips, while slowly, bit by bit, as she thought he would bear it, she told the history of her acquaintance with Lord Melton, and its results. She showed him the Royal Guarantee for the safety of himself and for those who had aided him in his escape. Then, finally, putting her arm fondly round his throat, she placed in his hands the money sent by Captain Cochrane.

"This, my dear brother," she said, as she tenderly kissed his forehead, "will enable you to make restitution to our dear parents for the injury your extravagance has inflicted on them; it will more than pay all your debts."

Poor Ewan shook in every limb as his sister related to him all that had passed between herself and Lord Melton: when she finished by placing the money in his hands, he burst into tears of mingled gratitude and remorse.

"Oh! Kathleen," he said in a tone of anguish, when at last he had recovered his self-control, "you do not know how terribly retribution haunts me, step by step, action for action, word for word. In my mad passion I swore I would not return under this roof while my father lived; and oh! I feel as though the curse was working now, and he will go without a blessing for me; and I shall have killed him. Oh! God! I shall have killed him! Will he die to-night, Kathleen? Is there no hope? Oh! why were you not at home to let me in earlier."

The words broke in an agony from him; he buried his face on his sister's shoulder, and great shuddering sobs shook his whole frame.

Kathleen felt quite frightened at the violence of her unhappy brother's grief, and a chilling dread came over her, as she remembered the state in which her father was lying. But putting a strong restraint on her own feelings, she soothed the poor broken-hearted fellow to the best of her power, impressing upon him the absolute necessity of calmness if he wanted to see his father.

"I will go now and inquire if you can come at once to his bedside," she said, as Ewan's sobs grew fewer and gentler.

She crept quietly into the sick-room, intending to call her mother out to speak to Ewan first. But she was obliged to wait some minutes, for Mrs. McDermot was engaged in raising the sick man's head, while a faithful old nurse, who had come to her in that extremity, was trying to get some drops of cordial between his lips. The effort was unsuccessful, and as they laid him back gently on the pillow, the old nurse ejaculated, "It's all over, I fear, ma'am. If he cannot swallow, there's no more hope."

Meanwhile Ewan, to whose agonized impatience even the few minutes of Kathleen's absence seemed an age, had followed her to the door, where he caught a glimpse of the statue-like fixity of his father's countenance, and heard the nurse's words, which sounded in his ears the old knell, "Too late—too late—"

Wild with the despair of his regrets, firmly believing his father had breathed his last, he rushed in, regardless of all beside, and flinging himself on his knees by the bed, he broke out into an exceedingly loud and bitter cry:

"Oh! father! father! You cannot go and leave me, unforgiven and unblest! Oh! my father, bless me!"

The terrified women held their breath for fear; and with their eyes fixed on the still face, waited, expecting the end. But the sudden shock of that agonized embrace, the force of that cry of filial sorrow, had power to break the seal which the extremity of prostration had set upon the senses. The eyes opened with a clear, conscious look, the feeble hand was raised as though seeking for something, and as Mr. McDermot laid it on the bowed, stricken head by his side, the lips of the father murmured—"My son! my first born!"

CHAPTER XIX.

The self-same moment I could pray: And from my neck so free The Albatross fell off and sank, Like lead into the sea!

"After these voices there was peace," is a complete epitome of that midnight hour in the home of the McDermots. Ewan's agonized sobs subsided under the touch of that paternal blessing. No one spoke again. The cordial was administered without difficulty, and when Kathleen, at a sign from her mother, look her father's other hand, he opened his eyes once more and smiled a welcome full of peace and love. Half-an-hour afterwards the group of loving watchers perceived with joy, by the regularity of his breathing, that he had fallen into a quiet sleep.

Then the mother's heart went out to her beloved prodigal, and she slipped away to prepare a welcome for him. And never did any prodigal's return so literally resemble the circumstances of the exquisite original picture. A comfortable bed was got ready, linen and clothes from his father's wardrobe put out, a bath provided, and the tea and food she thought best suited to quiet his

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evered nerves a mother's hand. ing to the sick r her son gently a bedside and fol heart, and the perfectly worn emotions, laying faithful heart, r ther would not l ministered to his hands, while she what she had p and at last, wh bed that had h happy boyhood tuck him up as s the old child s stroking the hai brow, while she last kiss, she tol sleep well for h father needed a nursing, and she of her son's stro her. She did no without any dir said, he felt rei home—forgiven, miserable past h Mrs. McDermot that the doctor. the sick man slo recovered streng seen the springs ed by the repea trial, and had a the hope that, i could be lifted vitality within h raise him up, g gates of the grav sat beside his E ters and sending gradually clear his liabilities, h pains were gra off one by one days after he h up both by hurse and Kathleen w cret conference Mrs. McDermot cluded, and wh give him unbo tion. Kathleen's i a great stay to critical time; fo he carefully tr ther's sake to e of the poverty which he had l upon his face a ing which his E stances had no greatest delight ance on his fat he was always ing to banish al in trying to be him. Over and ov leen was requi late her advent and to tell the Melton, the "litt secretary;" and ly he offended so unrestrain Idyll of the Sea he dashed thro vatory glass to being burnt. T would joke at h her such a goo tion, and said she wanted a would send daughter to gi Kathleen dance light, saying: "And yet, a seemed to be turbances and Mr. McDermot valry could no satisfied at the meeting Eva H andria. A very son who had l tiol nurse and to travel, had spatched with at Alexandria ton until they about their ow Mr. McDerm at the thought ly, and said h would save hi tide over one climate. But i it would be so before he w enough to t thought it lool



fevered nerves arranged by the mother's hand. Then, returning to the sick room, she drew her son gently away from the bedside and folded him to her heart, and the poor penitent, perfectly worn out with his emotions, laying his head on the faithful heart, rested his soul on its maternal love. His mother would not let him talk, but ministered to him with her own hands, while she made him eat what she had prepared for him, and at last, when he was in the bed that had been his in his happy boyhood, she came to tuck him up as she had done in the old childish days, and, stroking the hair from his hot brow, while she gave him the last kiss, she told him he must sleep well for her sake, for his father needed a great deal of nursing, and she was so in want of her son's strong arm to help her. She did not leave him till, without any direct word being said, he felt reinstated in his home—forgiven, as though the miserable past had never been.

Mrs. McDermot proved wiser than the doctor. From that day the sick man slowly but surely recovered strength. She had seen the springs of life quenched by the repeated strokes of trial, and had always stuck to the hope that, if only anxiety could be lifted off, the strong vitality within his frame would raise him up, even from the gates of the grave. As his wife sat beside his bed writing letters and sending cheques which gradually cleared him from all his liabilities, he declared his pains were gradually washed off one by one. Only a few days after he had been given up both by nurse and doctor, he and Kathleen were having secret conferences from which Mrs. McDermot was entirely excluded, and which seemed to give him unbounded satisfaction.

Kathleen's innocent joy was a great stay to them all at that critical time; for Ewan, though he carefully tried for his father's sake to efface the traces of the poverty and squalor in which he had lived, still bore upon his face a stamp of suffering which his happier circumstances had not removed. His greatest delight was in attendance on his father. With him he was always cheerful, seeming to banish all thought of self in trying to be a comfort to him.

Over and over again Kathleen was required to recapitulate her adventures in England, and to tell the story of Lord Melton, the "little inky-fingered secretary;" and how desperately he offended her by laughing so unrestrainedly over her Idyll of the Sea King; and how he dashed through the conservatory glass to save her from being burnt. Then her mother would joke at her having given her such a good recommendation, and said that whenever she wanted a character she would send out her little daughter to give her one, and Kathleen danced round in delight, saying:

"And yet, all the while I seemed to be making but disturbances and disgracing you." Mr. McDermot's sensitive chivalry could not, however, rest satisfied at the arrangement for meeting Eva Hamilton at Alexandria. A very respectable person who had been a confidential nurse and was accustomed to travel, had been already despatched with directions to wait at Alexandria with Miss Hamilton until they could send word about their own movements.

Mr. McDermot was delighted at the thought of a year in Italy, and said he always felt it would save his life if he could tide over one winter in a hot climate. But it was quite clear it would be some little time yet before he would be strong enough to travel. Still he thought it looked so cold a re-

turn for all Lord Melton had done for them, to send only a servant to receive his adopted child, that he could not reconcile himself to let the arrangement stand thus. So after much consultation it was decided that Ewan and Kathleen should go at once to Alexandria with Mrs. Hanson, if they could catch her up in time, or following her there, if she had already started. They felt all the more anxious about Eva, as the poor girl might have been sent off in a hurry from Calcutta at the first burst of mutiny without any proper protector, and would naturally feel very desolate till some kind voice could tell her she was among friends.

Kathleen felt intensely reluctant to leave her mother again, though but for so short a time. She gave up the feeling, however, when it was put before her as a sacrifice which ought to be made for one who had saved them from ruin.

"Now that I can afford to have proper attendance for your father," said Mrs. McDermot, "you know, darling, the nursing will be nothing. And if the improvement of the last few days should continue, which we have every hope it will, the doctor thinks a sea voyage would be the very best thing for him. We shall soon meet again, my child, and have our bright spring-time after the long winter."

To be continued.

### Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 9 of St. Peter's Bote

Under date of April 26, the editor says that, according to report there were within the past twelve months \$75,000 worth of buildings erected in Rosthern. Eight years ago Rosthern had 19 inhabitants and now is has about 1200. Five years ago the postmaster sold scarcely \$100 worth of stamps a year, whilst during the first three months of this year (1904) he sold over \$1,000 worth. This rapid growth of the town is undoubtedly due to the influx of German Catholic settlers. It is marvellous what large sums of money they spent in and near Rosthern for lodgings, groceries, furniture, farm implements, grain, horses, cattle, etc. May the Rosthern people, especially the business men, show themselves grateful in that they generously contribute to the building fund of the Catholic church which is in course of construction.

Ernst Heiter, having spoken last week of the St. Bruno settlement, describes this week Leofeld and St. Benedict. Although the northern part of Tp. 38, Rg. 25 was partially settled, the settlers were not sufficiently numerous for a mission station and had to attend services at Leofeld; hence Leofeld is described as comprising 10 townships, being 24 miles in length (north and south) and about 12 to 18 miles east and west. After describing Leofeld in his poetic vein, he continues by saying that not only have German industry and perseverance taken possession of the wild prairie, but also German sacrifice and piety. A bright example of these are the stately church and the roomy rectory. The rapid progress made in Leofeld is in no small degree owing to the energetic Father Meinrad, O. S. B., who with unabating diligence worked, together with his parishioners not only as a "boss" but as co-laborer, at the erection in that up-to-now wild prairie, of a dwelling worthy of our Divine Lord. His spirit of enterprise did not cease with Leofeld; he now devotes all his energies to the up-building of St. Benedict. The writer describes the soil at St. Benedict, as being extraordinarily rich.—it is first class farm land. All is prac-

tically fine level prairie, with here and there a young poplar grove. At the north-east corner of St. Benedict is the beautiful Basin Lake, which is about 5 miles long and 4 miles broad. Many creeks traverse the eastern part of the parish, flowing into Basin and Middle Lakes. South of these lakes is heavy timber in places. Along Basin Lake, from south-west to north-east, stretches a long range of hills that permit an extensive view over the western part of the Colony, as also across the two large lakes (Basin and Middle). The names of sixty-five settlers are given as actually residing on their homesteads; twenty-four others are given as having land there and are expected to arrive by the first of May. As settlers at Leofeld, fifty-one names are given, including Father Meinrad.

Under date of March 23, the Rosthern correspondent writes that the two trains, that of Saturday and Sunday, brought about 80 persons for the Colony. Among them were John Kurtenbach with his sons, Frank Laufenberg and sons, Hy. Roth, Mr. Karis with his wife, all of Parkston, S. D., where land is worth \$50 an acre. All are well supplied with funds. Kurtenbach and Laufenberg each brought a car with cattle and farm implements. Besides these came Anton M. Kasper, Wm. Reding, Hy. Kalthoff of Two Inlets, Minn., with his wife and 8 children; J. Huhstock with wife and three children, J. W. Burton, John F. Burton, Geo. Bittmann with wife and child, Paul Thiemann, Nic. Eischens with wife and 5 children, Hy. Frank and family, Mrs. Moritz Ewens of Epiphany, S. D., Hy. Bittmann, Peter Zeas and many more. Most of these had secured land here last year.—It is reported to-day that about 100 miles south of here, between Saskatoon and Regina, a bad snow storm is raging, extending over the whole of Assiniboia, Manitoba, and North Dakota. At Rosthern, however, they are having fine weather, not very cold and not much wind.

—On the 3rd of April the correspondent reports, that the storm which raged on the 23rd and 24th of last month must have been bad,—during the entire week, there was no train from the south. In Rosthern it is thawing since the 23rd. During the day a warm bright sun, with 40 to 50 above zero. At night it still freezes a little. Easter (April 3rd) was especially fine. No trace of wind, and the sun shining as warmly as in summer time. Many from the Colony were in town and the little church could not hold them all; many had to stand outside.—Up to the 6th there was no change; snow is going fast and the roads are becoming bad. Every day the train brings new settlers; frequently 30 to 40 at one time. Among the new arrivals were Nic. Braun, C. L. Mayer, John Benning-Mueller with a large family, John and Xavier Stelzer.—Among Rosthern locals on the 4th of April we find the following: At last a train arrived again. It came in between two and three o'clock this morning. Among the arrivals was the Rev. Father Mathias Steger, O. S. B., the last of the Cluny Benedictines from Wetaug, Ill., to come to Canada. The community of Benedictines that have the spiritual charge of the settlers in the Colony were formerly at Cluny, near Wetaug, Ill., where they had a monastery and a college. The Very Rev. Prior Alfred Mayer was their Superior. The climate was insalubrious; malaria being so prevalent that they were finally forced to seek a new home, selecting their present location as such. Father Mathias stayed behind to wind up business affairs; rent off the farm etc. The trip to Winnipeg took him only three days; but then his troubles began; it took him over ten days from Winnipeg to Rosthern. 14

miles out of Winnipeg the train met a blizzard and was delayed 24 hours. Near Portage la Prairie the passenger crashed into a snow-pile that had no lights. The first of the engines pulling the passenger was ditched and the second left the track. That caused another delay of 24 hours. When 40 miles out from Portage la Prairie they got stuck again in the immense piles of snow on the track. Here they lost another day. After a delay of 90 hours the train reached Regina. Here they had to wait two days because the track to Saskatoon was not clear. After leaving Regina it went ahead for about an hour and then rested another hour, etc. The poor old crippled locomotives lost their wind. Near Lumsden, where the snow was in many places as high as the locomotive, it got stuck again; finally near Craik the poor old thing had to take a 36 hour rest. In Saskatoon they lost another 5 hours. Having left Saskatoon they made good time, reaching Rosthern, as we said before, about two or three o'clock in the morning.

The correspondent writes from St. Peter during the first week of April that the transition from winter to summer seems to be very rapid. If this warm weather continues there'll soon be no trace of winter left. Water is running everywhere. In the Monastery church Tenbrae were chanted during Holy week. On Maundy Thursday the church was filled with people; likewise on Good Friday. Father Peter gave a short instruction explaining the ceremonies. Who, two years ago, would have thought that the sufferings of our Divine Saviour would be commemorated in this wild prairie, whose sabbath quiet was only disturbed by the howling of the coyotes by night and the singing of the birds by day. Who would have thought that on Easter Sunday the joyful Alleluia would here resound.

In the question box under date of April 26, a reply to B. N. of Carrol, Iowa, we read as follows: "You are very much mistaken. You must not think that German Catholics are here looked upon as second class citizens as they are in the U. S." (How times change! Now they do not even enjoy the rights of a citizen, having been robbed, through no fault of theirs, of their vote.)

### TO MAKE CITIZENS.

Commissioner P. P. Claxton, of the Bureau of Education, has written a letter to the Chief Executive of the Boy Scouts against the use of offensive nicknames. "The use of nicknames and names of derision as applied to the foreign-born of America is a considerable obstacle in the way of Americanization," he writes. "So long as the foreign-born person feels that we do not respect him, he does not want to join America, learn English or become an American citizen." This would not apply to Canada. No Sir. We do it quite different here. Our War Election Act was the method we took to make Canadians.

When George Reid, the High Commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth was knighted his democratic associates balked at calling him "Sir." A heckler at a meeting called out: "Say 'Sir' George, what does K. C. M. G. after your name mean?" Without a moment's hesitation the new Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George answered, "Keep Calling Me George."

Year's Losses Along Canadian Coasts. — During the calendar year 1917 there were 239 casualties to Canadian coasting and sea-going vessels reported to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, according to the report of the department for the fiscal year 1917-18, recently issued. The damages were approximately estimated at \$4,850,145 to ships and \$4,310,250 to cargo; while 152 lives were lost. The list includes twelve vessels sunk by submarines.

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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

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NOTICE.  
The Purebred Belgian Draft Stallion "Joubert de Schoonenberg" 648 imp. will stand for service during season 1919 east of Humboldt and north towards Dead Moose Lake.

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

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1919 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for April, May, and June, listing various feast days and saints. Includes sections for Feasts of Obligation, Other Feasts, and Eclipses.

Table with columns for Feasts of Obligation and Other Feasts, listing specific dates and events like Septuagesima, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, etc.

Well Done, Quebec!

The referendum held in Quebec last Thursday proves that the people of that province are endowed with plenty of good sound common sense. With an overwhelming majority of five to one, they rejected total prohibition and declared in favor of licenses for beer, cider and light wines.

beer, cider and light wines be dispensed retail only in licensed cafés, and give people freely the opportunity of buying this beverage in sealed containers to take to their homes for use there, whilst strictly forbidding the manufacture, import and sale of distilled alcoholic liquors, and far more will have been done for the promotion of real temperance than by the most draconic prohibitory laws that can be invented.

draconic prohibitory legislation to which the United States, have committed themselves for the near future will be glad to come to this beautiful country of ours, where it will not be "verboten" to take a glass of beer, cider or light wine when one desires to do so.

Religious News

According to the new regulations of Canon Law, Lent ends at twelve o'clock, noon, on Holy Saturday. After that hour fasting and abstinence is no longer obligatory. The time in which it is forbidden to contract marriage solemnly, ends immediately after Easter Sunday, according to the new Canon Law.

Church, the two oldest German churches in the city, will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of their foundation shortly after Easter.

NUEVAS CACERAS, Philippines.—Sister M. Xavier, O. S. B., died in St. Agnes College, Albay, at the age of 36 years. The College is conducted by the Benedictine Sisters of Tutzing, Bavaria.

WARSAW.—The archbishop of Warsaw, Msgr. Kakowski, will reside as cardinal at Rome. Msgr. Dabbor, archbishop of Posen-Gnesen, will become archbishop of Warsaw with the title of Primate of Gnesen and Warsaw.

ROME.—Bishop Isola of Concordia in Venetia has resigned. He was no longer persona grata with the Italian government since he made the declaration as administrator of Udine that the stories of Austrian persecutions of priests were fictitious.

On April 7, the solemn reading of the decree of canonization of the Blessed Joan of Arc took place at the Vatican. She is the celebrated Maid of Orleans who led the French army to final victory over the British, and who, in revenge, was burned at the stake as a witch by the British on May 30, 1431.

JERUSALEM.—The Church of the Dormition, where stood, according to tradition, the house of St. John, and in which the Blessed Virgin is supposed to have died, had been given by Emperor William of Germany to the Benedictines of the German monastery of Beuron in 1906.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Archbishop Sinnott warned the faithful at all masses in the cathedral, April 6th, with the consent of the Holy See, that the Salvation Army has female agents dogging Catholic children on Sundays, and bribing them with sweets etc. to attend the meetings of the army.

MONTREAL.—Msgr. Emile Roy, Canon of the cathedral and Vicar General of the archdiocese, died suddenly at Atlantic City N. J., on April 9. Two days previously he had still celebrated mass and seemed to be in good health.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—The council of the R. Municipality of Spalding at its meeting on April 5th passed the motion that the road east of Sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32 in 37-18 and east of section 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32 in 38-18 and east of Sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33 in 39-18 be designated as a main road and inter-urban highway between Watson and Melfort, instead of the road one mile east.

DUBUQUE, Ia.—A six-room addition will be made to St. Francis Academy here, as the present accommodations are too small.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—Bishop Ward's residence here was destroyed by fire. The damage is about \$13,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Rev. Martin Fleig, O. S. B., pastor of Morrison Bluff, died here on March 31. He was born May 23, 1862, at Tennenborn, Baden, made vows at Subiaco Abbey, Ark., March 21, 1888, and was ordained on Dec. 29, 1891.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—On March 28, the Sisters of Mercy in St. Alphonsus Convent celebrated the centenary of their arrival in New Orleans.

TOLEDO, O.—Bishop Schrems has succeeded the late Bishop Maes as protector of the Eucharistic League of the United States.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—St. Joseph's College, Seton Hill, Greensburg, will be enlarged by a five story addition containing 72 rooms—at a cost of \$250,000.

NEW YORK.—The Holy Redeemer Church and St. Francis

engagement without a scratch, but inhaled a little gas at Hill 70 and again at Amiens, from which he still has a slight cough.

Pte. Earl Thomson of Spalding is back from the war zone. He took part in the fighting at Viny Ridge, Hill 70, Lens, Amiens, Passchendaele, Cambrai and in many other engagements. Thomson was wounded three times but always went back for another encounter.

Lieut. Southwell, formerly one of the Mounted Police stationed at the 214th Battalion but afterwards was transferred to the Royal Air Force. In his last fight, it is reported, he sent down three German planes before his own machine became disabled and he was forced to land within the German lines. Even then he would not surrender, but turned his machine gun on the surrounding troops until he was so severely wounded that he died next day.

ENGELFELD.—Henry Nordick has already sown 27 acres in wheat by the end of last week.

On Palm-Sunday, April 13th, nearly the whole congregation of Holy Guardian Angels Parish went to the sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist. The Rev. Father Joseph who blessed the palms and chanted High Mass was ably assisted by the Very Rev. Father Prior Peter of Münster who heard the confessions of the people and preached the sermon.

The new Central Telephone Office at Engelfeld is nearing completion. Miss Lachmuth, of Annaheim, will be in charge of the office.

Arthur Hogg, of Annaheim, was a visitor at Engelfeld last week.

On Saturday last Father Joseph made a flying trip to Watson in his auto and did not get stuck. ST. GREGOR.—Peter C. Burton was operated for appendicitis at the hospital at Humboldt, April 8th. The operation which was performed by Dr. Heringer was exceedingly serious, because with the appendix an internal tumor of great size had to be removed from the patient. At the time of the operation little hope for saving the life of the patient was entertained.

MÜNSTER.—The Rev. Fathers Th. Schmid, of Humboldt, and P. Nicolet, of Viscount, were visitors at the Abbey, April 10th.

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

The second wave of the epidemic of influenza seems to have practically passed, and nearly all the patients that were attacked by the disease are now up and around again. There were but three sick-calls during the past week. On April 8th Father Prior Peter was called to Miss Mary Bergermann, and on April 9th to Charles Banz. On April 13th Father Chrysostom was called to Mrs. Dunajski who apparently had had a slight relapse.

A kind reader at Engelfeld sent in the sum of \$10.00 for the redemption of a pagan child. Thanks!

NOTICE. I wish to make known to my friends and patrons that I opened 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 weather of the past week was very beautiful. The snow is practically all gone, leaving only a vestige of it alongside the banks of creeks and lakes and in places where it was piled up high by the winds during the winter. The first wild ducks were observed by the writer on April 13th. The first snakes he saw creeping about on the next day, and on the same day he detected the crocus, the first flower thrusting its head stealthily through the prairie.

HUMBOLDT.—At the meeting of the councillors of the R. Municipality of Humboldt held April

5th among other points the following were decided upon: That the gopher poison be distributed as usual this year, one package per quarter, but that no reward will be paid for gopher tails; that fees paid for Reeve and councillor for meetings be \$5.00 for Reeve and \$4.00 for each councillor for each meeting and 10c mileage each way; that Reeve be paid \$5.00 and councillors \$4.00 per day and 10c mileage in laying out or inspecting road work within the municipality, not to exceed in the aggregate ten days; it was decided to purchase one 8-hp. Stockland engine special graded from the Western Corrugated Calvert Co., Saskatoon, at \$810, cash with order, also six Fresno scrapers at \$40.00 each, to be sent to the secretary, Humboldt, and distributed as follows: two for Div. 1, two for Div. 4 and two for Div. 5, permission be granted to the Public Rural Telephone Co. to erect poles along the public roads as shown by their map; permission was also granted the Pilger Rural Telephone Co. to erect poles along public roads on most northern one and half miles in Div. 4 and 5; the secretary explained that some buildings erected close to Dead Moose Lake church had not been assessed. Motion was passed instructing assessor to assess all buildings not used for farm purposes erected within the municipality. Coun. Strueby was appointed deputy reeve for next three months. Reeve and Coun. Schreiner were appointed assessment committee for 1919.

The following soldiers have recently returned from overseas: Ptes. Little and Jones, Lee-Corpl. Geo. Miles, Ptes. Wm. Baine, J. M. Busselle, David Stockall and Robt. Morrison and Sergt. Peter Stockall. Nearly all of them saw heavy fighting in France. Peter Stockall was awarded the Military Medal for distinguished service, and later a bar to the Military Medal.

BRUNO.—The new RESTAURANT at Bruno has opened up for business. Only first class meals and lunch will be served. Ladies are specially invited to come in and take a rest at my place. Ice cream and soft drinks are served.

Mrs. C. Rollins, Proprietress. DANA.—Mr. Frank Hamm has lost his son William, aged 20 years, following an operation for appendicitis, he had undergone at the hospital at Saskatoon. The infection, it is claimed, had progressed too far so that the operation could no longer avert peritonitis which was the immediate cause of his death on April 8th. The funeral took place at Bruno on April 10th after a Requiem High Mass.

LEOFELD.—The youthful wife of Mr. Geo. Renneberg was recently delivered of a bouncing boy to whom the names of Isidor John were given in the sacrament of Baptism.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The family of Henry Frank is mourning the loss of two of its members as the result of the visit of the plague. Theresa Frank, aged 20 years, the oldest daughter, succumbed to the influenza, April 5th, and the infant child died from the same disease, April 11th. Both were interred beside each other in the cemetery at Dead Moose Lake.

Mrs. F. Brons was taken to the hospital at Humboldt again, on April 11th, suffering from a relapse into her former sickness.

LENORA LAKE.—St. Anthony's parish has lost one of its best members in the person of Mr. Herm. Wessling who on April 13th fell a victim to the dread plague of the influenza after a short illness of barely 24 hours. He was 32 years of age and leaves behind a sorrowing wife and four children. Father Bernard was called on Sunday morning and administered the rites of the Church to the dying man. The funeral took place on Wednesday, today.



**ST. BRIEUX.**—The regular monthly meeting of the R. Municipality of Lake Lenore was held on April 5th in the secretary's office at St. Brieux. The delegates to the municipal convention gave a report of their interview with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Health re the amendment to the municipal act which empowers a municipality to pay a doctor a salary up to \$5,000 a year. As a result of the report it was not considered advisable to take advantage of this amendment in the meantime, and on a motion by Councillor Van Camp it was decided to offer a bonus to a doctor to locate in the municipality. J. Schmidt moved that the secretary communicate the decision to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Health and ask him to endeavor to get a doctor for the municipality. C. E. Van Camp moved that the grant to the Melfort and Humboldt Hospitals be the same as last year, namely \$150 to the former and \$200 to the latter. J. Gaetz made the motion that the municipality continue to pay \$2.00 for wolf bounty.

**Card of Thanks.**

We wish to express our sincerest thanks and appreciation for the help and sympathy extended by our friends to us during our recent illness and sad bereavement. We wish to make special mention of our neighbors in helping us and also of those who contributed the floral wreaths for the grave of our son and brother Nicholas.

John Loehr and family.

**Easter Greetings.**

To all the friends and benefactors of the Catholic Orphanage I herewith offer sincerest Easter greetings.

Father Brueck, O. M. I.

CUDWORTH, April 10th, 1919.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

It is a long time since I read in the paper how the weather is, therefore: At last the snow is gone and the autos are busy again.

This week Mr. Blair, our druggist, sold his residence to Mr. John Duerr. Hepp's sold to Mr. Albert Weber. Mr. Peter Kiefer, the hotelman, exchanged property with Mr. Mich. Hoffman, and almost all the rest of the town changed hands from North to South and from West to East. Mr. Blair intends to sell out, and there would be a good opportunity for a Catholic druggist. Cudworth is quite a business centre. Mr. Louis Schmidt is building an addition to his store, and promises to have a first class establishment then.

**United States News**

**WASHINGTON.**—American troops held 21% of the battle line on the western front when the armistice was signed, Chief of Staff March announced. French troops held 55%, Belgian troops 6%, and British troops 18% at the signing of the armistice.

Members of the Special mission of the Philippine Legislature here seeking immediate independence for the islands were told by Secretary Baker that he spoke President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant the complete independence desired by the Filipino people.

The special clemency board appointed to review all cases of soldiers remaining in confinement has recommended clemency in 1521 cases, reducing the average sentence from seven years and four months to one year and nine months, and cutting 9,339 years from the aggregate sentences.

Charges of gross carelessness and negligence in preventing and controlling the spread of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers in the army are made against many medical

officers serving with the forces overseas in a circular published by the chief surgeon of the American expeditionary forces.

So far as the army is concerned any beverage containing one-fourth per cent of alcohol will be considered "intoxicating". This decision of the Judge Advocate General was approved by Secretary Baker last week.

3000 internal revenue agents working in specially arranged zones throughout the United States will enforce prohibition after July 1, the revenue bureau announced.

Representative Good of Iowa the next chairman of the house appropriations committee, has declared that even after the Victory loan is floated the United States will be confronted by a deficit of \$3,500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

**SHAMOKIN, Pa.**—Three trainmen were killed when a runaway train of the Reading railway crashed into a locomotive.

**TRENTON, N. J.**—The New Jersey assembly passed a bill compelling candidates for matrimony to submit to a physician's examination before a license is issued.

**NEW YORK.**—Despite denial by Lord Reading in Washington, that British censorship of commercial cables has been used to promote British trade at the expense of United States, the council on foreign relations cabled to Secretary of State Lansing, in Paris asking that the censorship be removed.

Approximately \$1,000,000 worth of furs, a large portion of "summer variety," were sold at Tuesday's session of the fur sale here. Prices were 10 to 40% higher than those at the midwinter sale.

**LAWRENCE, Mass.**—Rioting, marked by promiscuous firing by strike sympathizers and police, opened the tenth week of the textile strike. Twenty-three arrests were made. The town was placed under martial law recently.

**DETROIT, Mich.**—Crushed to death by a fall of eighteen stories down the archute of the Real Estate Exchange Building, the body of Gustave Polly, aged 21, was found lying in the basement.

**LANSING, Mich.**—After a bitter debate the house agreed to the passage of the Moore Bill, requiring that all curses of instruction in every private, public and parochial school in Michigan shall be conducted in the English language up to and including the eighth grade. The bill permits parochial schools to give religious instruction in other languages.

**SPRINGFIELD, Ill.**—Recognition of the Russian soviet republic, independence for Ireland and self-determination for India are demands of the new Labor party of Illinois.

The site of "Old Salem," boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln, has become the property of the State of Illinois, the gift of William Randolph Hearst.

**MADISON, Wis.**—Senator Hy. Roethe has found so much opposition among farmers of his district to the daylight law that he introduced a resolution memorializing Congress for its repeal.

**FOND DU LAC, Wis.**—A strange order on newspaper publications has been handed down by Circuit Judge Fowler in regard to the Ives murder case. In order to allow the ready selection of an unprejudiced jury, the Judge ordered the newspapers to circulate no publication of comment on the case until after the jury has been impaneled.

**NEILSVILLE, Wis.**—Frank and Leslie Krueger, army defaulters, were convicted of murdering last fall Harry Jenssen Withee, station agent.

**ST. PAUL, Minn.**—The Benson Bill, providing that every teacher in private and public schools be re-

quired to have a state certificate, was unanimously rejected in committee.

**DEADWOOD, S.D.**—The heaviest snowstorm of the season was raging here, April 7. 2 1/2 ft. of snow has fallen.

**DENVER, Col.**—Trains from the north and east are late as a result of the wind, sleet and snow storm that swept the western states April 6. Three feet of snow is reported at Wiggins, Col. In western Kansas and Nebraska trains are held up because of snow piled in the deep cuts.

**MONTROSE, Col.**—Mrs. Nancy Jane Bush, 70 years old, was found guilty of murder in the second degree on a charge of killing her son.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**—Eight bandits robbed the Baden bank of \$9,300 after forcing five employes of the bank into a vault. The bandits escaped in a waiting automobile.

**JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.**—The presidential suffrage bill for women, already passed by the senate, was passed by the house.

**DALLAS, Texas.**—The toll of life of last Wednesday's storm in North Texas, Oklahoma and a portion of Arkansas reached a total of 100 deaths, with hundreds reported injured, and a property loss that will probably run into millions of dollars. Damage to growing crops, it was indicated, is enormous.

**YAKIMA, Wash.**—Apricots and early peaches on the upper Yakima Valley were killed by frost, during which the temperatures in places dropped as low as 23 degrees. No damage was done to other fruits or crops. Peaches in the lower valley are uninjured.

**Foreign News**

(Continued from page 1)

**Bordeaux; Paris-St. Nazaire; and Tarascon-Nice.**

**COPENHAGEN.**—The German Austrian National Assembly has passed the bill introduced on Mar. 27 banishing members of the Hapsburg family and confiscating their property, according to Vienna despatches. Other bills doing away with certain titles of nobility and abolishing capital punishment except under martial law, have also been passed.

**COLOGNE.**—Martial law has been proclaimed at Muehlheim and Duesseldorf. The strikers in the Ruhr district number 400,000.

The Cologne 'Volkszeitung' reproduces an autograph reply of Pope Benedict to a request of Cardinal von Hartmann of Cologne that the Pontiff intervene to secure the release of German war prisoners. The Pope quoted as replying that he consulted an "exalted personage." The Berlin 'Lokal-Anzeiger' assumes the "exalted personage" is President Wilson, and says the Pope believes this personage "entirely shares our wishes and is inclined to support them."

**CAPETOWN, S. A.**—The South African parliament adopted the woman suffrage bill, 44 to 42.

**WELLINGTON, N. Z.**—The vote on the question of prohibition stands, on the returns so far received, as follows: For continuance of the present licence system, 220,602. For prohibition, 233,558. There are still a few home returns and the vote of 40,000 soldiers to be received.

**LAUNCESTON, Tasmania.**—Returned soldiers, objecting to a speaker's sentiments, stopped a big union meeting here.

**Less Religious Than Ever in Russia.** War on religion has started in real earnest in Russia, and, while the Catholic church is particularly persecuted, all Christian forms of religion are taboo. Starving children are attracted to the schools by army rations, and compulsory lessons are there given, called Atheism courses, which train the children from the youngest onwards in the idea of non-existence of a Divine Being. Divorce and marriage are civil affairs, completed and dissolved in ten minutes.

**Rhineland Distress.**—Mass meetings have been held in Cologne of representatives of sixty thousand workers to implore the assistance of the British military authorities in relieving the distress of the inhabitants. At one such meeting in Gursenich Hall personal experiences were related by various workmen as a proof of the prevailing destitution. New-born babies are wrapped in paper owing to lack of proper clothing, and children journey miles into the country to exchange worn articles of wearing apparel for potatoes. Owing to the meagreness of the ordinary ration and the poor equality of this year's crops the weekly supply of potatoes for a family is frequently exhausted at one meal.

A Town Councillor has admitted that since 1916 workmen have been incapable of working in consequence of underfeeding, as the Rhineland is largely dependent on other countries for live stock, fats, and other articles, and the British blockade stopped large supplies of foodstuffs. A deputation consisting of representatives of various Guilds has waited on the military authorities and pointed out the crying needs of the Cologne industrial world. They were told that the authorities fully recognize their necessities and are ready to help them as far as possible. At the same time they were reminded that the same need exists not only in Germany but in other countries as well, and that the conditions as regards food are far worse in Austria, Poland, and Roumania. The people of the Allied nations have no excess of food, while Belgium needs help before all.

**No Chauvinism.**—The London Daily News, England, in an editorial dealing with French claims at the Peace table, says:

"What is the use of asking the Industrial Commission to save civilization? Why pursue the indecent sham of the League of Nations covenant? Is there anyone in his senses who does not know that this grotesque talk, if carried into effect, would plunge the world into universal Bolshevism within two years? Can anyone conceive the allies, armed to the teeth, sitting on the head of Germany, Austria and the rest for fifty years without blowing out each other's brains in the first five? Why should the world, while three-quarters of Europe are being starved by our blockade be expected to discuss this gibberish of mingled revenge and lust? Let us come to plain speech with our friends. This country and Am-

erica have saved our continent at an enormous cost of blood and treasure, but we have saved something more. We have saved the freedom of the world from tyranny of force. We do not propose to re-establish that tyranny, to re-endow the doctrine of Prussianism and Chauvinism in the interests of ourselves, or of France, or of anybody else.

"We stand by the Fourteen Points, and we mean to have them. If the Peace Conference refuses to secure them, then we shall have to begin the fight afresh against whatever forces are in the field. We hope that the reason of the enormous tragedy that has befallen the world—7,500,000 dead on the plains of Europe—is not to be thrown utterly away.

**Cardinal Gibbons on Law of Prohibition.**—Cardinal Gibbons, in a statement issued makes a plea that wine may be obtained for sacramental purposes. "We have 20,000 Catholic clergymen in the United States who every day offer the sacrament of the mass. How can they perform this duty if they cannot obtain wine?"

"I know I will be replied to that wine is permitted for sacramental purposes. I cannot see how this will be if the manufacture, sale and importation of wine is prohibited.

"The law of prohibition strikes the individual liberty of worship. Moreover, in the carrying out of the law, I see also the invasion of the home, which, up till now, all men have agreed is a sacred and holy place. These agents may enter our homes with the violence of burglars and the immunity of officers of the law."

**A SPLENDID RECORD Philadelphia Gives Vast Sum To the Missions.**

Surpassing by almost twenty-seven thousand dollars the former goal of \$100,000, hope of fond ambition for years in the hearts of loyal workers, cleric and lay, for the spread of the Gospel in foreign climes, the Diocese of Philadelphia contributed in 1918 to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith the magnificent sum of \$124,669.43, according to the annual report compiled by the local director, the Rev. William J. Garrigan, D.D.

In addition, the Irish Mission to China collected in the city's churches \$13,291, and Maryknoll, the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, reports having obtained \$10,772.31. Altogether the total sum contributed amounted to \$149,643.73, showing the splendid proportions which this great work has attained from comparative obscurity.

**INDIAN PRIEST A CONVERT.**

Paul Bahantee Porsad, of a priestly caste, aged 38 years, was a Hindu priest laboring among the East Indians of Trinidad. He is the lawful son of Ganesh and Jankee Porsad, was born in Delhi, India, and received his education in an Indian college. He is unmarried. Having carefully studied the doctrines of the Catholic religion for more than two years by the aid of a catechism and a simple prayer book in Hindu (he speaks only Hindu), Paul decided to embrace the Catholic faith and received the sacrament of baptism on July 29, 1918, at the parish church of St. Paul's, Couva, through the parish priest.

**LIST OF POUNDS**

with the resp. Pound Keepers for 1919 in the R. M. of Lake Lenore No. 389.

In accordance with sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Stray Animals Act notice is hereby given that the following are the pounds in the Rural Municipality of Lake Lenore No. 389 for 1919 with the respective poundkeepers:

Div.	Location	Poundkeeper
1	SW 1/4 25-40-19, W. 2	O. N. Lindbloom
2	NE 1/4 23-40-20, "	S. Sasges
	SW 1/4 33-40-20, "	J. Miller
3	NE 1/4 12-40-21, "	M. Able
4	SE 1/4 21-42-19, "	H. Moorman
5	NE 1/4 4-42-20, "	T. Martin
6	SE 1/4 36-42-21, "	Y. Rallon

A. ARCHIBALD, Sec. Treas.

**NOTICE.**

**A Pure Bred Percheron Stallion** will travel for the season through St. Gregor and Muenster.

Will be in Muenster livery barn after April 20. JOSEPH BERTING.

**NOTICE.**

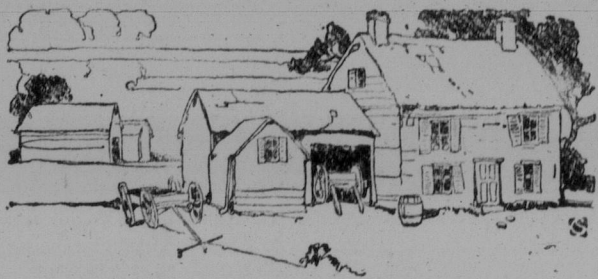
I have taken over the Agency of the JOHN DEERE PLOW COMP. and handle all kinds of First Class Farm Implements from plowshares to farm tractor.

P. WEBER, MUENSTER.

**Farm for Sale**

Quarter Sec., 3 miles from Bruno, 140ac. 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.

FOR SALE: 1/2 Section of good Farm land, 1 1/2 miles from BRUNO, good House, 140 acres under plow, lots of hay. Possession immediately. If sold quickly \$6800. Call or write to W. F. Hargarten, Bruno, Sask.



**ARE YOUR BUILDINGS IN A SHABBY UNPROTECTED CONDITION FOR WANT OF PAINT**

Do you realize that their lack of paint protection is even more serious than their shabbiness?

Lumber not protected from the weather soon cracks and checks and a building that should be good for more than a century, if properly painted, goes to rack and ruin in a quarter of that time.

The use of paint is an economy because it protects lumber, iron and the other materials of which buildings are made, from the wear and tear of the elements, and decay and rust. In addition to this it vastly improves the appearance of property to keep it well painted, and three per cent of the value of the building upon its paint adds fifteen or twenty per cent to its market value.

Come and see us about paints. We sell and recommend Canada Paint as there is no purer or better made paint on the market.

**Dutton-Wall Lumber Co., Ltd.**  
G. W. RUSSENHOLT MANAGER CARMEL YARD



ROSES

I went to gather roses and twine them in a ring. For I would make a posy, a posy for the King. I got a hundred roses, the loveliest there be. From the white rose vine, the pink rose bush and the red rose tree. But when I took my posy and laid it at his feet. I found he had His roses a million times more sweet. There was a scarlet blossom upon each foot and hand. And a great pink rose bloomed from His side, the healing of the land. Now of this fair and awful King there is this marvel told. That he wears a crown of linked thorns instead of one of gold. Where there are thorns are roses, and I saw a line of red. A little wreath of roses, around His radiant head.

A red rose is His Sacred Heart, a white rose is His face. And His breath has turned the barren world to rich and flowery place. He is the Rose of Sharon, His garden an I. And I shall drink His fragrance in Heaven when I die. -Joyce Kilmer.

CALVARY AND EASTER.

How vividly is the cross and everything connected with the tragedy of Calvary brought before us at this time—during the Holy Week! Can we not go back in imagination to that day in Jerusalem when the populace hailed our Divine Lord on his entry into the Holy City, strewing branches in His pathway and crying "Hosanna to the Son of David?" Later on we see Him in the upper chamber, where He institutes the sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist which is to be handed down for all time. We see Him again, reviled by the rabble, who cried in their hatred, "Crucify Him!" "Give us Barrabas!" Then we follow Him on to the court of Pilate, and later on His sacred body is stoned and bruised and spat upon, the culmination of it all being His cruel crucifixion on Calvary. Are we practising idolatry when on Good Friday, or at any other time, we kiss the cross? Those who do not seem to realize what Catholic devotion to the sacred symbol of redemption means, thus accuse us. But it is not an idolatrous practice. On Good Friday, for instance, we adore the cross, we kiss it as an outward expression of the love and adoration that find place in our hearts. Ah, no, it is not idolatry that brings us to the foot of the cross, there to embrace the form of our Saviour, and to kiss the wounds made by the mob. It is devotion to Christ that attracts the faithful to our churches. We know, for the blessed gift of faith so teaches us, that Christ is still with us. We have His own word for it: "Scorners may revile, heretics may jeer, atheists may, like the mob in Jerusalem, cry, 'Away with Him!' but in spite of it all we know that our Divine Lord remains always in the tabernacle. He sees us as we kiss the cross and He reads the heart of every one.

And, after all the Lenten denial, the solemn ceremonies of Holy Week, comes the glorious sunrise of a joyous Easter.

EASTER MORN.

Glorious Resurrection morn! The dead Redeemer lives! To countless ages yet unborn New faith and hope He gives. Away, corruption and decay From midst the human race! This is the day the Lord has made, Go! hide your Stygian face. O blessed morn, that was elect Of aeons all to show God's love and power, and erect Man fallen here below. Arise, fair visions, golden days, Enriched with heaven-born truth! Sing to your Savior joyful lays, Bring forth Redemption's fruit! -J. GRUBER.

To the true Catholic what a feast is that of the Resurrection! Our Divine Lord has been placed in the tomb but a few hours ago. Now He has arisen and is with us once more. We have made our peace with Him; we have been made pure in the tribunal of penance; we receive Him again in the Blessed Eucharist, and we feel that nothing in this world ever can cause us to wander very far away from the path of rectitude. We are weak, to be sure; we are only human. Let us, however, pray earnestly that we may be given the grace to persevere, for it is only by perseverance that we hope by and by to be ushered into the presence of Him whose children we are and to spend our eternity with Him and in the company of His blessed Mother.

THE CRUCIFIX.

The early Christians made a great use of the Crucifix and of the Sign of the Cross. The saints in all ages have used it with great advantage to themselves and others. St. Bonaventura studied and composed his sermons and books in the presence of the Crucifix. St. Lawrence Justinian bore patiently the red-hot iron of the surgeons, because he kept his eyes fixed on an image of his Crucified Saviour all the time of the crude operation. A plain Crucifix should be found in every bedroom. It should be placed just so high on the wall that it can be easily kissed. "Those who approach my feet shall receive of my doctrine." Therefore, we shall often kiss the wounded feet. The Sign of the Cross should always be made reverently and with dignity. We but too often see the holy sign made in a manner which does not appear either reverent or dignified.

THE FOLLOWING THOUGHTS

—appropriate to Lent—originated with Cardinal Vaughan: "Go on peacefully bearing dryness or whatever our Lord may send. Under such trial you will find encouragement both in the Agony in the Garden and in the words spoken in the Agony on the Cross." "Jesus Christ presents Himself to me constantly crucified. He is my model. I have to be nailed to the Cross which is made up of the circumstances and incidents and trials of my life. I am not to come down from it of myself. He will give me strength and grace if I implore. This is a way to annihilate self-love." "Sufferings borne with patience and love in the Precious Blood will overcome self-love. It is easy to write all this—the difficulty is in the practice. Love consists in deeds, sufferings with Jesus Christ."

THE LIVING CHURCH.

"The living Church," Card. Newman writes, "is the test and the confutation of all false Churches; therefore get rid of her at all hazards; tread her down, gag her, dress her like a felon, starve her, bruise her features, if you would keep up your mumbo-jumbo in its place of pride. By no manner of means give her fair play; you dare not. The dazzling brightness of her glance, the sanctity beaming from her countenance, the melody of her voice, the grace of her movements, will be too much for you. Blacken her, but daub her in your own way; keep not hear a word she says. Do not look on her; keep up the good old sign-post representation of her. Let her be a lion rampant, a griffin, a wivern, or a salamander. She shall be red or black; she shall be always absurd, always imbecile, always malicious, always tyrannical. The lion shall not draw the lion, but the man shall draw him. She shall be always worsted in the warfare with Protestantism; ever unhorsed and disarmed, ever running away, ever prostrated, ever smashed and pounded, ever dying, ever dead; and the only wonder is that she has to be killed so often, and the life so often to be trodden out of her."

A Night in the Mountains.

An Italian Reminiscence of 1898

By B. O.S.B.

Concluded.

Soon the meadow was crossed and the mountain trail found. We ascended from the broad valley into higher mountains than those traversed before. The clouds, though somewhat broken, were becoming heavier. Darkness now reigned, hardly relieved by the occasional stars that peeped through the rents in the clouds. The path became more and more difficult the further we advanced. It wound around the barren rocky sides of the mountains, by deep chasms, the bottom of which could not be discerned in the darkness, where a false step would have brought danger to life and limb.

Silence reigned in the party. The first part of the journey had been enjoyed immensely on account of the novelty of our experience in searching for a distant place that none of us had ever seen and of whose exact location we had no clearly defined idea. We could form a faint idea of what must have been the feelings of the immortal Columbus when the coast of Spain disappeared from his view on that memorable August day of 1492 on which he launched forth into the unknown regions of the briny deep to discover a new continent. Don Leone, the humorist of the party, had also contributed his share to make the trip an enjoyable one, but now even he was silent. This was not the time for cracking jokes and, besides, the rapid pace with which we moved over the difficult ground made sufficiently great demands upon the power of his lungs to induce him to concentrate all his energies upon the propulsion of his by no means inconsiderable avoirdupois. God only knows what thoughts passed through the minds of the silent wanderers on that memorable evening and how many silent prayers were offered up for a happy termination of this perhaps too foolhardy adventure.

At least we reached the top of the mountains and found ourselves on a large plateau. The trail we had followed now separated into several paths, the principal one of which we decided to pursue. It led northward, as we could see from the North Star, which was for the moment visible through a rent in the clouds. By the glimmer of a lighted match we were enabled to consult our watches: It was nearly eight o'clock and still no prospects of an early arrival at Cori!

After a short halt we continued our march. At first we traversed a region which evidently served as a pasture for cattle and sheep. Next we came through a tract covered by low brush which gradually descended to a somewhat lower level where the soil was rather muddy, apparently from recent rains. Suddenly our party entered upon an open space covered with luxuriant grass, evidently an unowned meadow. By this time the path had almost entirely disappeared, and could be followed only with difficulty. It seemed, however, to lead through the meadow. Hence our party moved forward in single file.

"Halt!" cried the leader, after we had made a few dozen steps. "Halt! we are in a swamp!" But a couple of yards ahead of himself he had seen small pools of water in the path. This could not be the way to Cori, but was probably a trail made by animals which went out into the swamp to drink. But where could we have strayed from our path? A search was instituted at the edge of the meadow for a way leading by it, but to no avail.

After a fruitless search we concluded that, after all, we had been on the right road and began to proceed with great caution. Don Giacomo, who prided himself on his pathfinder instincts, which he had often exercised in the forests primeval of America, now took the lead. He remarked that it was rather extraordinary to find such solid footing in a swamp, a fact which had entirely escaped the former leader.

Carefully examining the pathway with his hands, Don Giacomo declared that we were on a path made by donkeys, whose footprints he could still discern, and that the little pools of water were simply small cavities in which the rainwater had collected.

Under the new leader, the party had soon crossed the meadow and entered a tract of bush. Here it was more difficult to follow the path but Don Giacomo sustained his reputation of pathfinder magnificently. Often indeed, he had to go down on hands and knees to feel for the hoofprints of the animals that had travelled this road, but he never made a mistake. In spite of the frequent halts, the party proceeded at a good rate of speed.

When at last we emerged from the heavy woods, we came into a tract covered with a perfect thicket of low shrubs and small trees, which sloped downward towards the northwest, the direction in which our path was leading. Suddenly we noticed a light at some distance towards the north, the first sign of the presence of human beings since we left the farm-house over two hours ago.

Our joy was great. Now, at last, we would meet some human beings who could inform us concerning the road to Cori and, in case we had gone astray, we might perhaps be able to find a shelter for the rest of the night. We cried out aloud, to draw somebody's attention, but no answer came. Again and again we called, but in vain. Finally we decided to seek our way through the thickets towards the light. This was by no means easy in the darkness, as we soon found. After crossing several deep gullies, we finally came, all scratched and bleeding, onto a sort of pathway, but could find no trace of the light we had seen. We followed the indistinct path for a short distance, when it ended at a very small clearing, in the midst of which a campfire had evidently burned within the last few hours.

What was to be done? It was now nine o'clock. We were in the midst of a wilderness, not knowing how far it was to the next human habitation. We had abandoned the path which had promised to lead to Cori, and had chased an ignis fatuus. Should we attempt to regain the trail we had relinquished? Would it not be better to camp right here for the rest of the night and seek the road to Cori in the morning? These were the questions which now had to be discussed.

The prospect of camping out during the night was not pleasant. The air was chilly and would undoubtedly become quite cold before morning at this season of the year and at such

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.

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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 Cocksbutt Implements.

Dead Moose Safe Store

Carl Lindberg, Proprietor For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage. 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 Cocksbutt 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 Pickerel, W. eyed pike, 25-50 lb, 14c Black cod, 25-50 lb lot, 16c Brills, 10-20 lb lot, 10c Lake Superior herring, fresh-frozen, 10c 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 & Eckor, Humboldt, Sask.

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

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DELCO-LIGHT The complete Electric Light and Power Plant Operates a complete pressure water system. No more pumping by hand. A. M. Palvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

VOL. 16 No. 9 an elevati we would had taken Carpineto felt after gone. Ne encouraged, sible arou not know Soon gathere the nigh cut to sel as a resti watches v fire. All v sought th the weari wouted s night wa slumbers. Most they wer lying por crouched his head means p would ex be exposi quence n Fort firemen our situa not com little spe up very present i of laugh songs an laughter this occ Rarely, circumst ours on deserved departur Mea ally dispo ably, so when D o'clock proceed had so about o precipice shrubbe happen step wo of the p Cor such a open fie this ro us, wh Cori. road ar began cern fro We called, him wh "I bounde We eviden not de that w An Cori, d time a the da arrive W that, a means tion in attrib ous sa A litt off the of its l compar camp H Provin immat tory, it Henry corder camp 1 Str Ed Dublin the frie ington, mantle its wel orate A Orig Oblate after O reform in Cal twenty late v Provin stolic



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an elevation in the mountains. The sky looked threatening and we would probably have a shower before morning. None of us had taken a crumb of bread or a drop of water since leaving Carpineto, and hunger and thirst made themselves severely felt after the strenuous march of five hours which we had undergone. Nevertheless, the majority, being tired and perhaps discouraged, preferred to make themselves as comfortable as possible around a campfire rather than wander about in the dark, not knowing whither.

Soon a cheerful fire was burning. The members of the party gathered from the vicinity a supply of dry wood for fuel during the night. Next, branches and twigs of trees and shrubs were cut to serve as bedding, for the ground was too moist to serve as a resting place. By ten o'clock all was in readiness. Four watches were now chosen to take their turn at keeping up the fire.

All were tired and, after a short but earnest prayer, gladly sought their novel couch. Sweet balmy sleep, however, forsook the weary eyelids of many. The uncomfortable position, the unwanted situation and the noise caused by the movements of the night watch—all contributed towards keeping away refreshing slumbers.

Most of the members had dozed away but a short time, when they were rudely awakened by falling rain. To remain in a lying posture was now out of the question. All sat up and crouched around the fire, each man holding an umbrella above his head. The situation was indeed picturesque, but by no means pleasant, especially since we had to fear that the rain would extinguish the fire. It was only midnight, and if we should be exposed until morning to a cold rain without a fire, the consequence might indeed be serious.

Fortunately, however, the rain was not very severe and our firemen succeeded in keeping up a very comfortable blaze. Still our situation would have been most melancholy, had Don Leone not come to the rescue. He began with a most sad and pathetic little speech on the vanity of all earthly things, which he wound up very suddenly with a most humorous application upon our present situation. His remarks caused an involuntary outburst of laughter, and now he was again in his element. Puns, comic songs and recitations, anecdotes, riddles and jokes followed in quick succession and kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter. We all had known Don Leone as a humorist, but on this occasion he surprised us all. He simply outdid himself. Rarely, indeed, if ever, did any party under similarly adverse circumstances enjoy its involuntary outing so immensely as did ours on that memorable night in the mountains, and richly deserved was the vote of thanks tendered Don Leone before our departure in the morning.

Meanwhile the rain had ceased falling and the clouds gradually dispersed. The temperature then began to drop considerably, so that, despite our blazing fire, we felt anxious to move on, when Don Leone began to show signs of fatigue towards five o'clock in the morning. Soon it became sufficiently light to proceed on our journey. Ere long we found the path which we had so suddenly lost in the evening, but we had followed it only about one hundred yards when it led along the very brink of a precipice, the edge of which was concealed by long grass and shrubbery. We shuddered as we contemplated what might have happened if we had come along here in the darkness. One false step would have sufficed to plunge some unfortunate member of the party into the depths below.

Congratulating ourselves upon our fortunate escape from such a danger, we continued on our way and soon came into an open field, where we struck upon a fairly good road. Following this road, we noticed, after a short time, a man coming towards us, whom we intended to interrogate concerning the road to Cori. As soon as he noticed us, however, he turned from the road and disappeared in a cluster of trees, in whose shelter he began to run as though chased by a wild beast, as we could discern from the sound of his falling footsteps.

We called to him, but he did not seem to hear. Again we called, and this time he stopped. One of our party then asked him whether we were on the right road to Cori.

"I don't know," he answered with a quaking voice, and then bounded away like a frightened deer.

We had a good laugh at the expense of the poor fellow, who evidently mistook us for a band of brigands, though we could not detect anything in our appearance which might indicate that we were not peaceful, law-abiding men.

An hour later we were comfortably seated in an osteria in Cori, doing full justice to a meal which had to serve at the same time as supper and breakfast. Towards noon the only train of the day came along and took us to the eternal city, where we arrived safely but fatigued.

What seemed most extraordinary about this adventure was that, although several of the members in our party were by no means in robust health, none had to suffer the least indisposition in consequence. This was, undoubtedly, to a great extent attributable to the good cheer which was kept up by the humorous sallies of our jolly friend Don Leone.

**OBULATE JUNIORATE.**

A little over four miles from Dublin, off the Malahide-road, full in view of its beautiful bay, which has been compared to that of Naples, is Belcamp Hall, the Juniorate of the Home Province of the Congregation of Mary Immaculate. It is a house with a history. A fine old Irish country mansion, it is the reputed birthplace of Henry Grattan, whose father, Recorder of Dublin, lived there. Belcamp Hall was also the residence of Sir Edward Newnam, member for Dublin County in those far-off days, the friend and correspondent of Washington, who built a tower, the ivy-mantled ruins of which still exist in its well-wooded grounds, to commemorate American independence. Originally in the possession of the Oblates of the French Province, who, after the expulsion of the religious Orders, found a home and a welcome in Catholic Ireland, Belcamp Hall was twenty-five years ago acquired by the late Very Rev. M. Gaughan, then Provincial and afterwards Vicar Apostolic of the Orange River Colony,

South Africa—well-known in Rock Ferry, where he preached his farewell sermons in August, 1886—for the Oblate Juniorate transferred from London to Dublin. Since then two wings have been added to it—one containing study hall, classrooms and dormitories, and the other a pretty collegiate church, built by the late Mgr. Lennon, still well remembered in Liverpool. Many Oblates, now actively labouring as missionaries at home and abroad, have as boys, received their preliminary in the college of Mary Immaculate, as Belcamp is called, before entering the Novitiate at Belmont, Stillorgan.

To mark worthily this auspicious date in its history, the present Superior of the Juniorate, Very Rev. W. F. O'Connor, O.M.I., B.A., proposes, with the help of well-wishers of the Oblates, and there are many in Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales, in Australia, South Africa and Canada, to establish three jubilee burses, one in honor of Our Lady Immaculate, another in honor of St. Joseph, and a third in honor of St. Patrick.—Catholic Times, Liverpool.

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

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

None so blind as those who will not see. You've all met such people. They'll tell you—"I'll not believe it unless I see it," and when you try to show them, they'll do like the ostrich who finding he cannot escape his pursuers, sticks his head into the sand, imagining that because he cannot see anything, his enemy cannot see him either.

—This reminds me of a story I read "ANNO DAZUMAL". A certain man had his portrait painted and then called in his friends to give him their opinion on it. That isn't you, exclaimed one, the painter is an ignoramus. The portrait shows you as old and ugly, said another. Look, said a third, the painter made your nose and eyes too small, he should retouch them. So the painter went to work to improve the portrait, but still these friends of the man weren't satisfied with the result. "Allright," said the painter, "come back tomorrow and I'll guarantee you'll be satisfied."

—When they were gone the painter told the man whose portrait he had painted that his friends were a "pack of fools" and he would prove it to him if he wished. "I'll cut out the head from a similar portrait, and you'll stick your head through the opening." The man agreeing to the proposal, the painter again showed the portrait to the gentlemen. It was standing in the dim recess of the studio and not too close to the observers. "Well, gentlemen, what do you think of it now? I've retouched it with the greatest care." "Oh, bosh!" they exclaimed, "there was no need to call us in to view an old daub like that. That isn't our friend." "You bet it is," said the head in the portrait, "it's your friend in very deed."

—A man's shoulder was kicked by a gun. It is not recorded what he said, but it is recorded that he thought of the power going to waste. If it could be utilised it ought to be. By making use of the recoil, a gun was produced that enabled one civilized man to defend himself against a whole tribe of armed savages.

—The recoil from effort, the reaction that goes with action, says America, is a phenomenon no less real in morals than in physics. Its use is as possible in one field as in another. Its waste in physics is a loss. Its waste in morals is little short of crime. The guilt lies with those who "having eyes see not" the waste; who having directive power and authority guide not into useful channels the current that might drive a world.

—A clever florist once said, "Give a morning glory enough string and it will travel around the world." So also it is with false reports and with misrepresentations of our Church in the secular Press. Therefore, dear reader, cut the string when you see such lies travelling through the secular Press.

—A Catholic should always be ready and willing to refute false charges against the Church, no matter how often they are repeated.

—In the glorious feast of knowledge some people never get any farther than the soup.

—It is the crown, not the logician that undermines the faith of many,—so easily does the jest, among unthinking people, ascend into the place of argument.

—All sins have blue eyes and dimples when they are young.

**For Farm and Garden**

TRY THIS!

We have just come through our long Canadian winter, and everybody has still fresh in mind the fact that one of the principal drawbacks of our winters is the lack of good fresh vegetables. It is regrettable that most families in the country do not make better use of the opportunities they have during summer and fall of laying in a large supply of vegetables for winter use. Why, incredible as it may seem, even in St. Peter's Colony, there are hundreds of farmers who buy canned Sauerkraut in the stores instead of making it by the barrelful at home!

Undoubtedly one reason why so many families do not provide themselves with a plentiful supply of vegetables for winter use, is the lack of suitable storage places, where the vegetables will keep free from frost and decay during the winter months.

It may seem news to most of our readers, that there is a way of storing vegetables for winter use, even when exposed to the greatest cold, which should be tried by every family in this country. At St. Peter's Monastery this method has been tried out with good success on spinach, and we shall here give the readers of St. Peter's Bote the benefit of this experience in the hope that many of them will try it out for themselves. They will certainly be highly gratified with the results.

This method simply consists in drying the spinach and keeping it in a dry place till used. It will keep for years, and will provide fresh spinach for family use at any time when wanted. Following is the method used:

When the spinach in your garden is in the stage when it is suitable for use in the kitchen, cut it after the morning dew is off and spread it thinly on sheets of paper in your garret or in a shed where it is not exposed to the sun, which would bleach it. Keeping the windows of the garret open so that the air currents will help to dry the spinach sooner. After the spinach is partly dried and shrunken, the contents of several sheets can be put together on one sheet, and others again receive fresh layers of spinach. Be sure that, when the air is damp, the windows are closed, so that the spinach will not again absorb moisture from the air. After the spinach is perfectly dry, put it into vessels that can be closed airtight, so as to prevent damp air from reaching the spinach, and store in a dry place till wanted for use. Be sure that the spinach is perfectly dry and remains so, as it would mould and spoil otherwise.

To prepare the dried spinach for use, set a kettle of well salted water over-hot fire. After the water boils briskly, throw into the water a good loose handful of the dried spinach for every four persons, and boil it fast for ten minutes. Then take it off the fire and pour off the water at once. Let the spinach drain a little or press out the surplus water and then throw the spinach into a vessel with cold water. After it has cooled off, prepare like fresh boiled spinach. If you have followed the directions carefully, your guests will think that they have spinach taken fresh from the garden before them. If you have boiled more spinach than is required for one meal, leave the balance in the cold water till the next meal. It will keep there for a day or two without suffering in quality.

Spinach is one of the hardiest vegetables and easy to grow. If sown early in spring, the leaves can be picked off for cooking or drying quite early and will grow out again, so that the same plants can be cropped throughout the summer. Spinach is also one of

the healthiest vegetables that can be grown for family use, and with the new method of preserving it for winter use, there is no reason why it should not be on the table of every family at all seasons of the year.

We strongly urge all our women readers to set aside a patch for spinach in their gardens this year and to try the drying method of preserving this excellent vegetable for the coming long winter. We are sure they will not regret doing so.

**The Catholic Press of Holland.**

Generally speaking, American Catholics are but slightly if at all acquainted with the remarkable results of the church activities on the part of their co-religionists in Protestant Holland. In every department of religious and social life the changes brought about in that country within the last fifty years have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The makeshift churches of post-reformation times have been replaced everywhere by stately structures, numbers of them as to size and architectural finish being worthy of the best traditions of the past. Substantial school buildings are to be seen side by side of practically every parish church. Catholic Trades and Labor Unions have been organized and are firmly established in every community.

But in no direction perhaps have the Catholics of Holland more conspicuously shown their zeal for the spread and maintenance of the Faith than by the generous support of their own press. Besides nearly three score of weeklies the number of Catholic dailies in Holland upto 1916 had gradually increased to twenty. They are mostly published in the larger centers of population and also serve the country districts contiguous to each. Compared with the average American daily their size, with the exception of a few, appears small; nevertheless all of them from day to day publish the news dispatches, both foreign and domestic, and carry a considerable amount of advertising matter. In spite of their multiplicity every one of these papers seems to be doing fairly well. This may be accounted for, in part at least, by the fact that their editors, evidently through personal devotedness to the cause, seem to content themselves with a "living wage," i.e., a relatively modest salary. A significant feature in connection with the business side of the matter is that the number of these dailies is still on the increase. In the course of the last twelve months no fewer than five new ventures have been added to the roster, thus making a grand total of twenty-five. Some apprehend the consequences of "ne quid nimis" in this movement, but so far no Catholic daily in Holland is known to have been forced to the wall and to suspend publication through lack of pecuniary support.

As indicating the present standing of the Dutch Catholic press, it may be remembered that both *De Tyd* of Amsterdam and *De Maasbode* of Rotterdam during the war have time and again been mentioned by name in Associated Press dispatches as the source of important information bearing on current happenings. The last-named paper took the general public by surprise when some two years ago, first of any other news organ, it installed a "wireless" of its own. Last October *De Maasbode* celebrated its golden jubilee and signalized the auspicious event by occupying an extensive new and up-to-date newspaper plant on one of the principal squares of Rotterdam. In 1868 the paper appeared as a modest but vigorous weekly. The year following it became a semi-weekly, and in 1885 was changed into a daily, with morning and evening editions since 1908. By dint of

real Yankee pluck this paper has worked its way to the very front rank of Dutch journalism; not only is it the acknowledged leader of the Catholic press, but both as to size and general information the peer as well of any other secular paper. If the *esprit de corps* and devotion to the Catholic press were as live and vigorous among the sixteen million Catholics of the U. S. as it seems to be among the two million of their co-religionists in little Holland, what a marvelous change for the better would we behold!—V.S. in Fortnightly Review.

**PROHIBITION IN AUSTRALIA**

Under the presidency of the apostolic delegate the bishops of Australia have issued this statement on the question of prohibition and the drink evil which is being widely agitated there at this time:

"We deem it our duty to co-operate with every wisely directed effort to stem the evil of drink in Australia and to promote temperance among the people. We have no sympathy with those who oppose well-considered restrictive legislation, or the strict and impartial administration of the laws which regulate the sale of drink. But, needless to say, we have as little sympathy with those—and they are very active at present—who do not distinguish between the use and the abuse of alcoholic drink; who seem to regard drink as something essentially evil. No lasting improvement can be based upon false principles, and no good cause can be served by false charges and intemperate language.

"We frankly admit that drink has done, and is doing much evil in Australia. We are so much alive to the necessity for legal control of the drink traffic that we would regard with sympathy any sane proposal to buy out existing liquor interests, to take the drink traffic out of private hands and to vest it in some public authority. But we view with misgiving and alarm the crude proposals of those prohibitionists who, under the cover of war conditions, demand drastic legislation, which would be unjust to those engaged in the drink traffic; which would be an unwarrantable infringement on the reasonable liberty of the mass of the people; which would most probably be inefficient for the purpose in view; and which, in the end, might produce more evil than it would remove.

"If Australia ever proves in the future to be really drink-sober, and if the people can be redeemed only by drastic measures, then, by all means, perhaps, try prohibition. But that time has not yet come. Australia has not yet given a fair trial to the simple remedy of giving the mass of the people a chance of practising sobriety in decent homes and in reasonable comfort. If wealth were justly distributed, and if, as a consequence, home surroundings were what they might be, education on sound lines and religious influences would in time do the rest to make our people temperate. What they need is, not compulsion from outside, but a building up and a strengthening of character from within; and then decent surroundings and comfortable homes—real homes—in which they will have a chance of living honest, clean, sober lives."

**IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT.**

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

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

**A Sure Cure for the Sick**  
 are the wonderworking  
**EXANTHEMATIC REMEDIES**  
 (also called BAUNSCHEIDTISM)  
 Explanatory circulars free by mail.  
 Can be obtained pure only from JOHN LINDEN, Specialist and sole Compounder of the only genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy.  
 Office and Residence: 2808 Prospect Ave., S.E., CLEVELAND, OHIO. Letter Draw # 256.  
 BUREAU OF COUNTERFEITS AND DEVIATIONS



### The Church and Social Reform

There are signs that the Catholic Church in the United States has come to realize that it is necessary for it to enter more actively into the field of social reconstruction. Both clergy and laity appear to have become conscious that the war has called Catholics to the service of the State in a way hitherto outside their social experience, and has laid upon them a share of the work of rehabilitating the world. That Catholics have very definite ideas and plans for reconstruction is everywhere admitted.

The Catholic of today in the United States sees that the mere affirmation of spiritual and ethical principles will not suffice as an entire reconstructive programme. They are the foundations only, not the whole edifice. The old order, against which both peasant and idealist are everywhere in revolt has had but little affinity with Catholicism, and was in effect a negation of the soundest Catholic principles. On all sides Catholics are asking themselves whether it will be better when the new order comes, and they are agreed that the answer depends largely on the uses made of opportunity by the Catholic body itself.

It is natural that most of the thought on this subject which finds utterance in public should be of the nature of what is called "advanced"—at least that is what it would have been called a little while ago. There appear to be two schools of thought. The most forward of them is that led by Fr. Joseph Reiner, of St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati.

This is offered distinctly and openly as an alternative to the programme of Socialism, which is antagonistic to the principles of the Church. This party sets as its main thesis the principle that the Social Problem is the problem of enabling all classes of human society to obtain a proper and just share of the goods of the earth, and that it accordingly embraces the problems of production and distribution.

To attain this end the exponents of the theory look for no social overthrow, such as is advocated by the Socialists. They see the solution of the problem in the elimination of waste and the development of the principal factors of production by means of religion and education.

Their programme includes attacks on all forms of vice, alcoholism, idleness, sickness, and domestic waste, and they claim that it can be done by proper restriction, by proper labor colonies, by compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes instead of the wasteful method of strikes, by the enforcement of pure food and health laws, and by the reduction of personal luxury and display. On the other side, they advocate increased efficiency in the operation of factories, shops, mines, and the distribution of products.

**Good Work for the Blind.**—The eighth annual report of the Xavier Braille Publication Society for the Blind, for the year ending December 31, 1918, has just been issued. This organization is engaged in the publication of Catholic books in raised letters for the Catholic blind children. The report of the society's work during the past year follows:

A fair measure of progress has been achieved in spite of the overwhelming demands of war times, and we wish to express our grateful appreciation to those friends who have so kindly remembered our quiet appeal amid the noise and tumult of the many drives for money which have swept over the land during the past year.

The following books have been brought out in American Braille: "Catholic Churchmen in Science," by James J. Walsh, M.D.; "A Short Cut to Happiness," by author of "The Catholic Church from Within"; "My Katherine E. Conway: 'More Joy,' by Road to the True Church," by Frank Johnson; "A Dream of Lilies," by Right Rev. Paul W. Von Keppeler; and "The Church the True Guardian of Liberty." Three books, have also been printed in Revised Braille, grade one and a half, as follows: "A Catechism of Christian Doctrine"; "Manual of Prayers and Devotions," by Joseph Stadelman, S.J.; and "San Celestino," by John Ayscough. A complete list of our publications has been compiled, all of which may be borrowed free of charge from the Xavier Free Circulating Library for the Blind, 136 West 97th street, New York City, N.Y., if they cannot be obtained from a library more convenient to the reader.

### Veracity being impugned

America publishes the following from the pen of Rev. Charles J. Malloy, S.J.:

Clever advertising has sold many a novel and enriched its author. Foreign novels and foreign authors are now popular in the United States and enterprising publishers must seek new names and new novels to meet the demand. The latest subject of clever advertising is Vicente Blasco Ibanez, the Zola of Spain. As the writer of this letter lived for some years in the same part of Spain as Blasco Ibanez, and is familiar with his novels, and the Spanish estimate of his work, it may be well to permit a word of warning to the readers of "America."

Many Catholics have read "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," and, in fact, we have noticed that several Catholic papers have advertised the novel. At its best, it must be classed as a godless book and somewhat tiresome, even despite the author's power of massing data and visualizing scenes. It does appeal to those eager to get a clever and clear analysis and insight of German war aims, as viewed by a Spaniard. But like all the novels of Blasco Ibanez, it soon wearies the reader, for there is no real plot, no pathos, no humor. We find only a series of disconnected incidents, with characters that indulge in speeches which are essays conveying the novelist's own views. But this is not our point. Many Catholics have read "The Four Horsemen," but few know that this work in English is only the first step of the attempt to introduce into the United States the other more tiresome and objectionable novels of this renegade, who writes with the one purpose of destroying every vestige of religious belief in God and the hereafter.

I call Vicente Blasco Ibanez the Zola of Spain, but I must add an apology to the immoral French writer. Zola has some humor and pathos; Blasco Ibanez has neither. The Spaniard depends to the methods of the yellowest journal of Spain, El Pais, and represents the clergy as grossly ignorant, avaricious and immoral. He portrays the Church as fearful of science: History, geology and astronomy cause its poor, ignorant bishops and priests to quake with fear for their future living. The people must be kept ever in ignorance. Take all these ideas and put them in the mouths of puppets, and, then, add to them a Spanish newspaper reporter's facility of description in a book of disconnected dramatic incidents and you have the novels of Vicente Blasco Ibanez at their best.

He will never be popular in the United States among the educated. He will fail to attract here as he failed in Spain, because he is a tiresome writer, too buglingly vulgar in his slanders of religion and its ministers. He lacks the charm, the touches of beauty which distinguish the novels of Fernan Caballero and Padre Luis Coloma. His style has none of the grace of that greatest of Spanish writers since the Golden Age of Spain, the late Marcelino Mendez y Pelayo.

But Vicente Blasco Ibanez has the satanic cunning to lay his scenes in the most Catholic environment in order to discredit religion and misrepresent its ministers. He attacks the Catholic Church because it is the strongest, but he hates every Church that honors God.

These men; but he is only a poor semblance of a man who can behold such a sight through the narrow glass of sectarian feeling, and see, in it nothing but the self-interested labour of persons holding opinions foreign to his own.

### The wise old Chief

More than half a century ago, when the Civil War raged in the United States, Karkakonias was chief of the Chippewa Indians at Pembina. In order to impress him and his people with the grandeur of the United States and with the strength and power of the American armies, the government decided to give him a trip to Washington during the Civil War.

Upon his return to his tribe, Karkakonias remained silent and impassive. His days were spent in smoking, his evenings in quiet contemplation. He spoke not of his adventures in the land of the great White Father. At length the tribe grew discontented. They had expected to hear the recital of the wonders seen by their chief, and lo! he had come back to them as silent as though his wanderings had ended on the Coteau of the Missouri, or by the borders of Lake Superior. Their discontent found vent in words.

"Our father, Karkakonias, has come back to us," they said. "Why does he not tell his children of the medicine of the white man? Is our father dumb, that he does not speak to us of these things?"

Then the old chief took his calumet from his lips and replied: "If Karkakonias told his children of the medicines of the white man—of his war—canoes moving by fire and making thunder as they move, of his warriors more numerous than buffalo in the days of our fathers of all the wonderful things he has looked upon—his children would point to him and say: 'Behold! Karkakonias has become in his old age a maker of lies! No, my children, Karkakonias has seen many wonderful things, and his tongue is still able to speak; but, until your eyes have travelled as far as has his tongue, he will sit silent and smoke the calumet, thinking only of what he has looked upon.'"

"That blinkin' patent spirit stove of yours has gorn out, George."

"Well, can't yer light it again?"

"No! It's gorn out through the roof of the dugout."

A well-known music hall artist was chatting with a London journalist whose paper is not always to be relied upon for accuracy of statements. "My dear fellow," the comedian said, "I think that what you want is a bishop on your staff." "A etchop! Why?" asked the journalist in amazement. "Because," answered the other with a smile, "some of the statements in your paper are in sore need of confirmation."

I do not speak from hearsay or book knowledge. I have myself witnessed the scenes I now try to recall. And it has ever been the same; East and West, far in advance of trader or merchant, of sailor or soldier, has gone this dark-haired, fragile man, whose earliest memories are thick with sunny scenes by the bank of Loire or vine-clad slope of Rhone or Garonne, and whose vision in this life, at least, is never destined to rest again upon these oft-remembered places. (Gen. Sir Wm. F. Butler in "The Great Lone Land.")

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