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

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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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In The Wake Of The War

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 16.—Gen. Paul Pau, veteran of the Franco-Prussian and the great war, with the members of the commission which are enquiring into relations between France and the British dominions and the United States, arrived here today.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The British admiralty has offered as a gift to the Canadian naval forces two submarines now at Bermuda. Sir Robert Borden, in behalf of the dominion, has accepted the offer.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—France's war expenses are expected to reach a total of 182,000,000,000 francs, with resources to meet it of 158,000,000,000 francs, showing a deficit of 24,000,000,000. These resources comprise 18,000,000,000 francs of taxation, 54,000,000,000 francs from four war loans, 20,000,000,000 francs advanced by the Bank of France, the product of short time treasury bonds, together with advances made by the Allies and credits opened in foreign countries.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Contracts have just been concluded by which Canada will furnish credits of \$25,000,000 each to France and Rumania, the credits to be expended in the purchase of important necessities in Canada. Negotiations for a similar loan, it is said, are under way between Belgium and Canada.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—It is announced that negotiations have been concluded between Argentine and Great Britain, acting in behalf of the other allies, whereby Argentine accords a credit loan to the Allies amounting to one billion francs. This sum is to be expended in Argentine in the purchase of foodstuffs and raw materials for the allies.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—On behalf of the government it has been announced in the house of commons, in answer to a question that the following equipment of the German armies has been surrendered to the British up to Feb. 9: Heavy guns 2,500; field guns 2,500; trench mortars 3,000; machine guns 25,000; airplanes 1,700; locomotives 4,065; motor trucks 1,220. Up to Feb. 14, the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,828 freight cars.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—A special cable from London says: 20,000 Canadians are in hospitals in England and France now. 5,000 were invalided from France in January, and 100 a week are now being invalided. The sick-rate is very high. At the signing of the armistice there were 48,000 in the hospitals in England and France, which was the maximum of the war.

HALIFAX, Feb. 19.—Rioting among returned soldiers broke out again about midnight and destruction was caused which was nearly as great as the previous night. The trouble began when a crowd of soldiers appeared at the police station and demanded

the release of a soldier. They smashed and threw the furniture about, and then attacked a shop nearby. The shop of a widow who has two sons at the front, was next broken and pillaged. Moving along the street, the rioters proceeded down town, smashing windows as they passed. On Buckingham street the police from headquarters met the soldiers and charged them with batons. After a hard fight the rioters were beaten back and dispersed. Several arrests have been made.

BASEL, Feb. 20.—An official statement from Berlin says: Conforming with the convention prolonging the armistice, hostilities with Poland were suspended on the morning of Feb. 17.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Premier Lloyd George has postponed his visit to Paris owing to pressure of business here, especially in connection with the labor unrest. He desires to attend the labor conferences which the government has called for Feb. 27. Hence it is unlikely he will start for Paris until the 28th.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Official announcement was made today that the representatives of the Allies at their meeting today decided that the Allies should recognize the Polish government headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Allied forces in successful operations carried out with courage and dash, have advanced to Segoja, 60 miles south of Soroko, on the Murman railway, according to an official report received here tonight. The Bolsheviks lost 50 men killed and 80 wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Word has been received at the military department that the transport Lapland, with a total of 1,950 Canadian troops on board, sailed from England for Halifax on Feb. 20.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, was shot and killed today by Lieutenant Count Arcovalley, as Eisner was on his way from the Foreign Ministry in Munich to the Diet, says a Munich dispatch. The shooting occurred in the Prannerstrasse, and death resulted from two shots from behind into the head.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Six Bavarian cabinet ministers were wounded in yesterday's shooting affray in the chamber at Munich, following the assassination of Premier Eisner in the street, it was learned today. Minister of the Interior Auer and Minister of Justice Timm are not expected to live, while the wounds of Minister of Public Worship Hoffman, Minister of Communication Frauendorfer, Minister of Social Affairs Unterliepner and Minister of War Rosshaupter were less serious.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—"The young German republic will in a very short time be faced by a severe upheaval if not a breakdown," said Philipp Scheidemann, German chancellor, in addressing the national assembly at Weimar yesterday, according to a German wireless dispatch. "The state and the nation are menaced as to food supplies and

the conduct of industries, not only by our enemies, but our compatriots, who are now threatening our most important industries in the Rhineland and Westphalian regions," he continued. "The ground upon which we are standing, shakes, and perhaps will sink if we are unsuccessful in ending this madness and crime in the Ruhr region."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—More than 700 Spartacans were killed in the fighting at Dorsten and Hervest (Westphalia), according to a dispatch from Copenhagen today. The Spartacans were said to have occupied Bottrop. New riots were reported in Gotha, Stettin and Hamburg.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—The losses of the Turkish army from the time Turkey entered the war until the end of 1918 are placed at 948,477, according to an official statement. The casualties are distributed as follows: Killed, died of wounds and disease, 5,550 officers, 431,424 men; wounded 407,572 officers and men; prisoners and missing 3,030 officers, 100,070 men.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—President Wilson's ship arrived in Boston harbor this evening and anchored with all the presidential party remaining aboard.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—An official bulletin says: "M. Clemenceau had a good day. His temperature was 98.9 (Fahrenheit), pulse 68. Henceforth, only one bulletin will be issued daily."

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The French destroyer Oriflamme captured on February 19th, in the Baltic, the German steamers Elbe and Berger, which were navigating without permission. The destroyer took her prizes into the Kiel Canal on the way to the nearest French port, but the German authorities closed the locks at Brunshuettel and endeavored to prevent the passage of the destroyer and the steamers on the ground that the captures were illegal. After the commander of the destroyer had made an energetic protest, the Oriflamme and its prizes were allowed to proceed to Dunkirk.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—An attack was made on one of the newspaper offices in Budapest on Thursday by communists and unemployed, with the result that many persons were killed, according to advices reaching here. A storm of bullets issued from the houses opposite, whereupon national guards and police opened fire with machine guns, rifles and pistols. It is officially stated that 31 persons were killed.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Bishop Faulhaber of Speyer, who has been especially obnoxious to the radicals, was arrested according to a telephone message from Munich.

MUNICH, Feb. 23.—Count Arcovalley, the young student who shot and killed Premier Eisner, was lynched by an angry crowd.

MUNICH, Feb. 23.—Ministerial Councillor Jahries has been killed and several officers of the war office gravely wounded in the rioting here. The radical elements have threatened with death

entire classes of the population as a reprisal for the assassination of Kurt Eisner.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says the first president of the Bavarian soviet republic is Herr Simon, chairman of the workmen's and peasants' council.

GENEVA, Feb. 23.—The Queen of Rumania and her daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, have fled from Bucharest to England, fearing a revolution, according to a dispatch received here from Vienna.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—The city council has endorsed the proposal of the Victoria Automobile Club that the projected highway from coast to coast should be constructed at once.

Premier Martin and the Hon. Mr. Turgeon attended the funeral of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa on Saturday.

Former Lieutenant-Governor George William Brown died on Feb. 17 at his home at Regina.

The provincial cabinet has been re-arranged. Mr. Martin takes the portfolio of railways in addition to his duties as minister of education and president of the executive council, this portfolio having been previously held by Mr. Dunning. In the new cabinet, Mr. Dunning will combine the duties of the agricultural and treasury departments. He gives up the portfolio of telephones to Mr. Knowles, who thus becomes minister of telephones as well as provincial secretary.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, has been selected as the date for the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., at Regina.

The operation of the Regina General Hospital is costing the taxpayers of this city \$100,000 annually, after due allowance has been made for all receipts, it was stated by Ald. McInnis at a meeting of the board of governors. He pointed out that the total annual cost of operation was approximately a quarter of a million dollars, including overhead charges.

Klas Peters has left this province and has gone to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Peters' mission to South America, it is stated, is to make arrangements for the removal of at least a portion of the Mennonite settlements of Saskatchewan to Argentine.

Mrs. H. Valentine, of Regina, owns 50 hens, which laid 750 eggs during January. The owner of these busy hens sold eggs to the value of \$35 during that period.

With the object of making the annual exhibition at Regina the outstanding event of its kind in Western Canada, a program involving the expenditure of \$94,000 in improvements to the buildings and grounds here is planned for this year.

—The announcement that the order-in-council of the Dominion Government admitting farm tractors of a less value than \$1,400 free of duty has been extended indefinitely, has been well received by Regina dealers. Regina is claimed to be the largest farm implement distributing centre in the world, and dealers state that there will be a tremendous business in light tractors of American make.

—The dairy industry in Saskatchewan is assuming large proportions, with a sum of \$414,629 invested in plant and buildings, according to a return brought down to the legislative assembly.

—The Great War Veterans of Saskatchewan have endorsed a project proposed by the Moose Jaw branch of the association relative to a new text book for the schools of the province. The book wanted is a short history of the war with special reference to Canada's part therein.

—Cities of the province, under an amendment to the Cities act, may now erect a convention hall, provided a bylaw is first approved by the burgesses by a two thirds majority.

—Kipling, provincial police officer, has notified headquarters that he had found the body of A. O. Anderson, who has been missing since Sept. 24, 1918. The body was discovered in a bluff near the Pipe-stone creek, some distance from Kipling.

BETHUNE.—Arthur Lewis, a well-known farmer of the district, was shot, it is alleged, by A. W. Dean, of Bethune, and is now lying in the Regina General hospital suffering from gunshot wounds in the back.

MOOSE JAW.—Draft estimates for the city government for 1919 amount to \$495,495, as compared with \$434,000 last year. The taxable assessment of the city this year is \$21,630,000, as compared with \$24,000,000 in 1918 and \$51,000,000 in 1913. Proposed expenditures for this year amount to \$370,000, of which extensions to the power plant account for \$233,000.

SASKATOON.—The park board will carry out an improvement program this summer that will add greatly to the beautification of this city. The river banks are to be fixed up and a five-mile driveway along the south Saskatchewan put in shape. The board has also placed \$500 in its estimates for band music in the parks during the summer months.

Paul Hisk and Dan Pitrens, wanted at Welland, Ont., for attempted murder, were arrested in Saskatoon.

WEYBURN.—There are unpaid 1918 taxes to the amount of \$60,000 on the town books of Weyburn, and as the town is having difficulty in financing for the maintenance of schools it has been decided to take drastic measures to collect the money due. Unless delinquents make payment after formal demand, court action will be taken.

DODSLAND.—With a population of about fifty, this town, in the days of beer and bars, extended itself in the erection of a \$22,000 hotel, which included a heating plant worth \$2,500. With prohibition, the hotel closed its doors and the citizens, appreciating the need for a hospital, purchased the property for \$3,000 and today it is operating as a comfortable and conveniently arranged hospital.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—Enough caribou flesh is destroyed by wolves in the barren lands of northern Alberta and Saskatchewan every year to feed a large part of the population, says J. L. Rouse, who has spent the last fifteen years in Alaska, Peace River and northern Saskatchewan.

VIKING.—A rich oil gas field on the western boundary of Saskatchewan, northeast of Viking, is believed to exist by S. E. Slipper, of the Dominion government. Mr. Slipper has made a report of the Dominion geological survey.

CALGARY.—There are 6 children dead and 7 at present sick in the isolation hospital, victims of scarlet fever.

—The Dominion government is commandeering on the track oats that are regarded as suitable for seed. Farmers, before shipping have to get permits from the Dominion seed branch at Calgary if they want assurances that their grain will not be commandeered.

British Columbia

VERNON.—The first contingent of interned aliens to be deported from the Vernon camp, left under charge of an officer and guard of 20 men. There were 100 of these prisoners, principally Germans and Austrians of the laboring class.

VANCOUVER.—The Metal Trades Employers' Association of British Columbia will refuse to employ any aliens and if any are employed at the present time they will be discharged.

—The Hedley Gold Mining Co., operating near the Washington line in B. C., has declared a dividend of \$36,000. This is at the rate of 15 cents a share.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—Stanley Korda, of Brokenhead, who was charged with uttering seditious words, was found "not guilty" by the jury.

—Chief Buchanan reported that the fire losses in Winnipeg during January made the smallest aggregate in a whole decade. Contents destroyed in damaged buildings were worth \$5,333.85, as compared with \$238,904.37 in January last year.

—Mayor Gray received a further claim arising through damage sustained during the recent riots in connection with returned soldiers. One was for \$1,000. The total claims to date will aggregate \$5,000. All have been referred to the city solicitor.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)

Kathleen could not sleep that night from the pain in her poor scorched arms. Once, indeed, a fit of something like forgetfulness came over her, during which she dreamt a frightful dream. She seemed to be herself the ship leaping forward to the narrow fissure in the rock; but the waves seemed long waves of fire, and she felt their hot breath upon her face. She seemed powerless to fly from them; escape appeared impossible; when suddenly a veiled form, rising from the waters, pulled her through the opening in the reef, and she was saved. But only to find herself in a drear stony darkness, the rocks rising black and sheer around her, and a horrible sensation of cold seizing upon her. She awoke shivering, and with a little cry, that brought nurse to her side.

Kathleen spent the waking hours of that night thinking over her own fault. She had a simple, transparent conscience, and saw clearly how wounded pride about a mere trifle had almost brought a dreadful death upon herself and desolation to her home. Her mother's image rose up before her, tender and loving, how Kathleen thirsted for that mother's gentle bosom upon which to lay her head and confess her folly!

The next morning, true to her principle of not passing over faults committed toward others without begging their forgiveness, she wrote a note to Mr. Everard, in which, after thanking him with the overflowing of a grateful heart for having saved her life, at considerable risk of injury to himself from the broken glass in the conservatory, she begged his pardon sincerely for the fit of temper which she had given way on the previous afternoon. "I locked myself in," she confessed in her transparent truthfulness, "that you might not possibly come near me. If I had succeeded in my foolish determination, what would have been my fate?"

The morning was passed in Kathleen's own room, for she was unable to bear the pressure of her ordinary dress. Just before luncheon time a little missive was brought from Mr. Everard which signed and sealed the good understanding between them. It ran:

"It will be one of the happiest thoughts of my life that I was able to save you yesterday. I accept your apology with the same sincerity with which it is offered; but I have my own to make also. It was a most absurd chain of associations, which made me apparently behave like a barbarian. To make you feel how completely I understand you, I will criticize with the greatest frankness what I think would probably be your snares in writing poetry."

Rose brought this note, and said "Mr. Everard inquired particularly what we are doing for your burns, and has sent for some stuff which he thinks would be more efficacious. And what do you think, Miss Kathleen?" she added, gleefully, "the glazier was ordered to be here at five o'clock this morning to mend the conservatory glass, and Mr. Fitzgerald will never know anything about it."

Kathleen spent happier hours in the morning room after her accident, than she had ever done before. Every one was full of kindness for her; and Mr. Everard's genuine and fatherly interest put completely to flight every remnant of the foolish idea that he was quizzing her. The first time she was alone with him, she asked him to fulfil his promise of criticism. He looked pleased at her request:

"I think the title of your song was too grandiose for the subject," he replied, with a gratified smile. "You will find with great writers the effect on the mind is surprise at such great thoughts being unfolded in such simple words, while with inferior, and particularly young writers, the mind feels disappointed at such small results from so much sound. I should very much like you to study the rules of composition, and then try your powers, for I am sure you would succeed."

Kathleen found the writing home about the incident of the fire a difficult task. She shrank from telling her parents that a fit of petulance and wounded pride had nearly deprived them of the only child left to comfort them. But her life-long habit of sincerity was too strong to be satisfied with anything less than the truth, and she ended by writing a full account to her mother. The letter finished thus:

"Do you remember, darling mother, my telling you I always felt a twinge of conscience when I was not doing the right thing, or when I was doing the right thing in a wrong or impetuous spirit? And that, if I neglected to heed the warning, retribution always followed? I knew all that morning that I was working at my picture in a very undisciplined state of mind; I knew I was wrong in setting so cross just because, as I thought, Mr. Everard was laughing at me; and that I was still more wrong in the feeling of anger against him that prompted me to lock the door to keep him out. So you see I richly deserve the penance of my uncomfortable burns. Ah! but for the mercy of God, and for the protection of our Blessed Lady, and Mr. Everard's kindness, how much worse my punishment might have been!"

The next letter Kathleen received from home contained a note for Mr. Everard, thanking him, in the eloquent words which spring from the gratitude of a mother's heart, for having preserved to them the light of their eyes, the treasure of their home.

CHAPTER XII.

"There was no pardon, no appeal. When that dread doom was spoken: Whatever human hearts might feel. The camp's stern law was broken." —Campbell.

With all her courage, Kathleen found her burns very hard to bear. She sat in her favorite morning-room sometimes reading, sometimes trying to paint on a small scale, but the least movement of her arms was so painful that her hands rested idly on her lap.

Mr. Everard, whose right to be considered a friend was now fully established, had also got into the habit of bringing his letters to the morning-room to write. He said laughingly, "it was the pleasantest room in the house."

Though Kathleen would never acknowledge to being in much pain, her companions easily guessed it by her quenched spirits and her difficulty in keeping herself employed.

Of the rest of the party Kathleen saw little. They were all more and more absorbed by Lord Melton, whose visit was drawing to a close; and Kathleen could have owned to a few tears shed in private at the thought of how her mother would have cared for and nursed her in her suffering, if she had been at home.

"I do wish you would tell me a story," she said the second morning, as her kind old friend, who was sealing letters he had been writing, looked up, and remarking her pale face and dejected look, inquired if her burns were still paining her much. "It would make me forget all about them, and to tell the truth they are painful. Tell

me a true story of something that happened while you were in India with Lord Melton. Such numbers of interesting things must come to the ears of a man so high in office, and to those who have his confidence."

"A true story!" echoed Mr. Everard. "I do know one in truth, stranger than any fiction: only I never like to lay the shadow of a secret on a young thing like you; and this is too true a tale to be talked about."

"If I may only tell my mother, I am not afraid of promising not to tell anyone else. It would be rather a burden if I could not tell her."

"She is a very prudent woman, is she not?" asked Mr. Everard in an absent tone.

"The wisest woman in Ireland," replied Kathleen, so energetically that Mr. Everard laughed outright. "Ask any one within fifty miles of Glenmore, and he will tell you the same," she added quickly. "Indeed I am not exaggerating," and she laughed herself.

"Well," responded Mr. Everard, "I will trust my history to her. A very wise woman in Ireland might some day be a help to me in a difficulty."

Kathleen settled herself to listen, evidently prepared to drown all remembrance of her own troubles in the delights of a true story.

"What I am going to relate," began Mr. Everard—and Kathleen observed a great sadness creep over his face as he spoke—"happened about a year and a half ago in the province of Oude. There had been for a long time mutterings of discontent in the province, a discontent not certainly without cause, and which threatened us with very evil consequences, for a large portion of our native Bengal army is made up of Oude men, who, through sympathy with their countrymen, might easily be led to disaffection."

At the time I mention, this discontent had in one part of Oude risen into open insurrection, and as many years since we had compelled the Nawab to lay down his own arms and to accept our protection, we were called upon to send troops to quell the rebellion. Two regiments, therefore, of the Company's forces, with several native corps, were ordered out upon this duty.

An old friend of mine, General Lytton, was in command of the division. He was a splendid soldier, and one of the most rigid disciplinarians in the Indian army. I had a nephew there, also, a young officer of great promise, brave as a lion, enthusiastic in his love of his profession. But, though a good fellow enough, he was of a proud, imperious temper, and allowed himself a haughty, overbearing tone, which had made him little liked among his men. He was young, too, in authority, having not long got his captaincy, and he was inexperienced in the way of obtaining influence over those under his command. Perhaps he would never have been the officer he is now, but for a terrible lesson which has left him a life heart-ache."

To be continued.

HOW FAITH CAME

BY ALICE DEASE

CONCLUDED.

Try as he would, Kenneth Graham could not forget the words of the Catholic missionary. He was far from belonging to that school of earnest thinkers who are the mainstay of the high church party in England. Mr. Lisle was an old fashioned, kindly natured, broad churchman and he thought more of doing what seemed to him to be right than of troubling much about doctrine; and Kenneth had been well content to follow in his footsteps. But the studies which were to have prepared him for ordination had made him think, and after his conversation with the missionary he determined to

start on a different quest to that which had recently occupied him. Instead of trying to find members of his own church who agreed, he now wanted to find some of the church of Rome who disagreed. And in this latter quest, as in the former, he was unsuccessful. Difficulties beset his path at first, for he did not know a single Catholic and the few whose acquaintance he managed to make were, one and all, disinclined to talk religion. Yet when he was able to put his question as to the number of sacraments the answer always and unhesitatingly was "seven."

At St. Louis, growing bolder, he entered a Catholic church and finding there a priest about his own age and very different in appearance to the travel-stained missionary of the trade, he finally learned from him the full story of his search. He was told that he would never find a Catholic who held different views from his fellows on articles of faith, for if a man denied any one of these he was no longer a member of the Catholic church. From this priest, too, he learned other things concerning Catholicity which, being an honest and loyal minded man, he felt left him no alternative. He could not present himself for ordination in a church whose tenets he did not believe; he could not believe that private judgment was desirable or even possible when it led to such a variety of opinions on such an important subject as the number of the sacraments instituted by Christ. The Catholic church, with the unquestioned authority of her head, the pope, attracted his intellect; and he felt that in honesty he must consider her claim to being the one true church, founded by Jesus Christ Himself.

But against this intellectual attraction Kenneth felt a terrible fear. What if, after familiarizing himself with Catholic doctrine and Catholic practice, he were to find that the Church of Rome had truth as well as unity? He scarcely dared to face the possibility for that would inevitably mean not only an end to his worldly prospects, but certain loss of the girl whom he loved far better than all the rest of the world. Feverishly he set to work to disprove the claims of the Catholic church. But before the lecturing tour was over he was obliged to confess to himself that she was not only one, but also holy, universal and apostolic.

Then came the agonizing choice. Either he must give up the prospects of a comfortable home and income, with Kitty as his wife—a thought which was more bitter than death to him—or, taking them, he must live a hypocrite. His new, whole-hearted interest in things ecclesiastical surprised and pleased Mr. Knowles, so that the influence Mr. Lisle had hoped for was secured and Kenneth knew that his ordination in the Church of England would surely be followed by a good appointment. In itself this was not so great a temptation, but as to making his marriage with Kitty Lisle possible it was almost overwhelming. Perhaps, indeed, it would have overwhelmed him quite had he not, on the eve of his return to England, met with a Catholic business man, quiet and very level headed, who consented to speak of religion only when he saw that Kenneth was really distressed and in earnest. This man had lately made a retreat at Manresa House, Staten Island, and he advised the English clergyman to go and do likewise, telling him, in the words of Pere Lechien, "You will have a tete-a-tete with God."

Kenneth followed his advice and found strength to make the supreme sacrifice. The news of his conversion came as a thunderbolt at the rectory. At first both Kitty and her father were stunned by its unexpectedness, but they were affected in directly opposite ways.

Mr. Lisle immediately determined that he and his church must be lower than ever, further removed from the ritual which he considered had led Kenneth into the hotbed of iniquity and idolatry that he believed Catholicity to be. The temporary curate, who showed himself quite willing to replace Kenneth permanently, both in the parish and with Kitty, was summarily dismissed because he was discovered to have tendencies towards Anglicanism. His place was taken by a young man whose tones bordered on Presbyterianism, while the services were carried out on the sternest of Low Church lines. Kind-hearted though he was, Mr. Lisle spoke with deep bitterness of Kenneth. The best that he could be induced to say was that he had been bewitched by the false glamor of Rome.

Kitty, after the first outburst of amusement and disapproval, took

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things with outward equanimity. Inwardly her mind and feelings were in a turmoil that she did not understand. Two discoveries about herself she did make. One was that, clergyman's daughter though she was, religion was just beginning to have a place in her life. The other was that the love of Kenneth was a very vital part of her existence.

It was this last discovery that opened her eyes to the extent of Kenneth's love for her and of the sacrifice he had made for the sake of his conscience. From this she saw something of what religion meant to Kenneth. Turning in her trouble to her father's church she found it completely unsatisfying.

Of Catholicity she was absolutely ignorant. Never before had this or any other form of religion interested her in the least. Now, though she had acquired in Kenneth's supposition that their engagement was at an end, she felt extremely curious about the church which had taken so strong a hold on him. Mr. Lisle had forbidden that Kenneth should even be named at the rectory, but this prohibition neither made Kitty think the less of him nor did it prevent news of him from reaching her during the rounds that she made with much greater diligence than formerly. During his stay at Colney Kenneth had made many friends and from one of them Kitty learned that he had secured a small post in an American business house. He called it the first rung on the ladder of fortune. When he wrote to his friends in England he dwelt characteristically on whatever good fortune fell in his way while the soreness of his heart aching ceaselessly for Kitty, was hidden in silence. Silent, too, were the prayers he said for her, that some day she might see the light that had shone so brightly on him.

There was not a Catholic church within eight miles of Colney, and it was some time before Kitty discovered that there was even one Catholic church within the precincts of her father's own parish. John Murphy had come into the district with harvesters and had stayed as hired man on the farm where he had worked. Before taking the place he had made two stipulations with his employer. One was that he should be free on Sunday mornings. The second, that on the feast days of his church he should have time to walk the 16 miles to and from mass. It was a passing reference to Kenneth's conversion that led to Kitty's discovery of John Murphy's existence.

"It's a strange thing, Miss Kitty, and I doubt but your father wouldn't wish it said," the farmer's wife had begun, "but there is something good even in the Papist church for those that know how to find it, and Mr. Graham, you may be sure, hasn't been let to see what's bad. What's good you say?"—in answer to a look of inquiry from Kitty. "Well now, look at John Murphy that works for us. He's one of them that's got the good of the Papists. He's honest and a fine worker. He's quiet and civil and there's never a Sunday, fine or wet, that Murphy doesn't walk every step of the eight miles to his church. He goes on feastdays, too, if you please, but Mr. Pierson says we get more work from Murphy than from any others who never put their foot near to church or chapel. Whatever harm there is in Papist, Murphy gets none of it that we can see."

From that day the rector's daughter never passed the Pierson farm without looking for Murphy, the Papist, but it was long before she came face to face with him. It was in mid-August, nearly a year after she and Kenneth had parted. Her father, little knowing her thoughts, fondly imagined that her fiancé's lapse into papistry had killed Kitty's love for him. She did not know that it was a feast of the Catholic church but as she drove her pony cart into the little town of Bampton early in the morning, the sight of John Murphy in his Sunday clothes trudging along in the dust made her wonder if this were one of the "feasts" of which Mrs. Pierson had spoken. There was no one else in sight, and with a sudden impulse Kitty stopped the pony as she drew near the solitary figure.

"Are you going into Bampton?" she asked shyly. "You work for Mr. Pierson, I think!"

Receiving affirmative answers to both her questions, she offered Murphy a lift. It was too good an offer to be refused and the Irishman gladly climbed into the seat beside her. They traversed several miles of country road till they reached the little chapel on the outskirts of the town where, with repeated thanks, Murphy bade her goodby.

If she had hoped to extract any information about Catholicity from the man, she was disappointed. Knowing who Kitty was, Murphy considered any mention of his religion out of place and he studiously evaded her shyly put questions. Kitty, nevertheless, having acted on one impulse in giving the man a lift acted on another after he had left her. Having put up her pony, she retraced her steps and boldly entered the Catholic church. The flowers and lights on the altar, the priest with his back to a kneeling congregation and praying in a tongue which most of those present did not understand—all these things were strange to her. There were pillars near the door, and she stood by one of them unnoticed.

Suddenly a small bell sounded, and a strange thrill that she did not understand went through her. She saw the priest, bowing down, raise up his hands and instinctively she fell upon her knees.

"O God! Show me the truth."

The words forced themselves from her lips. Once again the blessed sacrament had wrought a miracle and this Protestant girl, who had never heard of the doctrine of transubstantiation knew that God was present in that poor, small church.

A visit to the priest resulted in a refusal to instruct her without her father's knowledge. Knowing it was useless to ask for his consent, Kitty could learn only what was contained in the controversial books of the Catholic Truth Society, found for sale in a case by the chapel door.

When the months had passed and Kitty was 21 she told her father of her visit to the Catholic church and of her certain knowledge from the moment of the elevation that God was present and calling her to join the one true church. She had not the struggle that Kenneth had had for she knew that the splendid glorious truth, instead of separating them, would break down the barrier that Kenneth's conversion had raised. She was too ignorant of poverty to fear it in their new life.

But the parting from her father was a deep, deep sorrow. He had received the news of her conversion with absolute disbelief as to its sincerity and with stern, uncompromising anger, not unmingled with contempt, for what he called her unworthy motives. Harshly he closed his doors upon her. Alone she crossed the sea to where Kenneth was waiting for her and there, in a poor small way, their married life began.

In different ways husband and wife had found the truth and sometimes, as the years increased their happiness and their prosperity, Kitty would say to her husband and the children that the thought of her father in the lonely darkness of his stern belief was the one cloud which marred the almost perfect happiness of her life.

Proof From Japan.—A Japanese Catholic in New York was highly amused at an incident which happened in the Cathedral. He had comfortably placed himself in a pew behind a pillar to make a visit to the Blessed Sacrament when he was disturbed by the remark of a woman behind him: "Look at the Chinaman saying his prayers. Do you think he is a Catholic or is he only making believe?" In repeating the story the Japanese said: "Why, my people have been Catholic since St. Francis Xavier's time, perhaps longer than many of the people who go to Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral."

Our Lost Darling.

The Angel of Death fluttered darkly around
For days, o'er the head of our Maud,
And then, in the night, the kind angels came down,
And bore her away to her God.

The soft, dimpled hands that I pressed yesterday
Are clasped on her bosom, so cold.
The strong, chubby limbs have ceased moving at last,
And still is the young heart of gold.

The sweet baby mouth with the ruby-red lips,
The childish blue eyes so bright,
The tiny, fair locks on the forehead of snow,
Have faded away from our sight.

Ne'er again shall we hear her light footsteps around;
She'll prattle and lisp never more;
She's gone, but she's happy with Jesus, above,
Though our hearts are still aching and sore.

As the stainless, white lily that blooms in the vale,
Is snatched by the winds in a day,
So our innocent darling was snatched from our arms,
To that pure, happy home far away.

BLANCHE RUSK. GAINSBORO, SASK.

Fifteen Years Ago

From No. 2 of St. Peters Bote

In its issue for the 18th of February, St. Peters Bote begs its readers to excuse the few typographical errors that crept into the first issue.—It informs the readers that the Vice-Pres. of the C. N. R. has promised that the railroad will be through the colony by June and be in operation then.—On Wed. Feb. 10th Henry and Bernard Gerwing were in Rosthern to get their last winter load of lumber for Nenzel & Lindberg's Lumberyard. This time they are loading 40,000 shingles.—The day before, Father Meinrad, O.S.B., had been in Rosthern to buy lumber for his new school at Leofeld.—Mr. Nic. Gasser has bought a good load of groceries for his store at Leofeld, and is now busy hauling it there. Gasser's new hotel at Leofeld is finished.—Mr. Lorenz Lindberg, Postmaster at Dead Moose Lake, was in town to-day, Feb. 10th.—There was a snow storm this morning, but it cleared up by afternoon. In the morning at eight o'clock it was 10 below zero.—Feb. the eleventh it was cloudy in the morning and looked like snow; also cleared up by afternoon. Wind is from the west. At eight A.M. it was 8 below zero.

—On the 11th of Feb. Ph. A. Winter, Lorenz and Henry Halbach of St. Anna, were in Rosthern for oats and household supplies.—John Bouraue and Anton Gasser were in to get each a load of lumber for the new school at Leofeld.—Mat. Fleischacker of Dead Moose Lake bought a pair of good sized hogs to supply his home with sufficient meat for the summer.

—The Rosthern correspondent writes on the 13th of Feb. that this morning arrived the delayed train of the day before yesterday.—Wenzel Reindel from Moulton, Tex., moved out to the colony on the 7th of January. His wife and children accompanied him.—On the 13th of Feb. Herman Pillatzki of Millbank, S.D., arrived to move on his homestead in St. Anna.—P. Hoffmann who lost a carload of farm implements, machinery and cattle last summer in a fire at Osler, received this week from the C.P.R. \$7200.00 damages.—John Edenhause of Leofeld died suddenly owing to a stroke of paralysis. He had the grace, however, to receive the last Sacraments at the hands of Father Meinrad.—Monday morning the 15th of Feb. it was 40 below zero; no wind and the sun shining brightly. Smoke goes straight up.—Under the same date the Rosthern correspondent writes that the train from the south which should have come Sat. evening at 7 o'clock had not arrived as yet. It is reported stuck in the snow near Lumsden.

—Nic. Hauer and Cornelius Kehr were in town. Mr. Kehr filed on a homestead in Tp. 40, Rge. 26. It is within the Leofeld parish.—Albert Campbell of Rosthern was married to Miss Anna Hessdorfer of St. Benedict at the church in Fish Creek.

—The settlers of St. Peters Colony are inventive; they travel now in covered sleighs, sometimes as large as a little house, in which they have a small stove and whatever is necessary to enable them to travel in cheerful humor; in fact they always appear in good humor.

ADDENDA.

Weather in Feb. 1904:
Feb. 3rd at 4 A.M. it was 38 below zero.
Feb. 5th it snowed, drifting shut the trail.
Feb. 16th it snowed again.
Feb. 29th we had an imitation blizzard.

Public Auction Sale of Valuable Farm Stock, Implements etc.

At the Farm of AUGUST LINS, N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 6-38-22, 2 1/2 miles north of HUMBOLDT, on

Tuesday, March 4, 1919. Commencing at 12 o'clock sharp.

HORSES
Pair bay mares, 6 and 9 years old, about 1400 lb, each one in foal.
Grey gelding, coming 6 yrs., 1500 lb
Black " " 12 " 1400 lb
Grey " " 12 " 1350 lb
Grey Mare, " 10 " 1300 lb
Roan gelding, " 4 " 1400 lb
Roan mare, " 3 " 1250 lb
Bay gelding, " 3 " 1300 lb
Pair mare colts,
Pair bay geldings, coming 4 and 5 years, weight 1500 lb each
Sorrel gelding, coming 5 yrs., 1300 lb

CATTLE
Three yearlings
One fresh Milch cow
About 25 chickens.

MACHINERY
Binder, John Deere, 8 ft., used two seasons.
Single disc Press drill, 18 ft., Van Brunt, new.
Single disc drill, 20 ft., Kentucky.
Disc harrow, 16-16, John Deere.
Four sec. lever harrow
Mower, McCormick, 4 1/2 ft.
Two wagons, 3 in. tire, complete
Hay rake, Plano Harrow cart
Gang plow, 14 in. Sulky plow, 16 in Buggy
Set of bolsleighs
Democrat Wheelbarrow
Truck, 4 in. tire Incubator
Gray Gas engine, 1 1/2 H.P.
3 sets double work harness
Iron forge, forks, shovels, picks, and numerous small articles used on the farm.
Also some Household Furniture.

TERMS: All articles up to \$25.00 cash; over that amount time will be given till Nov. 1, 1919, on good bankable notes with interest at 8% till due, and 10% after maturity. Discount of 5% allowed for cash on credit amounts.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON.
August Lins, Owner. H. Maney, Auctioneer.

Land and Farms!

I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment.

For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

Henry Bruning, MUENSTER, SASK.

SHOW WHAT YOU CAN DO!

PRIZE CONTEST.

Boys or girls under sixteen, whose parents are PAID UP subscribers to this paper, may win an interesting story book, if they answer the following question correctly before Feb. 28th:—

"What is the meaning of the word Saskatchewan?"

As there will, no doubt, be many correct answers, the names of these will be put in a box and one of them drawn, —THE WINNER OF THE BOOK.

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

For instance, cat, was, etc. Do not use any proper names. No letter must be used oftener in a word than it occurs in Saskatchewan. The letter a for instance may be used three times. Slang words are not allowed. Be sure to cross your t's. Do not make your c like e, nor the a like o, nor the e like l, nor n like u, nor h like k. Remember to write legibly and with pen and ink. Besides giving your name and age, give also your father's name.

The names of the lucky ones will be published in this paper, together with the words that the lucky contestant made out of the letters composing Saskatchewan. Moreover, the names of all the others will be mentioned, who correctly answer the above question.

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

N.B. Any one who is not a subscriber may take part in the contest by sending in, with the answer, One Dollar for a half year's subscription.

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Satisfaction

You will like your Gray-Dort for its eagerness to do things your way—for its power—flexibility—simplicity.

You will like it for its reasonable first and after cost—good appearance, thorough comfort and reliable performance—for the full value it delivers.

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KELLY BROS., HUMBOLDT.
Dealers in Gray Dort and Dodge Bros. Automobiles, Dodge Bros. Trucks, Emerson Tractors and ploughs, Gray Campbell cutters and carriages, Chatham fanning mills, Farm lighting plants.

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I.O.G.D. St. Peters Bote I.O.G.D.

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

1919 Church Calendar 1919

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

Table with columns for 'FEASTS OF OBLIGATION' and 'FASTS OF OBLIGATION', listing specific religious observances and their dates.

Religious News

Next Wednesday, March 5th, is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent, during which every good Catholic will prepare himself for Easter by acts of penance, mortification and prayer. PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. — Next Sunday, March 5th, the Rt. Rev. Bishop will bless the new fine parochial school at Bruno in St. Peter's Colony. During the second week of March, there will be a meeting of the Diocesan Council, the last before the contemplated visit of the Bishop to Europe. WINNIPEG, Man. — On Feb. 5th, the Sisters at St. Mary's Academy here made their perpetual vows. Archbishop Sinnott presided at the ceremonies. ST. CLOUD, Minn. — On the feast of St. Scholastica, Feb. 10, Sisters Martina and Evangelista of the Benedictine Convent at St. Joseph, Minn., celebrated the golden jubilee of their religious life. Bishop Busch presided at the ceremonies. LA CROSSE, Wis. — The beautiful new parochial school of the Parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Arcadia, Wis., has been opened. The school cost \$45,000, half of which is already paid. ST. LOUIS, Mo. — After the expulsion of the German Jesuits from India by the British government, the Missouri Province of the Order

molested. Bishop Valdespino has given orders to hold the first diocesan synod in the episcopal city. Rt. Rev. Emeterio Valderde y Talles, Bishop of Leon on January 13th again took possession of his diocese. Word has also been received of the happy return of Rt. Rev. Miguel M. de la Mora, D.D., Bishop of Zacatecas, to the capital of his diocese.

BIRMINGHAM, Engl. — Twenty three German Benedictines, the majority of the community of Erdington Abbey near Birmingham were deported in the middle of January to Germany. Erdington was a German foundation, and the monks of this abbey received refuge and hospitality in England, when they were driven forth from their own country by the laws of Bismarck. England was not at that time in the happy spiritual position she is now. She was only just emerging into the Second Spring, and the spiritual progenitors of the Erdington community were received by Bishop Ullathorne, one of the Vicars Apostolic of those times. It was twenty years ago that for the community, now flourishing, were able to build their fine abbey. Now the war sends them back to the country, which had no use for them forty five years ago.

BAMBERG, Bavaria. — The archbishop of Bamberg has protested to the government against the wanton act of billeted soldiers and their adherents, who, during a Mission at Trundstadt, forcibly dragged away the pastor out of his confessional.

BRESLAU, Silesia. — The pastor of Hermanitz, Rev. Weissmann, was clubbed to death by a plundering mob. ROME. — On Jan. 17, the Most Rev. Msgr. Nicotra, Archbishop of Heraclea, Nuncio Apostolic to Belgium, left for Brussels, his new sphere of activity. Pope Benedict was greatly pleased by reports on the success of the first post-war national pilgrimage to Lourdes. His Holiness sent a telegram congratulating and blessing the Italian pilgrims, whom he himself led on a former pilgrimage. The Pope has addressed to the Cardinal of Cologne and the German Episcopate, on the occasion of the introduction of certain anti-religious measures into Germany, a letter, in which he says he follows with lively and profound sorrow the political events, which will let to such fatal changes in the relations of Church and State. "I have seen with pleasure that the German Catholics, who have supported and surmounted hard trials with inflexible courage, now rise up for the defense of their threatened rights and for the maintenance of the primary schools, of which religious teaching is the base."

St. Peter's Colony

ST. BENEDICT. — Since the telephone is installed in some residences the bells are ringing continually and the young folks are having quite a time trying out the invention and talking to each other from a distance. After the telephones are installed completely St. Benedict will be up to date. It will certainly prove to be of great benefit to this part of the country so far away from the railroad, especially in winter-time and in case of sickness. Our parochial school will open up again on Monday, March 3rd. Miss Mary Muench has been engaged as teacher. Mr. Stadelmann of Engelfeld will be St. Benedict's carpenter this year. Mr. H. Altrogge, Sr., intends to erect a first-class residence this coming summer. — Mr. Fred Demong will built a new barn 38x104.

LENORA LAKE. — The Rev. Father Bernard is making his pastoral visit in the congregation and taking the census. At the same time he is inculcating on his parishioners the necessity of keeping in their homes and of effectively supporting a Catholic newspaper. — A girl has been born to the family of Herm. Wesseling. In baptism, last Thursday, the name Martha was given her. BRUNO. — Mr. A. J. Schwinghamer and his daughters Anna and Veronica entered upon an extensive visiting trip in the United States, last Sunday. They expect to see the city of New York, Niagara Falls, and a number of other historic and important places. — Mr. Frank Leuschen suffered painful injuries about his hands and feet when on account of some explosion caused by his motor he was badly burned by gasoline flames. — The solemn blessing of our new parochial school will take place on Sunday, March 2nd. His Lordship Bishop Pascal, O. M. I., has consented to visit Bruno for the occasion and conduct the ceremonies. In the evening there will be held a basket social and a card party for the benefit of the congregation to which everybody is cordially invited. — FULDA. — The Rev. Father Lawrence celebrated three High Masses of Requiem last week. On Monday for the deceased Hugo Bittmann, on Tuesday for the deceased Hy. Frank, a youth of thirteen years, who had succumbed to an attack of influenza and was buried that day, Feb. 18, and on Thursday at Willmont for the deceased members of the Volksverein. — On Feb. 17th Father Lawrence was called to the bedside of Mrs. Stephan Krenn to administer the sacraments to her. ANNAHEIM. — The family of Mich. Kunz was increased by the arrival of a baby boy who in baptism has been named Bernard Jacob. — The following items are excerpted from the minutes of the meeting of the councillors of the R. M. of St. Peter No. 369, held at Anaheim, Feb. 15th: That 500 copies of the Financial Statement be ordered from The Battleford Press; that the various telephone companies be paid their 1918 levy on demand; that a wolf bounty of \$1.50 for full grown wolves and \$1.00 for pups be paid; that the sec. treas. inquire of Dr. Garnett under what conditions he will accept the office of Health Officer for this municipality; that the Hospital at Humboldt be granted \$150.00 on condition that patients who can not pay for themselves and for whom the municipality must pay be given a 50c reduction; that the rates of assessment for the current year range between \$1000 and \$4000 per quarter section. — An order was read from the Wild Land Tax Commissioner that the total valuation of the municipality be increased 20 per cent. And the council considered that at present the poorer lands are assessed high enough, hence the better lands must be raised considerably; that A. Hufnagel be advanced seed grain; \$95 compensation was paid G. B. Harris for road on 3-37-21; John J. Schmitz moved that the Reeve attend the Convention of R. M. to be held at Regina in March; the Spalding R. Telephone Comp. was granted permission to build on the roads within this municipality; the following Weed Inspectors were appointed at \$75.00 salary each: I) Thos. Chappell; II) John Kunz; III) C. L. Mayer; IV) C. A. Pappenfus; V) W. Ebert; VI) H. Doeppker; John Saraner moved that 3c gopher bounty be paid up to June 1st, and 2c from then until July 1st, and no bounty after that date, gopher tails to be taken to the councillor; six Saskatchewan Brand Books were ordered; as Mr. D. Mowat,

C. A. refused to accept position as auditor the sec. treas. was instructed to write Messrs. Smart, Watson, and Rajes, Humboldt, as to their price for two audits made at the office of the sec. treas.; S.J. Pappenfus moved that Mr. M. H. Foulse be paid \$3.00 per day, 10c per mile and hotel expenses while engaged on assessment. — ADMINISTRATION SALE of the estate of Emil P. Lechmuth, deceased, on S.W. 1/4 Sec. 32 38-20, 1 mile S.W. of Anaheim, on Tuesday, March 11th, at 11 o'clock A.M. 9 head of horses, 14 head of cattle, Machinery, Household Goods, etc. TERMS: CASH. Paul Lechmuth, A. H. Pilla, Administrator. Auctioneer.

WATSON. — At the annual meeting of the Quill Plains R. Tel. Co. the following were elected: Pres. W. J. Rossiter; Directors J. P. Kiefer, Jacob Auchstaetter, E. H. Koppen; Sec. Treas. Jac. Auchstaetter. The lines are to be considerably extended during the year 1919. — Delegates representing the local Associations at the Grain Growers' Convention held in Regina, last week, were C.W. Stewart and Thos. Erwin of Lac Vert from Watson Assoc.; T. E. Parker and M. P. Halverson from Salding Assoc.; Stanley Pearce and J. D. Babinie from Pleasantdale; W. Smith and J. H. Shakespeare representing Janesville; W. T. Bradburn for Quill Lake. — Father Prior Peter of Münster took Father Dominic's place at the Sunday's services at Watson, Feb. 23rd. Father Dominic is still at the hospital in Humboldt, but is improving in health. MÜNSTER. — At the annual meeting of the directors of the Münster Rural Telephone Co., Ltd., it was decided to inaugurate Night Service. In order to successfully carry the plan through the following rules to be observed by each subscriber have been laid down: Day Service, from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. on business or week days, and from 10 to 12 A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M. on Sundays and holidays. Night Service, every night the year around from 10 P.M. to 7 A.M. The only time there is absolutely no service is on Sundays and holidays between the hours of 7 to 10 A.M. and 12 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 6 to 10 P.M. In cases of sickness night calls are free, but for business calls a charge of 50c for each call will be made. Subscribers are requested not to ring on their own circuit during the night, unless it be absolutely necessary, because such ringing is unnecessary, because such ringing might cause the night bell at the central office to ring and cause unnecessary disturbance and annoyance. — Mr. Ant. Wurm of Peterson, Sask., a pioneer in the western part of St. Peter's Colony, was a visitor at Münster Thursday last, and has placed his daughter in charge of the Ursuline Sisters, in order to give her a good education. He renewed his acquaintanceship with Mr. Albert Nenzel, and stayed in the latter's home over night. — The weather of the past week brought us extreme cold. In the night between Feb. 23rd and 24th the mercury dropped to 45 degrees below zero. Still the majority of the children were in school at the appointed hour in the morning. — St. Peters Bote acknowledges the receipt of the following monies: \$1.00 for Father Egenolf and \$1.00 for Father Brabender from a reader at Spruce Grove, Alta.; \$2.00 for the orphanage at Prince Albert from a reader at Red Cross, Sask. God bless you! — The Rev. Father Leo of Bruno came to the Abbey on a visit, Sunday afternoon. He states that, as far as he can see, the blessing of his new parochial school on Sunday next, March 2nd, will turn out to be a big event. It is expected that many people from outside will attend at the unique celebration.

—The printing office of St. Peters Bote is at present so short of help and overcrowded with job-work that we would really consider it a favor, if the good people would, for the time being, abstain from sending us new orders for job-work; otherwise it would be impossible for us to promise to execute such job-work promptly. HUMBOLDT. — The Humboldt delegates from the board of trade had an interesting meeting with the council of the board of trade at Prince Albert on Feb. 15th, when an hour was spent in discussing the proposed extension of the C.P.R. from Lanigan to Prince Albert through Humboldt. A resolution was passed asking for the building of this line of railway. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Vice-Pres. Coleman, of the C.P.R., to the Hon. Minister of Railways, Ottawa, and to the members for such federal and provincial constituencies as such a line will traverse. — Harry Frederiek, of Middle Lake, has leased the G. M. Mueyres livery barn in Humboldt for a period of two years. — After a lingering sickness brought on by consumption Mr. Joseph Suchan died on Feb. 15th, and was buried, Feb. 18th, in the cemetery of St. Scholastica's church, south of Humboldt. He was well prepared for the end having repeatedly received the sacraments of Holy Mother church during the course of his illness. — All those indebted to the late Theo. H. Mamer are requested to call at the office of Fred Heidegerken, Humboldt, Sask., to make payment of their account without delay as the estate must be promptly wound up. John Mamer, F. Heidegerken, Executors. — Mr. Percy Weisser has been appointed manager of the Merchants Bank, St. Gregor branch. — Mr. Nick Burton left last week for Rochester, Minn., where he expects to undergo an operation. — The following happy couple was joined for the union of life in St. Augustine's Church, Humboldt, on Monday, Feb. 24th: Mr. Jacob Jetzlaff of Spring Valley, Sask., and Miss Regina Schikowsky, of Humboldt. The Rev. Father Benedict officiated and pronounced the nuptial blessing. — To LOAN. Private funds on improved farm lands at reasonable rates. Loans closed in a week if title perfect. No "Red Tape" or central office to ring and cause unnecessary disturbance and annoyance. F. Heidegerken, Humboldt. — Dr. Roy G. Wilson, V. S., who previous to the war was practising his profession in Humboldt, was in town for a couple of days recently. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he enlisted with the Canadian army for service overseas, and spent two and a half years in the war zones, attached to the veterinary branch. He served in France and Egypt, and was also for a short time at Saloniki. Dr. Wilson will again make his home in Humboldt. — The Central Creamery Co., Ltd., Humboldt, of which Mr. O.W. Andraesen is manager, has changed its name which is now the "Humboldt Creameries, Ltd." This change was made to avoid having mail mis-sent to other Central Creameries, also that the new firm name will be more in keeping with the now well known Brand "Humboldt". — On Feb. 25th the Rev. Father Benedict joined in connubial union, in Im. Conception Church, Joseph Froes and Eva Klascinsky. ENGELFELD. — Mr. Peter Halbach, formerly of Anaheim, has opened up a harness and shoemaker shop in Engelfeld, having acquired for this purpose the former hardware-store of Mr. Herm. Nordick. LEUFELD. — Mr. Lingel is very seriously sick, in fact he is in an

agonizing state past five days and to recover.

Card of We wish to the and neighbors for and kind assistance during the illness of our loved husband and son, Suchan, and at death and exequies. Mrs. Jos. Suchan Humboldt

CUDWORTH, Dear St. Peters Bote Last week, through this municipality attend the "Boy's Competition" at St. Gruending of St. Weber and Leo Worth. They though they were days before the j St. Gruending had but as the prize teams Cudworth cause they could but because one fellow of eleven-down fast enough so time was up, good standing of congratulate them

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REPORT The report purpose must than Feb. 28th. ject to these taxes the report by the a fine of \$100 pe the reports can post offices. Th not be paid un after receiving ne the Minister of Single person dent children Tax on that pa which exceeds year. Married on with dependent on that part which is over \$5 but for each ch which they have free from the tax Where a perso pay the exemption for the first \$ single person, for the next \$ excess above \$ with a family u

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agonizing state already for the past five days and is not expected to recover.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their sympathy and kind assistance given, both during the illness of our dearly beloved husband and father Joseph Suchan, and at the time of his death and exequies.

Mrs. Jos. Suchan and children, Humboldt, Sask.

CUDWORTH, Feb. 19th, 1919.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Last week, three of the boys of this municipality were chosen to attend the "Boys' Dairy Judging Competition" at Saskatoon, Edward Gruending of St. Benedict, John Weber and Leo Waldbillig of Cudworth. They won third prize though they were called only a few days before the judging. Edward Gruending had the highest score, but as the prizes were given to teams Cudworth got third, not because they could not judge well, but because one of them—a little fellow of eleven—could not write down fast enough what he knew, so time was up. This is a very good standing of our boys and we congratulate them. —Corr.

VISCOUNT, Sask., Feb. 22, 1919.

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The last week, Mrs. Christina Mann, of St. John's mission, was very ill and received the last sacraments. She is now in better condition and there is good hope for prompt recovery.

The Rev. Father Morneau, who had spent about two months in Quebec, returned to Viscount on the 20th of this month.

A meeting was held, two weeks ago, in Viscount town, at Mr. Mack's office, to start a local organization for War Saving Stamps. The speaker was Mr. Cameron, from Regina. He obtained a complete success, and a local committee is now at work.

On the 18th of February, a nice evening concert took place at Mr. Tallon's Hall in favor of the Red Cross Society. Mr. Alex. Cyr, chairman, made a nice speech and interesting views were shown by Mr. E. Smith.

On Sunday, Feb. 16th, Mass was celebrated in the new church at Colonsay, for the second time, by Rev. F. Nicolet. The attendance was numerous. Three children were baptized after mass: 3 little boys for the families Brandel, Sander and Brickner. Hereafter the religious services will be held in Colonsay twice a month, i. e. on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of each month. —Corr.

IMPORTANT!

The reports for Income Tax purpose must be made not later than Feb. 28th. Whoever is subject to these taxes and fails to make the report by that date, is liable to a fine of \$100 per day. Forms for the reports can be had from the post offices. The tax itself need not be paid until within 30 days after receiving notice to do so from the Minister of Finance.

Single persons without dependent children must pay Income Tax on that part of their income which exceeds \$1,000 net for the year. Married or widowed persons with dependent children must pay on that part of their incomes which is over \$2,000 per year net, but for each child under 16 years which they have, another \$200 is free from the tax.

Where a person's income exceeds the exemption limit, he needs to pay the tax only on the excess. For the first \$500 excess of the single person, the tax is 2%, and for the next \$500 it is 4%. The excess above \$1,000 for persons with a family up to \$1,000 excess

is taxed 2%, and what is above that is also taxed 4%.

Thus a bachelor or spinster with \$1,000 net income is free from the tax; but if the income is \$1,100, the tax is \$2, and if the income is \$1,500, the tax is \$10. When, however, the income of such a person is \$1,600, the tax is \$14, etc.

A person with family, having a net income of \$2,000 is tax-free, but with a net-income of \$3,000, the tax amounts to \$20, with a deduction of \$4 on the tax for every child under 16 years which the person has.

This tax applies not only to persons with a regular salary or wage, but also to farmers, businessmen, tradesmen, and corporations. Partnerships are exempt, but the individual partners must pay tax on their profits. Corporations of any religious, educational, charitable, or agricultural institution is exempt from this tax.

The Mennonite Question.

BY HON. WALTER SCOTT.

You say the man protected by the British flag and privileged to make his living out of good Saskatchewan soil ought to be ready and willing to shoulder a gun as you or your son had to do in defense of the flag and soil. Sounds reasonable, unassailable even. But I see another side to the question. Strange question that would have only one side. Most painted Indians even have more than one side.

How many Mennonites have? I have only a hazy notion of the number,—maybe 30,000, more or less. Say 25,000 souls. You say these 25,000 persons are a menace (if they refuse to fight) and should be deported;—that Canada, the Empire, would be better without them. Very well. Imagine they are deported—and in Patagonia. Imagine it is last April in the days when our liberties hung in the balance. Will the 25,000 Mennonites in Patagonia fight for our liberties? No. Well, then, what advantage in deporting them? Didn't fight for us here; don't fight for us there. No difference. But wait. In Patagonia the industrious Mennonites till the soils as they tilled Saskatchewan soil before we deported them. And a bushel of wheat from a Mennonite farm weighs as much on the railway company scales, pays as much in freight charges, and (more important in 1917) was as effective in filling a starving Frenchman's or Englishman's stomach when made into bread as any other wheat. Indeed I question whether in 1917, in the days of empty cupboards in France, when the hungry civilian sunk his teeth into a hunk of bread, he or she cared two lonesome hoots in Hades whether you or I or a non-fighting Mennonite grew the wheat.

If we were short of land, your view might not be so silly. We are, on the contrary, spending millions in almost vain effort to induce population towards our scores of millions of idle, vacant, useless acres.

A menace? In what way? The only Mennonites in Saskatchewan jails, as far as I know, are a handful of fool fathers who refuse to send their children to our good public schools. Might better have shot them—because jail rarely instills sense into a fool head. If you can find a trace of syphilis or a case of it in a Mennonite settlement—well I'll wager that a non-Mennonite carried it there. Are 25,000 cows a menace? The Mennonite at all events feeds himself the year round—the cow has to be fed in winter. The cow too is as peaceful and inoffensive as a Mennonite;—the cow wouldn't go to Flanders carrying a gun either. But nobody sent in Resolutions

proposing to put more cows in jail for failing to speak and write English, or for refusing to send their calves to the public schools. Even you would disapprove the deportation of 25,000 cows, except for cash.

Anyway, you have the laugh on me—because you win. In five years, not a Mennonite will remain in Saskatchewan to be a menace. Their delegates are, I expect, already spying out land in Argentine. War-times Election Act didn't worry the most menacing of them—the poor fools didn't vote anyway. But jail for foolish fathers, and such kind talk as you have been indulging in regarding them, has served the purpose. Even a worm, you know, will turn. And even a Mennonite doesn't have to stand Prussian tyranny, with such countries as Argentine offering him a refuge.

And, to occupy the farms he will leave, our rich Government will, perhaps, bring in other settlers at a cost of \$5,000 or so per head!—(Editorial in Moose Jaw Times, February 20th, 1919.)

United States News

WASHINGTON.—The last of the war-time coal regulations of the fuel administration still in force will be suspended March 1st, if the present comparatively mild weather continues.

—After adding an amendment for the repeal of the daylight saving act the senate agriculture committee ordered favorably reported the \$31,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill with committee amendment appropriating \$5,000,000.

—General S. T. Ansell, acting judge advocate general, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that "the record of the military courts in the American army during the war shows that too many men were convicted on flimsy evidence who never should have been tried."

—Moved by reports of new outrages committed in Mexico against American citizens, Senator Lewis of Illinois spoke in favor of strengthening the Administration's Mexican policy in order to safeguard American lives and property.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—In consequence of frequent clashes between strikers, picketing textile factories here, and the police nine persons were arrested. This is the opening of the third week of the textile strike.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Referendum elections will be sought in fourteen states of the Union on the federal prohibition amendment by the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers. The states are: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

CHICAGO.—A maximum sentence of twenty years in Leavenworth prison was imposed by federal Judge Landis on the socialist congressman-elect Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, and four other socialist leaders, who in final pleas likened themselves to history's greatest martyrs.

—Approximately 85,000 employees of the meat packing industry will benefit by the wage increase announced. All employees—male or female—earning less or up to \$20 per week are to receive 10% increases retroactive to Nov. 19th, 1918. An eight hour day is established in the packing industry.

—Distilleries in Peoria, Ill., and at Pekin are to be converted into sugar manufacturing plants. A new process of sugar making from corn has been developed and patented, the announcement says. MADISON, Wis.—Without opposition the Wisconsin Senate

passed the Bennett Resolution providing for a legislative committee to inquire into the feasibility of manufacturing farm machinery at state prison. Senator Bennett claims as possibility of saving \$1,000,000 a year to the farmers and that the plan would bring "a profit of several million dollars annually to reduce state taxes."

DES MOINES.—A bill to curtail divorces was introduced in the lower house of the Iowa Legislature today by Assemblyman Smith of Clinton. It proposed witnesses to the obtaining of marriage licenses and satisfactory proof of character.

LINCOLN, Neb.—A bill providing for a six-year tax levy to finance the construction of a new state capitol here at an estimated cost of \$5,000,000 was authorized by the Nebraska Legislature.

—After amendment so that it does not apply to religious insignia or emblems, the lower legislative house approved, without a negative vote, House Bill 115, forbidding any public school teacher to wear "religious dress or garb in the school room." The bill, introduced

FOR SALE

Farm of quarter section with good buildings and 50 acres ready for crop. Price \$1800.00.—\$500 cash, balance half crop payments. For particulars write or call OTTO SCHOEN, BRUNO.

Potatoes for Sale.

About 400 bushels Early Ohio potatoes for sale. \$1.40 per bush. if taken on the place.

FOR SALE ALSO

2 Teams of Horses.

Apply to MAT. RATH, Sec. 9, 3 miles S. E. of Muenster, Sask.

by Anderson of Knox County, is intended to prevent Catholic Sisters from wearing their garb when employed as public school teachers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The federal grand jury returned indictments against fourteen men charging conspiracy to defraud the government. Two of them are charged with using an inferior grade of coffee in filling a government order, and the other twelve are charged with conspiring to obtain clothing, sold at Jefferson barracks, at a low rate.

TOPEKA, Kans.—Mrs. Minnie Grinstead offered a bill in the Kansas Legislature prohibiting smoking in public restaurants. The bill was accepted and passed in to the senate.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800 I. W. W. voted to call off the strike at the copper mines of the Butte district.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Metal Trades Council has decided to continue the strike involving approximately 30,000 striking metal trades workers in ship yards and contract shops here.

FARMER! Now is the time to get your

Fanning Mill

Have the Famous WINNER MILL which cannot be beaten.

GRINDERS, both Roller and Plate.

Sawing Outfits and Engines.

Drop into my Show Room on Main Street and see the

Best Wild Oat Machine on the Market!

E. D. LELACHEUR

THE HUMBOLDT MACHINE MAN
Main Street HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Just Before The Real Hard Work Commences

Just before the man on the land tunes up again for another busy season the most natural thing for him to do will be to make a round of inspection of his farm implements. Maybe past experiences have made him think that the saying about a 'stitch in time saving nine' was especially intended for the farmer. Anyway he knows how annoying it is to have the spring work held up by some trifling things going wrong or perhaps a mighty important part of the works playing out.

Guard against such happenings this coming season and decide NOW what must be replaced or repaired. Glance over this list. You can surely use to advantage some of the items mentioned.

- Wagon and Sleigh Tongues
- Tongue Hawns
- Front and Hind Hawns
- Evensers and Doubletrees
- Plow Beams
- Wagon and Sleigh Reaches
- Wagon Box Bottoms
- Wagon Box Sides and Ends
- Sleigh Benches
- Wagon Box Cross Bars
- Wagon Box Cleats
- Patent End Gates (for wagon boxes)
- Wagon and Sleigh Bolsters
- Wagon Bolster Stakes
- Sleigh Bolster Stakes
- Sand Boards (Sawn to shape)
- Sleigh Rollers
- Manure and Stone Boats

Everything for the small job or necessary repairs.

Wagon box bottoms come in clear edge grain Fir.—Wagon box sides and ends in clear Gumwood. Remaining items in Oak from seasoned straight grained material. Of course, we do not carry all of the above in stock but we can satisfy your desires in rush style. If you can't get in town phone us, — the voice with the smile is on the other end of the line.

Dutton-Wall Lumber Co., Ltd.
GEORGE A. SCHIERHOLTZ □ MANAGER CARMEL YARD

God Does Not Forget.

The World will strip your failings, And hide the good you do, And with its sharpest thorns The ways you walk bestrew; You'll toil for men—they'll curse you; 'Twas thus and thus 'tis yet, And thus 'twill be forever— But God does not forget.

His eye is ever seeking The wee things done for Him; And that shall light the shadows Where death waits, stern and grim. So lift your burden gladly, Nor falter, fear, nor fret; For heaven is in the distance, And God does not forget. —BRIAN O'HIGGINS.

Happiness on Earth.

What must we do to be happy? asks Bossuet. The thing is not hard. Much knowledge is not necessary for this, nor much talent, but only a real good will to do one's duty. Happiness, as far as it can exist here below, consists in peace, in the joy of a good conscience. Our conscience will be joyful and peaceful if it knows not remorse; it will not know remorse if we are careful not to offend God. To fly from sin is therefore the chief source of happiness on earth. If our conscience is pure our life will be happy. There are none happier than saints for there are none more innocent.

Sympathy for the Aged.

There is no place at which we may sit and learn the principles and policies that enable us to make the most of life as at the feet of the aged. Other things being equal, they are our wisest folk. The heads whose gray hairs are crowns of righteousness, who have been adding grace to grace and strength to strength, while many a year has come and gone, whose inward man has grown into beauty and power while the outward man has declined, should attract us for what they know, appeal to our sympathy, and command our reverence. Turning aside to commune with these old ones lovingly and tenderly, we may learn, too, as from no other, how to live to be happiest as well as most useful, and catch the aroma of that mellowness and sweetness that so enriches the possible joys of this earthly pilgrimage, and is so distinguished an element of the meekness of those who are now almost mature for the garner on high. Lack of appreciation or positive neglect of these old ones in our homes and social circles is a prodigious wrong and a type of heathen heartlessness. For my own part, old age is most attractive, and when I see the silver-white hair lying on a serious and weather-worn face like moonlight on a stately old tower, I have a strong tendency, whether I know the person or not, to lift my hat in token of my affectionate esteem and reverence.

His Baby.

She is my mother, said the young man, but I call her my baby. She is eighty years old. Old people are very like babies, and we ought to love them, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. I have an idea life even up things. When I was young and helpless she took care of me; now I take care of her. I am paying my debt. She was patient with me then; now I am patient with her. She fed me; now I feed her, clothe and keep her. She watched me until I grew up; I shall watch her till she steps into heaven. —Dr. Frank Crane.

Some Roads to Rome in America.

Edited by Georgina Pell Curtis.

MISE EMMA FORBES CARY, Cambridge, Mass., (Sister-in-law of Professor Agassiz.)

In 1854 Boston was still Old Boston, and the few dozen families who knew each other lived around the Common or the streets that ran down Beacon Hill or meandered in the direction of the harbor.

Every one went to church at King's Chapel or Trinity Church or the Old South. There was no Public Library or Art Museum, literature and art being combined in the Boston Athenaeum.

The Catholics had just passed through the "Know-Nothing" persecution, or, more strictly speaking, they were pulling their way through it with courage and good temper. The "Know-Nothing" party was regarded with contempt by intelligent Protestants, and men of influence came forward boldly in defense of the Catholics.

It was at that period of depression among Catholics that it was my good fortune to be received into the Church.

There were few Catholic churches in Boston, only (as I remember them) the dear old Cathedral on Franklin street, St. Vincent's on Purchase street, and St. Mary's at the North End—the Jesuit church. So it was not any esthetic fascination that could draw me Romeward.

It must have been about the tenth of October, my twenty-first birthday, that my mother expressed dissatisfaction at my way of doing my hair, and said that H—R— must come and show me how to make the puffs or bands or whatever girls wore at that time. I knew nothing of H—R— and cared little for my coiffure, but I never disputed my mother's decisions. So, one morning there appeared in my room a lovely young woman who looked like a Fra Angelico angel. I can see her now, her rippling hair, her shining eyes and peach bloom complexion. Her mouth was beautiful, whether it expressed joy or grief or enthusiasm, or gave that enchanting laugh which only belongs to those of Celtic blood. I don't remember much about the hair-dressing, but I soon found out that H—R— was a Catholic, and possessed of faith such as I had never seen. We became intimate friends, and she took me with her to visit her sick poor, to those desolate rooms she brought cheer and sunshine. Surely charity has not often appeared in such fascinating shape as it did when she encouraged the weary to bear their suffering a little longer, or taught the earth-bound soul to long for Heaven. Not long after this she founded a home for consumptives which has developed into a beautiful little hospital with every modern appliance for the cure of those who in 1854 were called incurable.

But not only did H—R— show me how to love and serve the poor, but she advised me to go and see Bishop Fitzpatrick, (Bishop John every one called him)—to consult him about a charitable scheme of mine. I remember well the November day that I went to see him in the shabby old house opposite the Cathedral. I remember the grand looking man in faded purple garment who came into the room, where I had waited an unconscionable time, I remember that he spoke as one having authority, and not as the Scribes and Pharisees. I soon entered on a course of instruction. The questions of that day were different from those of the Twentieth century. I read Father Hecker's "Questions of the Soul," Laménais' "Essai sur l'Indifférence," and a good many papers of Brownson, and books of piety. On the other

side, slack and well-a-day! I read Chillingworth, Bishop Hopkins, and some unsavory details written by some apostate or other. What conduced to my conversion was the fact that Protestants argue their cause by attacking Catholics, while Catholics explained dogmas, refuted slanders, but did not abuse or ridicule their opponents. In eleven months after my first visit to Bishop Fitzpatrick, I was received into the Church, on October 4th, 1855.

And how about persecution? I have never met with anything but affectionate courtesy from non-Catholics, and many of my relatives and friends came to see me received. Especially kind was the Rev. Frederick Huntington, afterwards Bishop of Central New York, who wrote most kindly to my parents, advising them not to oppose me, wisely adding, "lest the zeal of opposition be added to the zeal of conversion."

It may be asked why I was so easily persuaded to become a Catholic. A great prelate once told me that I had always been a Catholic. I received my religious instruction from my mother and my governess, Unitarians of the Canning school, full of spiritual feeling and of high ideals. As I grew older, I had a vague perception that this noble asceticism did not belong to Protestantism. My governess read to me the Imitation of Christ, and a beautiful book of selections from Fénelon made by Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen. There I found these lofty ideas where they seemed by right to belong. As if I had found a precious bit of mosaic and sought for the work of art from which it had been severed, I hid these maxims in my heart and pondered on them. Not that I acted on them, quite the contrary; but they held up before me a standard that some day I meant to reach. And the day came when H—R— showed me where my precious fragment belonged.

There is one result of my conversion in which I take a honest pride. It enabled me to teach the catechism to the Rev. Editor of the "Ave Maria."

Truth vs. Fiction.

What do you read for mental recreation? Novels? Probably. Why put all your time to them? "Truth is stranger than fiction." Do you like adventure? Or do you prefer romance, chivalry, deeds of patriotism and daring? What are more thrilling than the stories of Alexander, the Ancient Romans, the Crusaders, the makers of modern Europe? If you like descriptions of magnificence, read of Cyrus, Darius, and the ancient Persians. For political romance read the history of the Roman senate, that body of wonderful men whom the ambassador of Pyrrhus described as a "council of kings." The field is large and if once the taste for historical reading is acquired, an immense source of pleasant reading will be open to you. Besides the pleasure of reading, you will be constantly stocking your mind with useful facts and data. History of the Church is a great asset to a Catholic to help him appreciate and defend his faith.

Two Great Americans.

Ever since the United States entered the war on the side of the allies, Canadians take a lively interest in the history of that country and they take pleasure in honoring his great man. We here bring a little poem by a young American on two great Americans whose birthdays were commemorated this month.

To Washington and Lincoln We point with honest pride. Immortal names our country loves Nor need they praise beside. A lesson we may learn from them, A lesson old but true, A thing that is once done well Will prove its worth to you! And little things that petty seem May often make or mar. A good thought or a kind deed Pass current, no matter where you are.

Washington and Lincoln! Who reads their lives will find Their greatness was in being good— They were real friends of human kind. —A. F. KLINKNER.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

(Special for St. Peter's Bote.)

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

—The Toronto Telegram insists that the home or church, not the Public School, is the place for religious instruction or religious emblems. And that's just what is wrong with the public schools—there is no religion in them.

—As water cannot mount higher than its source, so also parents cannot impart what they do not possess. Many have very little religion left by the time they marry, others never received any religious instruction, and others still, have no ability whatever of imparting knowledge. How then, is the child to acquire a religious training; how is it to learn its duties towards God and fellow-man? Attendance once a week at Sunday School cannot suffice, as we can see by the frightful increase of juvenile crime and lawlessness. When children ten years of age commit murder and suicide, then our system of education must be fundamentally wrong, nay criminal.

—Not so many days ago a Catholic, on account of business considerations, found himself established in a town in the eastern part of this province where there was no Catholic School. He accordingly sent his children to public school; but after the first day, saw himself compelled to take his children out of that school, owing to the immoral conditions there prevailing. Now I do not wish to be understood as insinuating that all public schools will show up as bad as that... But really, can you expect anything else of a school from which God is banished?

—Every year our School Trustees meet in convention at some large city—to devise ways and means for the improvement of our schools—so they claim; but what do we hear? A "lot of howling" against religion and "those wicked" foreigners from one end of the session to the other; as if the foreigners were the only ones who had any religion. Not a word is heard about the child's soul or religious instruction, without which there is no training of the will or formation of character. Without religion you cannot train up men and women with some "backbone."

—They tell you to cultivate cleanliness of the body; not a word about the much more important quality, cleanliness of mind and soul. The child is told to foster strength of body, not a word about strength of will and firmness of character.

—The average prohibitionist together with the average member of the Public School Trustees Association, belongs to that class of persons—a very large class—who allow no one to differ from them. It is for some psychologist to explain how it is that men and women to whom intemperance is the greatest of evils, are apt to be the most intemperate of speech, and why moderate views are so generally held to be erroneous views by those who do not share them.

—It has always been the trick of the bigots, says Macaulay, to divide society, and to wonder it is not united; to govern as if a section of the State were the whole, and censure the other sections of the State for their want of patriotic spirit.

—The individuals who shout against "clerical influence" are the readiest dupes of the Ouija board and the "lodge."

—Mob rule is often the result either of injustice in law-making or of weakness in administration.

Cudworth Hotel

All kinds of Soft Drinks

Tobaccos, Cigars, Candies, Ice Cream and Fruit. P. J. Kiefer, Cudworth, Sask.

THE CENTRAL CREAMERY COMPANY, LTD.

BOX 46 HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US!

We pay highest prices for butterfat during winter and summer.

Write to us for further information

O. W. ANDREASEN, Mgr.

The Bruno Creamery BRUNO, SASK.

Manufacturers of FIRST CLASS BUTTER

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO US!

We pay highest prices for Butterfat during winter and summer.

RICHARD SCHAFFER, Mgr.

Ship your Cream to the

Rose Lawn Creamery ENGELFELD, SASK.

You are paid highest market prices for Butterfat, according to quality, during summer and winter

Full information given on request.

JACOB KOEP, Prop.

L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

BLACKSMITHING

HORSE-SHOEING

Repairs on all kinds of Machinery satisfactorily done.

Agent for Cocksbut Plows, Drills, Engines, Adams Wagons, Frost & Wood Hayrakes, Mowers, Binders.

Dead Moose Lake Store

Carl Einberg, 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 Cocksbut Machinery and I have the agency for all sizes of Farm Tractors.

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

All kinds of Meat can be had at

Pitzel's Meat Market

The place where you get the best and at satisfactory prices.

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

Pitzel's Meat Market Livingstone St., HUMBOLDT, Phone 52.

Fish—Fish—Fish

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

Whitefish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 12c

" " cleaned, 50-100 lb, 12c

Lake trout, cleaned, 25-50 lb, 14c

Jack fish, round, 50-100 lb lot, 9c

Pickrel, W. eyed pike, 25-50 lb, 14c

Black cod, 25-50 lb lot, 16c

Brills, 10-20 lb lot, 10c

Lake Superior herring, fresh-frozen, 10c

Salt water herring, " 8c

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

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

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Office in Residence, (formerly Jno. Q. Brandon's residence), opposite Arlington Hotel.

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Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association. Office in Humboldt Realty Co. Building, Main St. Phone 90 day — 128 at night.

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FOR LIFE INSURANCE

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

L. J. Lindberg, Muenster.

Licensed Auctioneer

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

A. H. PILLA, MUENSTER

North Canada Lumber Co., Ltd. CUDWORTH, SASK.

Come and see our new Stock before you build. We have the largest, the best, and the most complete Stock.

JOHN ARNOLDY, Agent.

Land Market!

Come to us for choice lands in the Watson District

VOSSEN & SCHINDLER REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE

Watson, Sask., Canada.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Economical in operation. Runs on kerosene, gasoline or gas.

A. M. Pulvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

WANTED

An intelligent Catholic boy or young man who wishes to learn the Printer's Trade. Must be able to read and write English correctly. Only such need apply who can stay at the work.

Apply to St. Peter's Bote, Muenster, Sask.

Drawbacks of War Indemnities.

When under date of August 1st, 1917, the Pope sent a communication to the belligerents, the recommendation most unacceptable to the war lords was, that there should be a "general condonation" in the matter of paying for damages and the cost of the war. It was almost assumed that such a suggestion could come only from a pro-German. Yet the Pope's solution is the only conclusion that could be arrived at by economically intelligent men who loved their country first, to whatever nation they owed allegiance. In fact, two years before this, a British statesman pointed out the proper basis of a settlement. A cable dated London, December 25th, 1915, reads in part:

"Joseph King, M. P., economic expert, says payment of big sum after hostilities are ended is impossible. Demand might help defeated enemy. "Take, for example, the huge indemnity paid after 1871 by France to Germany. As a consequence of this prosperity and trade of France were recuperative and progressive, while Germany was depressed and suffering. . . . Now, to pay \$5,000,000,000 from one side to another is impossible in gold. Even if gold payments could be made, the immediate result would be to immensely inflate prices in the country receiving the gold.

"If Germany's wonderful productivity and trading enterprises are to be revived after the war, in order to pay indemnities to her enemies, it means that the enemies will have to trade with her far more than they did before the war. . . . Will those of the Allies who have been protectionists before, notably Russia (or the United States now), become free trade in order that German workers may produce profits to pay indemnity?"

France would not pay an indemnity after 1871, and could not have been forced, unless the payment was to the advantage of her business men. And Germany would not accept an indemnity unless it was an advantage to her bondholders. The workers of both countries suffered, though in different ways: The German workers were out of employment; the French workers got a lessened return for their labor. The French business men, however, made a profit, over and above their taxes, on all goods paid as indemnity. The German capitalists, also, were probably able to absorb the billion dollars of new wealth which cost them nothing, for they were but realizing on their war bonds which had represented their book profits.

From an unexpected quarter, under date of January 20th, 1919, comes a confirmation of the wisdom of "general condonation." In a specially advertised article, written for the Providence Journal by Stephen Leacock, appears the following:

"If Germany hands us over a billion dollars worth of free coal, our coal miners are ruined; a billion dollars worth of cotton goods, and our cotton industry goes to the wall; a billion dollars worth of structural steel, and our steel industry collapses in a heap; a billion dollars worth of paintings, statues and works of art, and our artists die like flies."

Yet Lloyd George has so great faith in the ignorance of his people that he promises them that he will not allow Germany to pay in "cheap goods"; at the same time he says he will demand indemnity to the limit. Of course, the cheaper the goods, the more Germany would have to give. Perhaps the British Prime Minister is warranted in his assumption (of the economic ignor-

ance of his people); for Hartly Withers, in referring to our foremost banker's description of Americans as a "nation of economic illiterates," writes: "If this be true of America, it is perhaps even truer of England." And again, the same noted English economist puts it: "The public, on all subjects connected with money matters, is so abysmally ignorant that its monetary knowledge may be said to be a minus quantity." There is great danger that the Germans will insist on paying an indemnity to every country that will accept one. There is no more convenient method of "commercial penetration." When they get the markets they can keep them, at the highest price for their goods. The bondholders in the various countries see only their own immediate benefit and will sacrifice the interests of their respective people.

Considering the welfare of a nation as a whole, the difference between "a favorable balance of trade" and paying an indemnity is all in favor of paying the indemnity. An increasing "favorable balance of trade" demands free trade; that the "balance" may be drawn on when convenient. We have acquired a favorable trade balance of more than \$10,000,000,000 in the last four years. That means we have not been paid for our shipments. Yet everybody is happy. And our bankers now warn us against accepting payment, and say we should increase enormously our "favorable balance." The German banker are apt to be of the same school of finance; and as the people of all nations are anxious to make the Germans work, there promises to be a great opening for goods "made in Germany."

Perhaps it was not the economic view that prompted the Pope's counsel of "general condonation." And if not, it must have been the inspiration of a prayerful soul.

—M. P. CONNERY in "America."

The Call of the West.

Above the Din of Commerce and the Clamour of the World Ring Out the Voices of Immortal Souls

Who has not heard the call of the West? Like the blast of the hunter's horn in the silent forest, its thrilling and inviting sound has awakened the echoes of the land. Springing from the granite heart of our mighty Rockies, that call wanders through their valleys, climbs over the "great divide" and steals its way to the foothills. Soft as the evening breeze, strong as the howling blizzard, it sweeps across the prairie, gathering, as it were, on its triumphant march to the East something of the immensity of the plains and freshness of the lakes.

In the din of our manufacturing cities, in the quietness of our own towns and villages, by the rivers and winding bays of our Maritime Provinces along the peaceful shores of the St. Lawrence, the call of the West has been heard. Its alluring voice has cast a spell upon our youth, the hope of the country. From all points of Eastern Canada young men and young women have gone West as to the mysterious land of brilliant promise and great possibilities.

The call of the West! All Canada is eager to hear its message. Has not the merchant his ear to the soil, listening to the throbbings of the growing harvest on our Western prairies? He knows that in the furrows of that rich loam lie the wealth and prosperity of the country at large. The eastern manufacturer anxiously scans the daily paper to be posted on crop conditions in the West. They regulate to a great extent the activities and output of his plant. And when college and universities days are over where does the young professional man turn his eyes? To the West. Westward, with the sun he travels; its fiery course is an invitation and harbinger of his bright career.

The Call of the West! Across the ocean it has gone and awakened the dormant energies of old Europe.

can nations. Settlers of every race and creed have rushed to our shores, like the waves of "the heaving and hurrying tide".

The attraction of the Canadian West has become general, at home and abroad. Nothing can stop this onward to the land of promise. A new Canada is being created beyond the Great Lakes.

A very small fraction of the Western fertile soil is under cultivation and already the phenomenal yield has prompted the nations at large to call the Prairie Provinces "the granary of the world." Already in Canada the industrial, commercial, and to a great extent the political world hinges on the western crop. It is the great source of Canada's national wealth. For, the prodigious resources of our mines and forests, and the annual yield of our harvest are the two poles upon which revolves the credit of our country abroad. But the growing value of the West in the economical and national life of Canada is only a mere shadow of its increasing importance in the religious world.

Above the hum of the binders and the loud chatter of the threshing machines, above the sharp voice of the shrieking steel rail, counting, as it were, one by one, the freighted cars on their way to our Eastern ports, above the clamour of commerce and industry, ring out the voices of immortal souls. The West for the Church of God is also the land of great possibilities and brilliant promise. The waving sea of its wheat fields calls to mind the words of the Master: "Lift up your eyes and see the countries ready for the harvest. . . . the harvest is great indeed but the labourers are few. . . ."

On his return from a visit to our Canadian West, Cardinal Bourne, in the course of conversation, spoke of Canada with almost exclusive reference to the Western Provinces. Some one remarked to him, "Your Grace is referring to conditions in the West?" "Yes, the West is Canada," he replied.

No one can overestimate from a Catholic standpoint the importance of the West. It is a new empire that is being created beyond the Lakes, an empire with tremendous and perennial resources, with ambitious ideals and progressive policies, with forward looking people and youthful leaders. There the ultra-conservatism of the East has been brushed aside and space made for a new democracy. The question of paramount importance for us: "What will be the condition of the Church in that coming part of Canada? What share will she have in the solving of the social, educational and economical problems of that new domain?"

Every Catholic should be interested in this vital issue. The call of the West for a Catholic is the call of the Church, the call of a Mother to a loyal son. She has a right to a hearty response from every Catholic throughout our broad Dominion. It is, therefore, a duty of conscience for every son of the Church in Canada to come to the assistance of his mother, to take her honour to heart. At the present hour this duty is most imperative, this obligation most pressing. The Church depends on the loyalty of her children.

CATHOLIC PARTY FORMED

Cablegram from Rome announces the establishment of a new political party known as the "partito popolare italiano" indicates a landmark in Italian politics.

The new party, Catholic in its formation, marks the breaking of tradition. For many years owing to the attitude of the Vatican, Catholics were compelled to keep aloof from politics, but the late pope relaxed the non-expedit. This relaxation had marked effect in the elections of 1912, when Catholics organized, and it was by their help that Giolitti dished the socialists, with whom he had been coquetting.

The result of the elections showed the influence which would be wielded by a properly constituted Catholic party. The provisional committee of the new party makes appeal to "all men who are morally free and socially developed and all who appreciate and respect the moral virtues of our people," and requests their adherence to the program.

The Osservatore Romano publishes a letter to the pope from Count Dalla Torre, vice president of the Catholic popular union organization, which works under the direction of the Vatican. The count writes that the political activities of the popular union will now cease and be transferred to the popular party. It is understood that the party will not be directly controlled by the Vatican, but will be a free Catholic organization.

WORK DELAYED ON CATECHISM

The World Difficulties have Resulted in the Work of the Commission being held Up

Catholics will regret to hear that the project of unification of Catechetical teaching throughout the world is postponed for the present. Only postponed. And only that, because it is so big, so important, and because the Holy Father's heart is set on it so keenly. If it had been a small matter, it could have been proceeded with now almost as well as at any other time. For such a great matter—the greatness of which becomes more evident the more it is studied—it is better to wait until the world has settled itself, at least a little. That may be taken as the substantial reason for postponement.

Work has Been Done.

Meanwhile, work has been done. The great project first became public through an article in the American Ecclesiastical Review by Rev. Roderick A. McEachen, D. D., which left no doubt as to the Holy Father's interest in an intention to carry through the work. And that same priest has been employed in the meantime in clearing the ground and laying foundations—catechetical instruction being his specialty. There is a vast room opening off the highest Loggia of the Cortile di San Damaso at the Vatican, in it a vast table, and on that a more than vast but neatly ordinated selection of all the catechisms of the world. Ordination and selection is the task Doctor McEachen has been turning his attention to since he was charged here to make preparations for the real introduction of the work. For this, it will be remembered, is far more than the preparation of just one uniform catechism text. It is the coordination of catechetical teaching, as big a thing, in many ways a bigger thing than the Codification of Canon Law in proportion as Law, widely speaking, is not such a big thing as Faith. And, being so big, it is postponed.

Commission To Be Appointed.

For the codification a comprehensive Pontifical Commission was appointed by His Holiness Pope Pius X; and hope may well presume that a similar commission will be appointed for the unification—if that is the word, by which it will be known colloquially in the future—and the difficulties of such an appointment just at present are obvious. Facilities for travel must return to something approaching the normal, and to some degree the tension of feeling, at present inevitable and not likely to disappear for many a long day yet, must, at least, be modified. For this is eminently a world project. If the Commission for Codification was international, and if every Bishop in the Catholic world had to be consulted and the suggestions his canonist advisers made, carefully studied, far more is this the case for unification. But, while there is obvious need that the attention of the Holy See should be concentrated at once on a thousand problems immediately arising out of the cessation of fighting, and involving the consideration of the peace, which must do something to introduce a new order of things in the civilized world—for, whatever part of the world may think, nothing can prevent Rome and the worldwide Catholic Church having great interest and great part in the establishment of this new order—on the other hand, its Faith remains ever the same; and the study of the unification of its teaching, which must certainly last many years, can begin tomorrow almost, if not quite, as well as today.

Cardinal is Not Coming.—The Belgian consul general for Canada has denied the report that Cardinal Mercier would visit Canada and the United States. He has been officially advised that Cardinal Mercier has no intention of leaving Belgium.

Wanted

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

FOR SALE: ½ Section of good Farm land, 1½ 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.

Announcement.

I have opened a REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE OFFICE at BRUNO, and handle LIFE, FIRE, HAIL, AND AUTO INSURANCE.

Can arrange for a LOAN or SEEL YOUR FARM.

Before making a deal of any kind come in and see me, when in town, and your business transactions will be attended to in an expert manner.

Otto Schoen, Bruno, Sask.

Wanted to Exchange

for spring bull, one coming two year old Clyde mare colt.

C. DAEGER, Box 22, MÜNSTER, SASK.

Seed Barley for Sale.

About 700 bushels 6-row barley, (97% germination, 99% clear of wild oats). Price per bu. \$1.10, cleaned. Samples on request. Gerhard Koppes, Box 28, Humboldt, Sask.

FOR SALE

about 1400 bu. of choice, clean SEED OATS, and about 200 bu. of choice BARLEY.

John H. Gerwing, Lenora Lake, Sask.

Banque d'Hochelega

Head Office Montreal. Established in 1874. Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00 — Capital Paid up and Reserve \$7,800,000.00. Total Assets \$57,000,000.00. General Banking Business transacted on most favorable terms. Special attention given to accounts of Congregations, Parishes, Municipalities, School Districts and Institutions patronized by Farmers. Joint Accounts opened in the name of husband and wife, or any two persons, so that either one can do the banking business. It saves a lot of trouble in case of the death of either one of the parties. We encourage the purchase and keeping of stock. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:— Interest paid at highest rate and computed semi-annually on all deposits of ONE Dollar up. COLLECTION DEPARTMENT:— Special attention given to sale notes. Money transferred to any part of the world at current rates.

FORD PRICES. The policy of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, to sell its cars for the lowest possible price consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions there can be no change in the price of Ford Cars.

FORD

Runabout	\$660
Touring	690
Coupe	875
Sedan	1075
Standard Chassis	625
One-Ton Truck Chassis	750

These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ontario.

All prices subject to war tax charges, except truck and chassis. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., - FORD, ONT. J. G. YOERGER, Dealer, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

For Cheap Sale!

320 Acres of good farm land, 80 acres cultivated; able to cultivate another 100 acres. Plenty of good well water and hay. Situated 3½ miles South of St. Gregor, Sask. Apply to Box 432, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

for Groceries, Drygoods, Boots, Shoes, Outfit for the whole family from head to toe, and good prices for Produce at the

Shapak & Wolfe Co.

General Store Humboldt, Sask.

We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

Canadian News

(Continued from page 1.)

Rate-payers of Winnipeg are asked to pay \$7,165,349 in taxes this year. The amount includes \$606,696 levied by the Greater Winnipeg Water District.

Lieut. C. E. Dobbs was charged in the police court with theft, at the point of a gun, of a book containing twenty express money orders from Lee Koy, a Chinaman, and with uttering nine forged money orders for \$50 each.

In connection with a theft of furs to the value of \$2,000 from the premises of the Hogan Fur Co. Sam Blair, Arthur Allen and John Roberts were arrested.

Four persons walking across the Louise bridge, Elmwood, saw a man jump to the icy surface of the river 40 feet below. The man, who the police later found was John Kolinchuk, now lies at the General hospital suffering from a broken back and internal injuries. He is not expected to recover. Kolinchuk is said to have told several people who carried him to the bank of the river: "I am an alien enemy and was thrown out of work because of my nationality. I wanted to end it all."

MAKAROFF.—The consolidated school here was completely gutted by fire. The walls may probably be used in the rebuilding. The insurance, \$8,500, will only go about half way in the rebuilding.

DAUPHIN.—The total cash receipts of the General hospital last year amounted to \$19,427.14, and the total expenditures to \$16,716.89. The total number of patients treated was 539, an increase of 19 over the previous year. The average cost per patient per day was \$2.23, an increase of 53 cents.

KELWOOD.—Mr. Badger has constructed a gramophone cabinet from native woods that is said to be a work of art and equally as beautiful as those made from the highly polished and expensive imported woods.

THE PAS.—The number of pupils registered at the separate school here is 126. The school is under the charge of the Sisters of the Presentation, who have at the same time the direction of a convent for boarders.

The death list among the outlying Indian tribes is 289, according to obtainable reports. Pelican Narrows is suffering heavily.

RUSSELL.—Louis Halwas, of Roulton, whose wife and three children died Friday before last, has now lost his other two children. The whole family, with the exception of the father, has been wiped out by the influenza.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Of the total Canadian aboriginal population of 105,998, not including Eskimos, only 8,414 adhere to their primitive paganism, according to the report of the department of Indian affairs for the year ended March 31, 1918. Of the Indians who have embraced Christianity, 43,986 are Roman Catholics, 20,183 are Anglicans, 12,820 Methodists, 2,155 Presbyterians, 1,297 Baptists, and 1,426 profess other Christian beliefs.

The largest grain crop in bushels grown in Canada last year was oats, of which the total crop was 456,733,000 bushels, harvested from 14,790,336 acres.

The funeral of Sir Wilfrid Laurier took place here with imposing ceremonies on Saturday forenoon. Msgr. De Maria, the Apostolic Delegate, officiated during the pontifical Requiem. Archbishop Mathieu of Regina preached in French, and the Paulist Father Burke in English. The Governor General and great numbers of civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries from all parts of Canada attended.

Parliament assembled on Thursday, but adjourned for a week out

of respect for the deceased Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

TORONTO.—James Patterson, who attempted to smuggle 2,112 bottles of whiskey into the city, concealed in bundles of laths, was fined \$1,000 in the police court, the maximum fine for a breach of the Ontario Temperance act. The liquor seized was estimated to be worth \$5,000.

BELLEVILLE.—Unexpected countermanding of orders from Washington to Graham's Ltd. of this city, has caused the immediate closing of all the Graham factories engaged in the production of dehydrated vegetables for the American government. More than 500 employees have been thrown out of work in Belleville. The order affects 25 plants in Canada and the United States.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The wife of Alderman Kitchen, of Hilton, St. Joseph's Island, who has been in ill-health for some time, administered fatal doses of strychnine to her daughter, aged 12, and two younger sons, took a dose herself and afterwards jumped into a well.

FORT WILLIAM.—Shipments of iron pyrites from Fort William last year aggregated 130,000, a slight increase over the record for the previous year.

Last year 1,611,000 tons of United States coal were received at Fort William and Port Arthur, considerably less than in the preceding year, owing to war time restrictions.

PORT ARTHUR.—The two Canadian ports at the head of the Lake Superior lead the world in the matter of grain elevator storage. At the end of last year 29 elevators with a capacity of nearly 50,000,000 bushels had been located here. Chicago's capacity is 35,000,000 bushels, and although Minneapolis is higher than Chicago, yet her capacity is far below that of the Canadian head of the lakes.

Quebec

QUEBEC.—Smallpox is epidemic in a large number of towns and villages in this province. A circular letter emanating from the provincial health bureau at Montreal is being sent to all councillors throughout the province asking the councils to enact a bylaw forcing everybody to be vaccinated.

The Quebec harbor police, placed on guard to prevent the delivery of whisky to the returned soldiers at the Quebec clearing depot, made an "important seizure" when they stopped a sergeant-major who was carrying 14 bottles of whisky. The liquor was confiscated by the police. They found one bottle of whisky on the person of a lieutenant.

Foreign News

LONDON, Engl.—The miners' federation has declined the invitation to attend the industrial conference which the government has called for February 28th. It has decided also to communicate with Premier Lloyd George and inform him that the executive committee has not passed any resolution concerning the proposed miners' strike on the lines recommended by him, but will leave it to the delegates to the miners' convention to arrive at a decision.

Princess Patricia of Connaught bade farewell to the famous battalion of Canadian light infantry, which bears her name, and of which she is the colonel in chief.

Dr. Frederick Adler, who assassinated Premier Stuerghk at Vienna in 1916, has been proclaimed president of the German-Austrian Republic by the defence troops outside the town hall, according to reports from Vienna.

The elections in German Austria were favorable to the

Social Democrats. They elected all their leaders in Vienna. Most of the other cities gave a large Socialist vote, including Innsbruck. The Tyrol was carried by the Social Democrats, while the other agrarian districts remained loyal to the Christian Social Party, the political organization of the Catholics. As no party polled an absolute majority, a coalition government is likely. The Socialists elected one hundred delegates to the new national assembly; the Christian Socials (not Socialists), 80; and the Liberals, 70.

BELFAST.—The general strike in Belfast which began nearly a month ago, ended with the decision of the remaining 8,000 boiler-makers to return to work on the terms laid down by the employers. These terms give the workers a 47 hour week pending a national settlement of the controversy.

PARIS.—Premier Clemenceau of France was slightly wounded by a shot fired from a revolver as he left his house. The would-be assassin has been arrested. The Eclair tells the story of how, at the moment of the attempt on the life of Premier Clemenceau, a Jesuit priest living close by happened to come out of his house. He ran to the premier's assistance, helped him get out of his automobile, and said with emotion: "Do you need my services, Monsieur Premier?" M. Clemenceau answered dryly: "No, thanks, sir. Not yet."

According to the first examination, the Premier's assailant, Emile Cottin, generally called "Milon," was born at Creil, 23 miles north of Paris, in 1896. He is French. A second arrest in connection with the shooting has been made by the police. The prisoner, named Dreyfus, protested his innocence and said that he had been merely a spectator of the shooting.

LISBON.—The Portuguese Republic has been completely re-established. It is officially announced that the ringleaders of the monarchial revolt have been arrested and their troops either captured or dispersed.

MUNICH.—A revolt has broken out here. Premier Eisner was shot dead by a nobleman, an officer. It is reported that other cabinet members here are killed.

WEIMAR.—The German National Assembly has voted the credits asked for by the Government. The minority socialists and the German nationalists voted against the passage of the measure.

TRIESTE.—Nearly half the maritime works at Monfalcone, 16 miles northwest of Trieste, have been destroyed by fire.

CAPETOWN, S. A.—Opposition to the Republican movement is gathering in strength. The citizens of Capetown held the first of a series of meetings of protest throughout the country, resolutions being adopted emphatically condemning the agitation for the disruption of the Union of South Africa, and the severance of its connection with Great Britain.

TOKIO.—General Baron Yasu-masa Fukushima died last Tuesday. Death was due to apoplexy.

PROHIBITION.

While the great wave of sanctified abstinence from legal indulgence in intoxicating liquor rises higher and higher the clamor of applause for those truculently bent upon reforming their neighbors drowns the voice of protest. The United States will soon be bone dry so the kill-joys have the platform and any reasonable discussion is out of the question. Now and again, however, the impulse to protest asserts itself and a remark is ventured. Here is one of the latest by a writer of some standing in the neighboring republic:

"Among other things there will have to be an army of inspectors or agents or spotters to see that no one has any liquor in his home. There

will be a grand revel and riot of the exercise of the right of visit and search. The citizen will find himself up against treatment like unto that administered now by the agents of the department of justice, who, under general blanket unspecified orders, enter a house, take what they want and leave their cards. The Reed bone-dry law has been held to prohibit the importation of liquor from one state to another for personal use—not even to give away at one's own table. Every household will be at the mercy of man with a booze search-warrant. What possibilities of blackmail are inherent in such a condition can easily be imagined. What the cost of administering prohibition will be, no one can tell. What will be the political effect of some hundreds of thousands of men holding jobs as snappers and breath-smellers is a subject for interesting speculation. We shall live in a continuous misery of spies and informers and grafters. Malice will find prohibition a splendid tool for the accomplishment of its ends. Life will be poisoned worse than it has ever been poisoned by booze. But the dry wave comes on. There's no stopping it seemingly. We might be the better resigned to it if we did not know that these legislative ratifications of the amendment were so largely voted by politicians who do not believe in prohibition, by men who do not care for the principle of the thing but are for it, often enough in a boozing stupor, solely because they think that by such action they can hold their jobs. For honest prohibitionists we can have and do have all respect, but political prohibitionists are not invariably honest. They are hypocrites paying the tribute of vice to excess of virtue. I see that some liquor association, in an advertisement, calls prohibition bolshevism. It is not that. It is the essence of Prussianism. It is the beginning of social regimentation. More than that it is the beginning of a state religion, a theocracy with all that implies. Prohibition is the beginning of the end of free Americanism."

Religion in Russia.—From the latest reports to hand it would appear that the present regime in Russia has made an open and declared attack on all forms of religion. Trotsky has given his own personal attention to the schools, to which he has sent regularly his carts of army rations, so that the starving people will be sure to send their children where food may be obtained. In all the schools a course of compulsory lessons has been instituted, even for the youngest children. In these lessons a graduated course is given, suited to the varying understandings of the little ones, in which they are trained in a new kind of doctrine which expounds to their young minds the non-existence of a Divine Being. These courses are known as "Atheism Courses."

So far can be ascertained there is no particular attack being directed against the Catholic Church, though there seems every reason to believe that the Church cannot expect to be exempt from this atheistic campaign. A tax has been imposed on ikons, the sacred pictures of the Russian Church. Divorce and marriage have been made a matter of some ten minutes conference before some obscure official in the Soviet offices designated for that special purpose, and incompatibility of temperament is considered good and valid ground for divorce, which, as has already been said, is a matter of ten minutes conversation with a Soviet official.

NOTICE!

As I am giving up the Retail Business, I have decided to sell my \$10,000 Stock at a Sacrifice:

Boots, Hardware, Paint, Glassware and Dishes 20% Discount.

Dry Goods 15% Discount

Groceries, Patent Medicines, and Tobacco 10% Discount

Flour, Net.

Terms: CASH. The original price remains on the goods and the discount is deducted from the total purchase.

Come Early and get the best choice!

This Sale commences: SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1919 and continues until everything is sold. This is an opportunity worth taking.

P. C. BURTON

General Merchant ST. GREGOR, Sask.

ST. GREGOR MERCANTILE COMP.

The Big Store — St. Gregor, Sask.

We just can't help talking about our line of harnesses when we compare them with OTHERS advertised, especially by outside firms. Their illustrations appear very promising, but the descriptions fail to come up to expectation, providing you take the trouble of reading them. We have failed so far to find any set of harness advertised, which will compare as to price and quality with

Our \$65.00 Full Breaching Harness

Brass or Nickel trimmed.

Judging from experience our harnesses must improve with age, as four particular sets, which had been sold by us to different parties during the last year or so, were sold at public auction for considerably more money than we asked for them brand new. There must be a REASON.

We fear no competition in ANY of the lines sold by us and will meet any price advertised either during so-called Sales (whatever they may be) or in the ordinary way of merchandising, QUALITY CONSIDERED ALWAYS.

Our "BROADWAY CLOTHING" FOR MEN is Up-to-Date and the Price is far below others.

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

St. Peter

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Address all correspondence to ST. PETER Muenster, Sask.

In The Wake Of

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Sir Douglas Haig, British headquarters. He came during the armistice, which the Germans last MELBOURNE federal government measures to prevent of Bolshevik adventures. The government missed 500 buildings Cockatoo Island men's "go slow"

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Kingdom is faced with aspects of civil house of common thing in its power. Premier Lloyd George day in introducing a committee into conditions of coal industry.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—meeting at Mannheim honor of Kurt Eisner of Baden was people opened military prison a prisoner men and castle and burned

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—are in possession of offices in Baden service in that suspended, according from Karlsruhe.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—from Basel today calm prevails in order has been proletariat of all row a congress meets which, under of the general council of a new government.

GENEVA, Feb. 25.—pold, former commander of the German army, has at Munich on Sunday one of the instigators of Premier K

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—bers of the member aristocracy rested on suspicion connected with who killed Premier according to advice. The socialist continues to search members of the house and of the COPENHAGEN dispatch received den says that the Workmen's Congress garrisons have move their office tary service. The said the dissolution would be fulfilled. The dispatch on the railway men have proclaimed

BERNE, Feb. 25.—been restored in the Communist day and Saturday telegram from Capital dated 25