

St. Peters Bote,

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

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ST. PETERS BOTE,
Muenster, Sask., Canada.

St. Peters Bote.

Ein Familienblatt zur Erbauung und Belehrung.

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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MUNSTER, SASK., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1918.

WHOLE No. 764

St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

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Notices of change of address should contain not only the new address, but also the old one.

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The World's War

During the past week the Germans have been evacuating the Belgian coast with the greatest speed compatible with good order, so that only comparatively light rearguard actions were fought in that region. Further southeast, in northern France, heavy fighting was continuously in progress. Apparently the Germans have the intention of moving their armies from the occupied territory altogether, and are now holding the lines stubbornly in northern France to prevent the cutting off of their armies in western Belgium during their backward movement.

The German Reichstag is apparently debating President Wilson's latest note with great difference of opinions, without coming to a definite agreement, as the eagerly awaited answer of Germany has not yet come forth. What that answer will be, cannot yet be foreseen, but it seems to be the general opinion in the allied countries that Germany, whilst not acceding entirely to Wilson's demands, will give such an answer as will not cut off entirely the possibility of exchanging notes on the subject of peace.

President Wilson's answer, dated Oct. 19, to Austria's peace offer of Oct. 7, leaves no doubt that nothing short of the total dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy will be satisfactory to him and the Allies. He gives the Austrian government to understand clearly that entire independence must be given to the Checho-slovaks (Bohemia, Silesia and Moravia), and to the Jugo-slavs (Carniola, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina), as a preliminary to peace negotiations. In the course of the peace negotiations, undoubtedly, the Rumanians will claim Transylvania, Bukowina and the Banat, Poland and the Ukraine will claim Galicia, and Italy will claim the shores of the Adriatic and the south half of Tyrol, so that only the strictly German speaking portions of the monarchy with a population of 8, 10,000,000 inhabitants will remain for Austria, and the strictly Magyar portions of Hungary with a similar population for that kingdom. If then the Magyars separate from Austria, the whole dual monarchy will be split up into small independent countries, or annexed to adjoining countries.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—French troops have captured the town of Roulers, in Belgian Flanders and also 2,500 prisoners, according to the official announcement.

HAVRE, Oct. 14.—On a front of more than 12 miles between the Handzaeme Canal and the Roulers-Menin Road, Belgian and French troops today captured a number of towns, a large number of guns and quantities of materials, according to an official communication by the Belgian war office.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—British casualties reported for the week ending today numbered 35,710, divided as follows: Killed or died

of wounds 7,489. Wounded or missing 28,221.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—British casualties during the first 39 weeks of 1918 aggregated 700,000, according to a cablegram received by the British bureau of information here today. This does not include losses in the heavy fighting of the past two weeks.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The French troops north of Laon and in the Champagne have made further important advances against the Germans, according to the official communication issued tonight. The Grandpre-Vouziers Road in Champagne, west of Grand Pre, is now in the hands of the French.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from France today says, the administrator of Albania, an Austrian general, has been taken by the French troops in a hospital in Serbia, where he was being treated for wounds.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 15.—Allied forces, including Americans, are engaged in repulsing heavy Bolshevik attacks on both sides of the Dvina, 150 miles north of Kotlass, in the north Russian fighting zone.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—British cavalry has occupied Tripoli, 40 miles north of Beirut, and Homs, about 85 miles north of Damascus, according to an official statement.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The British forces in the sector between Douai and Lille have made further gains all along the front and driven their line to within about 2 miles southwest and 3/4 miles west of Lille, according to Field-marshal Haig's communication.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The British government has recognised the Polish national army as an autonomous Allied and co-belligerent, according to an official announcement tonight.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—The Austrian Emperor has declined to accept the resignation of the cabinet of the Hungarian Premier Wekerle. The emperor says he had full confidence in the cabinet.

HAVRE, Oct. 16.—The Belgians have extended their battle-front north of the Handzaeme Canal, where they have made progress in the region of Schoore, 5 miles from the North Sea, southeast of Nieupoort, and generally gained ground eastward as far as Coolskamp, according to the official communication. The town of Iseghem, east of Roulers, has been captured.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—French troops cooperating with the Anglo-Belgian forces in Flanders, captured Pitthem, Meulebeke and Wynghe-me, in spite of strong resistance, according to the French official statement.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—British troops entered the town of Douai today after overcoming the enemy's resistance on the line of the Haute Deule Canal, according to the official statement.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend this afternoon.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The guns captured from the Germans by the British, French and Americans in the last three months number 4,600.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Federalisation of Austria is foreshadowed in Vienna dispatches received here through Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The dispatches declare that Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Premier, has summoned a conference of the party leaders to discuss the issuing of a proclamation transforming Austria into four states, namely: German Austria, Checho-Slovak, Illyrian and Ruthenian with a common head, common representation abroad, and common defence.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth entered Bruges at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Allied forces have occupied the town of Kadisz, in the province of Archangel, and have advanced for a distance of 6 miles to the south of that place along the Archangel-Vologda railway, according to an official statement.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Germans have evacuated Ostend, Turcoing, Roubaix, Lille and Douai, according to the official statement from general headquarters. Between Le Cateau and the Oise, British, French and Americans attempted to break through. On both sides of Le Cateau attacks broke down.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Field Marshal Haig's forces have not only forced the Marq, but they have advanced between this point and the river Scarpe. Here the British reached a line virtually level with their line south of the river Scarpe.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Allied forces have captured the whole of the Belgian coast, according to

information received by the Evening News. The Allied line now extends from a position on the Dutch coast to the east of Bruges and to the south of Courtrai.

HAVRE, Oct. 19.—“In the course of the day we continued to pursue the enemy,” says the Belgian official communication. “We have occupied Zeebrugge and Bruges and have passed the Bruges-Ghent canal and made progress toward Aeltro.”

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Lucia, an American steamship equipped with boyancy boxes and supposed to be unsinkable, has bin sunk, according to word received here today in shipping circles. She was torpedoed by a submarine in the Atlantic, but details as to the date of the sinking and the fate of the crew are lacking.

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—Advices received here say that Mathias Erzberger, member of the Clerical Centre in the Reichstag, and member without portfolio in the German government, has sent the following telegram to the centre party: “The new government must labor with all resoluteness and energy to give the fatherland peace after the hard struggle. The German people are so strong that they do not need to conclude a humiliating peace. But useless bloodshed must cease.”

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The abdication of Emperor William and the Crown Prince is the only means of solving the present “terrible crisis,” according to statements of the Munich Post, Schwabische Tagwacht and the Frankische Morgenpost, an Exchange Telegraph Co. dispatch from Zurich says.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—In their attack this morning the British troops succeeded in forcing a passage of the Selle river between La Cateau and Denain, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters this evening.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Selle river has been crossed north of Le Cateau by the British, in spite of strong opposition, Field Marshal Haig reported today. The British advance continues further north, and Denain, 5 miles southwest of Valenciennes has been taken.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—German counter-attacks near Verneuil and north of St. Germain Mont on the Serre-Aisne front have been repulsed by the French, says the official statement from the war office today.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Gains are recorded by the war office tonight between the Oise and the Serre in Sunday's fighting. The French have made important progress east of Vouziers capturing numerous heavy guns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Probably 25,000,000 or more individuals bought bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, unofficial reports reaching Washington showed. Officials were confident that the \$6,000,000,000 popular war credit had been oversubscribed.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand German soldiers have been interned in Holland, after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eecloo, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Differences of opinion on various points in the German reply to President Wilson has arisen during a conference of the Reichstag groups. As a consequence the despatch of the reply has been postponed for several days, says a Zurich dispatch.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—There was no infantry fighting of moment on the French front last night. The official statement from the war office today only reports artillery activity between the Serre and Aisne.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—More than 3,000 prisoners were captured by the British yesterday in the operations north of Le Cateau when the Selle river was crossed on a wide front, according to Field Marshal Haig's statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A wireless message from Germany gives the text of Germany's answer to Wilson's latest note. Germany accepts Wilson's conditions but claims that they are all fulfilled or being fulfilled. It demands that the actual standard of power during the proposed armistice should be safeguarded and that no demand should be made which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

it was decided that Premier Martin send, in their name, the following telegram to the government at Ottawa: “Representatives of the governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan assembled in conference on the land settlement and other matters of national and provincial importance respectfully request that a date be fixed prior to Nov. 15 next for a conference on the question of the transfer of natural resources, school lands and school land funds.”

—In compliance with the amended Municipal Act, councillors elected last year in the even numbered divisions of each rural municipality will hold office for two years, which makes unnecessary nominations and polling in Div. No. 2, 4 and 6. Nominations and elections in Div. No. 1, 3 and 5 will be held as usual, and the successful councillors will hold office until the close of 1920. The reeve, as usual, is elected annually.

—Premiers of the western provinces met Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, at Regina Oct. 19, when a conference was held with the provincial government regarding the land settlement policy which the Dominion government is formulating in co-operation with the provincial governments to settle the vacant lands of Canada, particularly in the west.

—The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Commission will pay from 70 to 80 cents per dollar on losses of this season. The losses for this season total approximately \$1,030,000, while the revenue for the year amounts to about \$800,000.

—Medical examinations under the Military Service Act during the week ending Oct. 5, bring the total number of men examined under the act in Saskatchewan to 32,061. Of the total, 19,921 have been placed in medical category A2 or found fit for intensive training for combatant service overseas.

—MOOSE JAW.—While on leave here, Archie Galbraith, of the Saskatchewan Depot battalion, Regina, entered a room and held up four Greeks who were playing poker. The hold-up will result for Galbraith in serving two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

—SASKATOON.—Last Sunday a general change in its time tables took effect on the C. N. R. Lines in all Canada.

—The wholesale price of milk for Saskatoon is \$2.60 per 100 lbs. the present October price being continued for November by the Wholesale Milk Producers Association.

—Counterfeit five cent pieces are being circulated in Saskatoon, dated 1909 and 1911. The coins are a pretty fair imitation but are cast in a mould instead of stamped with a die, and appear to be made of tin or some similar hard metal.

Alberta

—EDMONTON.—Monica Nest, a 15-year-old mother, who in the criminal court confessed to the



The Rev. Father AUGUSTINE SUFFA, O.M.I.

Born in Bavaria forty six years ago, ordained priest in Rome, Apr. 9, 1898, in Canada since 1900, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Regina, since 1903. Director General of the Catholic Volkverein since 1911. Died Oct. 13, 1918.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

—REGINA.—On Oct. 15, a meeting of the premiers of the western provinces was held here, at which

(Continued on page 9.)

EGGS and BUTTER

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters

Salt

Apples

Men's Suits

Boys' Suits

Man and His Illusions

BY KONRAD KUEMMEL

(Continued)

Surprised, the schoolmaster got up and pleaded he was not prepared to speak, but that, as a service to his scattered brethren, he would do his best. He then began: "To have a church, to have regular Sunday services, how necessary is this if the faithful are not to lose their faith! There are many Catholic artisans who from the time of their apprenticeship have resided in the Capital, where for many years there had been no Mass at all, so that they have forgotten even the Commandments of the Church. Their non-Catholic friends and neighbors have assured them and they have gradually accepted the statement, that staying away from church on Sunday is nothing. A promised or an unexpected visit, a summer excursion, a business deal, a society celebration or anything similar, is considered a serious, an excusing pretext. Having worked all week, no one thinks it amiss to sleep late on Sunday.

All this would be changed if once they had their own little church, the bells of which on the Lord's day would summon the faithful from city and country to Holy Mass; most of them would heed the call, and their first love, the faith of their childhood, would again be kindled. How many were married by the preacher because there was no Catholic church near; how often did the priest, in spite of all haste, come too late to assist the injured and dying? In our very home, there was a case to the point; our servant-girl took sick suddenly and died before the priest arrived. Incessantly she cried if he had not yet come, and even after she had breathed her last her glazing eyes were still fixed on the door—never to the end of my life will I forget the terrible sight. And think of the benefit to the people if they had their own Catholic school? Many a family but for the absence of a school would have kept its children in the faith. How much I might tell of the mockery and the discrimination we as children were made to suffer at school. How often the very State Readers were quoted against us. I could go on indefinitely. It would be a great charity on part of the Chapter if it helped these 'dispersed ones' towards a church, a school and a resident priest. Think of your own children; think how they are looked after in that cozy, beautiful, trusted home, the parish school; towards such a home give a helping hand to the children of the Diaspora; God will reward you a thousand times.

The teacher was loudly acclaimed for his touching, timely words; that the pastor's proposition would be accepted was now a certainty. A few objections of the treasurer having been disposed of, the vote was called. With the exception of two, the plan suggested by the priest was carried. The objectors were the treasurer and the taverner. "The last shot is not yet fired," said the inn-keeper scoffingly to the former, as the pair was descending the council stairs.

3. Agnes.

"Till hushed my breath,
I'll sigh, sweet Death,
For thy far home!
For in this world
I'm sad and lone;
Come soon, sweet Death!"

These words a girl was singing in the rectory garden. Neither her temperament, however, nor her happy voice nor the surroundings of the little songstress, were of a kind to suggest such melancholy words. The blooming maid, upon whose countenance the untarnished, pure grace of childhood still open-

ing to fullness, thronged; who looked all the world in the face with ready, innocent eyes, did scant justice to the orphan "sad and lone," whose lament she was chanting. Nor did it contribute to the setting of her plaint, to see with what dexterity among a wilderness of flowers, she deftly fitted into a huge bouquet red and white roses, pinks, lilies, lilacs and greens. Still less did the garden, nor the trellised house in which the little singer, fairest of all the flowers, stood, form the proper environment for her lily.

How cozy the garden enclosure looked! The rear wall, overgrown with a variety of runners and little flowers, wall pinks and ferns, was a structure, about man-high built of white brittle tufa. To the front of the garden on the right, embowered in vines, stood the priest's house; its polished, glistening, flower-boxed windows so reflected the sun, they seemed to be emitting light. On the left side of the enclosed plot lay the flower and vegetable gardens bordered and bedded with a jungle of odoriferous rose-bushes and elder-shrubs, a blessed paradisaical wilderness extending to the very garden entrance. The arbor was overshadowed by the obliging branches in shimmering white and red of a majestic apple tree in bloom. It was an exceptionally beautiful day in May. A glorious sky overspanned the earth and smiled upon the priest's garden and the orchard and the meadow adjoining. All nature, fragrant with the tribute of flowers and scintillant with light, was in its happiest mood, just like its queen, the lovely Agnes, who in her bower was emulating the song of the larks and the linnets on the field and in the trees. A curly haired dog lay sprawling at her feet, basking in the sun, without deigning the fair gardener a single look and a little lizard with lightning movement was playing hide and seek among the stones.

"In all this world I'm sad and lone," she sang again, engrossed in her work of fitting a huge bouquet into a vase. "This makes the fourth one filled," she said, "now two more and the middle altar is adorned; then four more for the Virgin's altar. Oh, come then soon, sweet Death! come soon, sweet—" she wished to continue, but at that very moment the garden gate creaked, and the dog sprang to his feet barking. The maiden looked and then turning to the dog she said: "Shame, Grunter, shame! Don't you know the sacristan? Go, chase out the chickens—there, just slipping through the hedge; see, two are already scratching in the lettuce; scht, scht, scht!"

While the noisy dog was driving out the chickens, he whom Agnes designated "the sacristan" came up the garden to the rectory. It was Sparr. He was a lank, overgrown youth with a red scraggy beard and a head of scrubby hair. With a look timid yet bold he glanced at the girl and, lifting his cap, he greeted and courted ceremoniously. "God bless you, Jack!" spoke Agnes, smiling; "it is all-hurry today—for me to decorate, for you to clean up."

He passed on rapidly; but before entering the rectory, he turned and looked once more as if fascinated, at the girl, who as before was busy with her work. In the study of the priest upstairs, Sparr was reprimanded by the Rev. Pastor, as the Chapter had ordered.

Like an entrapped fox, the young fellow winced and turned under the reprimand and the advice of the priest: humble to the dust one moment, the next, with eyes ablaze that betrayed the wish within him to defy his kind, dispassionate mentor to his face. During the whole interview, the fellow,

to confuse the issue, kept babbling of one thing, then of another, until finally told to answer briefly and without any irrelevant remarks the questions put to him.

"Now mark you this," said the priest: "do not interfere with visitors to the church and stop your uncalled-for remarks about people. You have good qualities, but unless you get rid of your bad ones, you'll have the parish against you, and you'll have to resign."

"Then I will cast myself from the tower," the assistant, with eyes aflame, instantly interrupted. "I strictly forbid such remarks in my presence," said His Reverence exasperated. "Until now I have taken your part, but such words and behavior destroy the pleasure I find in protecting you."

With a piercing look, studying and threatening, the sub-sexton was watching the priest while listening to the words just recorded. Then suddenly and abruptly, bowing deeply, he said: "Your Reverence, I will comply; I will satisfy the parish and you also."

A moment after he was gone. "A peculiar fellow," the priest remarked, "and yet I must not prejudice him."

In the meantime the little flower girl down in the garden corner had received company. The teacher, and his mother who kept house for him, wished to help Agnes in decorating the church for the feast. "What sad words, Agnes, you were singing," the mother remarked. Agnes explained joyfully: "The sadder the song the more I like it; I can't account for it, although it has always been so."

"And yet I have never seen you unhappy," the teacher observed. "No; and still nothing jars me like loud laughing," she added. "That's simply becoming a decent girl," the mother, smiling sweetly at the maiden, remarked as she was starting for the church across the street with two large vases of flowers. The teacher left alone with Agnes asked: "Have you seen tomorrow's Sunday paper?" "No," she replied, continuing her work. "A poem, listen!"

The Farewell

We decked her to our sad delight
A last time with earth's tinsel light;
The ringlets in her golden hair
A last time spoke a mother's care;
A moment thus, then from our view
She passed, 'twas with a last adieu;
A nun demure, veiled form and face,
To please a Spouse of wondrous grace.

Now open, ye cloistral gates, the fair!
Alas! to leave the pleasures rare:
Comforts, honors, friends and home,
As would her youth and grace become.

"Thy wreath is wetted with our tears,
Oh, hide thou not our sighs and fears!"
"Forsooth! Then voice not your distress
In time like this of happiness."

Fain would her heav'n-lit eye proclaim
What peace within the cell does reign.
"Go, lovely maid, serene and pure,
The Loved One is the lover's lure."

She listened with curiosity at first, then of a sudden she raised her head blushing deeply, and with a frightened look peered into the paper, to see if what the teacher had read was really there. When, however, he showed her the paper and the poem signed "Agnes," she snatched it from him and exclaimed: "For God's sake, professor, how did my poem get into the Sunday Leaflet? I gave it to none but your sister to read and she is in the convent! This exposes me terribly before all the world! If uncle or aunt harbor the least suspicion—I will have to leave the house! And signed, too, with my name! It will kill me with shame!"

She dropped her hands, speechless. With a smile he said: "Agnes, the miscreant stands before you. The poem having pleased me so much, I thought it but right by having it published, to share my pleasure with others. You see what the letter I have taken from the letter-box says: To 'Agnes!' Please, send us more like it soon."

"For goodness' sake" the girl stammered, "had I expected this, I would never have written it. But how did you get the poem?"

"My sister, to whom you dedicated it as a parting gift on her entering the convent, gave it to me. When giving it, she remarked that it grieved her to part with Agnes' poem, but that holy poverty permitted no alternative, and that I should return it to you with her best regards. I read the poem, copied it, and sent it in—if its publication has pained you, I beg your pardon. Here is the original."

Drawing forth from his vest-pocket a little rose-tinted sheet, he handed it to Agnes; she, as if ashamed of it, hid it away immediately.

"For heaven's sake tell nobody about it," she whispered, "the lines were meant for your sister only." Steps were heard: it was the teacher's mother.

Across the street from the church the spying eye of the sexton-belp had taken in this little episode between the two.

"Ah, I see, such is the state of affairs between the two," he hissed. "He has handed her a love-note to turn her head. But I will observe and watch—No one, none, none, shall touch this flower, did you hear that, pedagogue?" So muttered he, the jealous one, his evil eye still fixed on them; only upon the return of the teacher's mother did he cease his espionage.

The old mother suddenly screamed and turned round, as she came near Agnes.

Laughing gleefully, Agnes asked: "Mother, did my garden-police frighten you?"

"Garden police? No, but don't you see that repulsive frog, and right behind you, a snake?"

Unconcernedly the girl looked at the reptiles and said: "The one is a slow-worm, dear friend. The snails he rid the plants of at earliest dawn, is a service worth while; the other, a toad, is also welcome; they are my dear and valued sylvan police who stand guard against all garden-vermin."

"But so ugly and repulsive," commented the old woman.

"Our good God has made them, Agnes said simply. "I have other such friends in the garden that know me, ants, for example, and strangest of all, two beautiful garden-snakes; the latter devour nice and noxious things and injure no one if let alone; they are not poisonous. I am sure they know me."

The woman shook her head in a way that meant to say she would never enter the garden again.

"You are quite versatile," the teacher complimented the maiden, "elegist, poet, and mistress of the animal world."

"Please, professor, do not mock me; the titles you give me afford me no pleasure because the very one I crave most of all is forever beyond my reach—"

"Which one?"

Guileless as a child, Agnes replied: "The title of my patron saint: Virgin and martyr. The martyr's crown may still be within the scope of Christians living in Africa or in Asia among the Chinese. If you or someone could help me to such a title it were better than placarding me in the Sunday Leaflet."

They collected a last handful of roses.

The teacher quite respectfully asked: "Are these your dispositions? Who knows what God has in store for you. The passion flower blooms here in our country, may, may bloom in our very midst, as well as elsewhere."

4. The Sowing of the Wicked

There was a rumpus again in the house of Mrs. Sparr, the mother of the sexton-assistant. The son

Prayer against Epidemic Diseases.

(Approved for the Diocese of Prince Albert by Bishop Pascal, O.M.I., on August 30, 1918, and endowed with an Indulgence of 50 days, which can be gained once a day by the Faithful within the said diocese.)

Antiphon. Remember, o Lord, thy covenant and say to the destroying angel: Now hold thy hand, that the earth may not be desolated, and do not destroy every living soul.

Lord have mercy on us. Christ have mercy on us. Lord have mercy on us.

Our Father (silently).

V. And lead us not into temptation.

R. But deliver us from evil.

V. The Lord sent his word and healed them.

R. And delivered them from their death.

V. Let the mercies of the Lord give glory to him.

R. And his wonderful works to the children of men.

V. Lord, remember not our former iniquities.

R. Let thy mercies speedily prevent us.

V. Help us, o God, our saviour.

R. And for the glory of thy name, o Lord, deliver us.

V. Forgive us, O Lord, our sins.

R. And deliver us for thy name's sake.

V. Hear, O Lord, my prayer.

R. And let my cry come to thee.

V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

LET US PRAY.

O God who dost not desire the death, but the repentance of sinners, through the intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, look propitiously upon thy people returning to thee, that thou, whilst it remains attached to thee, mayest graciously remove from it the scourge of thy wrath. Through the same Christ our Lord.

ORATIO CONTRA PESTILENTIAM.

Antiph. Recordare, Domine, testamenti tui, et dic Angelo percutienti: Cesset jam manus tua, et non desoletur terra, et ne perdas omnem animam viventem.

Kyrie eléison. Christe eléison. Kyrie eléison. Pater noster (secreto).

V. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.

R. Sed libera nos a malo.

V. Misit Dominus verbum suum, et sanavit eos.

R. Et eripuit eos de morte eorum.

V. Confiteatur Dominus misericordiae ejus.

R. Et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.

V. Domine, ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum.

R. Cito anticipet nos misericordiae tuae.

V. Adjuva nos, Deus salutaris noster.

R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.

V. Propitius esto peccatis nostris, Domine.

R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.

V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.

R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

V. Dominus vobiscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

Deus, qui non mortem, sed poenitentiam desideras peccatorum; per intercessionem beatae Dei genitricis, virginis Mariae, populum tuum ad te revertentem propitius respice: ut, dum tibi devotus existit, iracundiae tuae flagella ab eo clementer amoveas. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

Approbatur pro nostra diocesi. Concedimus indulgentiam 50 dierum semel in die lucrandam fidelibus has preces infra fines nostrae dioeceseos pie recitantibus.

IMPRIMATUR. ALBERTUS, O.M.I., Episcopus Principis Albert. Die 30 August. 1918.

Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

(Von Bischof Pascal, O.M.I., am 30. August 1918 gutgeheissen für die Diözese Prince Albert und mit einem Ablass von 50 Tagen versehen, der täglich einmal innerhalb der genannten Diözese von den Gläubigen gewonnen werden kann.)

Antiphon. Gedente, o Herr, deines Bundes und befehle deinem strafenden Engel: Halte jetzt ein deine Hand, auf daß die Erde nicht verödet werde, und töte nicht jede lebende Seele.

Herr erbarme dich unser! Christe erbarme dich unser! Herr erbarme dich unser!

Vater Unser (leise).

V. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung.

R. Sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel.

V. Der Herr sandte aus sein Wort und heilte sie.

R. Und entriß sie ihrem Tode.

V. Sie sollen danken dem Herrn für seine Barmherzigkeit.

R. Und für seine Wunder unter den Menschenkindern.

V. O Herr, gedente nicht unserer alten Missetaten.

R. Laß eilends uns zuvorkommen deine Barmherzigkeit.

V. Hilf uns, Gott, unser Heiland.

R. Und um der Ehre deines Namens willen erlöse uns.

V. Sei gnädig unsern Sünden, o Herr.

R. Und befreie uns um deines Namens willen.

V. Herr, erhöre mein Gebet.

R. Und laß mein Ruf zu dir kommen.

V. Der Herr sei mit euch.

R. Und mit deinem Geiste.

Sasset uns beten!

O Gott, der du nicht den Tod, sondern die Bußfertigkeit des Sünders willst: durch die Fürbitte der allerheiligsten Gottesgebärerin und Jungfrau Maria befehlige, blide herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Weisheit deines Jernes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.

had come home with eyes ablaze and features distorted.

The reprimand of the pastor and what he suspected about Agnes had wrought his passionate soul to fury. With effort he had until now controlled himself; but once at home, he let loose. Cursing and with clenched fists, he wished every possible evil to the priest, the teacher, the whole neighborhood; conversing with himself, nor minding the interruptions of his mother, he raved, mad with anger. She tried her best by petting to quiet her strange boy. "Just wait, Jack," she soothed, "the priest and the schoolmaster, too, will have to leave the village, we'll see to that; the people must be informed of what goes on in the rectory-garden, and Agnes will get her deserts also—"

Instantly quieted, he shouted: "What do you wish to do to Agnes? Don't you dare to say a word against her, or else I'll kill you and myself!"

She smiled uncomfortably and then said in a confidential tone: "Why, Jack, all I wish is to part her and the teacher," then with a wily laugh, "none but you shall marry Agnes. Just leave it to me, and it will be all right. But you can help; ingratiate yourself with the taverner, he is Agnes' guardian; do you understand?"

Shortly after she left the little room on mischief bent. It was not long before she was engaged telling the curious neighbors that her son, so good and pious as to spend half-nights in church praying, had that very afternoon surprised Agnes and the teacher together; upon informing the priest of the situation in order to open his eyes and to forestall all scandal, he was commanded to say nothing and even threatened with the loss of his position if he did not leave the two alone. What a condition of things in a priest-house! This is what old Mrs. Sparr told the neighbors. The people believed her and were astounded.

On his part, Sparr the sexton, went to see the taverner. His face was aglow, his eyes sparkled proudly and aggressively. The words of his mother had nerved him on,—the priest must leave and the teacher also. His diseased mind took hold of the plan with a fiendish malignity and made it its own. "The priest must go!"—With this challenge on his lips he entered the tavern.

Round the table in the rear were sitting the innkeeper, the treasurer and as third guest, a fellow of shady character from the city. "That is our man," the taverner whispered to the others when Sparr entered. The trio cordially invited him to join them, and before long the four had outlined a plan which would compel the "parson" to go. The taverner's pride insisted upon this in revenge for having lost his motion at the Chapter. The stranger from the city, with a satisfied grin, did the treating; as there was no stint to the liquor, tongues were soon unloosed, and Sparr as a matter of course betrayed his intentions concerning Agnes. The landlord struck glasses with him and smiling cunningly whispered into Jack's ear: "If you do your part to incite the people against the priest, he must leave; but Agnes will not leave, so say I, her guardian. Then you shall have her; here is my hand on it."

Thereupon Sparr embraced and kissed the tapster, calling him his father-in-law and other effusive names. "We have made a sowing to-day," the stranger interspersed, "may this sowing thrive! Watch the rectory day and night and let nothing escape you. From the most trifling circumstances much oftentimes can be made; report everything. Spy above and below, to the rear and to the front and around the house, be all eyes and ears; let the priest know he is be-

ing secretly followed, play him all kinds of exasperating tricks, in this way he will sicken of the place. The rest others will attend to."

To be continued.

A Blue Cornflower

(South African Catholic Magazine)

Our field ambulance was following the main body of the Union forces somewhere in East Africa; following at a respectful distance, that you will understand, if you know what a field ambulance is. We had just halted under orders from above, and had settled down again for a few days. So it looked anyhow, because the Sergeant-Major had hung up his wife's portrait in his tent. Experience had taught me what this meant, since the Sergeant-Major was a man who generally knew.

Being then head stretcher-bearer, I went to the Matron's tent to see that the stretchers were all in their places and all in marching order. "Poor Matron!" I said to myself, halting at the flap of the large marquee, "what has happened to her?"

For she was sitting on a large canvas deck-chair, with an open letter on her lap, so full of thought that she did not look up even to greet me. This was not the Matron's way. In fact, this lady was not the Matron, simply because we had no Matron. But if she was not in that responsible position, we all felt she ought to be; as there was no more motherly nurse in all the hospitals under General Smuts. So we called her Matron. You must not imagine that she was an old woman; by no means. Conjecture put her down at thirty-five, more on account of her grave ways and quiet habits of command. If we saw her out of her professional garb and on the Pier in Adderly Street, we might have deducted ten from that figure.

"Read that, Tom!" she said, when she became aware of my presence, holding out the letter that had been in her lap. It was a bold and business-like communication from the British War Office, telling her that her brother had been killed in France, and sending her the respectful sympathy of the Commander-in-Chief.

"He was my only brother," she said quietly, but an irrepressible tear stood in her eye. The Matron passed with us as a gentle Stoic. It had always been her function to keep our spirits up, and it was no joke to see her thus overcome. I did not feel the man to bring balm to Gilead, and there was silence in the tent for an eternal minute.

It was broken by the stentorian tones of the Sergeant-Major, whose voice was like the sound of many cartwheels. No man could plead, with any sense of decency, that he had not heard this gentleman's voice. And now he was calling upon the stretcherbearers to 'fall in.' There was evidently work ahead.

I returned the letter to the Matron with a heart full to the brim. One word would have made a fool of me. All that a self-respecting soldier could do, I did, that is to say, I shook her warmly by the hand. It was my business to see that the men fell in, and to await their return, with all arrangements made for putting the wounded to bed. The Sergeant marched them off with a swing. Clearly this was not parade drill but real business.

In half an hour the men were back; but this time the march was slower. Only one stretcher was occupied. There had been an affair of outposts, and the leader of the German scouting party had fallen—the rest had got away.

He was a fine specimen of the Saxon that lay upon the stretcher

—six foot at least; and bearded like the pard. But in spite of his bushy beard he was little more than a boy.

His first words were a surprise. Though he evidently suffered, as we took him from the stretcher to a camp bed, he murmured anxiously:

"Is there a Catholic priest here?" We looked at one another—the Matron and I. This was not quite what we expected from a German officer; though, to tell the truth, this was the first one that had come our way. The Catholic chaplain of our contingent was busy with the main body, and no one in the ambulance knew just where he was just then. We had that morning passed a small native mission station, where a Belgian priest was in charge. It was ten miles away. Besides, not being Catholics we thought that he would hardly do.

"There's only a Belgian priest," I answered, "but he would—"

"Please," answered the young fellow very earnestly, "send for him—he must come."

We did not know at the time that a Belgian priest had any special obligations to attend a dying German, especially after the newspaper reports published about the war. But we were anxious to soothe our patient, for he had a dangerous wound in the thorax, which any excitement would aggravate. And it was wonderful how soon his condition improved, when I promised that the priest should be called. He lay back tranquilly, like a humoured child, with closed eyes, perfectly tractable, and only the occasional movement of his lips showed that he was fully conscious.

A Suaheli runner, who had been added to our establishment since we left Nauch, sped to the mission station with the note that was to summon the priest. And how they managed it I do not know; but just before sunset the little spectacled missionary arrived, and was ushered into the presence of his friend, the enemy. It is not for me to say what happened between those "enemies," when they met on the common ground of the spiritual comforts of their Church. But it was very touching and very marvelous in its effects. The priest had hardly left him when the matron found the young officer a new man. A new life came to him and brightened his whole being, and he became talkative.

Then she noticed the quality of his English, which he spoke with ease, but with the unmistakable accent of Connemara. The mystery was cleared up by himself. The son of a country squire (junker is the more common way of expressing it) he had learned English from an Irish governess.

"I know I'm booked," he said to the Matron, "but heaven is nearer to Germany than this African swamp."

Her patient had no delusions about getting better; that the Matron rejoiced to see. His satisfaction had nothing to do with such false hopes.

"Nurse," he said, after a pause. "Yes!" answered the Matron, "here I am."

"Will you write me a short letter?" he begged.

The Matron knew that there was not much time to be lost, if any letter was to be written. So she quietly arranged the writing materials on a small table, and sat down, pen in hand, near the pillow. "To whom shall I write?" she asked.

"To my sister near Dresden," he replied.

Then, in broken accents, as the weakness grew upon him, he explained that she was the only one of his family left. His mother had died in his early youth. His father and his five brothers had fallen one

by one, either in the Eastern or Western fronts of the fight in Europe. The young woman of twenty was now alone in their large country mansion, the last of a race of warriors.

"Tell her," he said, "that I had the priest; it will give her a glimpse of Paradise. And say that her blue cornflower is on my grave."

"But where is it?" asked the Matron, fearing that he was beginning to rave.

"Here! in this crucifix," and he pointed to the mother-of-pearl crucifix, which he wore about his neck.

With his failing strength, he was just about able to press a spring at the foot of the cross, which opened a small cavity, where, dry and faded, were the remains of a small, blue cornflower, many years old. Only its safe position could have preserved it so long.

"You will put that on my grave, nurse?"

The Matron could only nod assent.

Then the floodgates of memory were opened for the last time, and the fine aristocratic features of the dying officer were animated as he recalled the memories of the past. How his sister had gone with him to the station when he was appointed to East Africa; how they had walked through the cornfields, and she had given him this little flower as a souvenir.

"And she shall walk to the station again to get this letter," he murmured. "But we shall never walk there together again."

They were the last intelligible words he uttered. Afterwards there were only starts of reason, with phrases that entangled the distant days of his boyhood at home with the bitter memories of recent days and nights in the African field. Pen in hand, the Matron watched the flickering of the splendid life that was soon to be ended.

She watched and waited in silence until the very end. Her brother, too, had died a prisoner in the hands of the Germans on French soil. And she knew instinctively that some sisterly woman must have heard his last whispers, and she blessed that sisterly heart.

Next day we buried the young soldier, because the heats of equatorial Africa do not permit a long wake. We fashioned a gentle sloping mound over his grave. In the cross with the faded cornflower in it, we placed upon his breast. Overground there was a bunch of blue wild-flowers, from the sister of the other soldier who died among the Saxons in France.

And when the ritual prayers were ended, the little Belgian missionary placed a plain wooden cross upon the mound. It had no inscription except the name of the buried officer; but any one who knew could read the invisible inscription: "Lest we remember."

Religious Census.—The Assessment Department of the city of Hamilton, Ont. has just published figures showing the religious census of the city: The Anglicans lead with a total of 27,640. The others in order are: Presbyterians, 21,334; Methodists, 20,009; Roman Catholics, 19,576; Baptists, 5,623; Jews, 2,804; Congregationalists, 1,120; Lutherans, 950; Salvation Army, 551; Christian Scientists, 225; Disciples of Christ, 67.

Feast to be Observed.—On October 17th the feast of the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque will be observed, as it is the anniversary of the day of her death at Paray-le-Monial in 1690. It is understood that the ceremonies for her canonization will be commenced six months after the declaration of peace, and no doubt there will be countless communions of reparation throughout the world that these ceremonies may not be long deferred.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF PUREBRED SHORTHORN CATTLE

To be held at Ed. B. Haskamps Stock Farm, Humboldt, Sask., on Friday, October 25, 1918 at 1.30 P. M.

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There will also be sold 5 Heavy Draft Horses weighing from 1400 to 1750 lbs., and 2 driving mares, all good horses in first-class shape; and also some farm implements, as good as new.

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1918 Church Calendar 1918

Table with 3 columns: October, November, December. Lists saints and feast days for each month, including Remigius, Guardian Angels, Francis of Assisi, etc.

Religious News

NOTE.—In nearly all cities and in numerous towns of Canada, the civic authorities have ordered public religious services, as well as all other gatherings of people suspended in order to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of the Spanish Influenza.

From the noon hour of All Saints' Day (Nov. 1) till midnight of All Souls' Day, Catholics who have worthily received the Sacraments can gain a plenary indulgence for the Poor Souls as often as they visit a church or public chapel and pray there according to the intentions of the Pope.

On All Souls' Day (Nov. 2) every priest is permitted to say three Masses, a privilege which priests otherwise have only on Christmas Day.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Last Sunday, Bishop Pascal conferred Holy Priesthood on the deacon, Father Morneau, in the chapel of the Sisters' Hospital at Humboldt.

REGINA, Sask.—On Oct. 13, Archbishop Mathieu confirmed a large class of young people at Windhorst Sask.

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—Rev. Father Paul Bousquet, O.M.I., the superior of the Indian Mission at Ft. Alexander, who, being in France when the present war began, had been compelled to serve in the French army, has returned in September and gone back to his mission.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Monsignore Pietro Maria, the new apostolic delegate for Canada, who had left Rome for the scene of his new labors in the early part of September, and for whose safety grave fears had already been entertained, finally arrived in a U.S. port on Oct. 14.

LONDON, Ont.—A Roman decree has been issued, commanding the Catholics of Ford City to accept the pastor which Bishop Fallon had sent them. The Bishop is entrusted with the execution of the decree.

KINGSTON, Ont.—On October 2nd at Kingston, in the beautiful chapel of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, took place the solemn celebration of the Golden Jubilee in religion of Rev. Sister Smith and Rev. Sister Mary Augustine Burke. The former is a convert to the faith, the latter came from Ireland.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The late Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul has bequeathed his entire estate of \$81,000 to the Archdiocese of St. Paul. His personal property amounted to \$21,000. There was also \$10,000 worth of farm land and \$50,000 of unimproved city property.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—On September 29th the members of the St. Paul's Parish at Pocahontas commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization with a mission. Rev. Joseph Froitzheim has been pastor of the Parish since 1808.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rt. Rev. C. E. Byrne, Bishop-elect of the diocese of Galveston, Texas, will be consecrated in the cathedral in St. Louis on November 10. Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, will officiate at the consecration.

—The 'Acta Apostolicae Sedis' of September 2nd reports the be-

ginning of the process of the beatification and eventual canonization of Mgr. Felix de Andria, the first Superior of the Lazarist Fathers in America and Vicar General at St. Louis under Bishop Dubourg.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Revs. Joseph Koegerl, former pastor of St. Peter's Parish, Covington, and Sigisbert Zarn, O.S.B., celebrated their golden jubilee at St. Joseph's Abbey, St. Benedict, La.

—On Oct. 28, the Pallium will be conferred upon the Most Rev. John W. Shaw, Archbishop of New Orleans, by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, Most Rev. John Bonzano. On the same occasion will take place the episcopal consecration of the two new Bishops of the New Orleans ecclesiastical province—the Rt. Rev. Arthur Drossaerts, Bishop of San Antonio, and the Rt. Rev. Jules B. Jeanninard, Bishop of Lafayette. The Apostolic Delegate will officiate at this function also.

CHICAGO.—Among the great cities of the United States Chicago heads the list for the number of parishes and parish churches, there are 233. New York has 169; Brooklyn, 117; Philadelphia, 111; St. Louis, 96; Boston, 64.

ROME.—Pope Benedict has decreed, through the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church, that the Greek-Basilian monks of the venerable Abbey of Grotta Ferrata, in the Alban Hills, shall establish a seminary for youths aspiring to priesthood in the Greek Rite. They will pass from that seminary to the Greek College, in Rome, for their theological studies.

Last year the Holy Father erected the prefecture of Kasai, Belgian Congo, into an Apostolic Vicariate. He has now provided the new see with a bishop in the person of Msgr. August Declereq of the Missions of Schuet. He was born in 1870.

—With that spirit of enterprise that characterized Don Bosco, the Salesians have opened at Mandriane, in the vicinity of Rome, a practical school for agriculture for the orphan boys of Italian soldiers killed in the war. The American Red Cross has donated \$10,000 as its first offering to the project.

Exequies for Father Suffa

On Tuesday Oct. 15, a Solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, Regina, by Very Rev. Father Beys, Provincial of the Oblates for Manitoba. His Grace the Archbishop assisted in Pontificals at the throne and gave the final absolution. Rev. Father Funke of Holdfast delivered the sermon in German and very many times audible sobs were heard in the congregation.

Those who understood the sermon declared it to be a masterpiece of oratory. Father Funke referred to the dead clergyman as a martyr to his priestly duties—he referred to the great loss felt by the priests as well as by the people—to the very great work accomplished by Father Suffa in the parish—how fifteen years ago he came to a poor little church, an unfurnished house and a small school, but just started—today the edifice we now occupy speaks for the devotedness of the deceased pastor. A splendidly furnished rectory and two finely equipped schools and a convent are monuments of his zeal and devotion. Do you want to know what he has done for your children? Have you attended the nine o'clock Mass on Sunday or Sunday afternoon catechism? Have you watched the order of devotion of those children—lessons taught they will never forget! The reverend speaker referred to Father Suffa as the champion of his people's right, always anxious to keep up the honor of the Catholic name. Why, he asked, has he done all this? What was the mo-

tive power behind it all? The reverend speaker mentioned an incident, where he had on the streets of Regina, on one occasion, met a very prominent man in Saskatchewan's political life. A man highly revered by all classes but not of our faith, who said to him: "How is it that a man with the capacity and knowledge of Father Suffa—such a splendid business man, a diplomat, a financier and a man with such clear insight of human nature can stick to such a job as parish priest of a foreign settlement? Why, he could have any position he desired in public life." This man did not understand why Father Suffa did as he did, but we Catholics know—his position as a religious and a Catholic priest explains all. When as a young man he knelt at the altar rail hearing his master's call—the call Christ gave the young man in the gospel: "If you want to be perfect, abandon all and follow me," he made the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and these three vows explain all.—If money were what he wanted he would have chosen a different sphere. No, he was poor, he had no reason to make a testament, he had nothing to give away—he fulfilled his vow of obedience by doing the work of Christ—leading you heavenward. He was called to the deathbed of a parishioner who asked for him. Earthly warnings of contagion were not considered by Father Suffa—duty called him. He contracted the disease and died—a martyr to his priestly duty. Father Funke concluded his most eloquent address by asking his hearers to pray for their deceased pastor; to continue the spirit of unity and love inculcated by him and to prepare to meet him in Eternity.

His Grace delivered a sermon in English referring to the great work of the dead priest and the very great loss sustained by the church in western Canada. Father Suffa was one of His Grace's advisers and the Archbishop spoke feelingly of the void left by his death.

Besides Abbot Bruno, O.S.B., Father Grandin, Provincial of the Oblates of Alberta, and the former Provincial, Father Magnan, O.M.I., of St. Boniface, there were about 20 priests in the sanctuary.

In the evening at 9 o'clock the body was accompanied in procession to the G.T.P. station, whence it was sent to Lebret, where the interment took place the following morning. R. I. P.

St. Peter's Colony

CARMEL.—Threshing is about completed in this locality and results are very satisfactory. On some farms the yields must be called very good, and wheat is grading No. 1 Northern.

—The Sask. Elevator Co. has completed the erection of a house for their grain buyer.

—A well drilling outfit is at work on Mr. Geo. Ebner's property in town and has finished drilling wells on the farms of Messrs. Gust. Engele, Jos. Berthold and Henry Engele.

—All young men recently called to the colors from this community, excepting one, have been at home all fall on harvest leave.

—On Oct 18th death robbed Mr. and Mrs. Borshowa of their daughter Elizabeth, aged 18 years, who died after a lengthy illness of consumption. R. I. P.

—The Rev. Father Joseph visited last week from Monday to Friday a number of his Carmel parishioners. They were all glad to see their pastor in their homes. Mr. Gust. Engele in his new Gray-Dort car acted as the pastor's chauffeur.

—On Tuesday, Oct. 15th, Father Joseph joined in the holy bonds of matrimony Valentine Loetzel of Handel, Sask., and Frances Huber

daughter of Mr. Alois Huber of Carmel. The happy couple will, after a few days' stay at the bride's parents, return to Handel to reside.

—The funeral of Miss Elisabeth Haupt took place Sunday evening at 5 o'clock. Many people of the congregation attended, among them also Mr. and Mrs. Lenz and Flach of St. Gregor.

—Mr. Paul Schikowski who took sick last week was visited by Father Joseph who administered to him the sacraments of Holy Mother Church. He is now recovering.

HUMBOLDT.—Albert V. Pegden, a Humboldt soldier, returned last week from the battle front, having been placed on the casualty list as the result of a shell shock. He has had nine months of service in France with the Railway Construction Corps.—Pte. Henry Spaetgens, another Humboldt soldier, arrived home on Oct. 16th. He went overseas with the 188th battalion and served for eleven months in the trenches. He received a severe wound in the leg last January, which confined him to the hospital for many months.

—Mrs. J. H. Bushey received a telegram last week informing her that her husband had been wounded, the nature of which was described as "scalp wound." Mr. Bushey has been serving with the motor transport in France for about three years.—Pte. Thomas Johns is reported having been wounded in action.—Mrs. W. R. Russell and Mr. D. McGinnis have received word that their brother, Pte. Hector McGinnis, has been killed in action.

—Mrs. and Mr. Jos. Lemmerich and family have moved to Norwood, Man., where Mr. Lemmerich will engage in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lemmerich, who have been farming at Portage la Prairie during the year, have returned to Humboldt and will reside in the district.

—Vincent Fias, an employee of W. A. Westwood, was working on the furnace in the basement of J.M. Creer's residence, on Oct. 11th, and had hold of an electric wire to which a light was attached, when he suddenly was given a severe shock which knocked him unconscious. Doctors were at once secured and he was soon brought back to consciousness. The hand with which he held the wire was quite badly burned, and his arm and shoulder were so badly affected that it was several days before he regained the use of them. The trouble is supposed to have been caused by a grounded wire.

—Dr. A. S. Garnett, of Quill Lake, will come to Humboldt to reside and for the practice of his profession. He is now cleaning up his affairs in Quill Lake, and expects to move here in a few days.

—Up to Monday night, seven influenza patients had been received in the building set aside for this purpose at the Hospital. A number of less severe cases are under treatment at their homes.

—The Rev. Fr. Morneau was raised to Holy Priesthood last Sunday morning in the Hospital chapel by Bishop Pascal, who was assisted by Rev. Father Schmid of the Hospital and Rev. Father Soyer of Prince Albert. After imparting the Benediction with the Blessed Sacrament in the Hospital Chapel in the afternoon, the new priest returned to Prince Albert.

DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The gripe has found its way to our district. The Rev. Father Casimir, several of the Ursuline Sisters and Mr. Wm. Jenkins have been attacked first and are confined to their beds. Happily, the malady here has taken on a mild form and there seems to be no real danger connected with it, as long as the patients strictly obey the mandates of the doctor, i.e., guard against complications and exposure to the cold." In order to check the disease

in its spread the school has been closed for the time being. The Sunday Services on Oct. 20th were held by the Very Rev. Fr. Prior Peter of Münster.

ANNAHEIM.—Mrs. Alois Halbach had an attack of some violent fever on Wednesday of last week. In the absence of the pastor who was on official business visiting at St. Benedict's, Mr. M. T. Reynolds motored to Münster and a Father of the Abbey was asked to visit the sick woman. Thereupon the Very Rev. Father Prior came along and administered the sacraments to the patient who soon afterwards got better.

—On Monday night, Mr. Wm. Direks was severely attacked by the Spanish Influenza. Father Bernard who was called in, administered the Sacraments to the patient.

MÜNSTER.—St. Peters Bote acknowledges the receipt of \$15.00, being a donation to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Humboldt, from a kind reader in St. Benedict. Another reader, a gentleman residing in Willmont, has sent us the generous gift of \$20.00 for Rev. Father Egenolf, O.M.I. A reader at Bruno sent in \$5.00 for the Catholic Orphanage at Prince Albert and a goodhearted lady of Dead Moose Lake has handed over to us for the same good purpose \$5.00. A reader at Willmont has sent us also \$10.00 for the Indian Missions. May God reward such generosity!

—Mrs. F. Sattelberger of Allan, Sask, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mayer, and relatives at Münster.

—The C. N. R. passenger train No. 1, westbound, arrives now at Münster one hour later, at 14.05 instead of at 13.05 o'clock as heretofore. The change became effective last Sunday, October 20th. The schedule of No. 2, the eastbound train, has not been changed.

—Mr. Andr. B. Hinz who has a farm south of Münster, has threshed about 23 bushels to the acre and most of his wheat is grading No. 1. He hauled some of it to Humboldt last week and realized the nice sum of \$139.95 for one load.

—The sad tidings reached Münster that Mrs. Henry Biwer, a former resident of the Münster district, where many of her relatives are living, recently has died of the Spanish Influenza, near Milwaukee in the State of Wisconsin.

—Welcome visitors at the Abbey last Wednesday were the Rev. Fathers N. Laperriere, O. M. I., and C. Lefebvre, O. M. I., both Missionaries among the Indians in the Vicariat Apostolic of Mackenzie. It was, indeed, a treat to hear the good Fathers relate their experiences in the lands that lie so close to the north pole. For a period during the summer, these missionaries are able to see the midnight sun, but woe, when the extreme of winter sets in! These self-sacrificing priests may truly be called, "Martyrs of the cold."

—NOTICE. I wish to inform the public that besides conducting the candy store I am now also selling groceries at Münster.

Miss Caroline Mamer. —We understand that two of the children of Mr. Pilla are down with light attacks of the Grippe.

—On Oct. 20th, last Sunday, the Rev. Father Chrysostom held afternoon services, consisting in the recitation of the rosary followed by benediction with the Most Blessed Sacrament. The indulgenced prayer against epidemic diseases, as well as prayers for peace, were recited during the exposition. After services the members of the Volksverein went to Confession.

—Monday, Oct. 21st, the Rev. Fr. Chrysostom chanted Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased Rev. Father A.

Suffa, O. M. I. th... of the Volksverein... all the members... in a body wen... munion. After... Libera was sung... —The Rev. I... O. M. I., of the... of Prince Alb... that the insti... about 50 pure... ever wishes to... opportunity of... fowls should... delay write to... —The weath... hys again been... Thursday night... rain. Threshi... ished now and... ing their fall... ST. GREGO... Holy Commu... when 5 boys... our Lord for... was a great d... St. Gregor an... for the childr... pinness to app... for the first... Joseph held a... gard to the c... parents on th... —The sal... horses which... will be held... noon at 2 o'c... —The Gra... will get in a... feed, and the... expected evon... tion will als... hogs on Mon... —Mr. M... his wheat... bushels fro... record, but... ENGLI... been close... children co... —Mrs. S... of Antho... about 70... fortified w... the Church... WATSO... chison of... and taken... He receive... requir... He enlist... overseas... gun Corp... is reporte... a Gener... with a gen... arm. —The... shipped o... so broug... cattle th... H. Wen... Brigham... Watson. —The... Münster... at the... Father... his brot... —Th... has been... great n... using... shipped... of farm... small o... purpos... hogs a... condit... not wo... —

Suffa, O. M. L., the Director General of the Volksverein, during which all the members of the Association in a body went to Holy Communion. After the High Mass the Libera was sung.

—The Rev. Father W. Brueck, O. M. L., of the Catholic Orphanage of Prince Albert, Sask., informs us that the institution has for sale about 50 purebred chickens. Whoever wishes to avail himself of the opportunity of acquiring purebred fowls should, therefore, without delay write to the Rev. Father.

—The weather of the past week has again been beautiful and dry. Thursday night we had a slight rain. Threshing is practically finished now and the farmers are doing their fall plowing.

ST. GREGOR. — We had first Holy Communion here on Sunday when 5 boys and 10 girls received our Lord for the first time. This was a great day for the parish of St. Gregor and still a greater day for the children that had the happiness to approach the holy table for the first time. Rev. Father Joseph held a good sermon in regard to the children and also the parents on this great day.

—The sale of the impounded horses which was to be on Tuesday will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—The Grain Growers Association will get in a carload of flour and feed, and the carload of apples is expected every day.—The Association will also ship their cattle and hogs on Monday, Nov. 4th.

—Mr. Math. Schraun threshed his wheat. The result was 6 bushels from 26 acres. A poor record, but a record, indeed!

—ENGELFELD.—The school has been closed, because a number of children contracted the measles.

—Mrs. Stadelmann, the mother of Anthony Stadelmann, a lady about 70 years old, was recently fortified with the sacraments of the Church.

WATSON. — Pte. Carman Hutchinson of Spalding was wounded and taken to a hospital in France. He received gun shot wounds that required the amputation of a leg. He enlisted in Regina and has been overseas for two years.—Machine gun Corporal Edward V. Turgeon is reported wounded. He reached a General Hospital on Oct. 2nd with a gun shot wound in his left arm.

—The Grain Growers recently shipped cattle to Winnipeg and also brought in two cars of young cattle that were ordered by Messrs. H. Wendling of Lac Vert, Chas. Brigham and Geo. W. Sproule of Watson.

—The editor of St. Peters Bote, Münster, was a visitor at Watson at the parish-house of the Rev. Father Dominic and at the farm of his brother Oct. 18th and 19th.

—The potato crop in this district has been so poor generally that a great number of people are already using potatoes that had been shipped in and bought. A number of farmers have threshed such a small quantity of grain that they purpose to either kill or sell their hogs and chickens. In Engelfeld conditions are equally as bad, if not worse.

CORRESPONDENCES.

LEOFELD, Oct. 18th.
Rev. Dear Father Editor:—
— On Oct. 15th Mrs. Veronica Wunderlich, née Altrogge, wife of John Wunderlich Jr., died at her home at Cudworth of consumption at the age of 25 years. She was well prepared for death, as she had frequently received the Holy Sacraments during her trying illness within the last few months. She was buried at the Catholic cemetery at St. Benedict beside her sister on Oct. 17th. Rev. Father Rudolph, O.S.B., the pastor of St. Benedict,

celebrated a Requiem High Mass, Rev. Father Bernard, O. S. B., of Anaheim, assisted in the choir. After mass Father Mathias, O.S.B., preached the funeral sermon and officiated at the burial. Besides the members of St. Benedict Parish a great number of sympathising friends from the neighborhood, especially from Cudworth and Bruno, attended at the Requiem and the funeral services. — With Mrs. John Wunderlich, the last one of the only two daughters of the well known and much respected family of Altrogge has been carried to the grave. Both have died in the blossom of age as young mothers. (Mrs. Rinehart has died a few years ago.) Mrs. John Wunderlich leaves beside her mourning husband two little children as orphans. May she rest in peace!

—The Rev. Father Lawrence of Fulda was a welcome visitor with the pastor at Leofeld on Monday of last week. A few days previous the Rev. Father Casimir, pastor of Dead Moose Lake, paid a visit to Leofeld and from thence in company with Father Mathias also visited his confrere the Rev. Father Rudolph, pastor of St. Benedict.

—Ven. Mother Clara, O. S. U., the Superior of the Ursuline Sisters in St. Peter's Colony, visited her Sisters at Leofeld on Friday of last week. Corr.

United States News

WASHINGTON. — Officials of the Public Health Service hesitated to express an opinion on the report from Pittsburgh of the discovery of a cure for Spanish Influenza, but point out that successful medical treatments and methods generally require long periods of experiment to evolve and test.

— The government has decided that the time has arrived for plain talk concerning Mexico's attempted confiscation of American-owned oil fields in that country. The Department of Commerce has made public a statement on existing conditions. Further developments are expected.

— Following announcement of regulation of the retail price of shoes ranging from \$3.00 to a maximum of \$12 a pair, it became known that the government is taking steps to check the rising cost of all dry good and wearing apparel.

— More coal was mined from April 1 to September 28, than ever before in any half year period in the history of the American coal industry. This production record, the fuel administration announced, was established in the face of many handicaps, chief of which was the shortage of help. From 50,000 to 60,000 miners were induced into military service, while probably as many others left the mines to work in war industrial plants. Despite this loss, however, bituminous tonnage was 311,216,000 or 12 per cent. more than was turned out in the corresponding period last year, regarded then as a top mark. Anthracite production was 51,651,000 tons, an increase of 2.1 per cent.

— Because the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, Minn., made a false statement regarding the amount of

sugar it had on hand, and also for having an excess of the legitimate allowance of sugar, all licensees dealing in licensed food commodities have been forbidden to supply the club from Oct. 10, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919.

NEW YORK. — Accused of profiteering, 234 butchers of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, were arraigned here for trial before two federal food administrators. Overcharges of from 10 to 15 cents a pound for lamb were alleged. Refund of all excess profits, fines as high as \$2,000 and the signing of pledges to comply with the federal food board's "fair price" schedule were to be exacted of all provision men found guilty.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — W. J. Oliver, millionaire manufacturer, and ten other officers and employees of the W. J. Oliver Manufacturing Company have been arrested on charges of conspiracy, fraud, and sabotage in the manufacture of defective shells for the United States army. The plant was seized by government agents.

DULUTH, Minn. — The number of towns totally or partially destroyed in the recent forest fire is twenty-eight. More than 500 bodies have been recovered, and rescue workers expect to find several hundreds more.

DAVENPORT, Iowa. — Dr. W. Matthey, who with six other prominent Davenporters was indicted by the United States grand jury charged with bringing Daniel H. Wallace of Chicago to Davenport for a seditious meeting on July 25, 1917, was found guilty here.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico. — One hundred and fifty lives were lost in an earthquake in Porto Rico on October 11. Almost every town in the island reports damaged property.

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AVE MARIA.

Ave Maria! maiden mild! Listen to a maiden's prayer! Thou canst hear though from the wild, Thou canst save amid despair. Safe may we sleep beneath thy care. Though banished, outcast, and reviled— Maiden! hear a maiden's prayer! Mother, hear a suppliant child! Ave Maria!

(REV. WALTER SCOTT, 1771-1822)

A Knight of Mary

Crillon, whom Henry IV of England styled "bravest of the brave," took part, on the 7th of October, 1571, in the famous battle fought under the auspices of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, by which Europe was saved from the yoke of Islamism. As a Knight of Malta, he fought, at the opening of the engagement, by the side of his commander, the valiant Romegas. But, as the conflict became more fierce, he obtained permission from Don Juan of Austria, generalissimo of the Catholic army, to lead an assault on the enemy's line of battle. After commending himself to God, and passing his rosary around his neck, he threw himself into a boat already shattered and, followed by a few brave soldiers in vessels as unseaworthy as his own, he started to attack the Ottoman fleet. Every dart seemed to be aimed directly at him, but danger only excited him to redoubled efforts. An arrow having pierced his arm, he coolly drew it out, and continued fighting, with the wound bleeding profusely. Amazed at the Knight's intrepidity, and the courage with which he faced death, the Turks declared that "Heaven sent guardians from out the depths of the sea to shield that great Christian from harm."

After some time the Ottoman fleet was routed. Crillon was preparing to give pursuit, when he was informed that Pietro Giustiniani, admiral of the Genoese fleet, had just been captured. He at once rowed off in the direction that was indicated to him, attacked the galleys of the infidels, delivered the admiral, and set fire to the flagship of the Ottoman fleet. Every one of his companions had been killed, but victory was won, and the enemy put to ignominious rout. Covered with blood, Crillon presented himself to Don Juan to relate his exploits. The latter at once sent him to Pius V, with the Christian banner riddled with bullets and black with powder, ordering him to describe to His Holiness the events of that ever-memorable day. The Pope pressed him to his heart and loaded him with dignities. The King of France, Henry III, also embraced him in presence of his assembled court. But Crillon, as modest as he was brave, bore his honors with the greatest humility, declaring that the honor was due to the Queen of the Holy Rosary.

Encouraging Vocations

The war is sure to leave after it a scarcity in the ranks of the priesthood. Many of the priests in Europe already lie buried on the field of battle. The mortality among the chaplains has been pitifully great, and, though we envy them for their heroic death, we grieve for the Church deprived of her ministers.

Moreover, it is very likely that after the war there will be a revival of religion, and the ministrations of priests will be more than ever called for on all sides. Add to this that the missions demand from us their quota of laborers to take the place of those who have been called to the Army in France and have died in the service of their country, and one can see how timely a thing it is to pray with fervour for the increase of priestly vocations.

A great deal more can be done than is at present done by fathers and mothers, by friends and acquaintances, to encourage Catholic young men to follow a priestly vocation. One should not attempt directly to persuade, much less to brow-beat or worry a lad into following the priestly vocation. This is always a mistake. But one should have that interested attitude toward the priesthood, should show by one's talk and actions a great esteem and admiration of the priestly vocation. This will do more to encourage young men to follow their vocation, if God has given them one, than any amount of direct persuasion. Where there is a great esteem for the priesthood, a great admiration of its holy duties, and a great veneration towards the priestly office, vocations are plentiful.

Witness Ireland, where vocations are so numerous and where every family counts it a point of pride to have at least one priest at the altar, and a sorrow if it lacks a priest. If such a spirit were more widespread among our Canadian Catholics we should see far more vocations for the holy ministry amongst us.

THE RIGHTS OF OUR LITTLE ONES

NATURE AND NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

1. What is education?

Education, which, according to the meaning of the word, signifies a bringing out, is such a harmonious development of the faculties of man by external training as to facilitate for him the attainment of his end in this life and in the life to come.

2. What is the end of man?

The end of man is to live according to the intent of his Creator, i.e., to discharge his duties towards God, his neighbor, and himself in this life, and thus to gain everlasting happiness in the next life.

3. Which are the chief faculties of man that require to be perfected by education?

His bodily and spiritual faculties—his external senses and motive power, his imagination and memory, his intellect and will.

4. Which are the chief functions of education?

The chief functions of education are four, viz.:

a) The physical, or that appertaining to the development and perfection of the body and bodily faculties.

b) The mental, or that appertaining to the development and culture of the mind.

c) The moral, or that appertaining to the forming and discipline of the will and affections.

d) The religious, which, though essentially belonging to the mental and moral development of man, has for its special object to fit man for the attainment of his last end.

Hence we speak of physical, intellectual, moral and religious education as distinct, though not always different, much less separate functions.

5. In what does physical education consist?

Physical education consists practically in the proper feeding, clothing, and housing of the child, con-

joined with suitable bodily exercises, and the cultivation of becoming and healthy external habits so as to develop a sound body in which a sound mind may reside.

6. What is mental education?

Mental education is such a training of the mental faculties—imagination, memory, intelligence, reason—as to secure their free and active use in social intercourse and in the various avocations of life.

7. What are we to understand by moral education?

By moral education we are to understand the practical training of the will and affections, according to the law of God and the dictates of reason, to love and seek what is good, and to hate and shun what is evil.

8. What is meant by religious education?

By religious education is meant the practical initiation and direction of the child on the way to his supernatural end—by thorough instruction in the truths of religion, by suitable devotional exercises, by regular reception of the sacraments, and by the practice of Christian virtue and discipline.

9. Which of these functions is the most important?

Manifestly the moral and religious function is the most important, since upon it depends not only the temporal, but also the spiritual and eternal weal of man.

10. Can a moral and mental education be imparted without religion?

A moral and mental education cannot be imparted without religion:

a) Because morality or virtue, especially Christian virtue, cannot exist without being based on religious truths and motives, fostered by religious practices, and sustained by supernatural aid, which can only be obtained by acts of religion.

b) Because the mind of man cannot be perfected according to the intent of the Creator while the most momentous truths—the truths of religion—are withheld from it.

11. Is education necessary for man?

Education is necessary for man; for without education he would grow up in helpless idiocy, or in deplorable ignorance of those things which are necessary for ordinary success in this life as well as for the attainment of his last end.

12. Has every child, therefore, the right to an education?

Yes; every child has the inviolable right to the necessary education to make him, under ordinary circumstances, a self-supporting and useful member of society, and to enable him to obtain his last end after his pilgrimage in this world.

13. On whom does the corresponding duty of educating the child devolve?

The corresponding duty of educating the child devolves in the first place on the child's parents.

To be continued.

The Windows and Pastels of St. Quentin

Now, that the Allies have succeeded in taking St. Quentin, they may have found the town considerably damaged. The German press at any rate said that it had suffered a good deal from the British bombardment, but it may be hoped that the accounts were exaggerated. Some damage, however, is almost inevitable. One of the most exasperating disadvantages of fighting in one's own territory is that one is obliged to destroy one's own property. The French army has had to bombard French towns.

There is, however, every reason to believe that the two chief glories of St. Quentin—the stained glass of the cathedral and the pastels by La Tour in the museum—are safe. The Germans, according to reports

which there is no reason to doubt, removed the stained glass from the cathedral to a place of safety last year, when St. Quentin was threatened, and at the same time put the La Tour pastels out of danger.

La Tour was a native of St. Quentin, and the pastels in the museum are the "preparations" and studies for his portraits. Their loss would be a heavy one to art, as would also be that of the marvelous windows for which the cathedral is famous.—*March, Guard.*

The Month of the Rosary

This beautiful month of October is dedicated by the Church to the devotion of the Rosary and our Guardian Angel. How do we observe the month? Do we gather the members of the family about us and recite, nightly, at least, one decade of the rosary after supper or before retiring? Alas! this beautiful custom which has come to us from lands across the ocean and is being practised in many of our rural communities, even now has waned alarmingly within recent years. May the faith-instilling memories be the seed of a revival of a once beautiful custom!

In the Rosary we honor Mary, Our Mother, this month; in her joy, the Nativity; her sorrow, the Crucifixion; her glory, the Coronation; the central jewels of the triple diadem offered daily by her devotees. These are the glories of the Rosary, the celestial chaplet which unites the heart of Mary's children to the heart of Mary.

Through the Rosary, we find again, as the Pope of the Rosary, Leo XIII, expressed it when he consecrated this month:

"The paths consecrated by the blood of the God-Man and by the tears of His Mother."

The Rosary in its present form was instituted by the illustrious St. Dominic, the Founder of the order of Friar Preachers, who was one of the greatest servants of our Blessed Mother. After having long and unsuccessfully preached against the errors of the Albigenses, who denied the virginity of Mary and ravaged the south of France by their depredations, he retired to a chapel of Our Lady, near a solitary forest, where he spent three days in prayer, beseeching with tears the help and assistance of the Queen of Heaven against the enemies of religion and the country. It was then that the Mother of Mercy appeared to him, resplendent with majesty, and revealed to him the devotion of the Rosary. "Know, O my Son," said she, "that the means that the Adorable Trinity made use of to announce salvation to the people was the Angelic Salutation. If, therefore, you desire to conquer these hardened hearts, preach the devotion of the Rosary; you shall obtain from it the happiest of results."

St. Dominic at once became the apostle of the Rosary; he taught the people the spirit of devotion and the method of reciting it; the effect produced by his sermons was soon marvelous. In a short time 100,000 heretics were brought back to the bosom of the Church, a multitude of sinners were converted, and the moral aspect of a part of France and Spain was changed. From that time this devotion spread rapidly and produced everywhere the most abundant fruit, and is at the present time the favourite practice of all true children of Mary. —Extension.

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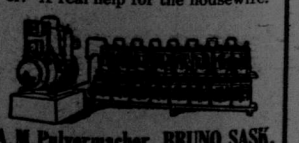
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A. N. Pulvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

Facts the Spanis

Dr. G. H. Sun... about this time... People are... these strenuous... coming upon us... the newspapers... of the disease... Influenza has... past as la gri... catarrh, and ca... an acute, infect... disease; sporad... ing in isolated... (common to m... vailing disease... spread epidem... catarrhal infla... spiratory and... digestive tract... turbances of t... and debility (... proportion to... fever and the... and a tender... complications... which follows... case). There... anatomic lesio... be observed, ... other changes... that can be s... The disease... until the app... spread epidem... Spanish in... an extreme... micro-organism... of Pfeiffer wh... from the s... manner in w... disease is no... attack seem... sequent attac... in epidemic... traffic. In study... may be said... period of th... the disease... period), but... (onset) is s... chilliness res... ing 101 to... a quick co... shooting pe... head, and... joints and... characteris... followed by c... pain in the... ness, catarr... injected w... ritative c... usually fu... or a loss o... ness at t... vomit), e... ach) distr... times dis... symptoms... so that a... of the c... (stomach... type, acc... dominate... may be... ing the... fever di... weakness... symptoms... In mi... falls on... crisis (t... and com... recover... begins, ... tions. ... are com... In... influenza... marke... pains... should... present... be bu... cases... bronc... (pain... like... spina... the o... will

Facts about the Spanish Influenza.

Dr. G. H. Sumner, Secretary of the Iowa Board of Health, speaks about this timely topic as follows:

People are wondering now in these strenuous times what is now coming upon us, when we read in the newspapers about the oncoming of the disease, Spanish influenza.

Influenza has been known in the past as la grippe, grip epidemic catarrh, and catarrhal fever. It is an acute, infectious and contagious disease; sporadic (scattered, occurring in isolated cases), epidemic (common to many people; a prevailing disease), pandemic (a widespread epidemic; associated with catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory and sometimes of the digestive tract, muscular pain, disturbances of the nervous system and debility (weakness) out of all proportion to the intensity of the fever and the catarrhal processes, and a tendency toward serious complications and sequels (a disease which follows; an additional disease). There are no characteristic anatomic lesions (injuries) that can be observed, such as a tubercle or other changed conditions in organs that can be seen.

The disease was almost unknown until the appearance of the widespread epidemic of 1889-1890.

Spanish influenza is induced by an extremely small, nonmotile micro-organism, the bacillus (germ) of Pfeiffer which is readily obtained from the sputum (spittle). The manner in which it produces the disease is not well understood. One attack seems to predispose to subsequent attacks. It usually occurs in epidemics along the lines of traffic.

In studying the symptoms, it may be said that there may be a period of a few days during which the disease is starting (incubation period), but often the beginning (onset) is sudden, with a chill or chilliness followed by fever reaching 101 to 103 degrees Fahrenheit, a quick compressible pulse, severe shooting pains in the eyes and forehead, and neuralgic pains in the joints and muscles. These very characteristic symptoms are followed by chilliness along the spine, pain in the throat, hoarseness, deafness, catarrh of the nose, sneezing, injected watery eyes and dry irritative cough. The tongue is usually furred; anorexia (absence or a loss of appetite), nausea (sickness at the stomach; a desire to vomit), epigastric (over the stomach) distress, vomiting, and sometimes diarrhea are present. The symptoms usually group themselves so that an attack may be said to be of the catarrhal, gastro-intestinal (stomach and bowels), or nervous type, according to which group predominates. Any of these symptoms may be greatly exaggerated, causing the affection to simulate other fever diseases. Depression and weakness disproportionate to the symptoms are almost constant.

In mild cases the temperature falls on the fourth or fifth day by crisis (turning point in a disease), and convalescence (the period of recovery after a disease) promptly begins, in the absence of complications. Complications and relapses are common and frequently prolong the disease over several weeks.

In order to recognize the influenza, the sudden beginning, marked general catarrh, the severe pains and pronounced prostration should be borne in mind. In the presence of an epidemic there will be but little difficulty. Isolated cases may be mistaken for acute bronchitis, typhoid fever, dengue (pain in the bones), and an eruption like that of measles or cerebrospinal fever, but the presence of the cardinal (principal) symptoms will serve to make the distinction.

Racial Food Prejudices.

"Much of the complaint which comes from the prison camps of Europe about insufficient rations," says John Walker Harrington in an article: "Wherein Food Madness Lies", published in the Eve Post Magazine, "may be traced to the failure of the commissary to provide viands which are pleasing to racial likes and dislikes. The German prisoners in England complained, without ceasing, about the poor food. Investigation showed that they objected most to the bread which was white.

"It's inhuman to give a man such anemic stuff as this!" exclaimed one Teuton, brandishing a loaf of the white bread of the country.

The black bread of Germany certainly does more good from a fuel standpoint. The persistence with which the prejudice in favor of this mill-fatigued product continues is remarkable, and this, too, in the land in which old Sylvester Graham fought so valiantly for the bread which bears his name to this day, and narrowly escaped with his life from a mob of butchers who feared that their craft would be forever ruined.

British prisoners in Germany, accustomed to their own brand of baking, protested against eating the German war bread, which contained whole wheat and rye and some potato meal, a loaf probably three times, as good for them as any oven product they might have had at home.

To them sausage was anathema, while to the Teutonic taste the choicest cuts of the "roast beef of Old England" would have seemed tame as compared with linked nourishment long drawn out. The Kilties would have before them visions of bannocks and parritch by their ain fireside, and probably not all the meat dumplings of Bavaria nor all the apple strudel in Austria would be welcome to their Caledonian palates.

Nationalities have little respect for each other's food preferences. The English once looked with scorn upon the French frog-eaters, and the idea of eating snails has not been sympathetically received even in this country, where lobsters and oyster crabs are not rejected. There are lands, indeed, where the periwinkle, the snail of the sea, is as welcome as are our flowers in May. The pig's foot is regarded as a sum of coarseness in diet by the same nation which considers calf's foot an inestimable delicacy. The Eskimo will devour ten pounds of blubber or of walrus meat at a meal, and look askance at the explorer who eats strange substances which he takes out of tin cans. Baked elephant meat may represent to the jungle all that is good in life, while preserved peaches may be a compound direct from the spirits of darkness, even though they be as wonderful as those described by Frank R. Stockton, and have "big holes in the middle all full of juice."

It is partly food prejudice which keeps back the work of the melting-pot in these United States. The various elements of our population are followed from all quarters of the globe by their dietary idiosyncrasies all done up in queer-looking bottles and cans and flat cases. Hence they are no such peas as sons of Gaul in this country as those grown in France, and no such mustard pickles can ever be such as were bottled in Soho Square by purveyors to the King.

Glossary of War Terms.

To enable those of our readers who have been accustomed to read the war reports only in the German language to better understand the English terms which probably give them the most trouble, we herewith present a short glossary of these terms in two languages.

Advance	Vormarsch
Agony	Todeskampf
Aim	Ziel
Airdrome	Flugzeugschuppen
Airplane	Flugzeug
Airship	Zeiterschiff
Aix-la-Chapelle	Wachen
Ally	Verbündeter
Alsace	Elsaß
Ambassador	Gesandter
Announcement	Bekanntgebung
Archduke	Erzherzog
Armistice	Waffenstillstand
Assassin	Attentäter
Asia Minor	kleinasiatisch
Atrocity	Gräueltat
Austria	Oesterreich
Baltic Sea	Ditsee
Bavaria	Bayern
Belgium	Belgien
Black Forest	Schwarzwald
Black Sea	Schwarzes Meer
Blow	Schlag
Boundary	Grenze
Brittany	Bretagne
Bruges	Brügge
Brussels	Brüssel
Cabinet	Ministerium
Carinthia	Kärnten
Central Powers	Zentralmächte
Chancellor	Kanzler
Chateau	Schloß
Cologne	Köln
Colonel	Oberst
Commander	Kommandant
Condition	Bedingung
Conflagration	Brand
Count	Graf
Courland	Kurland
Crimea	Krim
Crown Prince	Kronprinz
Cruiser	Kreuzer
Danube	Donau
Delay	Verzögerung
Desert	Wüste
Destruction	Zerstörung
Doctrine	Lehre
"Drive"	Offensive
Duke	Herzog
Dunkirk	Dünkirchen
Dwina	Düna
Dwinsk	Dünaburg
Egypt	Ägypten
Emperor	Kaiser
Empress	Kaiserin
English Channel	Ärmelkanal
Equipment	Ausrüstung
Estonia	Estland
Famine	Hungernot
Flemish	Flämisch
Flier	Flieger
Foreign Minister	Minister d. Äußern
Forest	Wald
Fortress	Festung
France	Frankreich
Franconia	Franken
Fribourg	Freiburg
Geneva	Genf
Genoa	Genua
Gorizia	Görz
Government	Regierung
Grand Duke	Großfürst, Großherzog
Greece	Griechenland
Great Britain	Großbritannien
Guard	Wächter, Gardebataillon
Hague	Haag
Hamlet	Weiter
Hangar	Flugzeugschuppen
Hate	Haß
Heir presumptive	Thronfolger
Howitzer	Haubitze
Hungary	Ungarn
Imperial	kaiserlich
Indemnity	Entschädigung
Issue	Ausgabe, Ausgang
King	König
Lake Constance	Bodensee
League	Bund
Liege	Lüttich
Lithuania	Lithauen
Littoral	Küstenland
Livonia	Livland
Lorraine	Lothringen
Louvain	Löwen
Machinations	Wachenschaften
Machine gun	Maschinengewehr
Malines	Mecheln
Mayence	Mainz
Mediterranean	Mittelmeer
Meuse	Maas
Moselle	Mosel
Moravia	Mähren

Mortar

Mountain	Berg
Mulhouse	Mülhausen
Munich	München
Mutineer	Meuterer
Mutiny	Meuterei
Naples	Neapel
Nation	Volk
Navy	Marine
Negotiations	Verhandlungen
Netherlands	Niederlande, Holland
Nurse	Pflegeerin
Observer	Beobachter
Outskirts	Ausläufer
Palatinate	Palz
Peace	Frieden
Peasant	Bauer
Petrograd	Petersburg
Physician	Arzt
Plain	Ebene
Plateau	Hochebene
Poland	Polen
Policy	Politik
Pope	Papst
Port	Hafen
Position	Stellung
Prague	Prag
Prince	Prinz, Fürst
Principle	Grundsatz
Private	gemeiner Soldat
Protection	Schutz
Prussia	Preußen
Queen	Königin
Raid	Überfall
Ravine	Schlucht
Reject	verwerfen
Reparation	Gemüthung
Repulse	zurückschlagen
Restitution	Zurückgabe
Restoration	Wiederherstellung
Retreat	Rückzug
Return	Zurückgabe, Rückkehr
River	Fluß
Rhine	Rhein
Royal	königlich
Ruler	Herrscher
Russia	Rußland
Saverne	Saßern
Saxony	Sachsen
Selfdetermination	Selbstbestimmung
Sentinel	Wächter
Shell	Granate
Silesia	Schlesien
Sinking	Verlenkung
Squadron	Geschwader
Strait	Meerenge
Stretcherbearer	Kranenträger
Styria	Steiermark
Submarine	Tauchtboot
Sufferings	Leiden
Surprise Attack	plötzlicher Überfall
Switzerland	Schweiz
Taxation	Besteuerung
Thionville	Dienstadt
Thuringia	Thüringen
Transylvania	Siebenbürgen
Treaty	Vertrag
Trench	Schützengraben
Trench-mortar	Grabenmörser
Trentino	Südtirol
Trèves	Trier
Valley	Tal
Venice	Venedig
Vessel	Schiff
Vienna	Wien
Village	Dorf
Vistula	Weichsel
Vogels	Vogel
Warsaw	Warschau
Wood	Wald
Ypres	Ypern

Killed by a Comma

A Kent Urban council has surely reached the limit of "war economy" by forbidding the use of punctuation marks in all official documents, with the result that the reports of its proceedings are published without even a comma. But the absence of punctuation may prove perilous. Was not that notorious Hill 70 on the Western front "taken" by a missing comma? Worse still, a bishop, for want of a comma, was once temporarily killed. The present Bishop of Bath and Wells, when he held the see of Adelaide, found what he thought was a dead sea serpent near Coffin Bay, at a time when an influenza epidemic raged in that district. He was pardonably proud of his "discovery," which was wired to England in a portmanteau telegram which ran: "Influenza prevalent numerous deaths Bishop Adelaide found dead sea serpent sixty feet Coffin Bay." A news agency thought the last six words a separate message, and announced the death of the Bishop.—Westminster Gazette.

Saving the Forests of Ontario from Fire

Great strides towards effective forest fire protection were made in Ontario in 1917 under the Provincial Forestry Branch, notwithstanding that the transfer of authority over this work was not made until a relatively late date. About 1,100 men were engaged in this important work, including fire rangers, inspectors and head office supervision. The organization is to be further extended during the coming season, and the supervision will be stricter. Increasingly efficient results may be expected from year to year, as the men become better trained and incompetents are weeded out.

A total of 1,110 fires were reported, of which 68 per cent occurred before July 1. Of the fires attributable to railways, 60 per cent occurred along the National Transcontinental. Settlers clearing land were charged with 91 fires, and neglected camp fires with 154.

The total area burned over was 384,164 acres, of which 19 per cent was timber land, 39 per cent open land, 20 per cent young forest growth, and 21 per cent barren. The total amount of timber damaged was estimated at about 15 million feet, in addition to 91,246 cords, mostly pulpwood, and 781,685 ties.

Material progress has been made in the construction of permanent improvements, such as lookout towers, trails, telephones and portages. A beginning has also been made in securing the disposal of logging slash where this constitutes a danger to life and personal property, as is frequently the case in the clay belt. Some 3,500 permits were issued for the burning of settlers' clearing slash. This means a very great reduction in the danger of fire escaping and causing damage, to say nothing of loss of life.

Ontario has now definitely taken its place alongside the other governmental agencies throughout Canada that are adopting up-to-date methods of organization and policy for the reduction of the enormous forest fire losses which have proved so costly in the past.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—Saskatchewan leads in Red Cross donations for the year ending September 30, last, according to word just received from Canadian headquarters. Saskatchewan raised \$1,133,000, the only province in Canada to reach the million dollar mark.

— Since September 1, six persons have been either burned to death or have died from the effects of burns, according to A. E. Fisher, provincial insurance commissioner.

WILCOX.—Harry Larson of Wilcox was arraigned at Milestone before a justice of the peace, on the charge of stealing a purse containing \$60 and a gold watch from a lady who had formerly been a friend. He was fined \$100, and went to Regina to raise the money, and while there committed suicide.

NEPTUNE.—John Pederson of Neptune, a prominent member of the Grain Growers' Association, was fined \$500 for using seditious language to a discharged French-Canadian soldier who worked for him harvesting.

Alberta

— Word was received that E. Nash and E. Harrington, two convicts who escaped from the Edmonton penitentiary two months ago, had been recaptured by officers of the penitentiary force at their camp in the brush near Barryhead, thirty miles west of Westlock. When the officers appeared, Nash was shot. It is understood that his wounds are not mortal.

STETTNER.—Sheriff J. P. Grigg, who has been lingering some time with Bright's disease, died in the Stettler hospital.

Ontario

— The "Canadian Forward," published at Toronto and edited by T. Bainbridge, has under censorship regulations, been forbidden circulation. Circulation is also forbidden to "A reply to the press lies concerning the Russian situation," published by the Alberta provincial executive committee of the socialist party of Canada.

KITCHENER.—The "Ontario Journal," which of late was the only German language paper published in eastern Canada was issued on Oct. 9 in the English language. This first English issue contained only four pages.

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT FOR MÜNSTER, SASK.

DATE	1918		1917		1916	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1. Sept.	68	35	56	31	59	24
2. "	59	36	62	38	70	38
3. "	56	24	65	39	70	45
4. "	64	40	58	44	65	49
5. "	72	36	64	33	64	49
6. "	79	39	70	37	68	36
7. "	80	40	66	37	67	35
8. "	67	34	46	28	67	46
9. "	57	34	54	21	65	53
10. "	67	30	64	27	65	45
11. "	80	31	71	40	70	39
12. "	78	33	73	46	66	41
13. "	66	40	78	42	47	39
14. "	62	29	72	46	46	26
15. "	54	20	69	44	44	25
16. "	54	26	70	44	49	22
17. "	55	27	77	42	63	26
18. "	53	17	65	36	75	36
19. "	54	19	70	30	72	38
20. "	63	34	72	38	68	39
21. "	65	34	78	44	54	39
22. "	65	35	83	42	62	30
23. "	55	39	84	49	57	36
24. "	62	35	70	41	66	27
25. "	67	35	84	37	56	41
26. "	67	45	67	25	54	30
27. "	72	40	54	43	49	32
28. "	57	29	52	32	51	19
29. "	49	29	64	32	62	29
30. "	54	15	67	32	61	36

Remarks for the Month of September 1918.
 Highest temperature: 80 (on Sept. 7); lowest temperature 15 (on Sept. 30). Average temperature: Highest 61.70, lowest 32.40.
 The highest average temperature during the Month of Sept. 1917 was 68.25, the lowest 37.33.

BRUSER'S

The Store of Plenty! The Store of Quality Merchandise, Fair Prices, and Honest Dealing

is sending out this call to its thousands of customers in Humboldt and District to come and share in these wonderful values listed in this page. Goods may be high just now, but **NO MATTER WHAT THE PRICE** you get 100 Cents on the Dollar at Bruser's. And always remember, if our goods fail to make good, **WE WILL MAKE IT GOOD.** You risk nothing in dealing with Bruser's. We stake our future success on our new enterprise not on the **BIG** profit of any sale but on the **SMALL** profit of **MANY** sales. Our Prices are the lowest for the quality of goods we handle.

Let **HUMBOLDT** be your town and **BRUSER** your store!

Ladies' Coats

Buy your Coat NOW!

Our showing of Ladies' Coats at the present moment is considered to be the finest in this district. Do not wait till the best values are gone. You will be imposed with the beautiful styles and superior quality. Every Coat is of an exclusive style, no two coats alike, and the prices are lower than the quality would warrant. For this campaign we are offering Extra Prices on all coats.

Our biggest value! Fine Women's Tweed Coats, very newest styles, worth from \$6.00 to 10.00 more, Bruser's Price **22.50**

Extra fine quality Tweed Coats and all wool Cheviots, big collars, fancy pocket and belt, our regular \$27.50 Bruser's Special Price **23.95**

Highest grade coats of all wool Tweeds, fine Canadian Velour, Whitney Chinchilla, in most attractive and exclusive styles and best finish. Regular 29.50, Bruser's Special Price **25.95**

All our Best Canadian Velour Coats, regular 32.75, 34.00 and 35.00, all at Special Price of **29.85**

Fine Salt Silk Plush Coats, regular 49.50, Special Price **44.50**

Fine Salt Silk Plush Coat, Fur trimmed, Silk lined, Regular 69.50, at **62.75**

Serge Dresses

Beautiful Garments, \$20.00, \$25.00

It will be wise to make the selection now! They are values which can not be duplicated this season, for nearly every week we get word of the growing scarcity of materials. The quality of the serge in these garments is of the finest. The dresses are smart, up-to-date in panel, pleated and belt effects, and the saving is quite considerable. Shades of navy, copenhagen, green and brown.

Bruser's Very Special **20.00** and **25.00**

250 Stunning New Fall Blouses

A really marvellous selection of Fine Blouses! They are so dainty and new! Fine Voiles, Crepe de Chenes, Georgettes, Habutai silks all contribute their share to make this selection the finest in Humboldt. And the price is equally attractive.

Fine Voiles, **2.25** and **2.75**

Habutai Silk Waists in all shades **3.50**

Raba Crepes, Crepe de Chenes, Georgettes,

@ **4.50 4.95 5.50 6.50**

A Stock of Furs

that would do credit to any town

Every garment guaranteed No. 1 as to quality of fur, lining and workmanship.

Best quality Imported Marmot Coat, 50" long, big shawl collar, skimmers satin lining, worth anywhere \$110.00, Bruser's Price only **97.50**

Best quality Imported Marmot Coat, Silver Coon collar and cuffs, flowered silk poplin lining, A wonderful value, **120.00**

No. 1 Northern Muskrat Coat of dark choice skins, beautifully lined with brocated silk poplin. You will save \$10.00 by buying this coat at Bruser's price of **165.00**

A beautiful Hudson Seal Coat of finest quality, richly trimmed, with a sable collar and cuffs. Most City Stores demand \$350.00 for the same coat, Bruser's Price **300.00**

A fine selection of FUR SETS, STOLEES, MUFFS, in mink marmots, astrachans, wolf, opposum etc., at very reasonable prices.

Women's Marmot Fur lined Coats, Muskrat lined Coats, Fur collared Coats, of all descriptions, at greatly reduced Prices.

Ladies' Fine Wool Sweaters

48 Fine Sweaters have just arrived! Just one month later than expected! They were all bought for our Opening but the manufacturer could not make delivery in time.

They are all made of good quality winter weight yarn, all have big sailor collars and are made in belted style. Shades are rose, saxe, apple, canary.

Regular bought to sell at 7.50 and 8.50, out they go at **5.95**

Men's Wool Underwear 1.50

It goes without saying that this is an exceptionally good bargain. Knitted from a good domestic yarn that will not shrink. Shirts are double breasted. Would be very good value at 1.75, but is a real bargain at Bruser's Price of **1.50**

Men's Wool Socks 50c or 3 Pair 1.40

100 Dozen of these heavy ribbed Wool Socks to dispose of. One of the biggest values in the store. Bruser's Price **50c** 3 Pair **1.40**

Men's All wool extra heavy socks, easy worth 1.00 a pair, Bruser's Price **85c** 3 Pair **2.40**

A Clean-up of Men's Sweaters at 3.95

Over 50 Men's Sweaters to clear out at only a part of original cost! These are all left from our 4.95 and 5.50 line.

All must go at one Price **3.95**

Another Bargain

Boys' Heavy Sweaters, in gray only. Made of good heavy yarn in coat style with shawl collar. Worth 2.00, to clear at **1.25**

Men's Fur Gauntlets

Made of choice Sitka Beaver Fur. The cuff is big enough to pull over the sleeves of a fur coat, the mitt is fully fur lined.

A splendid value at Bruser's Price **5.95**

Men's Caps

The "Eastern" and "Cooper" Caps! They are the best and give the utmost value for your money. Bruser's Price from **1.50** to **2.75**

Men's Clothing

We earnestly urge all our customers to buy all their clothes now! They will get better clothes for much less money. The cloth market is very much disorganized and for next spring good clothes will be hard to get and any kind of clothes will cost a lot of money. Our assortment now is complete. We have all kinds of tweed suits, worsteds, and a big line of blue and gray serges.

For this Campaign we have selected 40 suits in different cloths and pattern, such as tweeds and worsteds in gray or brown mixtures, and have them all marked for quick sale @ **22.50** They are easily worth 10.00 more.

Navy blue and gray Serge Suits, a big line to choose from. Prices: **\$25 30 32.50 40 42.50 45**

MADE-TO-MEASURE SUITS! For those men who prefer a tailored made-to-measure suit we have the largest and finest range of samples to choose from. We guarantee every suit to fit or you need not take it. As we have no expense in connection with this department we can afford to make you a suit to your own measure at a saving from 6.00 to 10.00 on a suit. **TRY US!**

2 Stupendous Values

in Men's Fur Coats

Men's Black Dog Coat, made of selected skin, heavy quilted lined, deep shawl collar, leather arm shields. Is 52" long, sells all over at about 40.00, Bruser's Price **33.95**

Brown Manchurian Goat skin Fur Coat of excellent value, will keep you warm in coldest of weather. Is 50" long, and cut on very generous lines. A regular 40.00 value, Bruser's Special **33.95**

2 Outstanding Values

in Men's Coats

A Dressy looking Coat made of good quality black melton cloth, lined with No. 1 whole marmot skins, soft and pliable. Collar is of French Otter in shawl style. Reg. Price 65.00, Bruser's Special Offer **59.95**

Men's Black Melton Coat of exceptional good make, lined with large, heavily furred skins. A splendid Coat for long drives. Bruser's Price **45.00**

Coat Special!

The Biggest Bargain in this Big Store!

25 Men's Coats of ALL WOOL Beaver Cloth, quilted lined, with a pieced Persian Lamb collar. Worth to-day 30.00, Our reg. Price 25.00, EXTRA SPECIAL for 2 weeks only **19.95**

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