

St. Peters Bote,

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

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In The Wake Of The War

PARIS, Jan. 18. — The Peace Congress was opened this afternoon in the great Hall de la Paix. The proceedings, which were confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, as permanent chairman of the conference, an address of welcome by the President of the French Republic, and the speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and the Italian Premier, were characteristic of the nations to come to an understanding, respecting the problems to be decided.

GENEVA, Jan. 19. — Kiev is in the hands of the Bolshevik forces who have overthrown the Ukrainian government, according to a Prague dispatch.

PARIS, Jan. 20. — Further consideration of the problem of provisioning Europe was taken up by the supreme council of supply and relief after its members had returned from the armistice conference at Treves, late last week, according to the council's official statement issued today. A permanent committee was named by the council and this committee was called together yesterday for its first meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 20. — The decision that the League of Nations will be outlined and organized by the belligerents alone is understood to be the cause of some dissatisfaction among the neutrals, who already are informally discussing the matter among themselves.

LONDON, January 20. — "The course of the elections throughout the German state," says a German government wireless message, "has clearly proved that the development of a republican form of government interests the whole German nation. Participation in the elections was strong everywhere. Especially remarkable was the strong percentage of women among the voters, and the perseverance of voters to record their votes, despite adverse weather conditions. Only from the Rhineland, the mining district of Hamborn, Cassel and a few small places have there been disturbances due to the violence of Spartacist bands. Everywhere else the day has been quiet."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — An official despatch today from Belgrade said unpopular feeling against the Italian army grows every hour in the Serb, Croat and Sloven regions occupied by the Italian forces and that open clashes occur daily. From all occupied towns and villages desperate appeals to the Allied powers are coming, asking for support and protection. Numerous hostile acts of the Italian army against the Jugo-Slav population are reported.

PARIS, Jan. 21. — The supreme council's afternoon session lasted from 3 o'clock to 5 o'clock. The official statement regarding the council's proceedings states that M. Scavenius gave all the information at his disposal of Russia to the

council at the morning session, and that in the afternoon discussion of the question was continued.

PARIS, January 21. — Canada, Australia and the other self-governing Dominions of Great Britain have begun an effort for individual representation in the projected league of nations. They claim the right to enter the league with the same status as other nations.

PARIS, Jan. 22. — The Supreme Council of the great powers today moved to unite the factions of distracted Russia and bring them into the Peace Congress. They unanimously adopted a proposition brought forward by President Wilson asking all the Russian factions, including the Bolsheviks, to meet the Allied and associated governments at Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, on Feb. 15th, the contending factions meantime declaring a truce and suspending all military operations.

PARIS, Jan. 23. — M. Sazonoff declared that he would not go to the Princes Islands for the proposed conference between representatives of the various Russian factions and the allied governments. He added that it was very likely that neither the government of Admiral Kolchak nor that of General Denikine would send emissaries. Prince Lvoff, former Russian premier, in a statement strongly deprecated the decision of the supreme council regarding Russia. "We never thought," said Prince Lvoff, "that the conference would commence its peace work by renewing relations with our tyrants. The Bolsheviks have won their greatest victory in Paris. The decision of the council not only is of danger to us, but to the whole world."

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. — Sir Hardman Lever, financial representative of the British government in this country, today announced that on and after Feb. 1st, the British treasury will receive subscriptions in this country for a new series of national war bonds.

LONDON, January 24. — It is understood that Premier Borden has been invited to represent the dominions at the conference with representatives of Russian governments at Princes Islands.

LONDON, Jan. 24. — A total of 59 submarines were lost by the British navy during the war. Of these 39 were destroyed by enemy action. The Germans lost 203 submarines.

PARIS, Jan. 25. — The following official communication was issued this evening: "The president and secretary of state of the United States of America. 'The mission of the allies and associated great powers to Poland was first discussed and it was agreed that M. Pichon should prepare and draft instructions to the mission for the approval of the representatives of the powers. The question of territory readjustments in connection with the conquest of German colonies was then taken up. Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada; Mr. Hughes, prime minister of Australia; General Smuts, representative of the

prime minister of South Africa, and Mr. Massey, prime minister of New Zealand, were present and explained the particular interest of the respective dominions in regard to this."

PARIS, Jan. 25. — The peace conference has unanimously adopted the League of Nations project. Delegates of the Great Powers on the League of Nations it was learned tonight will be: For the United States—President Wilson and Colonel House. For Great Britain—Lord Robert Cecil and General Jan Smuts. For France—Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris. For Italy—Premier Orlando and Viterio Scialia. For Japan—Viscount Chinda and K. Ochiai.

LONDON, Jan. 26. — There were numerous casualties in heavy fighting between Spartans and Government forces in Berlin Thursday night, says an Amsterdam dispatch. The fighting was mostly in the vicinity of the newspaper offices and at the stations.

BELFAST, Jan. 26. — Owing to a strike of the dockyard and municipal workers, the entire city of Belfast was without gas or electricity today. There was no street car service and tonight the people had to do without electric lights. Church services were abandoned.

AMSTERDAM, January 26. — Czech troops have captured Oderberg from the Poles after sanguinary fighting, according to a dispatch from the Breslau national council.

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA. — The Saskatchewan legislature went on unanimous record as being in favor of the fixing of the wheat prices for the crop of 1919. A vote was taken on a resolution in this regard submitted by W. T. Badger (Rosetown) after a number of members of the house had spoken in favor of it, and without a dissenting voice the resolution carried.

—Legislation is being brought down to provide for a supplementary revenue tax of four cents an acre against all lands situated within rural municipalities and which are not contributing towards the maintenance of the public schools of the province, in other words, lands which are not within the boundaries of the school districts.

—Moose Jaw and Prince Albert will be the two livestock centres to be financially assisted by the provincial government, according to an announcement made to the Canadian Press by Premier Martin.

—Automobiles registered in Saskatchewan during 1918—total 46,879, or 14,000 more than in 1917.

—Mrs. M. Haggerty and her 8 months old grandchild lost their lives at Belle Plain when the farmhouse of J. O. Haggerty was burned to the ground.

Alberta

EDMONTON. — The lieutenant-governor in council has authorized the trapping of beaver in that portion of the province lying to the north of the fifty-fifth parallel, which is approximately the northern boundary of township 69, between March 15 and May 1, 1919.

—The influenza epidemic has made a death list in Alberta of 2,864 to January 7. The largest number of death in any one place was 486 in Edmonton. Calgary's total was 382.

—The third suicide in Edmonton in three weeks occurred when Sam Leach, 65 years old, took his own life by poisoning at a rooming house.

British Columbia

VANCOUVER. — Damage to the extent of about a quarter of a million dollars was done, when the four-story building and contents of the T. A. Walsh company was destroyed by fire.

—Over 53,000,000 feet of B. C. lumber was exported from Vancouver by means of ships during 1918. This is a tremendous increase over the preceding year when only about 18,000,000 feet were exported. China was the best customer, receiving 18,659,000 feet of the total, and Great Britain is next with 14,022,817 feet.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG. — An embargo on shipments of hogs to the United States was announced by Dr. S. H. Lowe, veterinary inspector of the Union stockyards, because of an alleged outbreak of hog cholera in Manitoba.

—Winnipeg's death rate among infants made a new low record during 1918, according to official figures. The number of deaths among children under one year of age totalled 509, or 91 per 1000 births; in 1917 the total was 545, or 100.117 per 1000 births.

—Three children were smothered to death when David Landre, St. Elizabeth, poured gasoline in a burning lamp instead of coal oil. The lamp exploded.

—Owing to the impossibility of getting steel rails, which are not being manufactured at present, it will not be feasible to attempt to finish the Hudson Bay railway this year, according to J. D. McArthur, veteran railroad contractor. Mr. McArthur said it would cost about \$4,000,000 to complete the line. He was ready to go on as contractor and finish it when the government said so.

—THE PAS. — Sixty Indians died from influenza in the Cross Lake district in December, is reported. Medicines and nourishing foods are urgently needed in addition to nursing help and doctors.

Ontario

OTTAWA. — The serving of beef and veal in public eating places at any time is now permitted, while the restrictions on the serving of butter are withdrawn, the Canada Food Board announced. Restrictions on the use and holding of sugar, flour, lard and other fats, are also removed as the supplies are now available.

—The Dominion government has decided that all enemy interned prisoners who may be regarded as dangerous or undesirable shall be repatriated with the least possible delay. The minister of justice has been authorized to direct the expulsion, removal or deportation of all undesirable interned aliens. A report from the director of internment operations shows that there are throughout Canada 2,222 enemy aliens, of whom 1700 are Germans and the remainder Austrians and other enemy nationalities. Of the 1700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of the British government.

—An extra appropriation of \$50,000 has been made by the gov-

ernment to meet the cost of fighting influenza among Indians in Canada during the recent epidemic.

—An agreement, subject to ratification by the shareholders, has been entered into by the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Ottawa, whereby an amalgamation has been arranged of these two important institutions.

—During the last three months influenza claimed 7,158 victims in Ontario.

HAWKESBURY. — Mrs. Goudie, 26 years of age, and her 3 children, aged 2 to 4 years, were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the farmhouse of James Goudie, near East Hawkesbury.

PORT ARTHUR. — According to a statement of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada posted at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, receipts and shipments of grain at Port William and Port Arthur in 1918, were as follows:

	Receipts	Shipments
Wheat	91,567,687	86,563,930
Oats	19,767,405	19,476,136
Barley	2,894,999	2,998,012
Flax	624,672	328,987
Corn	1,025	1,025
Mixed Grain	21,294,594	20,419,660

Quebec

MONTREAL. — Robbers obtained about \$1000 worth of Jewellery from the store of J. A. Daoust, breaking in through a window during night and escaping in an auto.

—Over a million dollars worth of damage was caused by a spectacular fire which destroyed the plant of Jennings and Company, 15 Wellington street. 140 autos, including 9 ambulances to the order of the Canadian government and ready for shipment, were a total loss. The premises of the Hudson's Bay Company and S. J. Carter and Comp. were seriously damaged when the flames spread beyond the control of the firemen, leaping clear across the street and setting ablaze the premises of the Hudson's Bay Co., 58 McGill street.

In about two hours the fire was under control. One fireman suffered a fractured collarbone when a part of a wall fell on him, and another was taken to the hospital with minor injuries.

Furs valued at between \$8,000 and \$10,000 were stolen from the store of Normandin-Turotte, Ltd., by thieves who used a false key, and who were seen escaping in an automobile.

New Brunswick

FREDERICTON. — The Fredericton branch of the Great War Veterans Association has passed a resolution, demanding the repeal of the present New Brunswick prohibition act and the passing of a law which will allow the sale of "bitter beer and light wines."

Nova Scotia

—A new industry has sprung up in Nova Scotia—that of spar making. All kinds of spars, both hollow and solid, are now being manufactured in this province. The timber available in Nova Scotia is particularly suitable for the supply of the raw material required.

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)

"More rain yet" was to fall upon this dreary day. At the supper, which always wound up the evening, the conversation turned upon a very clever book which had just been published by a so-called Liberal Catholic, and which was attracting universal attention. Lord Melton avowed himself charmed with the work. "It so completely realized," he said, "what he had always felt, that religious differences need not make the smallest separation in the large sympathies of educated minds."

Naturally enough, the presence of three guests who were none of them Catholics had prevented the conversation hitherto from turning on any religious topic, and Kathleen, who was exceedingly shy on any subject, which touched her keenly, instinctively felt the propriety of this reserve. But now when she heard Lord Melton descending on the freedom of educated Catholics from prejudice, and their contempt for the bead telling and superstition of the lower orders, she looked in blank dismay from one to the other of her cousins, wondering how long they would let him go on before they spoke out and vindicated the purity of their faith.

Kathleen had been brought up in an atmosphere of faith, and she had drunk in love and veneration for the Mother of God with the earliest dawn of reason. The reality of her tender offices; the response of her maternal heart to those who love her; her watchful presence with her children; all these were to Kathleen as much realities of her daily life as the earth on which she stood or the sun above her head. The intense filial affection she bore to her earthly mother had been to her a sort of sacramental shadow of what she owed to her heavenly Mother. And now to hear her devotion to this holy Mother ridiculed brought the hot blood to her cheeks, and she felt in the position of one who hears unseemly and unloving words uttered in the hearing of some cherished and venerated friend by speakers unconscious of her presence.

To Kathleen's extreme distress the only words which came from either uncle or cousins were unmeaning remarks which might easily be construed into adhesion to the sentiments which Lord Melton was enunciating and in his ignorance was evidently imagining to be the highest compliment he could pay to his Catholic auditors.

But suddenly his eye caught Kathleen's flushed, appealing face, and, turning to her, he said good-naturedly: "I am afraid I am shocking your orthodoxy, Miss McDermot, but I am quite certain you never waste your time in that unmeaning saying of beads which seems the solitary devotion of the low Irish. You don't think us all heretics because we prefer contemplating the grand open book of nature to studying paltry legends of the Virgin."

There was a natural fearlessness in Kathleen's disposition which enabled her to face a difficulty bravely at the moment, though she went through agonies of shyness afterwards. The look of distress passed from her face at this direct appeal. She saw, in her mind's eye, that sweet maternal presence in which she was accustomed to live, and she answered the question put to her without a moment's hesitation: "Indeed I do, I would not change the grace gained by an Ave properly said for the highest science in the world." She clasped her hands together earnestly and added softly: "Oh! the beauty of God's Mother! If you could but see it!"

There was a dead pause, and then Kathleen became conscious of the rash act she had committed.

For the first time Lord Melton looked thoroughly annoyed, and seemed at a loss for an answer, while every member of the family sent a cold, displeased glance at her, giving her plainly to understand she was damaging them as well as herself. She did not meet one sympathizing look except from Jack. His soldier-like spirit appreciated her courage, though even with him constant contact with the Protestant world had dimmed his keen perception of that great first principle that "Truth is not our's, but God's."

Lord Melton soon recovered himself, and was the first to break the gloomy silence which had fallen upon all the party.

"Why! Mr. Fitzgerald," he said, "I did not know you had such a stout little Papist under your roof; I must be careful what I say."

There was, perhaps involuntarily, a slight shade of contempt in the little laugh that accompanied his words, and, taking no further notice of Kathleen, he turned the conversation and began talking politics with her uncle.

Poor Kathleen! she wished she could have annihilated herself. Yet who shall say that the witness borne by that young voice had no effect. "Truth is God's." It has God's majesty inherent within it. It will convince men, even when they deem it repelling, because it is God's truth, and we have boldness and faith to put our trust in it.

Kathleen knew this and did trust it. Distressed as she was to have pained her uncle and offended Lord Melton, not a shadow of hesitation disturbed her conscience as to whether she had done wrong in speaking:

"Fais ce qui dois, advienne que pourra." This, her father's favorite motto, held more than ever now, when her silence would have been a case of being ashamed of that which she was bound to confess openly. Yet it was very hard to find herself surrounded by an atmosphere of general disapprobation. The evening ended heavily, too; and this, of course, was all put to her account.

How thankful she was when the time came to depart for the night, and she was free to go to her own room, to which, contrary to their usual custom, neither of her cousins followed her.

She found Rose waiting outside her bedroom door, holding a letter in her hand.

"This was on the slab in the hall, Miss Kathleen," she said, "but we were in such a hurry when we came in, we did not see it."

It was a letter from home and, in her impatience to know its contents, Kathleen opened it at once, where she stood on the landing, under the gas lamp. It was from her mother, and the news it contained was very sad. Her father, who had been getting on much better, had had another attack and was much worse. Her mother wrote very despondingly: "If he could have but perfect freedom from anxiety," the letter said, "I do think he would get well. It is these continual agitations that do all the mischief. This last attack was brought on entirely by a lawyer's letter pressing on the sale of McDermot's Hill. Pray fervently, my child, that our dear Mother in Heaven may shine upon us in this night of storms."

Poor Kathleen's already over-taxed spirits gave way; she pressed the letter to her lips and sobbed aloud. "Oh! my poor father! my poor father! it's all over now," she murmured, "I shall only bring back disappointment, instead of being, as you hoped, the dove with the olive-branch."

Her grief so pre-occupied her that she forgot where she was standing till aroused by some one passing her. Raising her tearful face, she met a kind, pitying look from Mr. Everard.

"You have had news, I fear?" he inquired gently, looking at the letter in her hand.

The tone of sympathy made the poor child's tears break out afresh, and it was with difficulty she could command her voice enough to answer him.

"My father is worse," she sobbed out at last; then turning away quickly hurried to her room.

For a short time after she had laid her head upon her pillow, Kathleen's sorrowful thoughts kept her wakeful; but youth and her innocent heart soon brought her the blessing of calm and refreshing sleep. Yet, as was natural after the various and strong excitements of the day, she dreamed, and the day's events mingled themselves in her dream.

She was standing, as she fancied, upon the seashore, the waves rippling up close to where she stood. A path of silvery light seemed to span the sea, and upon it, approaching her, appeared a female form and face of wondrous, heavenly beauty. Around her feet, as she advanced, the light foam that crested the waves gathered itself like a cloud of incense, while the stars seemed falling everywhere, and as they fell they fashioned themselves into angelic shapes, encircling, as with an aureole, the shining whiteness of her figure. Sounds of exquisite music seemed to fill the air, shaping themselves into the words of an old rhythm her mother used to sing, and the burden of which was:

"Oh! happy Virgin! Let all that love thee, bless thee! Bless us, oh! holy Virgin! Together with thy Son. Amen. Oh! happy Virgin! oh! holy Virgin! Oh! Mother of God! Let all that love thee, bless thee."

The melodious strains floated in and out, now nearer, now further off, as though the sea and the earth and the sky were together sending forth those sweet harmonies, separate yet concordant; Kathleen fancied that she too joined the song, and was singing her heart out in ecstasy. Presently the radiant vision gliding past her seemed to fade away upon the shore, and all was silence, save the soft rippling of the waves.

Kathleen felt spell-bound. She could not move her eyes from the spot where the lovely apparition had vanished, absorbed in the intense longing that it might come again. As she remained thus entranced, her lips seemed in her dream to keep syllabing the words, "Why could I not speak better of thy beauty, oh! my mother? Why could I only say so feebly, 'If you could but see?' Suddenly, as the plaintive cry waivered from her lips, the brilliant vision reappeared. Again she saw the path of light, and this time the bright form upon it seemed to approach closer, and closer, till she could distinguish the features of the Holy Virgin, and could see that in her loving arms lay cradled the little child she and Rose had saved that day. It seemed to Kathleen that the heavenly Mother bent over her with a tender look of maternal love and pressed her, and the babe stretched out its little hands and smiled—then all began to ascend.

Kathleen gazed earnestly after the departing forms, longing to follow them, and as she looked she saw drop from the infant's hand what appeared like a spray of olive. She stooped to pick it up, grasping it tightly. When she raised her head again the beautiful vision had disappeared and she was alone; the stars were shining brightly in the dark blue heavens and the rippling waves were washing over her feet.

She woke with a start and found herself grasping tightly a small wooden cross she always wore at night.

She sat up. The moon was shining brightly into her room, and so vivid had been her dream that she looked round her expecting almost to see the Blessed Virgin with the little babe standing by her bedside. She passed her hands across her eyes to arouse herself.

"I have been dreaming," she murmured, half out loud, "dreaming a lovely dream. Perhaps what I hope for so much may come true. Perhaps that little infant has gone to heaven and will pray for me; or, if not, its angel, who always beholds the face of our Father, Who is in heaven, will be sure to intercede for me."

CHAPTER VIII.

"Her spirit seemed as seated on a throne Apart from the surrounding world, and strong In its own strength, most strange for one so young."—BYRON.

The next morning Kathleen went early to the morning room, to put some finishing touches to her sea-piece for the tableaux. She determined to be as obliging and sympathetic as she possibly could on matters indifferent, to make amends for the rude shock she had given to everyone's feelings the evening before. She rather expected to be taken to task for what she had said, but her heart was too full of the "Vision of her head upon her bed" to be greatly troubled at the prospect.

"I must do the same again to-day if they speak slightly of my mother," she said to herself. "I cannot put up with it, and they ought not."

To her surprise, Mr. Everard walked in, evidently on the look out for her. He came up to her quickly and spoke to her in a tone of undisguised sympathy:

"You must not be angry with me," he said, "for having overheard your words of distress under the lamp last night. Did you mean when you said, 'It's all over,' that the account you had yesterday of your father makes you hopeless of his recovery?"

"Oh, no, no, no! Thank God! It's not so bad as that," replied Kathleen. "My darling father has been a great deal better lately; but a fresh pressure of anxiety has brought on a fresh increase of illness, and—" she stopped and hesitated; then, prompted by her own natural openness, and encouraged by her listener's look of sympathy, she went on, though she turned her head aside shyly and spoke hurriedly. "I had a wild fancy that I could have done something to help him, but that is all over now. I can't think how I could have forgotten where I was standing."

Mr. Everard did not seem satisfied. "If I could but help in any way?" he said, feelingly.

"I know you would if you could," responded Kathleen, touched by his tone of genuine sympathy. "But that is always the way in this world: those who have the means will not; those who have the will cannot."

"If you would only tell me what your wild fancy was," he persisted; "two heads are often better than one."

Kathleen thought for a moment. "If you would give me your honor not to repeat what I say to Lord Melton, I should like to tell you. Indeed, I am quite certain you would not like any more than I should to ask help in that quarter; besides my fancy was too foolish to be repeated."

"I give you my word unhesitatingly," replied Mr. Everard with a smile. "I do not wonder at your disliking backstair-influences. Tell me your fancy. Wild as you think it, some germs of wisdom may be hidden in its folds."

"Well," said Kathleen, blushing, "there was a myth afloat that Lord

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Melton meant to choose an heiress for Ardara out of his wife's nearest relations. The sword hanging over our heads and causing my father harrasing anxiety is, that we cannot obtain money to pay impatient debtors in three months, the dear old home, which has belonged to our ancestors from time immemorial, will have to be sold. A family reason I cannot enter upon makes this doubly heart-breaking," she continued in a lower tone, while the tears rushed to her eyes at the thought of her unhappy wandering brother. She drove them back bravely, however, and looking up into Mr. Everard's face, added with a little laugh, as she marked his look of surprise, "You see how foolish I have been. I had believed in the inheritance story, and I wanted Lord Melton to like me. But my silly dream is over now."

"I am surprised at the idea that has arisen of Lord Melton giving the inheritance away," said Mr. Everard gravely; "he has certainly communicated nothing of any such intention to us. But he might well be of assistance to you in other ways. You never, however, gave me the impression that you were trying to win his good graces," he added with a smile. "I was sorry last night that your kindness to me put you into an unpleasant predicament, through that little monkey, Dora."

"Oh! it is not one thing," sighed Kathleen, "it is everything. I like Lord Melton. I think he is, without exception, the most agreeable man in society I ever met with—but there is an end of it. If I were to know him for a hundred years, we should be as utter strangers as we are to-day. I wish I could get on with him, but I can't."

"Well, he has a good kind heart at bottom," said Mr. Everard; "and if you would join the party round him a little more, and not trouble yourself to be kind to me, because you think I am neglected, you would perhaps get on better."

Kathleen blushed crimson at this frank and unembarrassed statement of his own perceptions. "He certainly," she thought to herself, "is the most extraordinary man. He reads through motives and characters as though they were made of glass." After a moment's silence she recovered her self-possession, and when she spoke again it was in a tone of marked respect.

"I like to talk to you," she said, "because you understand me, and have been good enough to take interest in my troubles as a friend would. With Lord Melton I feel as a stranger. I do not think Lord Melton and I feel alike about any single thing in this world or the next; and I cannot try for one's good opinion. No; if help is to come in this hour of need to our house, it will flow from a source far higher than that."

Kathleen spoke warmly, almost passionately, according to her impulsive nature, and a slight, though not ill-natured, smile played round the corners of Mr. Everard's mouth. But before he had time to make any reply, a maid came up from the kitchen, looking cross and put out.

"A poor woman is standing at the back door," she said, "and she will not go without seeing you, Miss Kathleen. And please, Miss, would you send her out of the way, because it is very inconvenient her stopping there, as we are all busy getting breakfast. She is crying and making such a piece of work."

The indignant blood sprung to Kathleen's face as she surmised the contempt with which the poor woman had been treated.

"I know who she is," she explained, turning to Mr. Everard. "It is the poor woman whose baby was terrified by the sow yesterday. I fear the poor thing must have died of the fright, and the poor mother is breaking her heart in

self-reproach. Oh! I wonder where I could see her for a few moments privately!"

"Send the poor woman round to this window," said Mr. Everard to the maid, whose disrespectful manner was quelled by his tone of command. "I will leave you to your work of consolation," he continued, turning to Kathleen, "only I wanted to ask you to make no engagements for this morning. I heard Lord Melton tell Miss Fitzgerald last night that he hoped you would be of the picnic party to-day; you so seldom joined, he said; the out-door expeditions."

"Did he?" said Kathleen coloring. "It was very good of him. But here comes the poor mother. Oh! Mr. Everard, what can one say to comfort persons whose trouble has come upon them through their own fault?"

His brow clouded and his voice sounded stern and harsh:—"She must bear a life-long remorse, as others have before her." So saying he abruptly left the room.

Kathleen was surprised beyond words at his sudden change of manner, and the apparent cruelty of his tone; but she had no time to speculate about it. She found her task of consolation harder than even she had anticipated. The baby had died of convulsions in the night and the mother was beside herself with grief. She declared she was not worthy to touch the little angel, after having been the cause of his death, and her one desire was that Kathleen should come and see it and lay it with her own blessed hands in its tiny coffin. "It would be something to comfort Derrick," she moaned, "when he came back and asked her, 'Where was their child?' And the overflowing anguish, which this thought called forth, shook her frame as with a strong convulsion.

Kathleen promised, if it were possible, to come that morning and bring some white flowers to lay in the baby's coffin. "I could not enjoy a picnic," she thought, "with that face of agony before me; they really do not want me, and she does."

She however found herself mistaken. The little observation dropped by Lord Melton had quickened everyone's attention to the fact, that she was very often missed out of their excursions, and to this picnic, therefore, they were determined she should go. A few caustic remarks, that were passed upon the scene of the previous evening, made her anxious not to renew offence on indifferent grounds. So, very reluctantly, she yielded, resolving to send Rose in her stead, to do her best for the heart-stricken mother.

To be continued.

Foreign News

LONDON.—The Imperial Air Fleet committee is presenting the Canadian Air Force with three planes, in appreciation of Canada's services in the Royal Air Force during the war. It is understood that these are the first of a number to be given.

—A wireless despatch received from Lisbon announces the suppression of an insurrection. The despatch adds that the naval arsenal and the torpedo boat destroyer Giralda have been recaptured by the faithful troops. A government note issued to the newspapers says the insurrectionary movement was supported by Bolshevik agents. The provinces are quiet, except in Santerem, where rebels, who were marching on Lisbon were forced to retreat.

—Former Emperor Charles of Austria has been ill for the past fortnight, having suffered a relapse after partially recovering from an attack of influenza, according to a

German wireless message received here Jan. 16.

—A sensation was caused here when it was learned that Lieut.-Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford had been arrested charged with the wilful murder of Major Miles Chas. Seton, of Melbourne. The murder occurred at the residence of Major Seton's cousin, Malcolm Cotter Seton, secretary of the judicial and public department of the Indian office, last week Monday. Col. Rutherford, according to the police, was seen to enter the Seton house. The police was sent for a few minutes later and found Major Seton dead with three bullets in his body. The reasons for the shooting have not been disclosed.

—Among the most convincing end-of-the-war signs are advertisements of governmental auction sales of enormous assemblages of military property, including several factories as they stand, airplanes, nearly 200 war vessels and large quantities of miscellaneous war goods. The Canadian government is in the first run with the clearance of Ashford Camp stores on Jan. 28, when amongst the lots offered are thousands of pairs of rubber boots and shoes, oilskins, 3,000 bell tents, 10,000 handkerchiefs.

AMSTERDAM.—In view of rumors of the impending outbreak of a revolution in Holland, the Het-volk says military guards have been placed before the town hall and telegraph office at Leyden which is about midway between Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

ROME.—Last week the French steamer Chaproi struck a floating mine in the Straits of Messina, sinking in a few minutes. 500 passengers, mostly Greeks, Serbians and Russians, were drowned. Another steamer saved 150 of those on board.

VLADIVOSTOK.—There are 25,000 cases of typhus fever in Ekaterinburg, Cheljabinsk and Omsk, according to Captain Reifsnider, who has just returned here after completing a two months trip through Siberia for the American Red Cross. At an average ten patients daily were taken out of the crowded station in Ekaterinburg.

MELBOURNE.—A company has been formed under the name of the Aerial Service Limited of Australia, to finance an aerial transport flight from Australia to London. The voyage will be made by way of the Dutch East Indies and Bagdad.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MIKE PRAT JR., DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Mike Prat Jr., who died on or about the 4th day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1919, to send, by post, prepaid, or to deliver to H. J. Foik, of the Town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statements of accounts, duly verified by statutory declarations, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons, of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of said distribution.

DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan this 31st day of December, A. D. 1918.

H. J. FOIK, Solicitor for the Administrator of said Estate.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY WINKELS, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Henry Winkels, who died on or about the 27th day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1919, to send, by post, prepaid, or to deliver to H. J. Foik, of the Town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statements of accounts, duly verified by statutory declarations, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons, of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan this 31st day of December, A. D. 1918.

H. J. FOIK, Solicitor for the Administrator of said Estate.

Dairy Farm to Rent.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for a lease for a period of three years of the South-east quarter of Section 18, in Township 37, Range 22, West 2nd, and of the fraction of North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 38, Range 22, West 2nd. This land is situated on the main road south of the town of Humboldt, within one mile of the Post Office. Large brick house and fully appointed stock barn are located on these lands, especially adapted for dairying. An ideal location for a dairy. Property may be inspected at any time. Possession given by first of March, 1919. Tenders will be received up to and inclusive of February 1st, 1919.

H. J. FOIK, Solicitor, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

WANTED

a location in suitable town for an expert German Shoemaker. Applications should be directed to ANTON DORRE, LEDUC, Alberta.

Experienced Teacher Wanted

for the Catholic private school at Bremen, Sask. Applicant write for terms to Rev. M. Steger, OSB, at Leofeld, Sask.

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: 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 eleison. Christe eleison. Kyrie eleison.
 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 Domino 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 penitentiam 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 elementer amoveas. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum.

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

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

Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

(Von Bischof Pascal, O. M. I., am 30. August 1918 gutgeheissen für die Diocese Prince Albert und mit einem Ablass von 50 Tagen versehen, der täglich einmal innerhalb der genannten Diocese 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! Christus 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.

Lasset uns beten!

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

For Cheap Sale!

320 Acres of good farm land, 80 acres cultivated; able to cultivate another 100 acres. Plenty of good well water and hay. Situated 3 1/2 miles South of St. Gregor, Sask.
 Apply to Box 432, HUMBOLDT, SASK.

SPECIAL!

FOR SALE cheap, 3 1/2 H. P. De Laval GAS ENGINE. De Laval Engines are of the same high standard as their famous cream separators. I have also

A 1917 Second Hand FORD CAR, as good as new, AT A SNAP. It will be worth your while to look these over.

The 1919 Model McLaughlin

is the last word in Motor Car construction. The various models will be on show at my show room by Febr. 1st.

The Old Reliable Ford

the car that never fails you and is always on the job will also have its place on the floor. Come and look them over.

Make the Dairy end of your farming operations pay this year by installing a De Laval Cream Separator before your cows get fresh.

J. G. YOERGER

Dealer in Ford and McLaughlin Cars, Fordson Tractors, Cream Separators and Auto Accessories
 Phone No. 77 Humboldt, Sask.

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

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

1918 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for December, January, and February, listing various feast days and saints such as St. Ignatius, St. Joseph, St. Anthony, etc.

Table with columns for Feasts of Obligation and Other Feasts, listing dates for events like New Year, Epiphany, Ascension, and various feast days.

The Trustees Convention in Regina.

Last week the Trustees Convention in Regina was held. It showed the same intolerant spirit which had pervaded last year's convention. The fanatic elements had endeavored to gather larger numbers of trustees than ever before, but failed in this, so that, it is claimed, they had to send out an S. O. S. call and gather in a lot of their friends, which were by right not entitled to be present as members.

Riots in Winnipeg.

Last Sunday afternoon and evening serious rioting, in which returned soldiers and men in uniform participated, took place in Winnipeg. The occasion for the trouble was, according to newspaper reports, a meeting which had been called by the socialists to take place on the market place. A few hundreds of people, mostly on-lookers, had gathered, when a mob of soldiers, veterans and others attacked the crowd and dispersed it, handling some of the people rather roughly.

"man-hunt" started in various parts of the city, especially in the north end. The mob wrecked a number of buildings and destroyed the furniture. "Aliens and Bolsheviks" were beat up by the mob, wherever it could lay hands on them, according to the newspaper reports.

Finally, about 10 o'clock in the evening the central police station, which was guarded by 50 soldiers armed with gun and bayonet, was threatened by a mob of about 2500 men, which, however, withdrew after ascertaining that no soldiers had been arrested and after the police authorities had agreed to remove the military guard.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The blessing of the new Church at Colonsay did not take place on the 19th of this month, as had been announced. At a meeting of the members of the parish, held on the previous Sunday, it was decided to postpone the celebration till Summer, when the renovated church at Viscount and the new church of St. John northeast of Viscount will also be blessed.

REGINA, Sask.—Early last Thursday morning, Rev. Father Dutton, pastor of the cathedral in Winnipeg, died at the home of his parents here of influenza and pneumonia. He had come to Regina to assist at the funeral of his brother, who had died of the same disease during the previous week. He contracted the disease and was unable to return to Winnipeg. The funeral of Father Dutton was held here at the Cathedral, Archbishop Sinnott officiating. Father Dutton was a young man, having been ordained only three years ago. He had taken charge of the cathedral in Winnipeg only on Dec. 7th, 1918. He was a native of Grundy Center, Iowa.

On Jan. 12th, Archbishop Mathieu blessed the new church at Melville, and, at the suggestion of the pastor, Father Pander, changed the name of the parish from St. Henry to that of Our Lady of Victory. A contemporary states that this was done because St. Henry was a German emperor and in order to commemorate the victory of the allies. Archbishop Mathieu paid a pastoral visit to the parish of Gravelbourg on Jan. 19th, and also opened a special Mission for the students of the College at that place. The Brothers of the Christian Schools from Ontario have decided to open up a boarding college for Ruthenian boys at Yorkton next September. LE PAS, Man.—Bishop Charlebois, O.M.I., has returned from his trip to Ile a la Crosse in the far north. For the first time in the history of that old mission, he conferred holy priesthood there on

January 5th, Rev. Father Joseph Dubau, O.M.I., being raised to the priestly dignity. The first holy mass of the new priest was celebrated on the following day. During the stay of the bishop, Sister Nadeau, one of the religious at the Indian School at Ile a la Crosse, made her profession. The bishop reports that the influenza has raged very severely in the northern parts among the Indians, especially during December, when fishing is at its best, so that famine threatens the Indians during the winter, since the usual food supply could not be secured.

RIMOUSKI, P. Q.—Monsignor A. A. Blais, bishop of Rimouski, died here Thursday. His funeral will be held on Tuesday morning. ST. CLOUD, Minn.—Rev. Hildebrand Eickhoff, O.S.B., since March 1918 acting army chaplain, has returned to St. Cloud and will resume his former charge as assistant at the Immaculate Conception Church.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sister Mary Raphael died at St. Joseph's Academy, on Jan. 6th. She was eighty-four years of age and a member of the Order for fifty-eight years.

ST. LOUIS.—The Loretto Academy, a five-story brick building, at Florissant, was destroyed by fire, causing an estimate loss of \$100,000. The occupants of the building, including 75 nuns and 35 children were safely removed before the fire gained much headway.

COVINGTON, Ky.—Rev. Theobald Mueller, O.S.B., of St. Vincent Archabbey, died of influenza here on Jan. 9th. He had been born Dec. 11th, 1864 at Rappendorf, Bavaria, made vows on July 11th, 1886, and was priest since May 1st, 1891. For many years he had been pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Chicago.

NEW YORK.—Archbishop Bonaventura Cerretti, Papal undersecretary of state, arrived here January 19th, on the transport Lapland.

ROME.—The Rev. Vladimir Ledochowski, General of the Society of Jesus, has obtained permission to return to Italy and reside in Rome on the ground that he is a Polish citizen.

The Consistory which was announced for December has been postponed until after peace has been signed. The Pope wants to have Cardinals from all parts of the world present when he convokes a meeting of the Sacred College.

The English College celebrated, on Dec. 19th, the centenary of its refounding in 1818, after the Napoleonic wars, with a "Te Deum" and sermon in the College chapel. Cardinal Gasquet, the Protector of the College, presided at the function.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—The Catholic Ladies' Aid met Jan. 23rd at the residence of Mrs. Peterman. The Card party held on the eve of Jan. 23rd for the benefit of the Red Cross was well attended.

Mr. Peter Schmitz moved from his farm into town to start a draying business. Mr. Nicolaus Herriges from St. Oswald will in future be the sales agent of Watkins' goods in this territory. He moved to Watson a few weeks ago. Mr. Leo Hamers, our automobile expert, has gone to Regina to take a course in electricity. Mr. H. H. Liz from Spalding bought the S. W. of 8-40-18 from the firm Vossen & Schindler. At a meeting of the Catholic Ladies' Aid held at the residence of Mrs. John Hamers the following were elected officers of the society for the current year: President Mrs. Wm. Smith; Vice-President: Mrs. Jos. Lockinger sr.; Secretary: Mrs. Thos. Robinson; Treasurer: Mrs.

Pet. Sullivan. Judging from the enthusiasm shown at the meeting the year 1919 will be a record year for the society.

SPALDING.—Mr. Wm. Pufahl of Spalding has purchased two lots in the business section of Humboldt, and intends to go into business there as soon as buildings can be erected.

ENGELFELD.—Mr. A. Kolling has been appointed weed inspector by the council of the R. M. of Ayr for division four.

The dreadful pestilence claimed the first victim in our town, last week. Mr. Bernard Liemann, our livery man, a young and unmarried man of 28 years, passed away after a most severe siege of the malady, though he was attended by two doctors and one nurse. Three days previous to his death he lost consciousness which he never regained. The immediate cause of his death was weakness of the heart. The Rev. Father Joseph administered the sacraments of the Church to him in due time, i.e. Penance and Eucharist, before he lost consciousness, and Extreme Unction afterwards. The deceased was beloved by everybody who knew him, on account of his peaceful and meek disposition. Interment took place, Jan. 27th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Two brothers, both residents in our district, remain to mourn his loss.

Last week there were nine cases of the influenza in our town. Mr. Nelson Dale, the town constable and his family have also contracted the pest and have been taken to St. Elizabeth Hospital at Humboldt.

ANNAHEIM.—The Rev. Father Bernard made his pastoral visit among his people last week. He was agreeable surprised to find that nearly everybody in his congregation is a reader of St. Peters Bote. The few that were not subscribers before his visit—and one could count these few on his fingers—are subscribers now. Well done, dear Father! Would that every Catholic priest be an apostle of the Catholic press and understand the necessity of co-operating with the Catholic newspaperman!

If we had a strong Catholic press combined with a concerted action of all the Catholics in our fair province of Saskatchewan, the orangemen could not control our legislature the way they do and press this body to pass laws that are diametrically opposed and inimical to Catholics.

LENORA LAKE.—The Lenora Lake store has been bought by Mr. Geo. H. Gerwing, and he is taking it over this week. ST. BRIEUX.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a branch at our village. DEAD MOOSE LAKE.—The pestilence of influenza-pneumonia has claimed another victim in our parish, snatching from our midst on Jan. 24th Mr. Adam Walz in the 27th year of his age. Mr. Walz was a married man, his wife being a daughter of Mr. Geo. Leinen. WILLMONT.—Mr. Carl Jos. Lueke and Miss Catherine Magd. Rau were united in the bonds of matrimony, Jan. 21st. The Rev. Father Lawrence blessed their union. FULDA.—On Jan. 18th Hugo Joseph Bittmann who had been ill since the beginning of the month died at St. Elizabeth Hospital at Humboldt. His obsequies which were very largely attended were held at Fulda, Jan. 20th. Influenza followed by an acute form of appendicitis brought on his premature demise.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Huber has been blessed with a child, born Jan. 22nd. In baptism the name Agnes Francisca was given it. LEOLFELD.—Mr. Adolf Meinolf, a young widower, has contracted recently a severe attack of influen-

za combined with pneumonia. He has received, twice, the last sacraments of the Church. His condition was quite critical, but is said to have improved within the last few days. His young wife, who died a year ago, left to him four small children as orphans. Also Mr. Georg Hoffmann Sr. is sick with influenza and pneumonia, but the attack was a lighter one. Mr. John Lingel Sr. who had to undergo a dangerous operation at the Humboldt hospital about a year ago, and who was sick all the time since, is now in a very precarious condition, as dropsy has set in and is making rapid progress. A few people are down with influenza also in the town of Cudworth.

BRUNO.—The Rev. Father Leo, our beloved pastor, who completed the annual financial statement of account for the parish, last week, states that in the year 1918 he took in over \$13,000. Though he has built a beautiful parsonage in 1917 and a magnificent school costing approximately \$8,000 in 1918, the parish has at present a debt of only a couple of hundred dollars. St. Bruno's Congregation has certainly set a beautiful example to all her sister congregations in St. Peter's Colony to follow. God will assuredly repay such a spirit of sacrifice and generosity a hundred-fold, even in this life.

CARMEL.—The Rev. Father Joseph, our pastor, will hold services here on Candlemas-Day, and bless the candles. Candles should be ordered on the day previous. There will be occasion to go to confession on Saturday in the afternoon, at about 4 o'clock.

Messrs. Yoerger and LeLacheur received a carload of new McLaughlin automobiles last week.

There is a possibility of a fourth bank coming to Humboldt and establishing a branch here, according to reliable reports making the rounds in town and country. The new financial institution which is considering Humboldt as a favorable location is the Banque d'Hochelaga. The manager of the Prince Albert branch was in town during the past week, looking over the field, and from what can be gathered he was most favorably impressed with the town and its prospects from a banking standpoint. He also inspected a number of sites for a bank building and it is quite probable that a deal will shortly be closed for the purchase of a valuable corner property, upon which the bank will later erect a handsome building.

On Monday, Jan. 27th, the Rev. Father Bourdel, of Howell, underwent a serious operation at St. Elizabeth Hospital. It is hoped that he will be able to resume his priestly duties after a two weeks' rest.

MÜNSTER.—What has been so long and eagerly desired by the people of the village and vicinity of Münster will shortly be a reality. Münster will have a bank. The Banque d'Hochelaga after carefully studying the situation and finding conditions ideal has decided to open a branch at Münster. Signs have already been posted in conspicuous places requesting the farmers and other people to open up accounts with this bank. The ever increasing volume of business transacted in Münster makes a bank a sheer necessity. Mr. J. E. Arpin, manager of the Banque d'Hochelaga at Prince Albert was in town the beginning of last week and again Saturday and Sunday to take the preliminary steps in establishing the bank at Münster. In connection with his visit he also made a call at the Abbey, in company with Mr. Chas. Bonas.

During the past week the following moneys were gathered in

VOL. 15 No. 50 at the office of for charitable pu a reader at Eng phans; \$5.00-1 Muenster for the from the same Egenolf; \$25.00 giver at Hu convent of the erected at Brun for your gener —Mr. J. Li horst, Sask., w Jan. 18th as had your pape te, for nearly we have been tainly liked it —On page dit for the art tude" belongs Jesuit Review accidental om tied. —The wea has again bee mild. On Ja were visited ing which th been increas —The Rt. turned Satu Allan, Colons and Winnipe —Since W lowing Rev. at the Abbe on, Father L Father Math of them had each one ha ing the epid look well a spirits. —The Ba selected the Mainzer's S office, and M it up for th ing. —We r the adverti Mercantile —A res St. Peters us the fo "Some ye article in Cal., wher recommen remedy to article, it copied fro article re German p practice never los pneumonia mediate was so si reach of physician. Make a large as thorough about s it; then ton, appi tent, at will infl expand many ti hundred known and yo the pul St. Pet to pass this ret told th the-on by so signal Notic Anyo with th SYSTEM sonally ing's o necess be ma we m Febru last y MÜN

at the office of the St. Peters Bote for charitable purposes: \$3.00 from a reader at Engelfeld for the orphans; \$5.00 from a reader at Muenster for the orphans and \$5.00 from the same party for Father Egenolf; \$25.00 from a generous giver at Humboldt for the new convent of the Ursuline Nuns to be erected at Bruno. God bless you for your generosity!

—Mr. J. Limpinsel, of Windthorst, Sask., writes, under date of Jan. 18th as follows: "We have had your paper, the St. Peters Bote, for nearly 15 years, as long as we have been out here, and we certainly liked it."

—On page six of this issue, credit for the article "Exile vs. Gratitude" belongs to the New York Jesuit Review "America." This accidental omission is hereby rectified.

—The weather of the past week has again been very beautiful and mild. On Jan. 24th, however, we were visited by a heavy storm, during which the volume of snow has been increased considerably.

—The Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno returned Saturday from his trip to Allan, Colonsay, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg.

—Since Wednesday last the following Rev. Fathers were on a visit at the Abbey: Father Leo of Bruno, Father Lawrence of Fulda and Father Mathias of Leofeld. None of them had the influenza, though each one had a lot of sick-calls during the epidemic, and all of them look well and are in the best of spirits.

—The Banque d'Hochelega has selected the building between Woell-Mainzer's Store and the telephone office, and Mr. Chas. Bonas is fitting it up for the temporary bank building.

—We refer the kind reader to the advertisement of "The Carmel Mercantile Co., Ltd.," on page 5.

—A respected subscriber to the St. Peters Bote at Humboldt sends us the following communication: "Some years ago I noticed a brief article in the 'Examiner,' San Jose, Cal., where a certain Geo. A. Adams recommended the following simple remedy to cure pneumonia, which article, it was claimed, had been copied from a medical journal. The article read as follows: 'An old German professor in Bavaria, in a practice of over forty years, had never lost a patient stricken with pneumonia; his treatment gave immediate and permanent relief and was so simple as to be within the reach of all without calling in a physician. Here is his recipe: Make a ball of cotton about as large as a small marble, saturate it thoroughly with alcohol; then drop about six drops of chloroform on it; then cover it slightly with cotton, apply to the mouth of the patient, and the fumes thus inhaled will inflate the lungs and open and expand every lung-cell instantaneously.'—I have tried it successfully many times, have also given it to hundreds of others and have never known it to fail. Try it yourself and you will not hesitate to give the public the benefit of it." The St. Peters Bote is not in a position to pass judgment on the efficacy of this remedy, though we have been told that a remedy, very much like the one described, had been used by some influenza patients with signal success.

Notice to Telephone Applicants.

Anyone who wishes to be connected with the MUENSTER RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM is hereby kindly asked to personally make Application at Mr. Hy. Bruning's office with whom I have placed the necessary papers. Said applications must be made before the 15th of February, as we must have the papers in Regina by February the 20th. Those who applied last year are not required to apply again. MUENSTER RURAL TELEPHONE CO., LTD. A. W. Loehr, Sec.-Treas.

St. GREGOR, Jan. 20th, 1919

Dear St. Peters Bote:—

Our last general meeting of the Cath. Volksverein was a successful one. It was opened with prayer by the chairman. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read, the annual financial statement was laid before the members and ratified. Various subjects were then discussed. The president, Mr. Clem. Raskob having resigned his office, the following officials were elected: Louis Moormann, president; Emil Hohmann, secretary-treasurer; directors: Clemens Raskob, Zach. Trueby and Peter Burton. In the name of the Verein thanks are hereby extended to the receding president for having conducted its affairs, during the past year, with much ability and circumspection. It was decided to convene every second month, on the first Sunday, for the regular meeting of the Verein. Towards the end of the meeting the resolution was passed that, on Shrove-Tuesday, a theatrical performance and concert be given, the further particulars of which shall be published in due time in St. Peters Bote. Prayers were then recited in the usual manner, and the meeting was adjourned.

With Catholic greetings
E. HOHMANN, Secr.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their sympathy and kind assistance given, both during the illness of our dearly beloved son Hugo Joseph, and at the time of his death and exequies.
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bittmann,
Fulda, Sask.

United States News

WASHINGTON.—There were sixty-two lynchings in this country last year. Of the victims, fifty-eight were negroes, including five women. Of the colored men killed, 10 were accused of assault and 6 of attempted assault.

—Soldiers who would be jobless if turned out of the army can remain in the service temporarily upon their own request, according to war orders just issued. This does not bind them to remain any considerable time.

—An official report for General Pershing shows that on Jan. 9th, there were 105,753 men in American army hospitals in France, of whom 72,642 were suffering from disease and 33,111 from wounds or other injuries.

—By a vote of 50 to 21 the U. S. Senate decided that the speech delivered by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin at St. Paul in September 1917, does not justify his expulsion from the senate. The charges of disloyalty preferred by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, have been dismissed, and all proceedings in the case ended.

—Complete exoneration of Col. E. A. Deeds of the U. S. Signal Corps, whose trial by court martial was recommended by Charles E. Hughes in his report on aircraft production, has resulted from an investigation by a special war department board of inquiry!

—Wyoming and Idaho notified the state department of the ratification of the national prohibition amendment, making 42 states reporting.

—The Montenegrin Legation here announces that occupation of Montenegro by Serbian troops has resulted in a revolt by Montenegrins.

NEW YORK.—There are 10,000-000 jobless persons in the United States today, Dr. Geo. Kirchwey, federal director of employment for New York state, declared in an address in Brooklyn. Dr. Kirchwey predicted that there would be a period, "not terrible, but serious,"

while soldiers and war workers were being replaced in peace time industries. The employment service, he said, will give preference in the assignment of jobs to men returning from overseas, but he feared that in many cases the offers would be "apologies for jobs." Already, he said, the service has been compelled to place war workers who had been earning as high as \$25 a week in jobs which paid as little as \$8.30 a week.

—A group of bankers headed by J. P. Morgan and Company, have underwritten the privilege of converting into 20 year gold bonds the outstanding two years 5 1/2% notes of the British government loan floated in this country and due February 1st.

—There is no immediate hope of an appreciable reduction of food prices, according to Sylvan L. Stix, president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association. Addressing the annual convention here, he declared the process of re-adjusting food prices will extend over a number of years and probably will never revert to the old standard.

ALBANY, N.Y.—After a debate lasting nearly five hours which was proceeded* by a republican caucus in which it was made a party measure, a resolution to ratify the federal prohibition amendment was adopted by the assembly of the New York legislature. The vote was 81 to 66.

LANSING, Mich.—The state railroad commission has declined to give immediate approval to new telephone rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson.

CHICAGO.—The hearing of a motion for a new trial for Victor Berger and four convicted Socialists, was postponed to Feb. 1st by Judge Landis, on account of the absence of Seymour Stedman, counsel for the Socialists.

—The Illinois Public Utilities Commission ruled that the long

distance telephone rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson are opposed to the Illinois laws. The federal order has been suspended for five months.

SHERMAN, S. D.—Five sick children of Mrs. Clara Hanson, wife of the town marshal, are dead.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN C. SIER, DECEASED. NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said John C. Sier, who died on or about the 12th day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1919, to send, by post, prepaid, or to deliver to H. J. Foik, of the Town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statements of accounts, duly verified by statutory declarations, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF KARL FR. AUGUST BRUNSCHE, DECEASED. NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Karl Friedrich August Brunsch, who died on or about the 10th day of March, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1919, to send, by post, prepaid, or to deliver to H. J. Foik, of the Town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statements of accounts, duly verified by statutory declarations, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH KRENN, DECEASED. NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Joseph Krenn, who died on or about the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1919, to send, by post, prepaid, or to deliver to H. J. Foik, of the Town of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, Solicitor for the Executor of the Estate of said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, statements of accounts, duly verified by statutory declarations, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

slain by the hand of their mother. Declaring she did not want to see her children suffer longer the mother killed them one by one with a pistol and then shot a bullet into her head. She is in a critical condition.

TACOMA.—At a meeting the

Tacoma Metal Trades Council unanimously decided to strike with the Seattle council. Approximately 7,000 men are affected.

Friend—Do you enjoy your motor car trips?
Henpeck—Yes, sir. We go so fast my wife is afraid to talk!

Teacher Wanted.
The South St. Gregor School District No. 3163 requires a teacher, one that can give instruction in German. Apply to the Secy. Aug. C. Thiemann, St. Gregor, Sask.

Estray
One black mare, 4 yrs. old, fore-top clipped; one chestnut mare, white hind legs, blurred white face. Strayed early in December, weight 950 to 1000 lbs. each. Emil Lefevre, St. Brieux, Sask.

FOR SALE
improved farm, 6 miles south of Humboldt. About 85 acres under plow and some prairie left. Two-room house, new barn, and water that cannot be beaten; also granaries and pasture. Just the thing for a man who wants a good farm at a low price and with easy terms. For particulars apply to JOS. GEENEN, MUENSTER, SASK.

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If you are in the market for a car this year see us about the CHEVROLET.

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Bull Dog Fanning Mill
A car load on the way. NONE BETTER.

Also
Wild Oats Separators.
We have one of the very latest improved makes. SEE THEM.

A. J. BORGET, Agent, HUMBOLDT, SASK.
THE CARMEL MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,
Agent, CARMEL, SASK.

If you really wish it we are quite prepared to bring in a car for you.

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Come in and talk over your building problems with us. TRU-GUIDE is at your service.

The practice of 'bringing in a car' is falling more and more into disfavor for the very simple reason that buyers are beginning to find out that it has no real advantages and the eventual disadvantages turn out to be SO MANY and SO EXPENSIVE.

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When you decide that the time has come for you to purchase LUMBER make sure, above all things, that the good money you are spending is going to bring you a good deal more than what actually comes in the car. Make sure that it will bring you the SERVICE that will ensure a building which will give you LASTING SATISFACTION, a SAVING-IN LABOR COSTS and a CUTTING DOWN OF LUMBER WASTE which is made possible by the designing of the building being made by an expert. Plans that have only 'cheapness' to back them up will be paid for in after years by regrets. Our SLIDING SCALE of DISCOUNTS makes correspondence with a mail order house unnecessary. LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES ON THIS BASIS.

BUILD FROM PLANS
designed by
an
ARCHITECT

Dutton-Wall Lumber Co., Ltd.
GEO. A. SCHIERHOLTZ — MANAGER CARMEL YARD.

The Purification (Feb. 2nd.)

Joy! Joy! the Mother comes, And in her arms she brings The Light of all the world, The Christ, the King of kings; And in her heart the while, All silently she sings.

Saint Joseph follows near, In rapture lost and love, While angels round about In glowing circles move; And o'er the Mother broods The Everlasting dove.

There in the temple court, Old Simeon's heart beats high, And Anna feeds her soul With food of prophecy; But, see! the shadows pass, The world's true Light draws nigh.

O Infant God! O Christ! O Light most beautiful! Thou comest, Joy of joys! All darkness to annul; And brightest lights of earth, Beside Thy Light are dull.

Making Converts.

Many a Protestant says: "I have had Catholic friends all my life, but not one of them ever spoke to me about religion."

Doctrine and Dogma may not be proper subjects for the casual chatter of a dinner or a dance, yet many an opportunity is offered even in the chance encounter for the "winged word."

Every Catholic should know the great fundamental truths of the Church well enough to explain them simply and logically to the seeker after truth or to the scoffing sceptic. There is surely no lack of books to supply this information. For example, "The Faith of Our Fathers," by Cardinal Gibbons, and nothing could be more admirably suited to its purpose, may be had for 25 cents.

But the greatest number of converts are not made by words—they are made by deeds. The best argument, it has been well said, for the Catholic Faith is the life of a good Catholic. The dealing of grace with the soul are varied and manifold, and the history of conversions runs through marvellously varied gamuts of experience, but the golden warp of most of them is somebody's holy living.

St. Ignatius was converted from the ways of the worldling to the ways of the saint, not by studying theology or philosophy or books of controversy, but by reading the lives of the saints. Not their words, be it emphasized, but their lives.

How many souls in less exalted spheres, have been drawn to the Church through the example of Catholic associates, fellow-workers in office or shop, frequently through the simple piety of the humble little serving maid.

Year after year, Protestant girls educated in convents become Catholics, although there is a rule in these schools forbidding the teaching of Catholic truths to Protestant pupils without the consent of their parents. Plainly the lives of the nuns, the Christian atmosphere of the convent, are the magnets that draw and move the ardent soul, and not arguments or homily.

If every Catholic owes the duty of right living to his neighbour as well as to himself, so much the greater is that duty on that part of Catholics of position and influence. The laxities and the scandals of high society find their way speedily down to the masses.

The bad Catholic is a social scourge—he is the bar of public opinion to be judged not as an individual but as a member of a Church that claims holiness as one of its attributes, by which all men may know its divine mission.

Every human being whose life is a manifestation of his creed is helping to make converts.

Some Roads to Rome in America.*

ALEXIS I. DU PONT COLEMAN, M.A., Keble College, Oxford. Author and translator of Maeterlinck.

Montaigne, in the tender, fragrant essay he has consecrated to the memory of his bosom friend Etienne de la Boetie, tells how people asked him why they loved each other so: "and I could only answer, 'Because it was I—because it was he.'" In like manner, when I am asked to tell something of how I found my way into the Church, I can really say no more than "Because God was good—because I was meant to be a Catholic."

I had read but little of directly controversial writing; I had few Catholic friends; I had seen for years almost nothing of the majesty and beauty of the Church's worship: Yet, though I was so long "disobedient unto the heavenly vision," grace worked on patiently until the end was reached.

It was in my last year at Oxford that the thing came up acutely for the first time. I went up to London, and, knowing no priests, sought at random for a son of St. Dominic, to whom I had long been devoted. In the great Dominican convent at Haverstock Hill, all one Sunday afternoon, a kindly friar, himself a convert, laboured to remove my doubts, and I went away almost persuaded. Once back in the stubborn High Church atmosphere of Oxford, I wavered and was less sure; and what decided me to stay where I was may have been the calm assurance of an intimate friend, the most devout and positively saintly of my contemporaries, who is to-day a Benedictine monk and one of the best known of English Catholic writers.

The same curious thing happened twice more. A second time I was on the brink, the next summer, in a studious Long Vacation spent in the peaceful seclusion of Cumbriae in Scotland; and the vice-provost of the Anghen theological college there, who laid my doubts for the time, also preceded me into the Church. The third was after I had been ordained and returned to America. I knew well one of the most learned theologians of the Episcopal Church, and put my doubts before him, to have them overborne by his superior knowledge and acute dialectics; and now but a few weeks since I have had the happiness of welcoming him too into the City of Peace.

So I worked on for six years in a parish which I had evolved out of nothing in a city slum, flattering myself that I was giving my people "the full round of Catholic doctrine and ritual," as one used fondly to say, shutting my eyes to the anomalies and the irreverences and the heresies which I knew to be all around me in the other parishes of my communion, and sheltering my congregation as far as possible from contact with them.

At last, however, stubborn logic drove me into a corner. I faced fairly the fact that I was teaching, on the sacraments for example, the straight doctrine of the Council of Trent—and teaching it not because it appealed to me personally but precisely because it was the doctrine of the Council of Trent. How, then, I was finally compelled to ask myself, could I go on doing that, and yet reject what the same Council taught as clearly on the supremacy of the Holy See?

But wherever I let in logic, the fortifications behind which I had sheltered myself crumbled and fell. I heard my High Church colleagues making loud proclamation that their body was "a branch of the Catholic Church"—when they felt the need of support against

* Published by B. Herder Book Co., St. Louis, Mo., at \$1.00 Net.

Presbyterian or Baptist attacks; but I knew how complacently they spoke of it as "The Church" and of themselves as "Churchmen" when no outsiders were present. I knew how they resented the sending of an Apostolic Delegate to the United States, all the while that they were at least passive accomplices in the attempt to set up a new church in Mexico—Cuba, and Porto Rico and the Philippines had not yet come to form part of the General Convention's responsibilities.

In a word, the time came when special pleading could no longer obscure the truth; and twelve years ago I knelt before the Altar of St. Vincent de Paul's church in New York and made my submission with a humble satisfied heart. I emphasize the length of time which has passed to lead up to my final word—that never in the twelve years have I had a single hour of questioning or regret for the step which I took that day, or ceased to be grateful to God for bearing so patiently with my delays and hesitations and for bringing me home at the last.

A Great Editor Gone.

Mr. Hillaire Belloc, in a eulogy of the late Cecil Chesterton, says in No. 319 of the NEW WITNESS, of which paper the departed was editor, that Chesterton was distinguished by three qualities which made him a great and powerful journalist, viz:

- 1) knowledge of public affairs, 2) the power of lucid expression, 3) heroic courage.

Of these three qualities, Mr. Belloc seems to think, the second is the rarest. "For twenty men who can write good rhetoric, or even good verse," he says, "there is not one who can with intelligence seize at once the heart of a subject and present it in the shortest space so vividly and so framed that all his audience receive his own knowledge and are in communion with it." Chesterton was one of the very few to whom this power was given.

Mr. Belloc adds: "I speak here of something which I know, for I myself, with I know not what labor, have attempted and have failed in the same task, and I have seen around me other men far more gifted than I, admirable at illustration and rhythm, at strong picturing of things, who have failed in this complete task of rapidity of synthesis informed by lucidity."

Mr. Belloc is right. The power of lucid expression is rare, and because it is rare, we have so few really powerful editors, though there are thousands who "can write good rhetoric and even good verse."

But perhaps the third quality of a good editor, heroic courage, is even rarer than the power of lucid synthesis. Mr. Chesterton possessed it, too, in an extraordinary degree. "There was no risk he would not run," says Mr. Belloc, "no suffering which he would not encounter (for the sake of truth): from ridicule to misconception to imprisonment, and from imprisonment to poverty." It was this sublime courage that gave to his talent and to his knowledge their enormous value.

Cecil Chesterton, as our readers know, was a convert to the Catholic faith. He died in France, December 6th, of the effects of a wound received in the last days of fighting. In the army he was a mere private; but honest, independent journalism has lost in him a mighty general. Would that we had more like him!

Exile vs. Gratitude.

Both in France and Alsace, there is a great deal of anxiety over the question of religious liberty in Alsace under the new conditions. For three centuries, in spite of many vicissitudes and many changes, the people of Alsace, Catholics, Protestants and Jews, have been allowed in accordance with solemn engagements, taken both by German and French Governments, to practice their own religion and maintain their own schools. The proclamations which accompanied the entry of the French into Colmar, Metz and Strasbourg, have given solemn assurance to the people that their religious liberty shall suffer no diminution. No secret has been made in the French journals of the fact that the persistence of the loyalty of the population to France throughout the German domination was due in large measure to the Catholic clergy. It would seem, therefore, that there should be no reason to suspect that these engagements would not be faithfully carried out, especially since the disregard of "scraps of paper" has been utterly discredited. Nevertheless the people and the clergy in Alsace are disquieted, and are filled with forebodings lest their return to France should cost them some of the liberty which is so precious to them. La Croix does not conceal the fact that there is some ground for their fears:

"Alas there are among us politicians of ignoble souls whose sectarianism and persecuting hatred refuse to be silent in the presence of any grandeur. Do we not hear them already clamoring for the enforcement of the laws against the religious who have come from every quarter of the globe to offer to France their arms, their breasts, their blood and their lives? Already they are talking of compelling the Jesuits to depart once more into exile and to seek elsewhere the religious liberty which France denies them, the Jesuits whose bodies are lacerated, whose breasts are covered with wounds, decorated with crosses of war, with red ribbons, with palms and stars. When peace is established and Germany may come freely to France, take up his abode among us and carry on business; but the Frenchman whose glory it is to have been mutilated and whose valor has won him wounds, must be driven out, merely because he wishes to serve God according to his conscience! This is the reward which the sectarians are preparing for him."

It is no wonder that the Catholics of Alsace and France are reading sinister signs in such ingratitude, and are looking for assurances, that they may trust, of complete liberty to serve God under the French standard for Catholic, Protestant and Israelite alike.

Macaulay on "Plots."

"Nothing is so offensive to a man who knows anything of history or of human nature as to hear those who exercise the powers of government accuse any set of foreign attachments. If there be any proposition universally true in politics it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of domestic misrule. It has always been the trick of bigots to make their subjects miserable at home, and then to complain that they look for relief abroad; to divide society, and to wonder that it is not united; to govern as if a section of the State were the whole, and to censure the other sections of the State for their want of patriotic spirit." —From Macaulay's Essay on "The Civil Disabilities of the Jews."

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You are paid highest market prices for Butterfat, according to quality, during summer and winter. Full information given on request. JACOB KOEP, Prop.

L. Moritzer Humboldt, Sask.

BLACKSMITHING HORSE-SHOEING Repairs on all kinds of Machinery satisfactorily done. Agent for Cocksfoot Plows, Drills, Engines, Adams Wagons, Frost & Wood Hayrakes, Mowers, Binders.

Dead Moose Cafe Store Carl Lindberg, Proprietor

For years I have conducted my business here, and that my many patrons are satisfied is proven by their increasing patronage. That's right! Why go elsewhere, when you can buy all you need right here at the cheapest prices? We have Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Tobacco etc. Best service always guaranteed.

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I am ready to call AUCTION SALES anywhere in the Colony. Write or call on me for terms. A. H. PILLA, MUENSTER

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

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

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Dr. D. B. NEELY PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Office in Residence, (formerly Jno. Q. Brandon's residence), opposite Arlington Hotel. Phone No. 122 Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. R. H. McCutcheon Physician and Surgeon Office: Kefpex Block — Humboldt, Sask.

Dr. A. S. GARNETT HUMBOLDT Office: Main Street, Phone 88. Residence: Livingstone St., Phone 78

Veterinary Surgeon V. W. STEEVES, V. S., HUMBOLDT. Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Saskatchewan Veterinary Association. Office in Humboldt Realty Co. Building, Main St. Phone 50 day — 128 at night.

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

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DELCO-LIGHT The complete Electric Light and Power Plant Ask us for a demonstration in your own home. See for yourself. No obligation. A. M. Pulvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

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In view of the discussion in Saskatchewan great interest in the teaching of the British in Canada, says editorially on Jan. The Edinburgh the teaching of schools or colleges will be of interest. And the startling that a knowledge urged on ground as a means to ing British into to the business Germans. The "How many after English, widely-used language. It is the official twenty self-governed. These countries almost eighty a steadily increasing. The Spanish- especially of wonderfully rich ical and other the future with the whole world means realized laid their plans hold which they taining in South bellum days due to their li. They knew the of Spanish w success. The afized long ago merchant pro- ness in his and they ma travellers w fluently. It emphasized Britain reta the great Sp New World guage. Clin ally, South of promise discharged are well-nig- ture develop vital import of the stuo schools and seriously ta government be brought Spain, and tion ought like to tal Long ago erment a viding gr foreign lan advantages accrue to such a sch- for the Te study of th and tradi America. "It is vague ide- ers have world. I of the eld found if alone is Belgium, third of lation of In magni Italy, Sp together. American the stup 000 tons annually 000 tons enormou Chile, i approxi of nira 165,000 —At the pap this fri pleased you hi

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Foreign Languages in Britain.

In view of the bi-lingual discussion in Saskatchewan, and the great interest taken in the matter of the teaching of languages in Canada, says the Moose Jaw Times editorially on Jan. 11, an article in *The Edinburgh Scotsman* urging the teaching of Spanish in the schools or colleges of Great Britain will be of interest to our readers. And the startling thing about it is that a knowledge of Spanish is urged on grounds of patriotism and as a means to the end of furthering British interests in opposition to the business aggression of the Germans. The writer says:

"How many people realize that, after English, Spanish is the most widely-used language in the world? It is the official language of about twenty self-governed countries. These countries are inhabited by almost eighty million people, with a steadily increasing population. The Spanish-speaking countries, especially of South America, are wonderfully rich in natural chemical and other resources, which in the future will be drawn upon by the whole world. This the Germans realized some time ago, and laid their plans 'accordingly.' The hold which the Germans were obtaining in South America in *ante bellum* days was almost entirely due to their linguistic attainments. They knew that a good knowledge of Spanish was a *sine qua non* of success. The Americans, too, realized long ago that the Spanish merchant prefers to transact business in his own familiar tongue, and they make it a rule to send travellers who can speak Spanish fluently. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the question of Britain retaining her prestige in the great Spanish colonies of the New World is largely one of language. Climatically and territorially, South America is a land full of promise for our disabled and discharged men. Its possibilities are well-nigh limitless, and its future development is one of such vital importance that the question of the study of Spanish in our schools and colleges ought to be seriously taken up at once by the government. Native teachers might be brought over to our cities from Spain, and free courses of instruction ought to be given to all who like to take advantage of them. Long ago the wily German government adopted this plan of providing gratuitous instruction in foreign languages. The inestimable advantages that would ultimately accrue to the Fatherland through such a scheme was clearly foreseen, for the Teuton has made a careful study of the commercial geography and trading methods of South America.

"It is quite lamentable what vague ideas the majority of Britishers have about this part of the world. It will give a slight idea of the elbow-room that is to be found if we remember that Bolivia alone is sixty times the size of Belgium, and possesses only one-third of the normal pre-war population of this latter little country. In magnitude Peru equals France, Italy, Spain, and Germany all put together. In one Spanish South American country alone (Argentina) the stupendous amount of 15,000,000 tons of wheat and grain are annually produced, as well as 250,000 tons of sheep's wool, besides enormous quantities of frozen meat. Chile, in normal times, produces approximately about 2,500,000 tons of nitrate, and Peru furnishes over 165,000 tons of sugar."

—After perusing this issue of the paper, hand it to a friend: let this friend keep it going. If he is pleased with it, ask him to hand you his subscription.

For Farm and Garden

A Famous Grain Grower.

If any man ever deserved well of his country it is Seager Wheeler, one of the best known grain growers of the American continent. Of his work it can be truly said: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." His recent capture of the silver tankard, at the Dry Farming Congress, which was held in Kansas City is another distinction which he has brought to his adopted province and places him in the front line trenches of Saskatchewan's most distinguished citizens.

If it is correct that "The truest patriot is the one who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," the record of achievement to the credit of Seager Wheeler places him in the rank of Canada's most patriotic citizens. In addition to having introduced to the world several new varieties of grain, his experiments in producing grain and vegetables of the standard varieties have won for him an international reputation.

Although it is only fifteen years since Seager Wheeler commenced his seed selection record, without assistance of any kind, he has to his credit the capture of 20 sweepstakes, 77 first prizes, 3 second prizes, 2 thirds, and 2 fourths. He has also captured 8 silver cups, 2 gold medals, an I.H.C. binder and many hundred dollars cash prizes.

This interesting and amazing record has been achieved by a man whose first earnings were obtained as a clerk in a bookstore. Seager Wheeler was born half a century ago in Black Gang, Isle of Wight, England, and came to Saskatchewan in 1885. But it was not until 1903 that he commenced his seed selection, which has won for him the name of the "seed wizard." He is a life member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and was one of the organizers of the Rosthern G. G. local.

Evergreens for the Prairie Home.

M. Soholt, Nurseryman, Madison, Minn. In the beginning of the settling of the prairie there were no trees growing except along the streams, but as soon as the settlers had broken land and got it in shape they started to plant trees. At that time there were no evergreens to obtain for planting, so they had to plant the trees that were growing around them or easy to obtain.

The first trees planted on the prairies were usually the willow, cottonwood and box elder. A few elms, soft maple and ash were planted, but they had a hard time to make these trees grow. Later on when the trees first set out began to die, they had to do some more planting in order to protect themselves from the winds and drifting snow.

For replanting these groves the evergreens have been used to a great extent. The planting could be done either by cutting out a few rows of the old trees and planting them in there, or planting them outside of the grove. The best way I think is to plant them on the outside. But if the grove is covering all the space that was laid out for that purpose, and there cannot be any extension of it, I should recommend the planting of evergreens in the old grove.

In order to have any success with evergreens in a grove you will have to cut down many of the old trees, that you may give the evergreens a chance to grow, as they must have light and sun.

If you plant them too close or under other trees, they will not thrive. You may plant evergreens in an old grove the way mentioned without plowing or cultivating it if desired.

As it is hard to properly plow

or cultivate the ground in an old grove, the evergreen can easily be planted in the ground the way it is, for as a rule there is not much sod there. The ground should be hoed around each tree the first part of the summer when set out, and then mulched and kept mulched every year till they grow to five or six feet tall. Afterwards they will take care of themselves. I have set out thousands of evergreens this way and had good success.

A good many kinds of evergreens have been planted. I will mention a few of the best: ponderosa or bull pine, Austrian, Scotch and Jack pine. The ponderosa pine is a very good tree to plant out for the protection of the prairie home. It has a dense form, dark green color and keeps the lower limbs better than any other pine. It does not change color or blight in the spring as some of the other pines do. More of these beautiful trees should have been planted.

The Australian pine is also a good hardy tree, something like the ponderosa in growth and habit. The Scotch pine has been planted more extensively than any other kind of evergreen for windbreaks and for the protection of the prairie home. The Scotch pine is a fast grower, makes a quick windbreak, is perfectly hardy and easily transplanted if proper care is taken.

The Jack pine is also planted to a great extent. I do not like this tree as well as the others. It grows smaller and does not branch out very much, and always has a brownish color.

The white spruce is also planted considerably. It is a fine tree, well shaped and hardy everywhere.

Evergreens should be transplanted at least twice (three times would be much better), before they are set out in their permanent place. Get your evergreens from your nearest nursery, as it will be much better for the trees. Do not ship them very far. These trees are more particular about the shipping than any other trees.

Urge and push more the planting of evergreens. There is not a tree to compare with it for a windbreak. A few rows of evergreens is better than dozens of rows of other forest trees, and also to beautify the home surroundings there is nothing like evergreens, green in summer and green in winter.

Where is Wheat Rust in Winter?

If the farmer wishes to satisfy himself as to where wheat rust is in winter, he has only to look on the second growth of wild barley (sometimes known as Skunk Grass or Squirrel Tail), which is still quite green, late in the season and he will find the stems rusted as badly as he has ever seen wheat rusted, and it is the same rust that grows on wheat. This can be proven by potting a wheat plant in the house and then rubbing on the red rust spores from the second growth of wild barley, even if these be taken from under the snow. If the leaves are moist when the spores are rubbed on, and the plant covered with a jam jar or a big box for two days and then allowed to develop for a week, he will find that the wheat plant has taken the rust from the wild barley.

Professor V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been germinating the red rust spores from wild barley every day since the frost began. On Oct. 25, when there was 17 degrees of frost, 90% of the spores germinated when placed in a drop of water. Of course, it was necessary to examine them under a microscope to see that they had sprouted. Ordinarily, it only takes 3 or 4 hours for the red rust to sprout, but after they have been frosted it may take 12-24 hours. But they do sprout after frost, and it is quite probable that they can winter through on the wild barley. Steps should be taken to destroy this grass wherever possible.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

—Sound often stands for sense, especially when the person emitting it is below the horizon of the observer. Just let a wild-eyed European anarchist describe himself as a republican or an apostle of democracy, and every addle-pated journalist over here is strong for him.

—We have not forgotten the American defenders of Francisco Ferrer, and the tons of abuse heaped upon the Catholic Church.

—Remember the chorus of praise which greeted those noble leaders of humanity and liberty—the Bolsheviks. But we do not hear it now.

—Tommy Church is mayor of Toronto for the fifth term. He received nearly 10,000 more votes than John O'Neill, a business man of tried ability who had faithfully and ably served the city for ten years as Alderman and Controller. But then, O'Neill is a practical Catholic, whilst Tommy Church is a member of the Orange lodge!

—The community spirit shown during the trying war days in the Queen City fell, according to the *Catli Register*, upon stony ground where there was not much earth and it sprung up immediately because it had no deepness of earth and the political, saffron-hued and religious simoon blow strong and hot, and because the seed had no root, withered away.

—There are two reasons why a Catholic may not join the Masons; one is that the Masons do not want him to join, and the second is that the Catholic Church forbids him to join. These two reasons should be sufficient for any sensible, loyal Catholic. A Catholic cannot be at the same time a true, intelligent Catholic and a true, intelligent Mason. Masonry in many countries has been, and is to day, an enemy of the Catholic Church; the experience of the Church has been, that when a Catholic became a Mason, he ceased to practice his religion. The Church protects her children by forbidding them to become associated with Masonry.

—If Paderewski is made President of the new Republic of Poland, he ought to be able to put a lot of harmony in the future concert of Europe.

Wit and Humor

PREACHING FROM NOTES.

The Scotch seldom complain of a long sermon, no matter how high or dry, provided the minister makes his point before concluding. But preaching from notes never found favor in Scotland, and is still resented by old-fashioned people. A convert to the Church in the "Land of Cakes" tells of one minister who though well aware that the use of notes was generally condemned, persisted in the custom of writing the heads of his discourse on slips of paper, which he placed on the open Bible before him, to be used in succession. One day, when he was explaining the second head, he got impassioned, and came down with such a thump upon the Bible with his hand that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of his second head, he looked down for the third slip, but it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he exclaimed, looking round him with much anxiety. After a pause, "Thirdly," again he exclaimed; but still no "Thirdly" appeared. "Thirdly, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman, "but not another word could be uttered.

At this point, while the congregation were partly sympathizing in his distress, and partly rejoicing in so decisive an instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching, an old woman rose up and thus addressed the discomfited preacher: "If I'm not mistaken, sir, I saw Thirdly flee out at the east window a quarter of an hour syne."

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