

St. Peters Bote,

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

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



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

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St. Peters Bote

is published every Wednesday.

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In The Wake Of The War

PARIS, Jan. 13.—A republic has been proclaimed in Luxemburg. Grand Duchess Marie has withdrawn to her chateau near the capital.—The republic however only lasted six hours, French military restoring order.

BELGRADE, Jan. 13.—The immediate withdrawal from Montenegro of all the Italian troops is demanded in a resolution passed by the Montenegrin National assembly.

WARSAW, Jan. 14.—Bolshevist forces are converging on Warsaw over three lines of railroad. They are advancing from Vilna and have passed Zudarec and Orani. Southwest of Lida, they have reached Mosty, which is situated on the eastern bank of the Niemen river. Other columns are reported nearing Brest-Litovsk.

ODESSA, Jan. 14.—Gen. Deneikin, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia has inflicted a sharp defeat on the Bolsheviks on the River Kuma, in the Caucasus. One thousand prisoners were captured by the forces.

BERNE, Jan. 14.—The Ukrainian government has sent an ultimatum to Roumania, demanding the evacuation of Bukovina, according to a telegram received from Kiev today. Ukrainian troops, it is announced, are moving toward the Bukovina frontier.

LUXEMBURG, January 14.—Princess Charlotte, sister of Grand Duchess Marie, has been chosen as the latter's successor by the chamber of deputies which met immediately after the abdication of the grand duchess was announced. By a vote of 30 to 19, the chamber decided to immediately appoint a delegation to receive Princess Charlotte's oath of office. Princess Charlotte will assume office Wednesday.

PARIS, January 14.—France, Great Britain, Italy, the United States and Japan will each have five representatives in the peace congress. This was decided upon today by the supreme council engaged in the preliminary work of organizing the peace procedure. The British dominions, it was decided, will be represented apart from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India will have two representatives each and New Zealand will have one delegate.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The economic terms approved by today's session of the supreme war council to be imposed for the extension of the armistice with Germany, provides that Germany shall hand over to the Allies all her cargo steamers in German and other ports to enable the Allies to revictual Germany and such adjacent territory as may be decided upon. By Feb. 17th they must deliver some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kind. As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the demands the entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector of the fortress of Strassburg formed by the fortifications on the right

bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometres in front of it.

GENEVA, Jan. 14.—Two thousand persons have been killed at Przemysl, Galicia, by the Ukrainians, according to a dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, a copy of which has been received here. The Ukrainians have been bombarding Przemysl for several days, and conditions in the town are described as terrible. The gas and electric plants have been destroyed, and there is no light in the town. Water and food are also lacking.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The supreme council of the peace congress resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock today. Those in attendance were Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon for France; President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing for the United States; Premier Lloyd George and foreign Secretary Balfour for Great Britain; Foreign Minister Sonnino for Italy, and Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsui for Japan.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—A battle with machine guns and rifles has occurred at Euer, Prussia, between government forces and spartacans, who had barricaded themselves in the town hall, according to a dispatch from Dortmund. The spartacans finally surrendered. Upon the retirement of the government forces the spartacans shot the machine gunners belonging to the troops and re-occupied the town hall. The chief burgomaster was detained temporarily by the spartacans as a hostage, but later was released. Five persons were killed in the course of the fighting.

MUNICH, Jan. 15.—An attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government was planned for today. Government forces, however, intercepted the spartacans, who were marching from Stuttgart and Augsburg to Munich, and dispersed them. Two hundred bolshevists were arrested in raids on local hotels and many of them were beaten severely by angry soldiers.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—News of the resignation of the Italian Cabinet has been received here. The present crisis is said to be due to the conflict in the Orlando Ministry between those favoring and those opposing the policy of Foreign Minister Sonnino for the largest possible territorial annexation and for no concessions, particularly to the Jugo-Slavs.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 16.—The Polish legionaries have advanced to within two miles and a half east of Bromberg, a town of Prussia in the province of Posen, according to a report received by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The Poles now practically invest Bromberg.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Polish government has provisionally taken over the administration of Lithuania to protect the country from the Bolsheviks, according to a telegram from Warsaw today. The action was taken at the request of the president of the Lithuanian republic.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The holy

city of Medina has capitulated to King Hussein, under the Turkish armistice terms. The delay in bringing the garrison to compliance with the terms was due to its long isolation, which necessitated our permitting the interchange of special communications with Constantinople, and to permit this armistice period to be prolonged locally. It was rendered incumbent upon King Hussein to secure the capitulation by arrangement, and not by assault. The Amir Abdulla, representing the king of the Hedjaz, entered Medina at 11 a. m. on Monday. He was enthusiastically acclaimed, and proceeded to the tomb of the prophet, where he offered the mid-day prayer.

BERNE, Jan. 16.—There is much political unrest in Hungary, according to advices received here, and position of Count Karolyi, as president of the republic, is by no means secure. The Socialists are very active, and have demanded that one of them be appointed to the post of minister of the interior in the cabinet which Count Karolyi is forming. The police of Budapest are reported to have recently arrested 3,000 suspected foreigners, and their expulsion has been ordered. The Bolshevik leader, Samuel, is reported to have been arrested.

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—A violent peasant rising in the interior of Russia against the imposition of excessive taxes by the Bolshevik and against the "committees for fighting poverty," which exercises a tyrannical dictatorship in the villages, is reported in a Petrograd despatch. The peasants in the Tula government mercilessly killed members of such committees.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—British prisoners numbering 158,431, have been released by the Germans. Of these, 8,047 are officers, 145,776 are of other ranks, and 4,608 are civilians. An American, British and French joint commission has gone to Regensburg to supervise the movement of Roumanian and Serbian prisoners out of Austria and Germany by way of the Danube.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.—The armistice between the Allies and Germany has been extended, the agreement to that effect being signed by Mathias Erzberger, the German armistice commissioner at Treves last Wednesday, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

BASEL, January 17.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been shot and killed while trying to escape as he was being taken prisoner, according to the Frankfort Gazette. It is also reported that Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, was also shot dead after being beaten into unconsciousness by a crowd at Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Virtually the entire Berlin press regards the fate of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacan leaders, as having "something of divine justice in it," as the Tages Zeitung phrases it. Of Dr. Liebknecht, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "He brought his fate upon

himself." Continuing its comment the newspaper says: "The murder of Rosa Luxemburg shows how tremendous must have been the indignation, which has seized the people of Berlin as the result of the criminal activity of the Spartacans.

ZURICH, Jan. 17.—The Spartacan revolution has been revived on a large scale in Berlin and several of the provinces, following the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, it was reported in a dispatch received here. The government is expected to take violent measures in an effort to suppress the new disorders. Five new divisions of government troops have arrived in Berlin. The city gives the impression of being occupied almost entirely by soldiery.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 17.—Maxim Litvinoff, former Bolshevik ambassador to London, has sent a note to President Wilson declaring that the Bolshevik government of Russia is prepared to cease its world propaganda if the Allies will agree to enter into peace negotiations with it, according to the Social Demokrat.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Today's real peace conference business was: 1st. Submission of memorandums by all powers on the responsibility of the authors of the war; 2nd. Memorandums on responsibility for crimes committed during the war; 3rd. Legislation regarding international labor. The society of nations will be the first business of the next meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—"You hold in your hands the future of the world," President Poincare of France declared today, in his address to the delegates at the opening of the conference of Paris. Poincare recommended the establishment of a league of nations. His closing words were: "I leave you, gentlemen to your grave deliberations. I declare open the conference of Paris."

VLADIVOSTOCK, Jan. 18.—Information here is to the effect that an inter-allied agreement for control of the Siberian railway has been signed. The British are to control the line from Irkutsk westward; the French the Amur branch, and the American Railway Corps is to be chief executive of the system.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The king of the Hedjaz (Arabian) has been granted representation at the peace congress.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Full representation was accorded the press at today's opening conference after a stiff fight against the French insistence that only three men of each nationality be admitted.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Australia, as a free and independent nation, has its own peace demands for consideration at the conferences, Premier Hughes declared today. Recognition of the British Dominions by the peace congress marks the dawn of a new era, the premier believes. It is taken to mean that the world recognizes Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and India as autonomous nations tied only by sentiment to the motherland.

WARSAW, Jan. 18.—Ignace

Paderewski, having reached an agreement with General Pilsudski, has succeeded partly in forming a new Polish cabinet. Gen. Pilsudski will be foreign minister, which will permit him to retain much of his power. The new cabinet is subjected to approval of German Poland. It will continue in office until elections are held within the next fortnight.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mitau, the capital of Courland, has been occupied by the Bolsheviks, according to a German wireless despatch received here. The Germans were obliged to leave behind numerous guns and ammunition. After the Germans evacuated Mitau, fire broke out, destroying many houses in the centre of the town.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Grave election riots are taking place today in Germany, where the people are voting to choose members of the national assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipzig, which is without gas and water. A mob in this town is said to have destroyed the election bureau of the Democratic party and to have confiscated the evening editions of the Tageblatt and General Anzeiger, compelling these papers to publish a declaration deploring "the murders in Berlin" and blaming the government for them. Strikes and demonstrations are reported in Dusseldorf and other towns. Airmen are flying over Berlin today and bombarding the city with pamphlets issued by the political parties, it is reported.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—Sinn Fein officers announced that the meeting of the Irish Republican parliament next Tuesday will be open to press and public on presentation of tickets obtainable at Sinn Fein headquarters. Representation will be confined to elected members of the parliament, but the unsuccessful candidates and those occupying government positions will participate.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Prince John, youngest son of King George, died at Sandringham last night. The Prince was born at Sandringham, July 11, 1907. He was the prime favorite of the servants and tenants at Windsor and it is said he was the favorite brother of Princess Mary. An official bulletin issued this evening says: "Prince John, who since infancy had suffered epileptic fits, which lately had become more frequent and severe, passed away in his sleep following an attack at 5.30 p. m. Saturday."

Canadian News

Saskatchewan

REGINA.—With only four votes recorded against the resolution, the Saskatchewan Assembly approved the resolution urging the Dominion government to repeal the war times election act, which has been under debate for the greater part of three days.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm greeted the appearance of ex-premier Hon. Walter Scott, on the floor of the Saskatchewan assembly which he visited in the

capacity of a guest in the evening of Jan. 16. The assembly and visitors in the gallery rose en masse and received him with a rousing rendition of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Hon. Mr. Scott returned to Regina on the 16th from Rochester, where he underwent an operation for nasal trouble.

The total consumption of city water in Regina last year was approximately 50,000,000 galls. less than in 1917. The total consumption during 1918 was 870,609,473 gallons.

Flight-Lieut. Hartley Davis, son of Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Davis, Oxbow, and formerly a student at Regina college, has been appointed to an airplane experimental station in Suffolk, England, the only one of its kind in Great Britain. His duty is that of an expert pilot, testing the efficiency and perfection in flight of new airplane engines offered by inventors to the British government. There are three expert airmen appointed to this work—an Englishman, an Australian and Lieut. Davis, a Canadian.

SASKATOON.—Melfort, Humboldt and Le Pas joined with Saskatoon to urge closer railway connection. Lines are wanted to bring Carrot River Valley into closer relationship with Saskatoon—Melfort to Vonda—St. Brieux to Humboldt. Immediate completion of Hudson's Bay Line is urged. Saskatoon is favored for stock yards.

At the annual Provincial Seed Fair Sengor Wheeler of Rosthern won first prize with his Kitchener wheat, and gathered in quite a few other prizes. R. H. Carter of Fort Qu'Appelle won the first prize for the best exhibit of Red Fife wheat and W. T. Mathieson of Moosejaw won the first prize for Marquis wheat.

The Saskatoon poultry show, with two thousand utility birds exhibited, was most successful.

A Saskatchewan University student, G. J. Walker, has received a Fellowship for research work at McGill University, Montreal, in connection with the vulcanisation of rubber.

Col. Norman Lang, M. P., for Humboldt, has plans for a million dollar Memorial Convention Hall to be erected in this city as a tribute to soldiers from Northern Saskatchewan, who fell in the great war.

A fire broke out in the Great West Saddlery warehouse among some collar pads on the third floor. The sprinkler system was released and a great deal of water damage resulted.

Ray Rayhill, up to a few days ago agent of the Merchants Casualty Company in Saskatoon, was arrested by the C.P.R. police just as he stepped aboard the "Tunisian" at St. John, N.B. Rayhill is alleged to have embezzled about \$300 of the company's funds and then left for the east.

PRINCE ALBERT.—There are rumors that the C. P. R. proposes entering Prince Albert at an early date. It is understood that the C.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE LITTLE OLD SECRETARY

(CONTINUED.)

Eleanor flew away, leaving Kathleen full of sympathy for her. She was delighted at being asked about her mother's ways and thoughts, and she felt safe in holding up that beautiful mother as an example, while she felt very unsafe in giving her own opinion about anything. Her comment to herself that morning was: "I thought Honor empty-headed and spoilt; and I fancied Eleanor thoughtless and selfish; and what good hearts they both have! How rashly I judged them!"

The painting went on prosperously now that she had the room to herself. The bright blue sea seemed as if it came rippling up to the window on purpose to be looked at; the clouds took more than usually picturesque forms.

Kathleen was so intent on her work she could hardly spare time to eat a mouthful of luncheon, and by five o'clock in the afternoon she had finished a very capital representation of the Red Sea after its watery walls had closed over Pharaoh, and Miriam and her companions were chanting their song of triumph on its shore. By that time she was flushed and tired, for her great love of painting had made it an exciting employment to her, and the sweet scents and rural sounds that reached her through the open window attracted her irresistibly.

Taking Rose with her as a protection, she went out into the fresh breezy air, with the eagerness of one to whom the voice of spring was full of joy. Turning from the sea coast into the country, the two young girls explored lanes of such picturesque beauty that Kathleen stopped every few minutes to choose the place for a sketch. The banks were full of violets and starred with primroses and blue veronica; and at every opening, glades filled with apple-trees showed white with blossoms, while, whenever they reached a point of any height, glimpses of the blue sea between the tender green of the trees came to make the picture perfect.

"Oh! it is too beautiful," Kathleen kept exclaiming; "it is more than one can take in."

At last Rose said, she was sure it was time to go back, so they turned and retraced their steps. They had been walking steadily homeward for some time, when Kathleen suddenly stood quite still, with a look of terror on her face, and then, without a word to Rose, made one bound down two or three rough steps that led to a cottage, the level of which was considerably lower than the road.

Rose darted after her and found her doing battle with an old sow who was routing fiercely with its snout into a cradle where a baby about seven months old was laying. Her quick ear had caught the baby's cry, and knew it to be a cry of mingled pain and terror.

"Oh! drive it away, Rose," she exclaimed, "drive it away! while I see if the poor little thing is much hurt." As she spoke, she snatched the child up in her arms, and lifted it quickly from the cradle, while Rose, who had been accustomed to pig-driving from her infancy, seizing a thick and pointed stick that lay near, soon succeeded in getting rid of their assailant.

The poor child was quite convulsed with fear, and for some minutes Kathleen found it impossible to pacify it. The girl's help had not been a moment too soon, for the savage animal had already bitten one little hand. The mother who had gone to a neighbor's well for water, and had been tempted to stay and gossip, came rushing back at the sound of distress proceeding from her cottage. Kathleen

however, indignant at her carelessness, instead of meeting her with condolence, gave her a severe scolding, saying that though the poor baby had been saved from the brute's teeth, she feared it would die of fright, and she would only have herself to blame for it, if it did. But her heart softened and she felt sorry for her harsh words, when she saw the poor woman take the babe to her bosom, and rocking herself to and fro in an agony of grief, apostrophize her husband who was at sea, beseeching him never to return to reproach her, if their child died through her neglect. Then she began crooning a low soft Irish lullaby, which seemed to quiet the poor infant; and recognizing a countrywoman, Kathleen's anger turned into a tender compassion, and she said a few kind words in Irish which went straight to the poor mother's heart.

"Blessed be the day you crossed my threshold," she exclaimed; "may my darling's good angel guard you through the shadows, and your bed be made in glory for this day's work."

Kathleen warned to the old familiar sounds, and leaving her address, said she would come or send the next day, to hear how the baby was. Then she and Rose hurried home. She had a great dread of being late for dinner. She knew her father was afraid of her getting what he called a "wild Irish reputation," and dinner had become such a stately affair since the arrival of the visitors, that to have to walk in after it had begun seemed perfectly terrific. It was the fate that awaited her, however, on this occasion. Not all Rose's energetic exertions could get her dressed in time, and she had to make her way in alone, when all were seated, and be questioned by her uncle in the tone of restrained displeasure that tells of a great deal more to come at a more convenient season.

The sight of the huge creature routing in the cradle, amid the screams of the infant, had left such an impression of horror on her mind that she felt it difficult to tell the story amidst the commonplace surroundings of a dinner-table. Her voice would get beyond her control and shake. However, by dint of adroit questioning, made chiefly by her cousin Jack, the whole story was elicited, and Kathleen then found the tide of displeasure transferred from herself and her want of punctuality to the slatternly, negligent ways of the Stonecombe Irish, who were, it must be owned, anything but a favorably specimen of their country.

A great deal that was true was said, mixed up with more that was untrue; and Kathleen in despair took refuge in Rose's remark about the English sow: "If the ill-mannered brute had only been an Irish pig, brought up to the cabin, it could have been trusted with a hundred babies, and never would have touched one of them," she had said.

There was a general laugh at this sally; and then Kathleen had cause to feel grateful to Mr. Everard, who rather vigorously introduced a new topic of conversation.

CHAPTER VII.

Into all lives some rain must fall; Some days must be dark and dreary. Dora's arrival after dinner in the daintiest little white frock, with her slate in her hand, and her eyes full of question and conjecture, speaking in place of the mute tongue, was always the signal for a good deal of fun.

Lord Melton always took her on his knee and amused himself by making her gesticulate. The little monkey knew perfectly well that he was a great man, and that he took a great deal of notice of her; and all her quickness and clever-

ness came out under the sunshine of praise. Unhappily it brought out also her unamiable side; for her mimicry of every one she saw was never so apt to be contemptuous as when she felt herself flattered by general notice.

On this occasion Lord Melton had provided himself with a touching story, illustrated by several pictures, of a child, who, in the absence of his father and mother, was attacked by some Indian robbers, and was delivered by an elephant. With Eleanor's assistance Lord Melton described the affection which subsisted between the little boy and the elephant. Then he showed, in one of the pictures, the father and mother going away, and leaving the child all alone with his nurse. The next picture represented the dark cruel men rushing in with their sabres to kill the nurse and steal the child. There was the nurse knocked down upon the ground and wounded, striving in vain to retain her hold upon the poor child, who was screaming and struggling in her arms, while the men had hold of his feet and were dragging him away from her.

Dora, breathless with excitement, was too intent to ask her usual question—"How?"

The third picture represented the saving of the child. There was a sound—heavy, heavy trappings were heard at the door. What could it be? In marched the elephant, flapping his great ears. He flung the wicked Indians, two to this side, two to that, and setting his foot on a fifth, crushed him to death; while the rest fled for their lives; then curling his long trunk gently round the little boy he loved, he lifted him on to his back, where he had so often sat, and marched off with him to his keeper's hut, where, kneeling down, he placed the child safely at his feet.

Lord Melton illustrated this last episode by laying Dora on the ground, curling his arm out like an elephant's trunk, then picking her up and putting her on his shoulder, while he walked up to the drawing-room with her, and there set her down at her father's feet.

Dora was in perfect ecstasy. She had never thoroughly taken in such an exciting story before. Putting her little arms around Lord Melton's neck, she spelt in the ardor of her gratitude: "Oh! M. with the big sword, Dora loves you much, much, very much."

Every one was immensely amused, and all gathered round the ex-Commander and his little devotee, asking the dangerous question, how much she loved them? All but Kathleen, who saw by the sparkle in her eyes that the mischievous spirit was up, and that the little monkey was much too elated to care what she said about anybody.

Dora had not forgiven nor forgotten Kathleen's disapproval of her reception of Mr. Everard, and seized with an idea of triumphing over her, from her high perch on Lord Melton's shoulder, she gesticulated with the greatest animation that "Eleanor liked M. with the big sword best, and so did Honor, and Mary and Jack (Lavinia she would not deign to notice) but Kathleen liked little E. with the inky fingers best, and Dora could not abide him because he was dirty" and she shook her audacious little fingers with such a comical look of disgust that there was no help for it—every one laughed, Mr. Everard more than any one. It was too absurd for any one to withstand, and Kathleen saw that Dora was triumphing in having completely upset her gravity as well as that of every one else. But in the midst of the irresistible fit of laughter that seized her, Kathleen thought to herself, "Oh, Dora! Dora! you little know the mischief you have done."

There was an end of all hope of getting on anything like confidential terms with Lord Melton. Little as she knew of the world, her perceptions were quite quick enough to see that the great man was accustomed to be first, and liked and expected to be so, and that one of his subalterns being preferred, even by so insignificant a person as herself, was not likely to win his cordiality.

Dora, however, got an unexpected "settle," as Jack called it, from the great man himself. He put her on the table before him, and as soon as he could speak from laughing, he took up the cudgels for his secretary and used them well. He told Dora that "E" was very wise, much wiser than he was; that it was not like a lady to say that she did not like him; that Kathleen was a lady, and liked every one in the room; and, making Kathleen come and sit beside him, he dismissed Dora with a grave air.

Poor little child! it was the first cold blast of disfavor she had ever experienced. Making her way to Eleanor, the rebellious little fingers spelt quickly that "E was dirty." Then her features puckered up in a peculiar fashion, and Eleanor had only just time to pick her up and carry her off before her wounded feelings burst out in the discordant howl which was the only sound that proceeded from those mute lips.

Kathleen admired the courtesy of Lord Melton more than ever; it was certainly faultless. He treated her that evening with especial kindness and attention, as though to assure her that Dora's words had not produced the smallest effect upon his mind. But poor Kathleen could only brood over the fact that again, without any fault of her own, she had been the involuntary cause of another disturbance, of a kind that must be peculiarly disagreeable to her uncle. She could not feel sympathetic with Lord Melton, and she was conscious he was very glad when the piano brought Eleanor and Honor to him again, and released him from his polite attention to her.

To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCES.

From The Catholic Orphanage.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Jan. 12, 1919

To all the friends and benefactors of the Orphanage:—

When about a month ago I offered you our Christmas-greetings, I was not yet in a position to place before you the actual figures showing better than words could tell the generous support we received during the last year from our many friends, especially in the two districts known as St. Peter's and St. Joseph's Colonies. What then I was unable to do I will do today and hereby put you in a position to see the real figures. I made out the report in an alphabetical order, however I could not make out how much each respective parish contributed as I do not know to what parish the various localities belong.

The amount as given herein does not include the few odd mass-offerings I received occasionally,—neither does it include a bequest of \$500.00 left to the Orphanage by our dear friend, the late Mr. Wolf of Liberty, Sask. Very few in sending in their contributions have designated the same as "crop-insurance," so that I am unable at this moment to state how much our crop-insurance has brought us, as I did in 1917.

Indeed we have every reason to be thankful to God for the splendid support we have received during the past year. However, we also have had our trials whereby I mean the loss of quite a number of friends and benefactors. If it were al-

for Groceries, Drygoods, Boots, Shoes, Outfit for the whole family from head to toe, and good prices for Produce at the Shapack & Wolfe Co. General Store Humboldt, Sask. We refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied!

For Gifts in Gold and Silver see E. Thornberg Watchmaker and Jeweler Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Main St., HUMBOLDT, SASK.

Bruno Drug Store Gifts for all Occasions Gramophones with all different kinds of Records, to supply you with suitable music and pleasantry. Marlatt's Gall Stone Medicine Uder-i-ka and other Medicines, Herbs and Chemicals always in Stock. Write to us in English or German. Mail Orders promptly executed. W. F. Hargarten :: Bruno, Sask.

Fullness of Tone! Adaptability! Beauty! Let us explain, why these three outstanding qualities produce new and increased pleasure when you listen to the MELOTONE With the Melotone, the music of any Record is expressed most harmoniously. Delicate upper tones which formerly were lost, are now made audible by the sounding chamber, which is constructed of wood on the principle of the violin. The Melotone is able to play all kinds of Records BETTER than other Phonographs. The Melotone Factory in Winnipeg is the only one in Western Canada. This Instrument is fast taking the lead over all other phonographs and, as to construction, durability and low price, it is now excelled by none. It offers the largest selection of Records in Western Canada, at from 20 cts. upward. All instruments are guaranteed, and you get your money back if not everything is as represented. M. J. MEYERS Jeweller and Optician HUMBOLDT

Land and Farms! I have a number of Farms and Wild Lands for sale at low prices. Some will be sold on Crop Payment. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to Henry Bruning, MUENSTER, SASK.

You are safe in a threefold way, if you bring your prescription to us: 1) We use for the prescription exactly what the doctor prescribed, every article being of standard strength, fresh and pure; 2) We examine and reexamine the prescription, whereby every error as to drug or quantity is excluded; 3) We are satisfied with a reasonable profit and charge the lowest prices for the best quality. These are three reasons why you should buy from us. G. R. WATSON, HUMBOLDT, SASK. DRUGGIST The Rexall Store STATIONER

lowed to mention one among the many I would gratefully refer to Mr. Mutter of Pilger. He has ever been a warm friend of the Orphanage. When we made our first timid attempt with the crop-insurance, Mr. Mutter took the matter at once to heart and became our most zealous promoter. No doubt his position as Postmaster gave him a good opportunity of approaching the farmers and he certainly made good use of this opportunity. Let us trust that by this moment he has received the reward for his untiring charity, and that from heaven he may communicate his spirit to some other kindhearted person, willing to fill the vacancy left by his death.

We are daily praying for the intentions and welfare of our benefactors especially during these trying times when the epidemic is terrorizing the country and breaking up so many happy homes. To all who have in any way suffered from the disease we hereby offer our heartfelt sympathy.

Imploring once more the blessings of God upon all your undertakings during the new year, I remain as ever yours gratefully in the Lord.

Rev. W. BRUECK, O.M.I.
In behalf of the Catholic Orphanage of Prince Albert.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS
received during 1918:

Annaheim	\$183.50
Asor	17.07
Battleford	.50
Bremen	43.00
Bruno	182.75
Burdett (Alta.)	8.75
Cactus	2.00
Carmel	64.50
Cudworth	159.25
Dana	15.00
Dead Moose Lake	48.00
Denzil	55.50
Dilke	16.00
Elm Springs	2.00
Engelfeld	119.25
Fremington	5.00
Fulda	139.50
Grassy Lake (Alta.)	5.00
Grosswerder	20.00
Handel	25.00
Hillsley	5.25
Humboldt	81.50
Imperial	15.50
Kerrobot (J.H. Diederichs)	366.00
Kuroki	2.00
Leipzig	44.00
Lenora Lake	35.00
Leofeld	248.64
Liberty	75.85
Luseland	10.25
Macklin	5.00
Meacham	5.00
Muenster	302.50
Peterson	45.00
Pilger	138.00
Primate	10.00
Revenue	22.50
Rosthern	6.00
Salvador	154.25
Saskatoon	12.00
Scott	6.00
Sedley	5.00
Spalding	2.00
St. Benedict	99.00
St. Gregor	2.00
Teresa	10.00
Tramping Lake	172.00
Tuxford	15.00
Watson	12.75
Wilkie	3.00
Willmont	152.00
Windthorst	7.00
	3181.56

From the Mission Fields.

The following correspondence written about three months ago by good Father Egenolf, O.M.I., has been received just a few days ago. From this our readers can judge, how inaccessible the "blessed" wilderness must be in which this devoted missionary has chosen to spend the best years of his life. In order to enable our readers to see, at least to some extent, the home of this zealous Father of the Indians at Reindeer Lake, we take pleasure in exhibiting below a photograph of his place. *The Ed.*



St. Peter's Church and Home of the Rev. Father Jos. Egenolf, O.M.I., REINDEER LAKE, SASK.

REINDEER LAKE, Oct. 24, 1918
Dear Rev. Father Prior:—

Your kind letter of Aug. 17th, 1918, containing pleasant news from Muenster has greatly delighted me. My cordial thanks for it. I have also received the substantial alms of good Mr. J. B. of Willmont, Sask. I hope to find some spare moments to express my thanks, by personal letter, to the kind benefactors.

In this locality the winter has already made its appearance. The rivers, the smaller lakes and bays are covered with a sheet of ice, several inches thick, since a number of days. The depth of snow averages one foot. If similar conditions prevail all throughout the north, then I must be prepared for some very arduous winter-journeys. Without the aid of snowshoes it is even now impossible to get through. This severe onslaught of the winter seems to tally with last summer which brought us many cold and disagreeable days. On account of the many violent storms which endangered the work in the canoes, it was almost impossible to make a fair catch of fishes for the season. Hence, we are constrained to look for our supply of fish for ourselves and our toboggan dogs below the ice. Catching fish below the ice is, indeed, pleasurable sport, but, at the same time, hard and, sometimes, not very profitable work.

In the event that the reindeer changes its customary route of travelling and passes our locality at a great distance, then we are forced to rely entirely on our supply of fish. Fish will then be the chief means of our support. Our Indians, in that case, are more fortunate than we. Like nomads they simply follow, with their wives and children, the fleeing reindeer, and wherever the latter find pasture and assemble in great numbers, there the Indians pitch their tents and gather in their supply of meat. If the cariboo tired of the constant chase looks for greater safety far away, the Indians will follow in its footsteps. As a rule, however, the hunter of the cariboo succeeds to lay up a fair supply of good reindeer meat. Then the red man finds time to hunt for the fur-bearing animals. Since these, however, are generally very timid and flee at the approach of a human being, the trapper must be prepared to follow them, often, for days, before he makes a successful capture.

The wolf alone, especially when hungry, is an exception to this rule. The wolf, very often, approaches the camp of the Indians and his proximity is not, generally, desirable. He does not constitute a danger to man, unless he is very hungry or mad. If hungry he will try to capture, first, the pup-dogs of the Indians and devour them. Afterwards he will make an attempt to get at the Indians' supply of Reindeer meat. The Indians are not living, like the white people, in well built houses, but in tents. In order, however, to conserve their supply of meat, they put up, by means of a few logs, some kind of a hut, and in it place the meat. The wolf will then try to find access to this supply of meat, and if the Indian does not succeed to kill or trap the wolf, his means of sup-

port will speedily vanish and he, together with his family, will soon be reduced to a state of starvation.

In such a precarious circumstance the poor Indian, whether he wills it or not, is bound, by sheer necessity, to look again after the living and wandering cariboo and replenish his supply of meat. Among the trials of an Indian such an enforced and solitary cariboo chase is one of the greatest. An occasional wild chicken, sometimes a porcupine or a small lean hare, is in such straits very often the only scant means of support for the weary red hunter. It is true, to endure hunger is almost inseparable from the life of an Indian. And then the poor dogs hitched to the toboggan! After a hard day's work there is no feed for their empty stomachs, they must lie down in the cold snow, and several of them have, the next morning, not sufficient strength, anymore, to get up. In such cases the life of an Indian may no longer be considered sport!

But in the hour of the greatest trial, the kind providence of God manifests itself the clearest. It is really marvellous how divine providence watches over these red children of nature and grants them succor in their needs. I know of examples that would convince even the most inveterate and hardened unbeliever of the existence of an omnipotent and omniscient God, were I to relate them. In such dire circumstances I often had to marvel at the intrepidity, composure and courage of our Indians. For days and nights the Indian often roams through the country, until divine providence finally stills his desire and permits him to find, what he was looking for with so great exertion,—his daily bread. Some time ago an Indian related to me his adventures on his hunting trip and told me that after a two days' hard work he finally succeeded in shooting and killing a moose. I asked him with what kind of thoughts his mind was occupied after the capture of his game. His immediate reply was: "As soon as I had killed the moose, I knelt down and gave thanks to God who was so kind as to give it to me." And he added that he was accustomed to do likewise as often as he is favored with a similar good fortune while hunting.

Such and similar traits in the life of his Indians serve as an encouragement to the missionary, who in turn gives thanks to God who has endowed these despised red children of the wilderness with such genuine wisdom. Here, truly, the wisdom of the children of the world is converted into folly. People might think that the supernatural power of our divine faith has, as far as our Indians are concerned, fallen on sandy, barren soil, and has lost its efficacy, but that is not the case. The grace of God is working in the souls of these children of nature in an unseen and hidden manner, and is producing gratifying fruits in due season. Most Indian missionaries can testify to the astounding power of grace exhibited among their redskinned people.

I would gladly keep up this epistolary conversation with you longer, but I am afraid I have already transgressed the ordinary length of a letter. I will, there-

fore, close, requesting you to continue to pray for me. With kindest regards
Yours sincerely
Rev. JOSEPH EGENOLF, O.M.I.

SECHLT, B.C., Jan. 4, 1919.
My Dear Father Prior:—

A happy New Year to all the readers of the St. Peters Bote, but especially to the benefactors of my Mission. May God repay them bounteously what they have done for the poor Indians and their missionary! We pray every day after Mass for our benefactors, and I feel sure that the prayers of the children and saintly Indian women—for that's what they really are—will procure them God's blessing and protection during the coming twelvemonth.

God has been merciful to us during the last year: only three adults and seven babies of the Sechelt tribe died from influenza; the death-rate among the other Indians confined to my care was equally low. Father Plamondon lost 24 adults, Father Chiron and Father LeJeune each over 100. At Pemberton only three men were immune from the dread disease; one of them continuously made coffins, another dug graves, all the time, and the third one cut wood for the sick people. Over 40 Indians died in this one locality. Over 800 Indians died from influenza in British Columbia.

None of the pupils in our school died; other schools lost 3 or 4 children. I caught the disease from the Indians at the beginning. But the good care of the Sisters put me on my feet again, pretty soon. During my illness Father O'Neill went to see the Sechelt people at their fishing grounds. The Rev. Father and the Indian Agent nearly lost their lives during a very bad storm in which my chapel with altar-stone, vestments, chalice etc. went to the bottom of the sea. It is a loss of about 150 Dollars for me.

As soon as I was able to do my duty again, I went to see the Indians at Pendor Harbor and Slyammin. I had the great pleasure of converting 5 half-breeds from Methodism to our holy religion. In one room there were 14 sick Indians. It was a heartrending sight. There was hardly any room to get near the people and receive their confession. They were coughing into my face, as I had to bend down to them in order to prevent the others from hearing what was said. The work of instructing and giving the sacraments was so plentiful that I spent whole days in those infected houses, where hardly any fresh air could penetrate.

Although the danger was great, God's Angel watched over His missionary and no harm came to him. But the voyage in the cold boats was the cause that I contracted pleurosy that kept me in the hospital for two weeks afterwards. Before Christmas I could get home and I have been very busy ever since. Benediction and instruction every night, readjusting family troubles, visiting the sick, consoling the one and admonishing the other, helping many with counsel etc. etc.; this gives the reader an idea of the missionary's work when the Indians are all at home. He is the father, judge, adviser and priest of them all.

As I was sick yesterday from all the work, the Indians brought a young man right into my sick-room at eleven o'clock at night. He had suddenly contracted appendicitis and was crying for the priest. The Indians, fearing that I might get very sick by leaving my room at night, carried the young man right up to me and I gave him the last sacraments in my house.—By the way: the Indians handle the sick with such care and skill as any trained nurse would do.

I think I have to close my correspondence now and take leave from all my friends with a hearty: **Grüß Gott!**
Rev. W. Brabender, O.M.I.

Prayer against Epidemic Diseases.

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

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

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

Our Father (silently).
V. And lead us not into temptation.
R. But deliver us from evil.
V. The Lord sent his word and healed them.
R. And delivered them from their death.
V. Let the mercies of the Lord give glory to him.
R. And his wonderful works to the children of men.
V. Lord, remember not our former iniquities.
R. Let thy mercies speedily prevent us.
V. Help us, o God, our saviour.
R. And for the glory of thy name, o Lord, deliver us.
V. Forgive us, O Lord, our sins.
R. And deliver us for thy name's sake.
V. Hear, O Lord, my prayer.
R. And let my cry come to thee.
V. The Lord be with you. R. And with thy spirit.

LET US PRAY.

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

ORATIO CONTRA PESTILENTIAM.

Antiph. Recordare, Domine, testamenti tui, et die 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. Confitentur Domino misericordiae ejus.
R. Et mirabilia ejus filiis hominum.
V. Domine, ne memineris iniquitatum nostrarum antiquarum.
R. Cito anticipent nos misericordiae tuae.
V. Adjuva nos, Deus salutaris noster.
R. Et propter gloriam nominis tui, Domine, libera nos.
V. Propitius esto peccatis nostris, Domine.
R. Et libera nos propter nomen tuum.
V. Domine, exaudi orationem meam.
R. Et clamor meus ad te veniat.
V. Dominus vobiscum. R. Et cum spiritu tuo.

Oremus.

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

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

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

Gebet gegen epidemische Krankheiten.

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

Antiphon. Gedenke, 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, gedenke 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 Klagen 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 Gottesgebärerin und Jungfrau Maria besänftigt, blicke herab auf dein Volk, welches sich wieder zu dir wendet, auf daß du, während es dir getreu bleibt, die Geißel deines Zornes barmherzig von ihm abwendest. Durch denselben Christum unsern Herrn.

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

1918 Church Calendar 1919

Table with columns for December, January, and February, listing various feast days and saints.

Table with columns for Feasts of Obligation and Other Feasts, listing specific dates and events.

Religious News

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Sunday evening, Dec. 29, fire destroyed the church at Bonne Madonne. The cause of the fire is unknown. The corpse of Mrs. Schneider was in the church at the time and was likewise consumed by the fire. Absolutely nothing was saved.

president of Canisius College, Buffalo.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Sister Mary Florentine Maurer, a native of Sheboygan, passed away at Sacred Heart Hospital, Eau Claire, where she was a nurse.

CINCINNATI, O.—Rev. Augustin Fischer, who had been an invalid at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Dayton, for the past several years, died at that institution.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Rev. Vincent Cassio, whose parents live at St. Mary's, Ind., died at St. Anthony Hospital, as a result of influenza. The young man was among those recently ordained deacon at St. Meinrad by Bishop Chartrand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Last week Rev. David P. O'Leary died of the influenza in St. Francis Hospital at Evanston, at the age of 68 years. During President Cleveland's administration he was postmaster of Evanston from 1893-97. Although re-appointed, he did not accept the position, having determined to enter the Holy Cross Congregation at Notre Dame, Ind., where he also was buried.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With the dawn of the new year, the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate took charge of the Cathedral parish and St. Mary's (Italian) parish.

—Recently there died at St. Benedict, La., Rev. P. Augustin Unser, O.S.B., member of St. Joseph's Abbey. He was a little over forty years of age, and fifteen years a priest.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Rev. Ferdinand J. Kettnerhofen, formerly of St. Patrick's Church, Wyandotte, Mich., died here on Jan. 8th.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Rev. Vincent A. Testa, S.J., former pastor of the Mission Church of Santa Clara, but for twenty years past treasurer of St. Ignatius University in San Francisco, died there recently.

St. Peter's Colony

WATSON.—The first wedding celebrated in our parish in the year 1919 took place Jan. 13th, the happy couple being Oscar Lindblom and Miss Anna Plant. The Rev. Father Dominic tied the knot.

—On Jan. 12th the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the Sacred Heart Church: Thos. Gormican, F. J. Vossen, J. H. Peterman, Wm. Smith and F. J. Weber. The election was conducted by ballots. The parish has been duly incorporated several months ago. Our pastor, the Rev. Father Dominic, published the annual financial report of the congregation on the same occasion.

—Miss Mary Muench who has held the position of teacher at our separate school up to last week, returned home to Muenster. She is succeeded by Miss Marg. O'Marah of Prince Edward Island. The school is attended, at present, by 45 pupils. The building has been remodelled by taking out the partition and thus forming one room, instead of two, as heretofore. Miss Muench will be kindly remembered, both by the children and the parents of our congregation.

—Mrs. John Bettin moved back to town again, after having lived, for some time, with her relatives out in the country.

—The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Hinderks has been blessed with progeny, their firstborn being a bouncing boy.

—The people of our district in general, and the Catholics in particular, express their delight and joy at the fact that a good doctor has located at Quill Lake, our next town to the east. His name is Dr. Fred R. Nicolle, and he is a Catholic. He is married and has several children.

ENGELFELD.—Mr. Lonis Koenig received word that his son

Martin who had been serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France was wounded in battle the day previous to the signing of the armistice. His wounds, however, did not prevent him from writing a letter to his sister, shortly after, informing her and his relatives of what had happened to him.

—What everybody was expecting, has occurred. The villagers of Engelfeld have contracted the epidemic of influenza. It is stated on good authority that there are several cases in town now, and no physician between Quill Lake and Humboldt.

—The pestilence has claimed another victim among the parishioners of the Guardian Angels' Congregation. On Jan. 17th Mrs. L. Billmeier succumbed to its attacks. Father Joseph administered to her all the sacraments of the dying before she was called to her heavenly reward. Her premature death is mourned by a sorrowing husband and two small children. Interment took place Sunday, Jan. 19th, in the afternoon. Mr. L. Billmeier being himself down with the malady was unable to be present at the funeral.

—The Rev. Father Joseph read the annual report of our parish at last Sunday's services, which proved that, despite the failure of last season's crop, our congregation has done extraordinarily well and is in fairly good financial standing. The Sunday previous the annual financial report of the St. Gregor parish was read at that place.

LEOFELD.—There were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony in St. Boniface Church, Jan. 14th, Geo. Kirzinger and Mary Lingel, both members of our parish. The Rev. Father Mathias officiated at the ceremony. Congratulations!

—The following news may interest the readers of St. Peter's Bote: Mr. John B. Hoffmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hoffmann of Leofeld, died in the 30th year of his life from a serious attack of influenza at Ashton, Iowa, where he had charge of a barber shop. He was married, Nov. 9, 1907, at St. Maurus Church, Dana, to Miss Josephine Hackl, daughter of Mr. Anton Hackl, sr., of Hoodoo. Death occurred on Nov. 9th, 1918, the day of the 11th anniversary of the wedding. A sorrowing wife and four children remain to mourn the loss of the deceased. Mr. J. B. Hoffmann has ever been a faithful subscriber to and reader of the St. Peter's Bote. Mr. Anton Hackl, sr., who is well known to the majority of the readers of St. Peter's Bote, having acted as travelling agent for this paper for a number of years, has moved from St. Paul to Ashton in order to assist the bereaved family by word and deed.

CARMEL.—On Jan. 17th death released Mr. Paul Schikowski from his lingering illness, dropsy. During his sickness the Rev. Father Joseph visited him several times and administered unto him the consolations of the Church. He is mourned by a sorrowing wife and nine children. The Rev. Father Benedict, of Humboldt, was called upon to conduct the exequies.

—Our congregation has been augmented again by one family. Mr. John Horki has been married to Regina Jessel, Jan. 12th, the Rev. Father Joseph pronouncing the nuptial blessing over the happy couple. Both are from this parish.

—A letter from Victoria, Minn., has been received conveying the intelligence that Miss Catharine Diethelm, our teacher, has, on her arrival at home, contracted the Spanish influenza from which she appeared to be immune while in Canada, having taught school at Carmel during nine continuous months including the entire period of the epidemic, when neither she, nor any of the pupils were infected by the malady.

HUMBOLDT.—The Rev. Father Emil Pascal, O.M.I. of North Battleford, Sask., was a visitor at St. Elizabeth Hospital last week, arriving Jan. 14th and leaving again on Jan. 18th. He came to see his venerable uncle, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pascal, O. M. I.

—On Jan. 10th the Board of Trade held a very successful and representative meeting in the city hall, when the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the Humboldt Board of Trade urgently request the completion of the proposed extension of the Canadian National Railway from Humboldt to St. Brieux and connecting up the towns of Melfort and Humboldt as quickly as possible and relieving the settlers of this district from a long felt want in transportation facilities; also resolved that the proposed short line from Humboldt to Saskatoon, to connect with the line from Humboldt to Melfort, be constructed without delay." A committee, composed of Messrs. R. J. Kepkey, J. G. Yoerger, Archie Power and Mayor Telfer, was appointed to look after the railway question, and were instructed to have the petition circulated through the whole district and signed by the farmers who will be served by the railway.

—On Jan. 14th the boards of trade from Humboldt, Saskatoon, Melfort, Le Pas, Ethelton and Mesonkaw held a joint meeting at Saskatoon, when, among other resolutions, the following was adopted: "That in the opinion of the aforesaid Boards of Trade a beginning should be made forthwith in the construction of a line of railway from Melfort to Vonda and that the work be begun from Melfort in the season 1919 so as to ensure railway facilities for the 1919 crop for at least 25 miles from Melfort in a southwesterly direction; and that a further extension in a northeasterly direction toward Le Pas for a distance of 60 miles be completed in 1919 with a view to further extension to Le Pas to connect with the Hudson Bay Railway; and further that the railway line from Melfort to Humboldt be completed in the season 1919—a distance approximately 45 miles from Humboldt to St. Brieux—and that work be begun from Humboldt; and further that we recommend the construction at an early date of a railway line connected with the main line of the Canadian National Railway at a point at or near Humboldt and thence to Saskatoon."

—Lieut. Fernley Winter Hainsby, R.F.C., who was reported "missing" on March 26th, 1918, is now presumed "killed."

—The death of Mrs. Wilhelmina Seckinger, wife of the late John Seckinger, occurred on Friday, Jan. 10th, at the age of 69 years.

—The Rural Municipality of Wolverine held its first meeting on Jan. 6th and decided the following: that the secretary be authorized to apply for substantial grant to be used on range road between ranges 23 to 24; that Dr. McCutcheon and Dr. Downing be re-appointed as Medical Health Officers for current year and that S. Jordan and A. McDonald be re-appointed as Health Inspectors; that the Council be paid a fee of \$4.00 per day for reeve and mileage and each councillor \$3.00 per day and mileage and that each councillor be allowed a total not exceeding 10 days at \$3.00 per day and mileage for road supervision; that Armata be appointed Deputy Reeve for the 3 months ending March; that the treasurer be authorized to open Savings Account at Bank and deposit therein \$8000.00 of the credit balance for the year. All applications for wolf bounty must display the whole wolf-hide with ears attached, as provided by Section 5 and 8 of wolf bounty act. Ears parted from the pelt will not be passed for payment.

—The new Wolverine rural telephone line, running from Humboldt through the district south of town, is now under construction. Mr. Atkinson, of Regina, is the contractor.

FULDA.—Mr. Jos. Burton was in Regina last week, where he interviewed the department of telephones in connection with the construction of the Fulda rural telephone line. It is the intention to commence work on the line early in the spring.

ANNAHEIM.—At the meeting of the Councilors of the R. Municipality of St. Peter, Jan. 6th, among others, the following motions were passed: That the salary of the Sec. Treas. be fixed at \$1500; that the doctor be paid in all contagious diseases by the municipality; that M.H. Foubse be retained as assessor; that Mr. D. Mowat, C. A., be retained as auditor, at the salary of \$125; that the 1919 banking be done at the Merchants Bank, Humboldt; (motion by J. I. Schmitz) that the Reeve and Sec. Treas. sign all cheques and notes for the general account of the municipality and that the signature of the Sec. Treas. alone be sufficient for the Trust account; (motion by John G. Korte) that the Reeve and Sec. Treas. go to the Merchants Bank and make arrangements for the 1919 credit; (motion by J. I. Schmitz) that indemnity and remuneration to members of the council be paid at the highest rate allowed by the Rural Municipalities Act; (motion by J. B. Steinke) that the Sec. Treas. be bonded for \$8000; that all council meetings for 1919 be held at the office of the Sec. Treas. at Annaheim and that no regular dates be set for these meetings; that the following pound-keepers be appointed: Div. 1 Liemann Bros.—M. R. Taylor " 2 A. V. Lenz—John Kunz " 3 Jos. Hofmann—F. Voellmecke " 4 J. W. Smith—A. Patneade " 6 R. Sarauer; that the Sec. Treas. be ordered to procure supplies for 6 pound-keepers and also to buy 6 Stray Animal Acts; that John Raab be appointed Deputy Reeve; that the Reeve and Treas. pay the schools from time to time without bringing their accounts before a meeting of the council.

MUENSTER.—Yesterday, Jan. 21st, the Rev. Father Chrysostom joined at a nuptial Mass celebrated in the Abbey Chapel at 7 o'clock, in holy wedlock John Nic. Kramer, of Bruno, and Miss Clara Elizabeth Pilla, of Muenster. The young couple will reside at Bruno. Congratulations!

—The Rt. Rev. Abbot Bruno went to Allan, Sask., Jan. 16th, and thence to Viscount and Colonsay. At the latter place he blessed the new church, Jan. 19th.

—The time-table of the Canadian National Railway, heretofore known as the Canadian Northern Railway, has undergone a change again. The westbound passenger train (No. 1) is now due at Muenster at 2:33 o'clock, and the eastbound (No. 2) at 3:28 o'clock. Consequently, No. 1 is scheduled to arrive 28 minutes later, than heretofore, and No. 2 50 minutes later. This change became effective last Sunday, Jan. 19.

—Mr. John Mainzer who broke his leg several weeks ago, is now able to walk around again on crutches. It will, however, take him some time yet, before he is able to take up his duties again in the Woell-Mainzer store.

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.

—Mr. Geo. Bruning who was attached to the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto is back again at Muenster. He has been in training for over half a year. (Rumor has it that George will shortly go into the aeroplane livery business at flying speed. Bad, muddy and drifted roads are not considered an obstacle to the enterprise, but rather an encouragement, it is claimed.)

—The Rev. Fathers Dominic of Watson and Casimir of Dead Moose Lake were visitors at the Abbey last week.

—Father Prior was called upon, Jan. 17th, to visit Andrew B. Hinz and his brother Bernard who had contracted influenza, and administer the sacraments to them. Andrew was attacked by the malady quite seriously, but, owing to the good care he received at the hands of his mother, is out of danger now.

—Mr. B. Kruchten, a teacher at Albany, Minn., writes: "Enclosed herewith find postal money order for \$2.00 which credit to my subscription to your valued paper. No receipt necessary, as the label on the paper shows the date to which I have paid up.—I find your paper interesting and highly educative, battling for social and religious justice."

—The St. Peters Bote, hereby, acknowledges the receipt of \$5.00 from a kind lady at Leunberg, Sask., for the orphans at Prince Albert, and of \$5.00 from another lady of the same place for the same good purpose. Cordial thanks!

—Father Brabender, O. M. I., Sechelt, B. C., informs us that he would be very grateful, if some good people would send him old clothes which, ordinarily, are thrown away or burned. Especially boys' and men's old clothes would be very acceptable to him. The good Sisters in charge of his poor Indian pupils would find ways and means of making fairly good clothing for these children out of old, worn out clothes.

—We refer the kind reader to pages 2 and 3 of this issue, where he will find some interesting and instructive correspondences that are worth while reading.

—The weather of the past week has been very propitious again, the thermometer hovering above zero almost all the time. The St. Peters Bote has been most fortunate in his prognostications of the weather, both last year and this year. Our kind readers will, perhaps, remember that last year, i.e. in November 1917, we foretold a very severe winter. And it came. On November 6th, 1918, we ventured to publish the following prediction: "If appearances and observations do not deceive us, we are inclined to prognosticate a very mild winter." And, indeed, everybody will admit that this year's winter, with an exception of but four days, has been very mild.

CUDWORTH, Jan. 17th, 1919.
Dear St. Peters Bote:—

The new year starts in with very few news. Thursday, Jan. 16th, was election of the new school trustees, but the same men are on the board again. This shows that their work is appreciated.

Wednesday, Jan. 15th, Miss Antoinette Duert was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Henry Kempman of St. Benedict. Congratulations are herewith extended.

That the weather is still fine I do not need to tell, we read that quite often.

—Corr.

United States News

WASHINGTON.—Naval demobilization plans are in abeyance and recruiting for the permanent service is being pressed now so that the navy be prepared to man big German merchant ships, which the Allied war council is considering allotting to aid in the task of

bringing the American army home from France.

—Thomas Watt Gregory, attorney-general of the United States since 1914, has resigned because of "pecuniary responsibilities" and will return to the practice of law. President Wilson has agreed to his retirement, next March 4th.

—F. J. Henry, of San Francisco, who was chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the meat packing industry, told the Senate Agriculture Committee that Swift & Co. "had packed" the food administration with "dollar-a-year men," who received large salaries from the company at the time they were serving the government. Swift & Co.'s profits year before last were \$47,000,000, "if you believe the books," said Mr. Henry. This compared with \$6,500,000 a year during the previous war year, according to the witness.

—Ratification Jan. 16th, of the federal constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to permanently stop the liquor traffic. Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by congress in Dec., 1917.

It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 38 states in all which have approved of a "dry" America. Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates. Under the terms of the amendment the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30th until the demobilization of the military forces is completed.

NEW YORK.—A check for \$1,000,000 was received from the American Red Cross by the National Tuberculosis association. It is claimed to be the largest cheque ever written for public health work in the United States. This cheque is the first instalment of an appropriation of \$2,500,000 made by the Red Cross for tuberculosis work in the United States during 1919.

—Henry Duveen, widely known art dealer, who aided in bringing together some of the best collections in the United States, died at his home in his 65th year. Among the collections with which he was identified were those of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Hamilton Rice.

—The formation of an American Classical League to encourage the study of Latin and Greek in American secondary schools was proposed before the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America at their joint session at Columbia University, and unanimously endorsed by the two organizations of scholars. The league is to include all classical teachers in the United States as active members, while all friends of classical education are eligible as associate members.

PHILADELPHIA.—A million dollar oil fire at the docks of the Atlantic Refining company resulted from an explosion of oil aboard the tanker Roald Amundsen. The interior of this ship was burned out and its \$100,000 cargo of oil was destroyed. The flames spread to the loaded tanker Copenhagen and it was badly damaged. One workman jumped into the Delaware river to escape the burning oil and was drowned. Others may die from injuries. An official of the Atlantic company is authority for the statement that the loss on ships, barges, docks and oil would be at least \$1,000,000.

—Nine persons were killed and more than a score injured tonight

when the Scranton flyer of the Philadelphia and Reading railway, crashed into the rear of a local train while the latter was standing a quarter of a mile below Fort Washington station, 15 miles north of the city.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Conservative members of the national retail clothiers, who opened a peacetime readjustment conference here last week, declared that there will be no advance in the price of clothing for 1919. It was said that the same price level of the fall of 1918 might be expected to be maintained.

—The extreme radicals seemed to have control of the sessions at the National Labor Congress called to consider a program for the liberation of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings. Practically every principle of the Socialists and the I. W. W. was urged for adoption in the flood of oratory which occupied both the morning and afternoon sessions. Speakers demanded the organization of an American Soviet, the press and capitalistic class were denounced and the American Federation of Labor was bitterly assailed. The climax was reached when a moving picture was shown of the Mooney case. One scene showing soldiers carrying an American flag in the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade brought hisses from some of the radicals in the crowd.

BOSTON.—Nine persons are known to have been killed and about 50 injured by the explosion of a huge tank of Molasses on the waterfront off Commercial Street, near Kenny Square. While the cause of the explosion had not been definitely determined so far, state police officials expressed the opinion that it resulted from gas fumes germinated by fermentation in the molasses within the tank, which was not full.

CONCORD, N. H.—The state

senate last week, by a vote of 15 to 6, voted down the resolution, passed Friday previous by the house requesting New Hampshire representatives in congress to vote for the federal equal suffrage amendment.

MISSOULA, Mont.—The town of Bonner, 8 miles east of here, was reported to be burning. The W. A. Clark mills are located there and it is thought they are burning. The girl at the telephone office could not hold further conversation with Missoula, saying that the town was on fire and she was drier out with the heat.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Two men were killed, one fatally hurt and a fourth slightly injured in two accidents at Caruthers Field. Lieut. John E. Garbut, Sheridan, Wyo., and Mechanic R. L. Quinn, Pittsburg, Pa., fell 5,000 feet in a tail spin and were killed. Two minutes later Cadet Instructor Francis X. Bostick, Anity, La., and Mechanic Ralph McIlwain, Oakville, Ill., also crashed to the ground in a tail spin.

Foreign News

LIMA, Peru.—Business was paralyzed and there have been several clashes between mobs and troops as a result of the general strike declared Jan. 15. The strikers had thrown up rails on several roads, and attempted to cut off the city's water supply. On the next day virtually all the strikers returned to work.

BUENOS AYRES.—At a conference with President Irigoyen Labor leaders agreed to call off all strikes now in force in Argentine, with the exception of the one which has virtually paralyzed shipping in the harbor. President Irigoyen promised the Labor representatives that he would do everything possible to meet the demands of the

workmen, including wage increases. He also said that he would study the port strike, with a view to arriving at some solution which would be satisfactory to both sides.

—Approximately 800 persons have been killed and 5,000 injured in the strike disorders in Buenos Ayres. Of the wounded 1,500 received treatment in hospitals.

RIO JANEIRO.—Dr. Rodriguez Alves, president-elect of Brazil, died last Thursday. He had been critically ill for some time past. He received the last sacraments of the Catholic church Wednesday night.

BERLIN.—Nearly complete returns from the Bavarian elections show that the party of Premier Kurt Eisner polled only 75,000 votes out of a total of 2,750,000. The Clericals polled more than 1,000,000 votes and the Majority Socialists 900,000. The Eisner party and the Independent Socialists secured only 4 of the assembly's 156 delegates, and the Majority Socialists 50, while the combined Bourgeois parties have 102 representatives.

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JOS. GEENEN, MUENSTER, SASK.

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

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Mike Praj Jr., who died on or about the 14th day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 23rd 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 notice shall have been received by her at the time of said distribution.

DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 21st 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 WINKEL, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Henry Winkel, who died on or about the 24th day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 23rd 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 notice shall have been received by her at the time of said distribution.

DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 21st 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 ADAM KOTA JR., DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Adam Kota Jr., who died on or about the 18th day of December, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 23rd 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 notice shall have been received by her at the time of said distribution.

DATED at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1918.

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

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What Have You Done To-day?

We shall do much in the years to come; But what have we done to-day? We shall give our gold in a princely sum; But what did we give to-day? We shall lift the heart and dry the tear; We shall plant a hope in the place of fear; We shall speak the words of love and cheer; But what did we speak to-day? We shall be so kind in the after-while; But what have we been to-day? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile; But what have we brought to-day? We shall give to truth a grander birth; We shall feed the hungry souls of earth; But this is the thing our hearts must ask: What have we done to-day?

St. John Chrysostom, Archbishop, Doctor of the Church (Feast January 27.)

This great Saint and Doctor of the Church was born at Antioch in the year 347. In 386 he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Flavian, who conferred upon him the office of preacher. Owing to his wonderful oratorical powers he was surnamed "Chrysostom", i.e. Mouth of Gold. Later on appointed to the archiepiscopal See of Constantinople, he, by his wonderful preaching, caused a great renewal of Christian Morals among the inhabitants. He was most solicitous in the care of the poor and infirm, and wrote such beautiful works on various religious subjects, that he is reckoned among the four greatest Greek Fathers of the Church. On account of his frank condemnation of the laxity of Morals even in high places, he incurred the enmity of the Empress Eudoxia and was twice sent into exile. On this second Journey into exile, on account of the inhuman treatment he suffered at the hands of the guards, he died at Comana on the 14th of September 407. His feast is commemorated by the Church on the 27th of January.

Cardinal Newman has the following to say of the oratorical powers of the Saint:

"St. Chrysostom had his own rostra, his own curia; it was the Holy Temple, where his eloquence gained for him victories no less real, and more momentous, than the detection and overthrow of Catiline. Great as was his gift of oratory, it was not by the fertility of his imagination or the splendor of his diction, that he gained the surname of "Mouth of Gold." We shall be very wrong if we suppose that fine expression, or rounded periods, or figures of speech, were the credentials by which he claimed to be the first doctor of the East. His oratorical power was but the instrument, by which he readily, gracefully, adequately expressed,—expressed without effort and with felicity,—the keen feelings, the living ideas, the earnest practical lessons which he had to communicate to his hearers. He spoke because his heart, his head, were brimful of things to speak about. His elocution corresponded to that strength and flexibility of limb, that quickness of eye, hand and foot, by which a man excels in many games or in mechanical skill. It would be a great mistake, in speaking of it, to ask whether it was Attic or Asiatic, terse or flowing, when its distinctive praise was that it was natural. His unrivalled charm, as that of every really eloquent man, lies in his singleness of purpose, his fixed grasp of his aim, his noble earnestness. A bright, cheerful, gentle soul; a sensitive heart, a temperance open to emotion and impulse; and all this elevated, refined, transformed by the touch of heaven,—such was St. John Chrysostom; winning followers, riveting affections, by his sweetness, frankness, and neglect of self. In his labors, in his preaching, he thought of others only."

Some Roads to Rome in America.')

Edited by Georgina Pell Curtis.

CHARLES FISK BEACH, Jun., (Concluded.)

If we should multiply cheap copies of the Statutes and encourage all men to read them and to construe them in the light of their own understanding or misunderstanding, and to act on such construction, staking their lives and property on the correctness of their private notions about law, and tell them not only to reject any and all authoritative interpretation but also to rely solely on their own wisdom as to what the Statutes mean, we should be doing about civil law just exactly what the Protestants do about the divine law, and we should have in civil society just exactly what we have in religion—absolute and impossible anarchy. Civil society could not exist on that basis or without courts duly established to construe and to enforce the law or without a Supreme Court to decide absolutely and finally as to the meaning and intent of the law. Neither as it seemed to me could society on its religious side, exist in the absence of authority and without a Supreme Court from which there is no appeal and which must be recognized by all. Protestantism thus appeared to me to be a system of confusion that no wise and just God could create or sanction. I could not understand how a God infinitely wise and just could authorize a system upon which was to depend the eternal salvation of the human race which nobody could understand and about which none agree.

There are several hundred local Protestant sects scattered here and there over the earth, all claiming to teach the truth, all of equal rank, all pretending to derive their doctrine from the same book, many of them putting up claims to exclusive prerogative, no two of which teach the same system, many of which teach the most contrary doctrines, some of which promulgate what most men agree is nonsense, and all of which have but a local and generally but an ephemeral existence. The distinctive doctrine of each little sect, that particular *ism* which constitutes its *raison d'être*, is stoutly denied and held for heresy by most or all of the rest. Each sect conclusively and to its own satisfaction "proves" its doctrine from the Scriptures. Thus the *pro* and *con* of every conceivable religious tenet is asserted by one sect or another and claimed to be "proved" by holy writ. There being no one to decide, it results that for these people taken in the mass and as a whole, the Bible means nothing, proves nothing, teaches nothing and produces nothing but confusion and anarchy. That is precisely the net result of the sum total of Protestant doctrine. Some sects in the same time have about died out and many new ones have been born. Upon the Protestant theory this must go on for all the future; and just as the Methodism of to-day is very little kin to the Methodism of John Wesley's time, and as the Presbyterianism of the twentieth century has almost nothing in common with the Presbyterianism of Jonathan Edwards, so the sects of the next century will inevitably develop new phases of belief and teach new doctrines and proclaim new dogmas as essential to salvation. Where is it to end? And considering that one's soul's salvation depends upon it, what shall one do to make a wise choice among the sects?

It seemed to me that most thoughtful men born Protestants who are content to remain in any sect and are satisfied to believe its

doctrines can do so only so far as they think only about that sect and confine themselves rigidly to it. If one would remain intellectually satisfied with Presbyterianism, or Methodism, or Episcopacy, or what not, he must shut his eyes to everything else and put the emphasis of his thinking, not on a comparative study of Protestantism as a whole as contrasted with Catholicism, but upon an exclusive contemplation of the dogmas of his own sect, whatever it is. If one takes a serious general view of Protestant sects, weighing one over against the other in any really intelligent fashion, applying a rigid scientific analysis to the operation, and going at it in its essence, one must conclude that there is an enormous amount of humbug in it, that it is necessarily and in its essence inconsistent and impossible, irrational, grotesque and absurd. Who is wise enough to separate the wheat from the chaff? Why is one sect worthier to be followed than another? No single Protestant tenet of any sect which is not stoutly denied and repudiated by some other Protestant sect. Confusion worse confounded, each remitted to his own wisdom, all reaching different conclusions, and no one to decide. A *deductio ad absurdum* if ever there was one. Verily the only way to have intellectual peace in Protestantism, as it seemed to me, is to stick stoutly and blindly to one sect, not thinking or caring or knowing much about the rest. To know them all is to know how absurd the whole scheme is. Any human government that instituted such a system in civil affairs would be repudiated by all reasonable men. I never could see how a religious system of that sort is any better.

The sixteenth century struck me as far too late for the discovery of ultimate religious verity. If the proposition is that until then the Christian system had been wrong, if it then called for repudiation, and if only then real divine light was finally vouchsafed to a few schismatics in Germany and England, I could not resist the conclusion that the whole Christian system is unworthy of serious consideration; because who shall say that some centuries hence, or after the matter of that the day after to-morrow, a new "Reformation" may not break out, and new light—new gospel truth essential to salvation—be discovered, superseding all previous issues—like railroad time-tables, or the catalogues of the department stores or the telephone books.

So it seemed to me more and more as I thought of it.

In contradistinction to all this confusion I saw the certitude of Catholicism; I saw historically a real Church, not a kaleidoscopic jumble of sects organized by schismatics from time to time, but the Church of God coming down to us from the Apostles and from Christ himself, continuing in ordinary generation the work begun on earth by the divine Saviour. I was much impressed, as I considered its history, by the continuity of Catholicism, its direct derivation from the Head of the Church, its historic oneness from the beginning; and I then was in a frame of mind to accept its claim to divine authority to govern and to interpret. That seemed to me reasonable and rational, and to be what a wise God would naturally have ordained for His Church on earth, if He ordained anything. Anything else leaves all men in doubt, and in practice inevitably lets many men go wrong. All of Protestantism cannot possibly be true, much of Protestantism is certainly untrue and no human mind can decide what of Protestantism is true. There is therefore no safety in it. Who shall

decide how far one sect is right and the others wrong? All make the same pretence to truth with equal fervor, while gravely putting out claims the most diametrically opposite.

The mind rejecting that system turns necessarily to the only thing that is left, namely to Catholicism. If anything in Christianity is true, Catholicism is that thing. It is rational and reasonable, and what serious men would expect of a wise God. It works order in religion, and works along lines that in other spheres commend themselves to sane man. The Catholic system is what we have in the home and in the State; it provides an authority from which there is no appeal. It gives us vertitude. It does about divine law precisely what the State does and must do for civil law, that is it sets our doubts at rest by ultimate and final decision. If there is no power under heaven given among men of divine sanction to decide, then the Bible means nothing and is not a safe guide and Christianity is a dream. Lawyers know that statutes, even the most carefully drawn, must be interpreted by courts of last resort before they can safely advise their clients as to their true and ultimate force and effect. Everybody knows that what a statute really means is what the Supreme Court finally says it means—not what wrangling attorneys argue and claim it means. That is the position and pretension of the Catholic Church as to her authority to interpret the divine statutes. No other religious organization makes or can make any such claim. Historically it is Catholicism or nothing. No truth was ever truer than that. Unless, then, God has thus provided on earth a sure interpreter of His law and of His will, a final arbiter to speak a language that we can all understand, and to which we all must bow, divine law as attempted to be set forth in the Holy Scriptures is an inscrutable mystery; no man knows what it is, or what to believe and can only stake his soul's salvation upon the best guess he can make. Under the Protestant scheme one man guesses Mormonism, another guesses High Church or Low Church Episcopacy, another guesses Alexander Campbellism, another guesses Mrs. Eddyism and so on all through the long list of the sects. Some surely guess wrong.

It seemed to me that the authority of the historic Church, her divine sanction as against this chaos of conflicting "isms" is the only ark of safety. Reasoning of this sort, enforcing itself upon my understanding for a series of years, finally made me a Catholic from conviction. Then the grace of God I trust did the rest. So after a long period of hesitation I abjured the faith in which I was born, and in the ancient Church of the Carmelites in Paris, in the rue de Vaugirard, under the kindly ministrations of Abbé Félix Klein, I was baptized and received into the one, holy Roman Catholic Church. "Whereas I was blind now I see."

THE END.

A British Report on the Language Question.

The British Government appointed a commission in 1916 to ascertain what improvements might be made in the preparation of British youths for their part in the new world that is to follow the war. The committee was to inquire specially into the position of modern languages in the educational system of the nation. It is significant that this committee of representative and patriotic Englishmen reached the striking conclusion that ignor-

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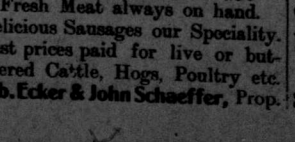
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DELCO-LIGHT The complete Electric Light and Power Plant Bright, safe electric light means more protection for your premises. A. M. Pulvermacher, BRUNO, SASK.

Cockereis for Sale I have a number of S. C., R. I. Reds, bred from heavy laying stock. These hens are better known as Alberta Champions. They were winners for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prize cockereis, and 1st prize for pullets, at Edmonton exhibition. A few cockereis left. Will sell at \$3.00 each for quick sale. Apply to W. CUTHBERT, P. O. Box 317, HUMBOLDT, Sask.

WANTED an intelligent Catholic boy or young man who wishes to learn the Printer's Trade. Must be able to read and write English correctly. Only such need apply who can stay at the work. Apply to St. Peters Bote, Muenster, Sask.

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(formerly Jno. nee), opposite Hotel.
Humboldt, Sask.

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Surgeon
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L.D.T.
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ance of not only French but German also is a menace to British development.

The chairman of the committee was Stanley Leathers, Civil Service Commissioner, and one of the editors of the Cambridge Modern History. Among the other members were Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Ambassador at Vienna when war was declared; Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, who was a member of the Government Committee on German Outrages, and who resigned his place on the Modern Languages Committee to become president of the Board of Education; Dr. Walter Leaf, the translator of Homer, and Sir James Yoxall, who at one time was the Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education.

The report gives first place to French in the history of modern civilisation, though the literature of England may have exceeded that of France, and Germany may have excelled in the actual bulk and volume of scientific work during recent years. For Englishmen, German is rated in practical value as second only to French, and on the strictly commercial side German is probably superior. It is shown that the war has made the English people aware of their ignorance of foreign peoples, that a democratic government requires an instructed people, and for the first time this people is desirous of instruction.

This British report is of interest in this province at the present time.

"Ignorance of the mental attitude and aspirations of the German people may not have been the cause of the war," says the report, "it certainly prevented due preparation and hampered our efforts after the war had begun, it still darkens our counsels. Similar ignorance of France, greater ignorance of Italy, abysmal ignorance of Russia have impeded the effective prosecution of the war, and will impede friendly co-operative action after the war is over. We need a higher level of instruction in those whose duty it is to enlighten us; we need a far greater public, well informed and eager to understand; we need in all some interpenetration of knowledge and insight. The gradual dissipation of national ignorance is the greatest aim of modern studies. They can only work through the few to the many, through the many to the multitude. But neither the higher instruction of the few nor the broader instruction of the many, nor the dissemination of sound views in the multitude, can be safely neglected in a democratic country. In this field modern studies are not a mere source of profit, not only means of obtaining knowledge, not an instrument of culture, they are a national necessity.

"For the acquisition of sound knowledge of any foreign country a speaking knowledge of the language is the first necessity. Hundreds of thousands of British citizens travelled in France before the war; but only a nominal percentage got any knowledge of the French people, because the others could not converse with the inhabitants in their own language. Of those who knew the language only a fraction had the historical and literary knowledge and the general enlightenment to make the best use of foreign travel and residence. Here, also, many must be instructed in order that a few may make good. Speaking is indispensable for this purpose, but reading is also necessary. Much may be learned about foreign countries by studying their literature and their newspapers, from works of history and other stores of information.

The report goes on to show that England and the world are debtors to France, that French is by far the most important language in the history of modern civilisation, and gives as reasons the fact that the continued progress of France was

never arrested by civil discord, by unlimited autocracy, or even by the convulsive crisis of her great revolution; that for 300 years France was the acknowledged leader of Europe in the arts, sciences and the fashions, and that in literature alone among the arts has she an equal or superior in England. It is pointed out that the careless articulation of the English may be corrected by the precise and studied utterance of the French, and that the modes of written expression might gain much from study of the perspicuous phrasing, logical construction, and harmonious proportions of their prose.

"From every point of view," the report says, "French is for us, above all, the most important of living tongues; it has, and it should retain, the first place in our schools and universities."

With regard to the German language, the committee feels that it will retain importance in direct proportion to the importance of Germany itself, and that if after the war that country is enterprising, industrious, highly organised, formidable, no less in trade than in arms, the English cannot afford to neglect her or ignore her for a moment. The knowledge of German by specialists will not suffice; it must be widespread throughout the people. A democracy cannot afford to be ignorant.

(SASK. PHOENIX, Jan. 9.)

Read Catholic Papers.

Catholics and others who do not read Catholic papers and magazines these times show no practical interest in what is happening in this and other lands because of the activities of our co-religionists in work of reconstruction. Not only do non-readers of the Catholic press fail to get the news of events, but they are unable to see and understand how the said activities and the spirit of true Christianity which has inspired and directed them, nor can they gauge the far-reaching effects of this spirit in the coming peace period.

Foreign News

PARIS.—4 sailors were killed in the Black Sea January 1st, as a result of the French torpedo boat destroyer, Ensign Henry, striking a mine. The destroyer was damaged by the explosion, but was able to reach Constantinople under her own power.

— Eugene Fagot, member of the French senate from the Ardennes, was accidentally killed Thursday in an automobile in Chalons-sur-Marne. He was born in 1858.

ROME.—Pope Benedict has presented to President Wilson a handsome mosaic reproducing Guido Reni's famous picture of St. Peter. It was made in the Vatican mosaic works by the annunciate factors of the Vatican, and is a yard square. It is valued at \$40,000.

— At the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 23rd, Marquis Centurione, who was accused of shadowing the Socialists, declared: "Yes, it is true I shadowed the Socialists, being convinced that the responsibility for the Caporetto disaster rested upon them, and that they also incited the Turin riots. I disguised myself as a working man in order to attend Socialist meetings. As the result of my work I can now state that the Socialists did prepare the Caporetto disaster. Consequently I formally charge with treason ex-Premier Giolitti, Deputy Falcioni, Under-Secretary in the last Giolitti Cabinet, Socialist Deputies Sciorati and Degiovanni, a Deputy Chiaraviglio (Giolitti's son-in-law), Senator Panizzardi, Senator Cofaly, and Senator Frassati."

United States News

WASHINGTON.—All orders and regulations as to fuel conservation except one relating to natural gas, were withdrawn by the fuel administration. Regulations as to zones and prices remain the same.

—Secretary of War Baker left for Ottawa to speak there before the Canadian club.

—Legislation authorising deportations of Germans and other aliens interned during the war, was requested by Attorney-General Gregory.

—The Kansas law, known as the Mohin Act, regulating shipments of intoxicating liquors, was declared valid by the supreme court in deciding proceedings against the Missouri Pacific Railway for alleged violations of its provisions.

—Secretary of War Baker told the House Military Affairs Committee that his department has reached no decision on the question of universal military service. He indicated that no definite project for a permanent military establishment would be presented to congress until the peace conference has concluded its work.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Opposition to extension of the period of railroad management by the government was reiterated at a session of the Association of Railway Executives. Ninety-two per cent. of the country's railroad mileage was represented.

PITTSBURG.—Between 15 and 20 persons, mostly women and girls, were killed and more than a score of others injured here when a terrific explosion wrecked a film exchange building at Pennsylvania avenue. Eight bodies have been recovered, and firemen, working on the interior of the structure, report that many other bodies are buried under the wreckage.

NEW YORK.—No hope of an early settlement of the strike, which has paralyzed the port of New York for two days, is apparent. Leaders of the 10,000 workmen on tugs, lighter and ferry boats declared emphatically that they were prepared for a finish fight. Their employers, members of the New York Boat Owners' Association, were equally emphatic in their assertion that they never would yield to the demand for an 8-hour day.

—The National City Bank announced that it would pay semi-annual interest on the outstanding issues of \$50,000,000 imperial Russian government 6 1/2% external bonds, involving a disbursement of \$10,625,000.

—The five delegates of the American Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, who sailed for England from here, will seek to found a new international federation of labor, having its business in the trade union movements of the different countries.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—According to his physicians Col. Roosevelt was near death from a blood clot in his lung three weeks before Christmas. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from the Christ Episcopal Church.

CHICAGO.—All of the five Socialist leaders tried for conspiracy to violate the espionage law,

were found guilty by a jury. They are: Congressman elect Victor L. Berger, publisher of the Milwaukee "Leader." Adolph Germer, secretary of the National Socialist party. W. F. Krauze, editor of the "Young Socialist." Irwin S. Tucker, writer and speaker. J. L. Engdahl, editor of the "American Socialist."

SPRINGFIELD.—By a vote of 30 to 15 the Illinois senate ratified the federal prohibition amendment.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Pennsylvania mine, employing 750 men, closed down for repairs, making the eleventh large mine in the district to close down within a few weeks. There are now several thousand men out of work here.

SAN FRANCISCO.—306 French military aviators and mechanics sailed for Vladivostok on the transport Sherman.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The senate of the California legislature voted to ratify the national prohibition amendment. The vote was 25 to 14.

Wit and Humor

A rather critical old lady once said to Marion Crawford, "Have you ever written anything, Mr. Crawford, that will live after you are gone?"

"Madam," Crawford replied politely, "what I am trying to do is to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."

A pretty girl at an evening party was bantering a genial bachelor on his reasons for remaining single.

"No-o-o. I never was exactly disappointed in love," he said. "I was what you might call discouraged. You see, when I was very young I became very much enamored of a young lady of my acquaintance. I was mortally afraid to tell her of my feeling, but at length I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married.' And she said, 'Why, who'd have us?'"

Stranger.—What's the man running so excitedly for?

Suburbs.—Oh, that's Cityceus, who has just got a plot of land out here. One of his potatoes has come up, and he's going for a photographer.

"Yes," said his fifteen-year old son, "and some houses have wings, for I've seen a house-fly."

"You're smarter than your old dad, maybe, my son, but I always thought that no part of the house except the chimney flue."

A country editor, who is also an authority on certain industrial matters, recently came up to town, bringing his wife along with him.

This good woman was one afternoon the guest of a rather patronizing clubwoman.

"So your husband is an editor?" the latter asked.

"Yes." "Since you have no family and have considerable leisure on your hands, I dare say you assist him in his editorial work?"

"O, yes," said the editor's wife, who is also his cook. "I edit nearly all his inside matter."

When does a hen lay the longest? —When she is dead.

The Editor's Song.

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year;
Who lays down his money and offers it gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer!

Who never says "Stop it; I cannot afford it!"
Or, "I'm getting more papers than I can read!"
But always says, "Send it; the family all like it—
In fact, we think it a household need!"

How welcome he is when he steps in the sanctuary!
How he makes our hearts throb! How he makes our hearts dance!
We outwardly thank him—we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

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

—An Ontario paper reports that the basement of the Parliament building is used as a warehouse for confiscated liquor, and thinks that when the session is on, some of the members may be greatly interested in inspecting the heating apparatus.

—That attention to importance of good reading cannot be drawn too often is again aptly illustrated by the following news item in the Winnipeg Free Press of January 9: "A broken revolver, harmless but vicious-looking, and a lurid covered book entitled 'The Younger Brothers, Bank and Train Robbers of the West,' were the treasures the police found Wed in the room occupied by four boys held for burglary of 25 Winnipeg homes."

—Such stories or novels are generally carried by boys in their hip or inside coat pockets, and are read by them in out-of-the-way corners. Parents! keep your eyes open.

—Do you remember when father took you into the woodshed and expostulated you on the pernicious habit of reading penny dreadfuls? Do you remember when you indulged in the gentle art of hiding your copy of Deadwood Dick or Kit Carson in some place where you thought the "old man" wouldn't find it? Do you remember how he "tanned your hide" when he did find it?

—Children need not read penny dreadfuls now, they can go to the movies. And the movie stories are ten times as blood-thirsty as the badly written stories enclosed between lurid colored covers which used to form your special library in those days.

—There is a certain paper sold in nearly all the towns and villages along the line once a week, that contains stories which tend to arouse a craving for adventure in the heart of the young. Children should not be permitted to read, much less sell this paper.

—Parents should keep an eye on the books and papers which come into their homes, especially those which are brought in by their sons and daughters. It is hardly necessary to say that not all public library books, nor for that matter all of those furnished by the drugstore book-shelves are good.

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 SNAIL. It will be worth your while to log 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.

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 fractional 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.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF HUMBOLDT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN C. SUER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said John C. Suer, who died on or about the 25th day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 31st 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 surname, 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 in any person or persons, of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

DAVID H. 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 KARL PHIL AUGUST BRUSCH, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Karl Frederich Aug. Brusch, who died on or about the 4th day of March, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 31st 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 surname, 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 in any person or persons, of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

DAVID H. 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 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 31st day of November, A. D. 1918, are required on or before the 31st 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 surname, 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 Executor 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 Executor 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.

DAVID H. HUMBOLDT, Saskatchewan this 31st day of December, A. D. 1918.

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

WANTED

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

Experienced Teacher Wanted

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

Canadian News

(Continued from page 1.)

P. R. has plans under consideration for the development of the livestock industry in this part of Saskatchewan, together with the prospects of mineral development in the northeast part of the province.

STRASSBURG. — Postmaster George Kaiser has received a notice from the post office department at Ottawa that on and after Feb. 1st next the spelling of Strassburg will be changed to Strasbourg to conform to the French spelling of Strasbourg in Alsace. This will settle a question which has vexed the citizens for some time.

QUILL LAKE.—It has always been thought that the Quill Lakes contained no fish life owing to the alkaline nature of the water, but this idea has been exploded by Jos. Stefansson, a settler of the district, who lately caught a wagon load and found a good demand at Wynyard. It is likely that the government will be asked to restock the lake with spawn from some of the large water bodies.

NORQUAY.—Dr. Cyril Mueller, physician of Norquay, was found guilty of manslaughter. The jury held Dr. Mueller responsible for the death of Mrs. Thorne, wife of Corp. Thorne, of Norquay, in that he did not use reasonable care in the sterilization of the instruments used at the time of the deceased's confinement, in January, 1917. The jury, however, brought in a strong recommendation for mercy.

MOOSE JAW.—Two juveniles arrested in Moose Jaw, alleged to be connected with the burglary of 25 Winnipeg homes, were brought back to Winnipeg. A quantity of jewelry was found in their possession, including nine rings, four watches and some neck chains.

Alberta

EDMONTON.—Premier Stewart has announced that the next session of the provincial legislature would open February 4th.

—During the last two and a half months 30,000 head of beef cattle from Saskatchewan and Alberta for the American markets, have passed through the port of Estevan. The value of these shipments is given at approximately three millions of dollars.

—Dealings in futures on the grain exchange are illegal and contrary to the Canadian criminal code, whether the transactions are carried on in ordinary "bucket shops" or in the offices of reputable business concerns. This is the gist of an important opinion handed down by the appellate division of the supreme court of Alberta in the case of the Medicine Hat Wheat Company vs. Norris Commission Company, Ltd.

MIRROR. — Mr. Pemberton caught a coyote here with a brass mounted collar on and a 1917 dog tag, bearing the number "280 Saskatoon," attached to it. Mr. Pemberton says the people round about him are interested in finding out whether this coyote escaped and if he travelled across country from Saskatoon. Reference to the dog license records of Saskatoon shows that a tag bearing this number was issued to H. Messer, 221 Avenue A South for a liver and white pointer. Mirror, Alberta, is 200 miles west of Saskatoon.

British Columbia

REVELSTOKE. — Burns and company, of Calgary, have presented the Revelstoke Ski club with a beautiful silver cup to be known as the Shamrock, cup for the amateur skiing championship of Canada, now being held by Nelson, of Revelstoke, with 147 feet. The best men in Canada are coming to compete for the trophy at the fifth annual ski tournament, to be held here Feb. 11th and 12th, and it is possible that the amateur

championship of American, or the runner-up, may also compete. The club is now in correspondence with the American Ski association.

VANCOUVER. — Ripe native raspberries were on the Vancouver market at Christmas. They were of the cold storage variety. The experiment of placing these berries in cold storage in the fall when they ripen has thus far proved a great success, and the practice will probably be indulged in to a greater extent next year.

Manitoba

WINNIPEG.—It was reported on Jan. 13th, that for the next 24 hours the city of Winnipeg will be free from debt. It happened on that day that the record tax collections reached the amount of the overdraft on 1918 expenditures. This happy state of affairs will not last long, however. On Feb. 10th, the city has to give a cheque for \$1,400,000 to the school board, and another payment will be that of \$677,000 to the provincial government.

—There are approximately 1400 vacant houses in Winnipeg, according to the housing survey report. Half of these can be put into shape for human habitation within a very short time. There is great need to change the building bylaw.

—The "Flu" rate Jan. 14th still was at low ebb, with but 24 new cases reported in 24 hours. The previous day 36 cases were reported.

—Henderson's City of Winnipeg Directory will not be issued until the end of February, it was announced. The cause of the delay is the epidemic and shortage of competent help. Mr. Henderson stated.

—Burglars are still operating in Winnipeg in spite of the recent round-up made by the police.

—Ernest Birtz, of St. Boniface, was the winner of the prize—a trip to New York—awarded by an insurance company in a competition among its agents. The agent who sold the most insurance, but not under \$100,000, would get the trip. Mr. Birtz reached the total of \$115,000.

—The annual meeting of the Catholic War Relief society was held in Columbus hall, and reports were read showing that a splendid year's work had been accomplished by the members of the organization.

—Manitoba has lost 3,785 in dead, presumed dead and missing on the battle fields. More than 60 returned men have died from influenza.

—J.N. Maclean, head of the provincial liquor department had a meeting with the manufacturers and vendors of culinary extracts in Manitoba to try and find a way to sell these extracts so that they will only get into the homes and that bootleggers will be unable to purchase enough to do business. Many of these extracts contain 85% proof spirits and it has been found that the Indians are using it for liquor. To stop this it was decided that extracts will only be sold in 2 1/2 ounce bottles.

—Anti-prohibition forces in Manitoba plan to invoke the aid of the direct legislation act on the provincial statutes for the purpose to allow the free sale of beer and light wines.

Ontario

OTTAWA.—Parliament has been called for Thursday, February 20th. The necessary order-in-council was passed last week after consultation by cable with Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues overseas.

—The order-in-council prohibiting the issue in Canada of bonds, debentures and other securities and shares of stock without the consent of the minister of finance, has been wholly repealed.

—According to decisions of the post office department, anything written or printed on the address

side of a government postal card, except the address itself, renders the card unmailable.

—Some misunderstanding, it is thought, may have arisen in respect to reports of the cessation of British buying of Canadian meat products. No notice of any such cessation had been received by the Dominion government. The reports intimated that the reason for discontinuance of buying was the large reserves of meat accumulated by Great Britain in the closing period of the war. The question of credits is not involved.

TORONTO.—900 carpenters responded to the call of the district council of carpenters and participated in a meeting which took up the case of Hy. Cheeseman, who awaits sentence for having in his possession banned literature. The meeting unanimously favored the repeal of all order-in-councils on the ground that nothing short of a return of pre-war conditions would satisfy working men.

—During the past year, in spite of the Ontario Temperance act, no fewer than 3,433 citizens faced the magistrate in the police court here on charges of drunkenness. In 1917 there were 4,554 drunks in court.

—Jewelry, furs and valuables amounting to \$40,000 have been stolen from the winter residence of Lady Kemp, wife of Sir E.L. Kemp, at Aiken, S.C.

MILDUMAY.—Joseph and Edw. Stroeder of Lance Valley, Sask., are on a visit to their parents. —Miss Tena Hergott, nurse in training at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, is visiting her parents.

WALKERTON.—The G.T. train bound for Guelph was wrecked six miles below Galt last week. Eight passengers were injured, among them Father Cummings of Walkerton, who is in a serious condition.

FORT WILLIAM.—For the first time in history the middle of January sees navigation on Thunder Bay. The bay is open and so free from ice that tugs are leaving with loads of supplies for down the shore points.

Wit and Humor

Col. Davidson: "Say, Jesse, what's good to take for a cold?"

Col. Rubel: "Oh, quinine and whiskey, or quinine and brandy, or quinine and rum, or quinine and gin—and say—you want to be darned careful about the quinine—its powerful stuff."

A newspaper offered a certain prize for the best answer to the conundrum, "Why is a newspaper like a woman?" The prize was won by a lady in Oklahoma, who sent in the following:

"Because every man should have one of its own, and not run after his neighbor's."

"The time will come," thundered a suffragist orator, "when women will get a man's wages!"

"Yes," sadly muttered a man on the rear seat, "next Saturday night."

"It's such a silly superstition to be always picking up pins."

"You may call it a superstition if you wish, but I know a chap who makes a living at it."

"How can a fellow gather that many?"

"He works in a bowling alley."

There would be no objection to making puns if all punsters were like Moore, Strange and Wright. On a certain occasion when they were dining together Moore remarked: "There is but one knave among us, and that's Strange." "Oh, no!" promptly exclaimed Wright. "There's one Moore." "Yes, and that's Wright," quickly added Sirange. —Ave Maria.

St. Gregor Mercantile Company

ST. GREGOR, SASK.

THE BIG STORE

You hear occasionally, that Merchants doing business on more or less of a credit basis, can not sell goods as close (we do not use the word CHEAP, because it covers up a multitude of sins ordinarily) as Merchants on a cash basis or catalogue houses, where you pay in advance and trust to God, that your goods will come up to expectation.

Merchants possessing business ability coupled with fair judgement of human nature can easily disprove such statements by their records.

OUR LOSSES

through BAD ACCOUNTS in the last 13 years amount to LESS than

One fourth of one per cent. (1/4 of 1%)

of our turnover, notwithstanding the fact that some of those 13 years, were very disastrous to a great many merchants and the volume of our business increased very satisfactorily every year.

There must be a reason:

SERVICE!

You will trade with us EVENTUALLY WHY NOT NOW?

A. J. RIES & SON.

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

St. P... the oldest Saskatchewan Wednesday an excellent \$2.00 per... ADV... Transien... inch for su... ding notice... play adver... 4 insertion... year. Dis... Legal Not... reit-lat ins... No adver... price, who... unsuited to... Address... St... Muenste...

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