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points in Canada. Also in Lon-
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deposits of \$1 and upwards at cur-
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BAKERY

White, Graham,
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ry. Satisfaction
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anta Claus' Vain Search

the old patron saint of Christmas
ie cannot find in all his travels
better meat or poultry mart than
UNT'S. 'Tisn't only the qual-
y of the meat fit for the table we
fer—it's the way we store and cut
that should appeal to those who
are to cater to the appetites of
en and women folks. It must be
ld, however, to be true: Earliest
ders get best attention for Christ-
mas trade.

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ANSHIP GUARANTEED
Railway and Toronto Streets.

The ONTARIO
HOUSE

First-class \$1 a
day house.

NO BAR
H. HOBSON,
Proprietor

Painting
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JOS. HORD.

Some people are leaders,
Others are content to follow;
But for good meals
HICKEY'S PLACE beats
them all hollow.

381 Main Street

How About That
Dress Suit?

We have the cloths.
If we make them they fit.

WORTH

North Railway Street.

J. T. BELL & SONS

Successors to L. C. Wales

Wholesale and Retail Meat
Merchants and Live
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MILERS'
ART PARLORS.

Photos for Christmas
Gifts are the best presents. Why
not try a dozen of them finished in
the latest styles?

Envy Dishes with views of town.
Calendars—very unique.
Picture Frames made to order.

All parties holding tickets for photos must be
in before the end of December, 1917. After
that date the tickets are cancelled.

The Beaver Real Estate Co. Ltd.

SELL
HOUSES

Why Pay Rent

When you can buy a house on such
terms that the rent you now pay, to-
gether with a few dollars extra each
month, will secure you a home of
your own?

Lots and Houses for sale in all parts
of the city. See us before selling or
buying.

The Beaver Real Estate Co. Ltd.

Office next to Post Office.

The Times for Job Printing

No job too small; none too big.

Grime for Poor to have
Children.

New York, Jan. 3.—Bringing of
children into the world by parents
totally unfit to rear them and to
aid in their development is a crime
that it will be necessary in the
future to eradicate by legislation, according
to Mrs. Charles G. Crossman, of
New York. At the meeting of the
Woman's Peace club at the Hotel
Astor recently Mrs. Crossman start-
led the members by her emphatic de-
claration in favor of the eradication
of certain conditions. She declared
that when parents could not support
their children it was a crime to
bring them into the world.
In order to make her position clear
Mrs. Crossman later gave an author-
ized interpretation to the New York
World, in which she said:
"Marriage is the most sacred in-
stitution in the world. It involves
duties and responsibilities the burden
of which children should be taught
to understand from their earliest
childhood. For a couple unable to
support them to bring into the
world a family of children is an un-
speakable crime. The environment of
the children born in poverty, depriv-
ed of even the necessities of life and
turned out upon the world to shift
for themselves is an act when they
should be nesting to their mother's
bosom, precludes the possibility of
their becoming taught but a burden
to the community, if nothing worse."
Mrs. Crossman declares that the
term "race suicide" has become fam-
ous by President Roosevelt, but that
this term would not in any way in-
clude an educational system that
sought only to furnish the number
of children in each family by the
supporting capacity of the parents.

MOTHER KILLING.

"It is simply my hope," she says,
"that the time will come when par-
ents will realize the enormity of
their offence in bringing into
the world a life that from the very first
must be blighted. The responsibility
for the neglect and non-support of
the children rests in the great major-
ity of cases upon the man, while
the labor, the pain and the privation
fall upon the woman. 'Race suicide'
is called to plead for smaller
families, but it is not a mother's
duty to impose the burden of
raising a large family upon the
shoulders of a wife."

"Charity, I believe, belongs to
children, and to the sick. But to an
able-bodied man I would give nothing.
In a country as prosperous as
ours there is no excuse for a man to
be shabby, dirty or hungry, unless he
is misled by forces. The poor today
are poor because they want to be
poor. They are in a rut, because
they are perfectly contented to re-
main in a rut."
"Many a time have I been an-
nounced by well-dressed charity work-
ers to come to the relief of a family
that is destitute of starving. Invari-
ably I have taken the man to the
family able but unwilling to work.
For his children I have had nothing
but pity, and aided them to the ex-
tent of my ability. His wife, too,
I have aided. The poor today are
blamed with him. But for the man
I have had nothing. If he will work,
I will give him work, but give him
flood without work I will not."
Mrs. Crossman says she would
teach the children of the slums that
they should not marry until they can
support themselves and their off-
spring and would point out the aw-
fulness of bringing more of their kind
into the world.

"I do not want to see a childless
race, or childless marriages," she
says. "Marriage should be blessed by
children, but not by children whose
support is not assured. It should
not be sufficient for a young man to
feel that he has the means to pro-
vide for his family. He should also
know that he can provide for his
children."

LAW MAY BE NECESSARY.

"To bring this about would take
time, but no matter how long it takes,
it is something that should be
done. It may be possible to erad-
icate completely the evil of education.
It may be necessary to effect it by
laws enacted by the legislature.
Whatever the means, however, it is a
change that should be brought about."
"Whenever the opportunity presented
itself I have tried to teach the
people of the slums my ideas. Many
of the children I have years ago
today the heads of their own houses,
happy, prosperous and unweighed by
the burden of children they cannot
support. Out of a Sunday School
class of eighteen girls I taught some
years ago all are married, and none
has more than two children. Yet,
nearly all those girls were members
of very large families themselves."
"It should not be necessary to
teach the children outside their own
homes. It is a duty every father
owes to his son and every mother to
her daughter. It is a subject too
sacred to be treated lightly. It is of
the most vital importance to the
country itself, for the character of
its future citizens is at stake."

"FAST" DAY.

An eccentric dominie, Matthew Tyl-
er, seems to have been as inveterate
a joker as Sydney Smith. Upon a
Fast day, Dr. Tylor had negotiated
an exchange with a country clergy-
man. On the day appointed for ex-
change, each proceeded on horseback to his
respective place of appointment. Dr.
Tyler no sooner observed by brother
clergyman approaching, than he put
this horse to the gallop, and with his
cynical cry: "What is the matter?"
exclaimed the latter. Why so fast,
Brother Tylor? To which the doctor,
without slackening his speed, replied
over his shoulder, "It is Fast day."

Deadly Shellfish and
Watercress.

Causes of Most Cases of Typhoid in
London.
London, Dec. 29.—The reports of
the Medical Officer of Health for the
County of London, dealing with the
health of a population of 4,721,217
for the year 1906, shows a decrease
in the death rate by 30 per cent.,
since the passing of the public health
act of 1891. London's rate in 1906
was 15.1 lower per thousand than
that of any other town in England
of over 200,000 population, except-
ing Bristol and Leicester. It is also
lower than that of Paris, St. Peters-
burg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Copen-
hagen and New York. There is a
marked difference between the rate
in various districts. Hampstead's
rate is 9.4 per thousand. Finsbury's
is 20.7. Finsbury is one of the over-
crowded districts of London. London
is the lowest in infant mortality of
all the towns, excepting Bristol.
Nevertheless, the deaths of children,
under 1 year old are 181 per thous-
and and births. The deadliest disease is
diphtheria. There were no deaths dur-
ing the year from Smallpox, of
which there were only 31 cases, the
lowest record, excepting in 1899.
Scarlet fever, diphtheria and whoop-
ing cough are increasing in virulence,
and typhus has almost died out.
There were only four cases during the
year, none of them fatal. Typhoid
fever, however, there were 260 deaths
as compared with 224 in 1905. The
majority of the cases were traceable
to the consumption of shellfish, es-
pecially cockles, and to the use of
watercress. Pathists increased.
There were 6,775 deaths from cancer
as compared with 6,662 in 1905. Can-
cer is also increasing. It was respon-
sible for 4,589 deaths. More stringent
inspection of food, and milk supply,
and the diminution of overcrowding
are the most needed reforms.

Resolution Passed.

Institute Workers Want Agricultural
College Separate.

The following is a copy of a resolu-
tion that was passed unanimously at
the Institute Workers' convention, held
at Calgary, Jan. 4. The resolution
was moved by M. D. Geddes,
editor of the "Herald," and seconded by
G. B. S. A. Nanton.
"We, the members of the Farmers'
Institute staff, of the province of
Alberta, do hereby resolve that the
establishment of an agricultural col-
lege in the immediate future is am-
ply justified, and that in the interest
of agriculture, which interest is
paramount in this province, be it
further resolved that the agricul-
tural college when established, be under
the control of the agricultural de-
partment, that it be established in a
locality separate and altogether
apart from the university, but that
it be affiliated with the University."

MA CAN'T VOTE.

Ma's a graduate of college, and she's
read most everything;
She can talk in French and German,
She can paint and she can sing.
Beautiful? So's like a picture!
When she talks she makes you think
Of the sweetest kind of music, and
I'll bet he doesn't know
Oh, I can't begin to tell you all the
poems she can quote;
She knows more than half the law-
yers do; but Ma can't vote.

When my pa is writing letters, Ma
must always look on near
To assist him in his spelling, and to
make his meaning clear.
If he needs advice, her judgment, he
admits, is always best;
Every day she gives him pointers,
mostly at his own request.
She keeps track of legislation, and
is taxed on household stocks,
But she never gets a look-in at the
secret ballot box.

Ma is wiser than our coachman, for
he's not a graduate,
And I doubt if he could tell you who
is governing the state.
He has never studied grammar, and
I'll bet he doesn't know
Whether Caesar lived a thousand or
two thousand years ago.
He could never tell us how to keep
the ship of state afloat,
For he doesn't know there's such a
thing—but Ma can't vote.

Once when Mr. Jones was calling,
they got up a short debate
That was on the tariff question; he
supposed he had it straight.
But before they'd finished talking he
threw up his hands and said:
"That he'd not read much about it,
nor remember the figures."
He'd too badly rushed to study how
to better human lives,
Still he looms up like a giant when
election time arrives.

Mrs. Hopkins does our washing for
she has to help along.
Taking care of her six children; tho'
I suppose his back is bigger than
the brain of any goat.
And he'd trade his ballot for a
drink—but Ma can't vote!
—Chicago Record Herald

Early History of Bank
Notes.

The Chinese are said to be the in-
ventors of bank notes. Some au-
thorities are of opinion that bank notes
were known about 118 B. C. in
the reign of the Emperor On-ti, says
the Belfast Whig. At this time the
court was in want of money, and for
the purpose of raising it, it is said,
it was first decreed that the
skin of certain white deer kept in one
of the Royal Parks should alone be
permitted, and then these pieces of
skin were sold for a high price.
Again, certain authorities assert
that the oldest bank notes, called
"flying money," or "convenient mod-
er," were first issued in China, in
2697 B. C. These notes were sim-
ilar to modern bank notes, they bore
the name of the bank, the date of is-
sue, the number of the note, the sig-
nature of the official issuing it, and
indications of the value in figures, in
words, and in the pictorial represen-
tations of coins, or heaps of coins
equal in amount to its face value,
and a notice of the pains and pen-
alties for counterfeiting. Over and
above all was a laconic exhortation
to industry and thrift—"Produce all
you can, spend with economy." The
notes were printed in blue ink on
paper made from the fibres of the sil-
kberry tree. One issue in 1934 B. C.
is preserved in the Asiatic Museum at
St. Petersburg.

The British Museum possesses a very
old and very rare Chinese bank note.
It was in the reign of Hung Woo,
the founder of the Ming dynasty,
who died in 1398. The note, which
is of the size of a dollar, but it is
one of the only issues of paper cur-
rency ever granted by the Chinese
government. Only another similar
note is said to be in existence, this
being in the possession of the Oriental
Society at St. Petersburg. Its
value to native bankers and note col-
lectors is well known throughout
China.

A former governor of Hong Kong,
Sir John Pope Hennessy, purchased
the note at an auction of the effects
of a deceased captain of one of the
Chinese cruisers, who had
amassed a large number of Chinese
coins and notes, among which was
the Ming bank note.

The bank of Stockholm, which
commenced in 1696, was the first
bank in Europe to issue bank notes,
which until that time were totally
unknown in the west.
A period of six hundred years has
elapsed from the starting of bank notes
up to the time of the first forger.
The first forged bank note was
the note of Richard William Van
Nathan, a Staffordshire iron-merchant,
who was charged with forgery in 1793.
This man was in good circumstances,
and a fairly good position, but he
received the idea from a desire to an-
nihilate the bank of England, and
greater than any other motive he
employed many artists in different
parts of the country, and it was through
one of them that the crime was
discovered. The man deposited the
notes in the hands of a young lad
to whom he was attached as a proof
of his wealth.

The punishment of death for forgery
was abolished in England in 1790.
Child 1818 there was nearly one thou-
sand prosecutions of persons for for-
ging bank of England notes, and
three hundred and thirteen capital
convictions. After an act was passed
in 1793 enabling the bank of
England to issue notes under the
value of five pounds, forgeries in-
creased amazingly, and in the eight-
years subsequent, no less than one
hundred and forty-nine perished on
the gallows for the crime of forgery
on the bank. The notes were so ex-
actly copied that even bank officials
could not detect the forgeries.
The ingenuity and frequency of for-
geries led to special efforts to pro-
tect the bank by manufacturing paper
by peculiar and expensive process.
The notes are made from a mixture
of white linen cuttings only, never from
rags that have been worn. They
have been manufactured for about
two hundred years at Laversham,
Hampshire, and by the family of the
Portage, who are descended from
some French protestant refugees.
So carefully is the paper prepared
that even the number of dips in the
pulp made by each workman is
registered on a dial by machinery,
and the sheets are carefully counted
and booked to each person through
whose hands they pass. The print-
ing is done by a most curious pro-
cess in a special department within
the bank building. There is an elab-
orate arrangement for securing that
no note shall be exact alike. Con-
sequently there never was a duplicate
of a bank note except by forgery.

The largest amount of a bank note
in circulation in 1827 was £1,000,
though it is said that two notes for
£100,000 each and two for £50,000
each were once engraved and issued.
A butcher who had amassed an im-
mense fortune in war time was one
day with one of these £50,000 notes
to a private banker, asking the loan
of £5,000, and wishing to deposit the
security the big note, stating that
he had kept it for years. The £5,
000 was at once handed to him, and
the banker at the same time hinting
it was great folly on the part of the
butcher to hoard such a large sum
and lose the interest. "Very true,"
said the butcher, "but I like
the look on it so very well that I
have another one of the same kind
at home."

A collector of curious bank notes
in Paris has been the possessor of a
bank note of the English five-pound note
with a curious story attached to it.
This note was paid into a Liverpool
merchant's office in the ordinary way
of trade, and the cashier, when hold-

Cash Meat Market

Having bought out the business of
Roberts Bros., I am prepared to sell
the finest quality of BEEF, MUTTON,
PORK, VEAL, ETC., at the most
reasonable prices.

E. E. HERSANT

PHONE 230. 931 EAST ROAD ALLOWANCE
(Orders delivered to any part of the city C. O. D.)

Buggies, Delivery Wagons, Light & Heavy
Drays Made to Order, Rubber Tires at

Winnipeg Prices

Repairing Done promptly and neatly. Painting a Specialty.
All Work Guaranteed First Class

DOANE & SON

325 Main Street North (The Oldest Firm in Town)

Mount Royal Emigrants
Frightened.

London, Jan. 7.—The latest dis-
patches from Queenstown detail one
of the strangest experiences a liner
has undergone for years. The Mount
Royal had almost reached Halifax
when she doubled back. She was
about 350 miles off Cape Race when
her boilers began to leak during a
heavy gale. The passengers, rising
like panic-stricken men, and were or-
dered below and the hatches latched.
There in the stowage quarters the
simple land folk were thrown violent-
ly about the ship and believed every
instant the sea would roll in and the
ship be swallowed up. The most
energetic and confidence restoring
actions of the officers and the crew
could do nothing to dissipate their
fears. Meanwhile, the ship, still
about 350 miles off Cape Race, was
threatened this way and that and the
officers battled bravely to save her
and her human freight.

Christmas Eve, reckoning showed
the vessel was on the forty-fifth meri-
dian. How was growing that
"American continent" would soon be
sighted, but the seas rose higher and
the vessel strained greater. The
boilers began to leak badly, and
clouds of steam blinded the crew
and hindered their work. The steam
ran low and the vessel could make
no headway. The machinery became
disarranged and with certain destruc-
tion threatening the captain decided
to run back before the storm. Then
for days terror reigned, for it soon
became known that instead of run-
ning closer to land the course travel-
ling was being retraced. Everything
possible was done to quiet the emi-
grants, and the crew suffered terribly
in the freezing weather.

Nothing could be done towards re-
pairing the machinery until the
storm abated and as the storm con-
tinued the Mount Royal continued to
drift. No vessel was sighted until
yesterday. The intrepid captain re-
mained on the bridge until he drop-
ped from exhaustion and was car-
ried below. The mate took his
place. During the last few days
the crew managed to make tempo-
rary repairs, and the spirits of the
passengers began to rise. Most of the
passengers and the crew are well,
despite their terrible experience.

HIS ADVANTAGE.

John and Willie were twins. Their
best friend and playmate was Archie,
who is gifted with red hair and a
hot temper. One day they quar-
reled and Archie started home in a
huff. The unsympathetic twins called
after him. "Red head! Red head!"
Archie seemed not to hear until
the insult was repeated, then he
turned and called back—"Don't care
if I am red-headed! I ain't twins and
folks can tell me apart."

DYSPEPSIA
AND
STOMACH DISORDERS

MAY BE QUICKLY AND
PERMANENTLY CURED BY

BURDOCK
BLOOD
BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Laballe, Madras, Que., writes us
as follows: "I desire to thank you for your won-
derful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters."
Three years ago I had a very severe attack of
Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I
could find but they could do me no good.
I was advised by a friend to try Burdock
Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after
taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured
that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since.
I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In
my experience it is the best I ever used. Noth-
ing for me like B.B.B.
Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood
Bitters. There is nothing just as good."

THE REPORT COURTEOUS.

At a dinner in Philadelphia Arch-
bishop Ryan and Rabbi Joseph
Krauskopf were seated side by side.
In front of them was one of those
Virginia hams which make the
mouths of men water. Turning to
his neighbor, the archbishop inquired
graciously—"My dear Rabbi, may I
help you to some of the de-
licious ham?" With ever-ready wit,
the rabbi smilingly replied—"At
your wedding your grace."