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containing pills for women, \$5 a box or three for \$14. Sold at all drug stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCARBOROUGH DRUG CO., 94, Catharine, Ontario.
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500 rolls splendid silk tissue toilet paper, in 10 cent rolls, special this week
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At Best's
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glasses are the genuine "invisible" bifocals. The "near" and "far" lenses are one solid glass. No "lines," no cement. Kryptok are the "real thing" in bifocals.
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KEELEY Jr. Optometrist
We Stand the Exam.
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THE LION AND THE GINGER
The boy that is Ginger Bred,
Is the boy we would like to wed.
Ginger in a boy demands ginger in his clothes. Too much gingerbread will give dyspepsia to the boy or the best model suit, while a same dose of ginger in a boy's make-up or in his suit will give snap, freshness and merit that brings distinction. Lion Brand clothes have this ginger plus longer life. Double elbows and double seats, double the life.
Double up, boys, and get a Lion Suit.
E. P. Jenkins' Clothing Co.



THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE PRISON COMMISSION

A Permanent Commission For The Penitentiaries--Warden To Have Full Control of Institution Over Which He Presides and Conducts.

A Parole Board--A Resident Physician--Abolition of Cropping--One Tone Material For Clothes--Moderate Use of Tobacco For The Convicts.

PRISON COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS
The following are the chief recommendations made by the prison reform commission:
A permanent commission. Warden of each penitentiary to have full control. A parole board. Industries to supply requirements of government. Better physical and mental examination of convicts. Abolition of close cropping. One-tone material for clothes. Copies of censored weekly newspaper for good-conduct convicts. Moderate use of tobacco for those addicted to habit. Dining room for good-conduct convicts. Abolition of hosing, confining in dungeon and shackling. A modern hospital. A visiting surgeon, a resident physician and two trained male nurses. Separate institutions for criminal insane. A school of letters. Drill exercises Saturday afternoons and on holidays. An occasional entertainment. Indeterminate sentences.

The following are the recommendations of the Prison Reform Commission, whose report was tabled in the house of commons, at Ottawa, on Wednesday afternoon:

Management
(1) That the control of the penitentiaries be placed in the hands of a permanent commission of three members, with power to appoint staff officers and heads of departments, making regulations for the government of the institutions, and generally direct their management.
(2) That under such commission, the warden of each prison be given full authority to employ and dismiss guards, keepers, etc., in addition to the powers he now enjoys.
(3) That a parole board of not less than three members be appointed for each penitentiary to sit once a month, and to hear and consider applications for parole, and to make recommendations on the same to the minister of justice.
(4) That the field staff of the parole organization be increased to three officers, to be directly under the charge of the department of justice, and work in conjunction with the local parole boards.
Classification
(5) That an arrangement be entered into with the provinces of the dominion to take over the custody of first offenders and prisoners under twenty-five years of age. That should it be found impracticable to carry out recommendation No. 5, two reformatories for young prisoners and first offenders be established, one in the east and the other in the west.
(6) That within the penitentiaries a system of classification be inaugurated, based upon the conduct of the prisoners, and operated with a view to encourage the habits of order, industry, and a better appreciation of the duties of citizenship.
Industrial Employment
(7) That what is known as the state use or public use system of prison labor be adopted throughout the penitentiaries and that industries be established to supply the requirements of the government, its institutions and services, with all goods that can be made in prison.
(8) That outside labor be developed to the fullest possible extent in each prison, in farming operations, and where raw material can be conveniently obtained in quarrying stone, making brick, etc.
Treatment of Prisoners
(9) That a thorough physical and mental examination be made of each prisoner on his admission, and as far as possible his antecedents and family history be obtained and put on record.
And that a proper filing system be installed at each penitentiary, so that the history, physical and mental conditions of the prisoner on admission, and his record in prison be kept in one envelope.
(10) That the close cropping of prisoners' hair be abolished, except in cases where it is necessary to preserve cleanliness.
(11) That in place of the present prison uniform, a suit and cap of one

tone material, blue or grey, be adopted.
(12) That a few copies of a carefully censored weekly newspaper be provided in each prison for the use of the good conduct prisoners.
(13) That a moderate issue of tobacco be made to good conduct prisoners, who had contracted the habit before entering prison.

The Hospital
(14) That as soon as space can be provided, a dining room, equipped with proper service, be established at each prison, for all good-conduct prisoners, and that meanwhile the tinware utensils be discontinued, and enamelware be substituted.
(15) That hosing of convicts and confining them in a dark cell or dungeon, and shackling with ball and chain, be abolished.

(16) That a hospital, modern in plan and equipment, be provided.
(17) That the hospital staff be re-organized so that it comprise a visiting surgeon, a resident physician, and two male nurses.
(18) That a separate institution for the criminal insane be established, or that arrangements be made with the provincial governments for taking over this class.

The School
(19) That a school of letters be established at each prison, and for three hours at least each day, instruction be given by a hired teacher and minute monitors.
(20) That drill exercises be held every Saturday afternoon when the weather is suitable, and also on the afternoon of every holiday, and that occasional entertainment be given.

Disciplinary Officers
(21) That in the employment of guards more regard be had to the character and education of the applicant with a view that the official should exercise the best possible influence over the prisoner.
Indeterminate Sentence
(22) That the criminal code be so amended as to empower judges to impose a maximum and minimum term of sentence on all persons committed to a penitentiary, the period of detention to be fixed by the parole board.

The Stone Pile
The following are extracts from the report, which covered ninety-one pages of typewriting:
"The only excuse for the stone pile, for the product of which there is no pressing need, is that there is no other way of keeping the men at work. The idea that the prisoners must work at hard labor all the time they are outside their cells, even if the product of their labor is of no value, has been carried to the extreme. It was urged by one of the inspectors as an excuse for not giving a reasonable period to the education of the illiterate during the day, that the school would interfere with the labor of the prisoners. If an hour or two were given up to the school for some, and exercise in the yard for others, less stones would be broken, 'tis true. But some men whose spirits are being crushed, and whose manhood is being debased, might be saved to future good citizenship, if a civilizing help in the way of a school or a breath of the open air each day could be introduced to brighten their lives."
In connection with the buildings the report pointed out that the old workshops were in fairly satisfactory condition, except the stone-breaking shop. Of this department the report has the following to say:
"Every feature of that department was bad, the atmosphere was charged with stone dust, and there was apparently no adequate provision for carrying it away. Over seventy prisoners, many of them young boys, were at work in this department. They were ranged in rows, and facing each other, and the stone to be broken was piled in a long heap between them: There was perfect order among the men; not a word was spoken, but the monotonous raps of the hammers, the sullen, whitened faces of the forms, half crouching over their unhealthy, unprofitable degrading tasks, were a view of powerful denunciation of the system that permitted or rendered necessary such an outrage. Nothing has been said, nothing can be said in defence of this twentieth century reproduction of the unceasing toil of the galley slave."

Woman's Department
The woman's department is conducted in a very satisfactory manner, yet the interests of all concerned would be best served if these few inmates were transferred to an institution for women. Arrangements might be made with the provincial authorities for the custody of female offenders.
The School
The indifferent attempt to improve the illiterate at Portsmouth penitentiary can scarcely be dignified by the name of school. On four days of the week about half an hour is available for the prisoners' instruction. The reasons advanced for the scant attention to the school instruc-

tion are, according to Inspector Stewart's evidence, first, a prisoner is sentenced to hard labor, not to school; second, it would be a discrimination to send some convicts to school during working hours, and leave the others at their regular labor. The commissioners emphatically dissent from this view, and recommend that a school during the afternoon would meet the situation.

Insane Department
The commissioners unreservedly condemn the provisions made for the care and treatment of the insane at this institution, the only one in the country supposed to be especially equipped for such a class. The conditions are primitive, indeed. It is "defective in structural arrangements and lacking in nursing and medical facilities, and devoid of any means of providing occupation."
Many an unfortunate must have been deprived of a fair chance of recovery by reason of the state's unpardonable neglect. The insane inmates have not received the attention which their state demanded, and in some instances were subject to unjustifiable punishment.

"It being generally agreed that the condition of the insane is and has been for some years, altogether unsatisfactory, the question, who are responsible? demands an answer. The responsibility falls primarily upon two men, the surgeon and the inspector. The former in his annual reports should have given expression to his views, such as he presented in his evidence before the commission. This was clearly his duty, and would have relieved him of responsibility, but, unfortunately, a perusal of his reports leaves one with the impression that the state of the insane left nothing to be desired. Year after year, Inspector Stewart accepted without adverse comment, the existing conditions. It may be said that the manner of dealing with the insane is a striking criticism, not only (Continued on page 9.)

THE MEXICAN SITUATION
Charge O'Shaughnessy given his passports by Huerta and will leave Mexican soil. General Carranza, leader of constitutionalists' rebels, has intimated that he does not approve of United States tactics. It is feared that Federalists and rebels of Mexico will join forces to resist United States. Situation is quiet at Vera Cruz. One hundred and fifty Mexicans were killed in Tuesday's fighting. Guns and ammunition seized on steamer Yoranga will be returned to Germany. Mexicans in New York say Huerta planned bringing on an invasion in order to unite his country. It seems to be the intention of the United States to proceed no further at present with the Mexican occupation, unless the Mexicans compel action.

MAKE DR. BURKE ANGRY
English Priest Spoke Disparagingly of Canadian Climate
Toronto, April 23.—Father Vaughan, of England, has been coming in for some severe strictures at the hands of Dr. Burke, of Toronto. The English priest recently gave utterance to some very disparaging remarks about the Canadian climate, saying that Canada only enjoyed three months of really good summer weather. He further advised emigrants to go to the United States, where he said they would have better opportunities.
Rev. Dr. Burke, who is editor of the Christian Register and the champion of all things Roman Catholic, took up the defence of Canada and advised Father Vaughan to leave a subject alone of which he knew little or nothing. The doctor also questioned the English priest's British patriotism in advising his countrymen to emigrate outside of the empire.
Speaking on the subject, Dr. Burke, with an Irish smile, said: "The place where the father ought to have left off was before he began."

BANDIT GETS MAIL
Twenty Packages Taken From Southern Pacific.
Los Angeles, April 23.—Twenty registered mail packages was the lot obtained by a man who held up a United States mail car of the Southern Pacific train, which left here last night for San Francisco.
The bandit boarded the train on the outskirts of the city, held up the mail clerks at the point of a gun and jumped off when the train slowed down for a crossing near Tropic, a few miles off. The value of the packages is not known.

Left Legacy to Purchase Cigars
Chicago, April 23.—Oliver W. Norton, a wealthy Chicago manufacturer, has been notified of a bequest of a fund amounting to \$250 to be dedicated to the purchase of cigars. The money was willed to him by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Vincent, who died recently at her home in Cincinnati. The will provides: "To Oliver W. Norton, to be expended for the best cigars he can buy, I give and bequeath \$250."

Prevost, Brock street, has received all his spring and summer goods for his order clothing department, also in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing department. They are all well assorted with new goods.

SHOT BY MOUNTED POLICE
Escaped Prisoner, Cornered Received Fatal Wound.
Edmonton, Alta., April 22.—Samuel Aldridge, who escaped from the mounted police at St. Paul de Melis last Wednesday, and was recaptured by officers of the mounted police in a struggle, in which he was disabled by being shot twice, died as a result of the wounds he received.
Further details of his capture a few miles east of St. Paul have been received. The exchange of shots continued for nearly half an hour. The officers had trailed Aldridge for two days almost without a stop. Friday evening they were rapidly overtaking him when, apparently fatigued, he concealed himself in some scrub and fired a shot backwards. He shouted out to his pursuers that he would kill them if they approached. An effort to rush him resulted in a volley from the scrub, and the officers were compelled to drop back. The police again closed in and as they drew close he raised himself on one arm and pointed the revolver with the other hand at Constable McByrne. Constable Clifford fired with the intention of disabling his arm, but the bullet struck beneath the arm and he fell back unconscious. He was taken to St. Paul and medical care was given him, but he died.
Aldridge was for years a terror to the people in St. Paul de Melis district. When the police arrested him there were thirteen charges of theft, destroying property, and assault against him.

GREAT YEAR FOR FARMER
Of 31,717,000 Bushels of Wheat 97 P.C. Merchandise.
Ottawa, April 23.—A bulletin issued by the census and statistics office reports on the proportion of grain of last year's harvest that proved of merchantable quality and upon the quantities in farmers' hands at the end of March, 1914, the report being based upon returns by crop-reporting correspondents on March 31st. Of the total estimated production of wheat in Canada in 1913, amounting to 231,177,000 bushels, 224,000,000 bushels, or 97 per cent., proved to be of merchantable quality. This is a larger proportion than in any previous year since estimates were first obtained in 1910, and bears out the known results of last year's excellent ripening and harvesting season in the North-West provinces. The corresponding percentages in previous years were 92.87 and 94. By provinces the proportions are lower throughout Eastern Canada, being about 87 per cent. for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 90.3 per cent. in New Brunswick, 90 per cent. in Quebec, and 91 per cent. in Ontario. In British Columbia the proportion was 55.6 per cent.
About 16.5 per cent. of the total Canadian wheat crop in 1913 is reported as remaining in farmers' hands at March 31st, 1914, this proportion representing 38,353,000 bushels. This, too, is a lower figure than in any previous year, and is consistent with the high records of inspection and shipment.

MAGAZINES TO CANADA
Big Deputation to Interview British Postmaster on Subject
London, April 23.—Practically every newspaper and magazine of interest in Great Britain is represented in the deputation to Postmaster-General Hobhouse to endeavor to persuade him that the time has arrived for the home government to bear part of the cost of sea carriage of British magazines to Canada. Hon. Harry Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, leads the participating deputation.

The deputation arises out of the recent intimation from Postmaster-General Pelletier, of Canada, which has been construed here to mean that the Canadian government may be unable to continue such generous carriage terms to British magazines. Postmaster-General Hobhouse has so far shown a disinclination to have the matter publicly discussed, doubtless in view of the negotiations still proceeding with the Dominion government.

DEARTH OF MANNQUINS
Poorly Paid in Paris and Life Not Bed of Roses.
Paris, April 23.—Recent statistics show a decrease of over fifteen per cent. under last year in the number of mannequins in Paris. The shortage is already seriously inconveniencing leading houses, while lunch-hour loungers in the Rue de la Paix join in the chorus of lamentation.
Inquiries made at leading couturiers show that, despite her occasional visits to the theatres and the races at Autouil and Longchamp, mannequins in the Rue de la Paix join in the chorus of lamentation.
The monthly salary of \$60 is inadequate recompense for the thousand annoyances experienced by the beautiful girls compelled to display the greatest creations to clients, often plain and elderly, and often captious.

"Works like magic," Kando Silver Polished Three for 25c. Gibson's. We expect unkindest from our enemies, and sometimes receive it from our friends.

GET RID OF HUMORS
Dry, moist, scaly, itchy, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other eruptions come from humors, which may be either inherited or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.
To treat these eruptions with dry-acting medicines is dangerous. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old reliable medicine, helps the system to discharge the humors, and to improve the digestion and assimilation.
From your druggist get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which may be confidently relied upon to do its work. It purifies the blood, tones the stomach, and builds up the whole system. It goes to the roots of diseases, and its beneficial results are permanent. It sets things to rights in the system. Remember to ask for Hood's Sarsaparilla, because nothing else acts like it and nothing can take its place.

PROBS. Friday, fine with a little higher temperature.

LES PARISIENNES

Set the style, the world follows. The Parisiennes still demand the uncorseted figure—supple and willowy—which can be obtained in any of our French model corsets, which are especially designed to produce the fashionable, free, charming effect.
We are sole agents: American Lady, Kabo, La Reine, Mme. Lyra, Nemo, Frolasit (front laced) French model corsets.

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Made of fine contelle with the fashionable low bust and long hip, is a \$1.50 quality and spells value.
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