# MARCH CHAPS

..Our Super-Borated Cream of Witch Hazel is the most soothing and healing preparation of its kind.

A few applications will work wonders on rough, chapped hands or face.

In large bottles .....25c.

***L. T. BEST***

Dispensing Druggist

DR. BELL'S SHAVING CREAM

Brushes up quickly; creamy lather and retains its moisture

300 shaves .....35c. a tube

## Your Child Can Go To College

Of course, you want your child to enjoy the aid that a University training gives in the battle of life. You need not scrimp to make this possible.

Take out a child's endowment policy issued by our company. Under this policy the amount is payable to the child upon reaching a specified age. Should the parent die the premiums cease, but the policy is paid to the child, just the same at maturity, should both the child and father die before maturity, the amount would be paid to the assured's estate.

Let us explain this policy to you.

***S. Roughton***

District Agent, The Mutual Life of Canada

Phone 610. 60 Brock St., Kingston

# REPAIRS

Our Repair Department is in splendid shape to look after any repairs to either Watches, Clocks, Jewelry or Spectacles promptly and efficiently.

We have an excellent staff of watchmakers, capable of repairing the highest grades of Watches.

We are glad at any time to give estimates and designs on any remodeling of Jewelry or new work desired.

***Smith Bros.***

*Jewelers*

(Limited)

Established 1840.

KING STREET - KINGSTON

WALL PAPERS

Get part of your Housecleaning done by repapering the rooms where wall papers have become soiled.

See our Papers before buying. You can choose from the very latest Montreal, Toronto and New York samples, including beautiful Tapestries, Lincrustras, Linowalls, etc., in exquisite designs. Take your choice. Prices from 10c. to $5.00 per roll.

Our Paper Hangers and Painters know their business.

Estimates given with pleasure, free of cost; or if you prefer to hang the papers yourself, come along any way.

We sell Brandram-Henderson Paints, Varnishes, etc.

## McKelvey & Birch, Limited

General Contractors, Heating Specialists, Steam Fitters and Plumbers, Jobbers of Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Supplies, Stoves, Shelf, Heavy and House Furnishing Hardware, Tools, Oils, Boat Supplies, Sheet Metal and Tin Work; Electric work; Painting and Paper Hanging. Special work of all kinds undertaken.

## The HOOVER

**It Beats——As It Sweeps——As It Cleans**

Are you tired at the end of sweeping day? It is no wonder that such effort saps your energy.

We have a remedy—one that will relieve you of effort and clean your Rugs better than you could possibly do it.

FREE demonstration either in your home or in our store.

**T. F. Harrison Co., Limited** Phone 90


Japanese workmen wear on their caps and backs an inscription stating their business and their employer's name.

All rubies are not red. Violet, pink and purple varieties have been found.

## CANADA'S PENAL SYSTEM REVIEWED BY JUDGE

### Convict Labor Would Have No Effect Upon General Labor Conditions.

Sydney, N.S., March 25.—Before sentencing twelve men convicted on charges in connection with the rioting at New Aberdeen, Cape Breton, in January, when a store of the Dominion Coal Company was looted and $80,000 worth of damage done, Justice Benjamin Russell, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, made the following comment upon the penal system of Canada:

For many years a few ardent advocates of prison reform had been endeavoring to obtain public recognition of the necessity for some changes in our methods of prison administration, but the voice has been as a voice crying in a wilderness of indifference and selfish unconcern. It is obvious to you as it is to every judge who has to pronounce upon a criminal who is the bread winner of a family, but the punishment falls more heavily upon the innocent wife and children than it does upon the actual criminal himself. This is a matter to which reference is made in the very excellent report of a committee appointed by the last and out-going administration at Ottawa. I have never been able to see any good reason why a prisoner, simply because he is immuned within the walls of a penitentiary, should cease to be responsible for the upkeep of his family; and there is no good reason in ordinary times why he should not be compelled to provide for them. I believe that the great question, and in deed the only question, that presents itself in this connection—the only thing that prevents the introduction of a system under which the criminal might be made to support his family—his the objection made by organized labor itself. The difficulty lies in the objection that has been made to the proposal that prison labor should be permitted to come into competition with the industry of the free laborer. The representatives of the people in our legislatures have naturally been deterred from enacting the necessary legislation by the fear of the vote of organized labor.

**Timidity of Elected Men.**

Walt Whitman, in one or other of his poems, speaks of "audacity of elected men." I have never been able to understand this phrase. If he had spoken of the timidity of elected persons, I should have been better able to appreciate his words. I am speaking with a sense of conviction on this subject, having, in more than one sphere, experienced the feelings of an elected person myself, and I will not pretend to have been any more free from the temptation to side-track a difficult proposition than the average elected person. But I wish to show from the report to which I have already referred that there need be no cause for timidity in this case; that there is no reason in the world for the objection that has been raised by the labor organization to the proposal that the convicted prisoners should be allowed in the penitentiary—and compelled in the penitentiary to do some remunerative labor by means of which he can be made to minister to the support of his wife and children. This very able report of the commissioners appointed by the minister of justice in the late administration to advise upon the revision of penitentiary regulations and the amendment of the Penitentiary Act contains the following paragraph:

**Convicts at Hard Labor.**

The Penitentiary Act has since 1868 directed that convicts be kept at "hard labor." This is not now being done for the simple reason that, the contract system; having most properly been abolished, no useful work can be provided in sufficient quantities except at penitentiaries still under construction. Humanitarian opinion very properly denounces the stone pile, which, bad as it undoubtedly is, is perhaps better than complete idleness for any man; it will not often either kill him or render him mentally unsound, as, such idleness and confinement certainly will.

Instead, therefore, of a penitentiary developing the habit of industry, it develops either that of idleness, or, more probably, the much more dangerous habit of going through the motions of work without effecting any results. In the penitentiaries there is a convict population of nearly two thousand. They cost almost a million dollars a year to maintain and guard, although properly employed, the convicts could not only make the penitentiaries self-sustaining, but earn something beyond. That they should not have a chance to do so is due not so much to intentional cruelity as to traditional prejudice, against which every penitentiary official inveighs. The results are not only a serious waste of public money, but also a grave menace to society, since the worst of habits inculcated in those who have once failed in their social obligations. But whom, practically without exception, the States must, as the sentences expire, release to follow as free men the habits they have learned in prison. Of 1,930 convicts on March 31st, 1920, 305 were under the age of twenty years and 435 more under twenty-five, so that these evil habits are being developed by the state among its younger and more easily influenced citizens almost, it would seem, in order that they might become chronic centres of social infection. It is sometimes suggested that to correct this condition will adversely affect the free worker. Leaving aside the question of the degree to which his chance of happiness is diminished by the possibility that he himself, his son, or his brother may become, by evil chance, the direct or indirect victim of this pernicious system, the suggestion cannot be supported. The whole number of skilled and unskilled manual workers in Canada is about 1,500,000, and it is sheer nonsense to imagine that, even in times of wide spread unemployment the organization of the penitentiaries so as to productively employ their 2,000 convicts would perceptibly affect general conditions. The committee, therefore, most emphatically recommends statutory provision to provide productive labor for all convicts. Such provision need not extend to any work except for what is known as "state use" and can, in Canada, not extend any compulsion beyond the federal service, but the evidence taken by the committee has satisfied it that manufacturers within this limitation will afford much more than ample scope for all the industry and activity which the penitentiaries can put forth.

**Convict vs. Free Labor.**

I call particular attention to the statement in this paragraph that the whole number of skilled and unskilled manual workers in Canada is about 1,500,000, while the number of convicted men in all penitentiaries amount to only 2,000—that is to say the convict labor of two persons would come into conflict with the free labor of 1,500—or in other words the competition occasioned by the proposed employment of convicts in remunerative labor would amount to not even one per cent., but only one seventh of one per cent. The committee are, therefore, amply justified in speaking of such competition as absolutely negligible consideration; and I cannot conceive that any body of workmen, in view of such a fact, can be so selfish, or regardless of the interests of their neighbors and so callously cruel to the unfortunate dependents of the prisoner who is serving a term in the penitentiary, as to object to the proposal that the convict should be at liberty, and under compulsion to contribute to the support of his wife and children.

I have made no reference in these remarks to the moral effect of such employment upon the prisoner himself. The committee in the following section of the report referred to the proposal that the convict himself should be remunerated for his work but I do not feel justified in enlarging upon this suggestion beyond the consideration which has been so deeply impressed upon my mind by the experience of this term of court and by contemplation of the consequences which must necessarily follow from the punishment which are presently about to be awarded.

**News of Picton.**

Picton, March 23.—Miss Gladys Ackerman, a former teacher in Consecon, has been to that village visiting Mrs. George Lazier. Mrs. John Gilbert is in town preparing the restaurant for early opening. Jerome Heiferty, formerly of South Greenbush, has taken over the business of the Cousineau grocery store, Bridge street. Mr. and Mrs. Benike have returned from Washington, D. C. Roy Williamson attended the Grand Orange Lodge at Smith's Falls, so also did Lewis McFaul of Allisonville Lodge. Mrs. (Dr.) Kingston, London, after attending the funeral of her father, the late J. Holt, has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. L. Drummond have been visiting at D. Calman's, Ameliasburg township.

PROBS:—Tuesday, light showers.


# STEACY'S DAILY STORE NEWS

## Smart New Spring Suits

Specially Priced

Our showing of new Spring Suits is now complete and embraces every late style development direct from fashion centres.

**THE STYLES**

are most diversified—there are swankey little Box Coat styles with touches of Silk Embroidery and Braid—the more conservative tailored types and novelty styles galore.

**THE MATERIALS**

Most favored are French Tricotine, Tweeds, Poriet Twill, Homespuns, Men's Wear and Botany pure Wool Serges.

**THE COLORS**

in order of merit are:—Navy Blue, Sport shades, Covert, Black and Brown

**THE VALUES**

are exceptionable-priced to meet every purse. Our values meet and beat all competition.

**Priced from $19.50 to $75.00**

See our Special All Wool Tricotine Suits at $19.50 to $24.95.

**SIZES**

From Misses' 14 to 20—Women's from 34 to 44—Stout Suits from 37½ to 46½.

## SPECIAL FOR WEDNESDAY

Two attractive bargains on special sale Wednesday. The values in each case are of extraordinary merit.

## American Dress Voiles

**Regular 75c. to $1.25 a yard**

**Wednesday 25c**

2,000 yards of "Sussex Mills" Voiles—secured from the mill—saving all converters and wholesale profits direct to you.

Comprising a hundred beautiful, new patterns and colorings—every imaginable design is shown in this wonderful assortment.

This is the last lot of these Special Voiles that we will be able to secure from this source during 1922—so provide yourself accordingly.

2,000 yards—worth regularly from 75c. to $1.25 a yard. On special sale for one day only—

**WEDNESDAY ....25c. yard**

Cash and carry.

No returns.

Mail and telephone orders cannot be accepted.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

## Chinese Shantung Silk

**93c yard**

500 yards of real Chinese Honan pure Shantung Silk—clean stock, absolutely free from dust or dressing—full 34 inches wide — worth $1.50 a yard—while the quantity lasts—

**SALE PRICE . . 93c. Yard**

This Silk promises to be in great demand for the coming Summer — for Dresses, Jumpers, Waists and Bloomers.

***Steacy's - Limited***