AN EX-HANGMAN.

BERRY, AFTER 197 EXECUTIONS OPPOSES DEATH PENALTY.

r Common Hangman of England Has a Scheme of Prison Reform instead of Capital Punishment-Thinks He Hanged Jack the Ripper
-Madness on Scaffold.

angman are probably of psychological terest rather than practical value in idering the question of capital punent. The views of such a man have n expressed for the readers of the n by James Berry, who was for ten During that time Berry hanged 197 minals and assisted at the execution from 500. His experiences have made im a strong opponent of capital punishment and reduced him, to use his own tords, to a mere bundle of nerves, lough he is only 50 and a man of powful build.

build.

w a man comes to take up such a
g as that of public hangman is a
al question to ask. Berry seems to
drifted into it much as men drift
other and more common occupa-

His father was a rug and blanket mak His father was a rug and blanket mas, in a comfortable position at Heethea-n. James Berry was the thirteenth of venty-five children, and before he was t of his teens had tried his hand at veral things. He then joined the Brad-ad police force, and after a while, when place of hangman became vacant was appointed out of a thousand ap

At the moment he thought little of th gan to feel how it affected his relations with the rest of the world, and he s with the rest of the world, and he how it estranged him from his rela-s and friends and how keenly he and wife felt the slights and sneers of a school children toward their own

eyen school chargen toward then workchildren.

As to his views on capital punishment for dealares that his experience brought thome to him in an unmistakable manner that hanging has failed to prevent crime punishable by death and he is convinced from personal inquiries both among criminals and those in whose charge such were that "the infliction of a less severe punishment—imprisonment under more mitable conditions than obtain—would find greatly to diminish such crimes."

He quoted the striking decrease of crime usually punishable by death in Beigium, in Holland, in Saxony, in Michigan and elsewhere since capital punish-

Beigium, in Hohand, in Caspital punish-gan, and elsewhere since capital punish-ment had been abolished. The statistics available in Holland cover thirty years during which none had been hanged. available in Holland cover thirty years during which none had been hanged.

He had personally inquired of long time convicts both in the prisons proper and in the prison infirmary which they would prefer if they had their time to start again, execution or a life sentence, and in almost every case they had assured him they preferred death on the scaffold to the living death of the convict establishment.

Berry was very clear on this point—his strong conviction that a radical charge is necessary in the whole conduct of the penal establishments.

"Hanging is a big mistake, so are our methods of dealing with long term men," Berry went on: "You must remember that all the immates of such institutions are not hardened criminals.

terrible nature, there have been occa-sions when I positively gloated over them, when I have almost foamed at the mouth with the excitement, madness, of the process. I in fact look upon any public execution as for the time being at any rate, insane."

any rate, insane."

Berry in fact seemed to feel that the insanity of the criminal murderer and of the hangman or "legalized murderer," for as such the ex-hangman regards an executioner, are of much the same de-

scription.
Talking of the chief cause of murder,

exceutioner, are of much the same description.

Talking of the chief cause of murder, Berry declared that it was drink that fed the gallows. Among the nearly 500 whom he had hanged or helped to hang they had not been one teetotaller. Again he drew a curious parallel between the murderer and the hangman.

"If it were not for liquor," he said, "there would be precious few to be hanged, and certainly if it were not for spirits few officials inside our prisons could carry out what is required of them at an execution. That need cause no surprise, for I always had to get brandy inside my stomach at an execution.

His prescription for the treatment of a murcerer is: "Give him time to repent in a prison, but under different conditions from those which obtain now. One convict who had been reprieved and who had served twelve years of his term of imprisonment in the prison intrmary, where he was certainly better off than other convicts, I asked which he would choose if he had his time over again, knowing what he knew, death on the scaffold or a lite sentence, and he fiercely repited, 'Hanging, that is one punishment only, out penal servitude is thousands upon thousands.'

"I would nave each convict," Berry went on, "put to some suitable and useful employment amid humane surroundings, so that he could earn his own living and be able to contribute toward the support of those upon whom his act had brought shame. Surely work could be found for a man inside a prison which would cover the cost of his own maintenance and that of his dependants.

"Watch him, of course, encourage his better nature, give him something with a few pounds and know he is assisting to keep those of his kith and kin who need his help outside the prison during his better nature, give him something which makes hum feel he is doing something to undo the past, something which will enable him to restart life at the end of his imprisonment with a few pounds and know he is assisting to keep those of his kith and kin who need his help outside the prison during h

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terial to work.

In one case, he declared, there was not an authority in the prison who was not sure that an innocent victim of the law had been sent to eternity, and events had proved this opinion to be cornect.

events and proved this opinion to be correct. He had personally inquired of long time convicts both in the prisons proper and in the prison infirmary which they would prefer if they had their time to start again, execution or a life sentence, and in almost every case they had assured him they preferred death on the infeaffold to the living death of the contict establishment.

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"Hanging is a big mistake, so are our methods of dealing with long term men," Berry went on: "You must remember that all the immates of such institutions are not hardened criminals.

"I have seen some of the most intelligent looking of men die on the scaffold-pon must remember that criminals are sometimes made so by their environment. Many become such from other causes.

"We all have something of the bruta in us, but all are not equally capable of tepressing vicious tendencies, and in some natures it only takes some slight trouble or departure from sobriety to excite to that state of insanity, which makes a murderer of a man."

Berry then gave a glimpse into his own state of mind when conducting an execution.

"Murder is always due to insanity," he said. "Call it temporary insanity, if you please.

"Why, although I have often wept sorely before carrying out an execution and seldom performed my horrible duties at one without feeling overcome by their crible nature, there have been occasions when I positively gloated over them, when I have almost foamed at the mouth with the excitement, madness, of calls for close prices. Pants 21 cardi.

Scarce Money One of the most notorious criminals

It isn't always because people are fond of flowers that they throw bouquets at themselves.

It's a fine thing to be a leader, but it is better to follow a good example than to set a bad one.

Wm. Frier made a business trip to Cayuga on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. E. Kindree, of De-cewsville, visited at L. Pridmore's over Sunday. Miss Winnie Moote, of Dunn, Mr. Gilbert and Miss Beatrice Father were guests of Miss J. Edie on Sun-day.

were guests of Miss J. Edle on Sunday.

Mr. C. H. Weaver made a business trip to Simcoe recently.

Miss Arnie Fathers is visiting friends in Hamilton.

Mrs. W. Edle is visiting her daughter in St. Thomas.

Several from here attended the Winter School and Epworth League convention in Grace Methodist Church, Dunnville, last week.

Mrs. Owen Fathers, senior, is very poorly.

DESTROYED CZAR'S PICTURE.

Three Men Shot for This Ter. ble Crime at Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 21.-The trial by a spec Odessa, Nov. 21,—The trial by a special military court of twenty-seven men of the 11th Nicholas I. Regiment, on charges of mutiny and insubordination, came to an end yesterday.

Two sergeants and one private, who had destroyed a picture of Emperor Nicholas, were sentenced to death and at

RAILROAD STRIKERS LOOTING.

Stop Thieving.

Berry is to depart shortly to the United States, where he is booked for an evangelistic lecturing tour.

Scarce Money

Calls for close prices. Pants \$1, cardigans 75c, refers \$3.50, shoes \$1, shirts 50c, underwear 50c, mitts and gloves 25c, etc. We want eash. M. Kennedy, 240 Jc nes street north.

It is a state of the street north.

Stop Thieving.

Calcutta, Nov. 21.—A British regiment has left Fort William for Asansol, Bengal, the junction of the East ladian and Bangal-Nagpur Railroad, where the railroad strikers are looting cars. Government business is almost at a stand-still, as Simla, the official capital, is soluted. Steamers are unable to sail, as they lack both coal and cargo. The prices of provisions are rapidly rising here.



YOUNG POLISH WOMAN CALLED TO THE FRENCH BAR.

The feminist movement in France—which is the last place one would have expected it to develop in view of Napoleonism—has already licensed a woman cab driver and may recognize Miss Money, the young American who asked the Jockey Club last week to give her a license. France has also led the way in letting women become lawyers, passing a law on December 4, 1900, enabling them to do so. Next day, December 5, a Russian, Madame Petit, was empowered to plead, and on February 23, 1901, Mile. Jeanne Chauvier was called. The latest newcomer, Mile. Miropolsky, is a Pole by birth, and like most of countrywomen—notably the widowed. Madame Curie, the co-discoverer of radium—she is very quick and bright, sesses them ost winning ways when sording to a Parisian journalist, possesses the most wnining ways when she is pleading. This portrait speaks of her good looks,

For the Housekeeper

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
There is an old saying that
A pint is a pound
The world around.
But unfortunately this is not true. If it
were the busy housewife would be saved
much time and vexation of spirit, for
even when she possesses a good pair of
scales it takes more time to weigh an
article than to measure it in cupfuls.
If one is not the happy possessor of
scales, a table of weights and measures,
showing equivalents, is a most convenient thing to have in the kitchen. However, it is not well to depend upon such
a table for pound cake, rich truit cake
that depends only upon eggs for lightening, chili sauce which calls for ounces
and half ounces of peppery ingredients,
or for any recipe that demands absolute
accuracy in weight, as such a table cannot always be exact. For example, one
pound of butter will often be larger
when measured by cupfuls than another
pund—the difference probably being
one to the amount of salt and water
it contains. Some granulated sugars
weigh more than others and some floure
differ in weight, owing to the grinding. These tables in cook books vary
widely, but most of them agree that a
pint of butter equals a pound, a large
pint of sugar a pound, and nine large
or ten amail eggs a pound.

An efficient nonsewife has compared
weights and measures with the following table as a result:

A scant quart of bread flour, after
sifting, a pound; or three and two-thirds
cupfuls (unsifted), a pound.

A pint of graham, seven and threefourths ounces.

A pint of cornmeal, ten and one-fourth

fourths ounces.
A pint of cornmeal, ten and one-fourth

A pint of rice, fifteen ounces.
A pint of samp or coarse hominy, thir-

cen ounces.

A pint of tapioca, twelve ounces.

A pint of bread crumbs eight and three-quarter ounces.

A pint of braisins, nine ounces (lightly measured.)

peasured.)
A pint of currents, ten ounces.
A pint of granulated sugar, a pound, sometimes scant and sometimes liberal).
A pint of brown sugar, thirteen A pint of maple sugar broken into crumbly pieces, equals one pound and four ounces.

An ounce of butter, two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of flour, four level tables An ounce of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls (level).

An ounce of granulated sugar, two
level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of ground coffee, five level
tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of granulated should be sugar, two
level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of grated chocolate, three level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of pepper, four level tablesponfuls.

sponfuls.

An ounce of pepper, four level table-spoonfuls.

spoonfuls.

An ounce of cinnamon, four and a half level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of cive, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of innee, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of urry, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of mustard, four level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of thyme, eight level tablespoonfuls. An ounce of thyme, eight level table-spoonfuls. (Thyme is very light.)
An ounce of dive oil, two tablespoon-

fuls.

An ounce of chopped suet, a fourth of a cipful.

To find half pounds and quarter pounds merely multiply by four or eight, remembering that eight level tablespoonfuls make half a cupful. The articles in the table of ounces, with the exception of butter, flour and sugar, are seldom used in pounds in ordinary household recipes. To find how much equals a pound it is only necessary to multiply by sixteen. For butter it is a pint, for sugar about one pint, for flour about a quart.

A level tablespoonful is one that is flattened over the top with a knife. A rounded tablespoonful is one that curves as much over the top as the spoon itself does beneath. A heaping ecaspoonful is on piled high and contains just as much as the spoon can possibly hold. A 'gooid-sized' is larger than 'rounded,' but not piled high.

A great many nousewives make the mistake of contounding a heaping tablespoonful with a 'rounded' one.

A recipe for lemon pie which calls for a heaping tablespoonful with a 'rounded', or even one that is 'good-sized,' for just a trifle too small a quantity of cornstarch and the pie will not be firm enough to cut. Yet add too much and the pie will be starchy. Thus the knowledge of what a heaping,' a 'rounded' and an 'even' or level spoonful, etc., is, is a necessity to a cook.

and an 'even' or level spoonful, etc, is, is a necessity to a cook.

When dividing a spoonful into halves, or when measuring out half a spoonful, divide lengthwise—not crosswise—and your measure will be exact. For a quarter, divide the half crosswise; and the quarter crosswise for an eighth. The term 'a few grains' is considered in any quantity that is less than one-eighth of a teaspoonful.

When weighing out an 'even' or a 'level' spoonful, use a case knife to level it. Some shops now sell with their measuring cups and other measures measuring size for tablespoons and teaspoons. Occasionally they are marked off in halves and thirds.

Nothing could be more indefinite to

casionally they are marked off in halves and thirds.

Nothing could be more indefinite to the laxman and culinary novice than the expressions wineglassful and cupful. Authorities, however, have reduced these measures, cupfuls and wineglassfuls, as well as the various spoonfuls, to a definite and exact scale. A cupful in all the best cooking books is exactly half a pint; four cupfuls making a quart, In regard to a wineglassful, which is an especially indefinite term in the mind of the average cook, the following advice is given by one of the best authorities: A wineglassful is apt to be a claret glass. If the diameter is two and three-fourths inches and the depth two and one eighth inches from rim to bottom, the glass will hold three and a half ounces, or a hundred and five cubic centimetree. A sherry glass which is flaring and is also a common wineglass should hold forty-five cubic centimetres, or one and a half ounces. A liquor glass with flaring sides and two and one-eighth inches deep, with a diameter of one and one-eighth inches, holds two-thirds of a fluid ounce, or twenty cubic centimetres. The iollowing table may also be found

entimetres.'

The following table may also be found seful to the everyday housewife:

One hundred and twenty drops of wat-one teaspoonful.

Sixty drops of thick liquid—one tea-poonful. tablespoonfuls-one dessert

Three teaspoonfuls—one tablespoonful, Eight liquid tablespoonfuls—one half

ounce.

Before measuring stir salt and similar articles to free them from lumps. Always measure a cupful level, using a case knife to level off the top. Put the article in by spoonfuls to be sure that every part of the cup is evenly full. It is particularly necessary to do this with butter. Glass measuring cups are excellent, because one can eee perfectly if the butter has filled up every part of the cup completely.—The Tribune,

COW TESTING.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

Some of the recent average yield in the associations organized by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, are: Henryville, Que., 14, Oct., 163 cows average 408 lb. milk, 4.2 test, 17.4 lb. fat.

Fat. Warsaw, Ont., 12 Oct. 181 cows average 479 lb. milk, 3.8 test, 18.3 lb. fat. Pine Grove, Ont., 17 Oct., 136 cows, average 479 lb. milk, 3.8 test, 18.2 lb. fat.

Sheffield, Ont., 17 Oct. 181 cows aver-erage 447 lb. milk, 3.9 test, 17.8 lb. fat. St. Armand, Que., 19 Oct., 134 cows, average 343 lb. milk, 4.5 test, 12.5 lb. fat.

fat.

Last and by no means least, North
Oxford, Ont., 21 Oct., 111 cows, average 636 lb. milk, 3.6 test, 23.0 lb. fat.
Dixville, Que., 17 Oct., 164 cows, average 416 lb. milk 4.1 test, 17.4 lb. fat.
Chilliwack, B. C., 5 Oct., 133 cows
average 563 lb. milk, 4.0 test, 22. 6 lb.
fat. t. Ottawa, Nov. 12, 1907.

Hardships of the Army Wife.

Hardships of the Army Wife.

Oh, the joy of being an army bride, if only to have an army wedding! There is nothing prettier, whether it be a cavalry wedding all aglow with yellow decorations, or an infantry wedding of pale blue. There is always the glitter of gold-ornamented uniforms and gleaming swords to linger in the memory of the guests, and the vision of a bride passing down an aisle of stacked guns to an altar lovely with flowers, behind which glow the colors of nation and regiment to plight her troth to her soldier lover. And best memory of all is the happy bride cutting the bridal cake with her husband's sword.

Revelation comes to the army wife. It is she who knows loneliness and heartache, many times. Her home-making instincts suffer, remembering all the uncertainties of home-life in the army. She lives in dread of what duty her husband may be called upon to perform next. Will it be three months in a manoeuvre camp: will it be a few week' absence in a distant garrison on court-martial duty; will it be a summer's camping out while on a map-making detail, or will it be a call to war! In all of which events she will stay behind. To be left alone in a foreign land, to travel alone the breadth of continents, falls frequently to the lot of the army wife. If she has children, the problem is still more complicated. Indeed, it takes a brave heart, oftentimes, to face the situations that arise. Bravery, if one is not born with it, must be soon acquired or assumed before the world. And a goodly number of army women have travelled slone, and some with wee babies, long and tiresome journeys by land and sea to reach the stations of their husbands, after one of these unavoidable separations. In the event of her husband's death, the army wife has greater hardships than ever to reckon with. Enleash has been one out of a thousand, all that is left to her is his life insurance. He has no home to bequeath her, no business properties or interests. The army does not pension her.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Hitchire

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Hamilton's neadquarters.

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safety \$1.50 Ever-ready safety \$1.
King Shaver and carbo-magnetic
(best sold) \$2, King Cutter \$1.25, and
many other kinds; also razor hones,
clippers, Adonis Hed-Rub, June
clover, and an immense stock of
high-grade razor strops:

Was Skinny.

Here is a bit of dramatic criticism from the Athens (Kas.) Eagle: "We thought that the citizens of Athens reapected and desired freedom of the press. Apparently they do ont. James B. Parker, whose wife is taking the part of Juliet in the charity series, objected to our calling her skinny, and waited for us at the theatre last night. Fortunately we caught him one on the eye, which destroyed some of the effect his objection might otherwise hove borne,"

> About the Middle of December

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Q.—Why is a book inclined to be quar-relsome?

A.—Because it generally has its "back up."

Q.—Why will a book keep a promise?

A.—Because it always considers its binding.

binding.
Q.—When is a book like a cultured

Q.—When is a work gentleman?

A.—When it is well read.
Q.—When does a book resemble a favorite animal?

A.—When it has "dog-ears."

Q:—How do you know shoes gossip?

A.—Because they have such long

Q:—How do you know shoes gossip?

A.—Because they have such long
tongues.
Q.—If a shoe went to school, why
would he never get 100 for his lessons?
A.—Because he is generally to be found
at the foot.
Q.—Why are shoes superior to other
wearing apparel?
A.—Because every shoe has a sole.
Q.—Why is a flight of steps rude?
A.—Because it always etairs.
Q.—If the clock went on strike what
would happen?
A.—The hands would stop work.
Q.—Which one of the dishes on the
table understands the game of baseball?
A.—The pitcher.
Q.—What game is the stove fond of?
A.—Poker.
Q.—Why does the window need a doctor?
A.—Because it always has a pane.

A.—Because it always has a pane.

Who Does It? Tis not the maid well groomed and fair, The maid with merry eye, Who fills the world with woeful care For men like you and I.

Tis not the gayest of the gay
At party, ball or show,
Who make life seem a funral day
For all mankind—O, no!

All thanks to her with laughing eye And ruby tinted lips, Who, at our elbow lingers nigh And of love's nectar sips.

Tis not the jolly girl, I claim,
The one with saucy wink,
It's just the over-proper dame
That drives the men to drink.
—From the November Bol



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In all the newest shapes and leathers, handsomely Nitted with purse and card case to match. The Bags would be good value at double the present prices. Just the thing for Christmas gifts. We also carry a full line of Suit Cases, Club Bags, Cigar Cases and several other lines too numerous to mention.

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