

## HAPPY NEW YEAR



Resolve  
to trade  
with  
US.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL  
and many of them.

We wish to thank our patrons for their trade during the past year. We know they are pleased with our Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables; also with our prices and square deal methods; that pleases us.

Next year same high quality and low prices—Same square deal, too.

**BOWRING BROTHERS, Ltd.**

dec30.11

## St. John's Meat Co., Ltd.

**POULTRY!**  
**POULTRY!**  
**POULTRY!**  
FOR YOUR NEW YEAR'S DINNER.

TURKEY 60c., GEESE 45c., DUCK 45c.,  
CHICKEN 50c.

We are selling at less than cost to clear.

Also choice selection of  
**PRIME BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, Etc.**  
Swift's Meat Loaf, 40c. lb.; Choice Table Butter,  
60c. lb.; Swift's 1-lb. Cans Silverleaf  
Lard, 35c.

Fresh Eggs, Bologna Sausage, Sausage Meat  
for Poultry Dressing, Beef, Pork and  
Cambridge Sausage.

NOTE THE ADDRESSES:—  
176 WATER ST. E. . . . . PHONE 800  
429 WATER ST. W. . . . . PHONE 801

dec29.21

## 1923. Well Begun is Half Done!

Begin the New Year right by making the First  
Dinner a Success. You know that if the Meat is not  
Nice the Dinner is a failure.

WE HAVE A FRESH STOCK OF  
**BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL and PORK**  
for the New Year Trade; also,  
**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS & CHICKEN.**  
**O'Regan's Meat Market,**  
M. P. TOBIN, Proprietor.

dec28.31

## Morey's Coal is Good Coal.

Now Landing S.S. "Modena" with  
**1600 Tons Best Screened North Sydney  
Coal.**

Also Sch. "Robert J. Dale" with  
**285 Tons American Egg, Stove & Nut Size  
Anthracite Coal.**

**M. MOREY & CO., LTD.**

dec23.61

## Fads and Fashions.

White and silver is a combination  
seen at the opera, and it is noted that  
the vivid colors are being replaced by  
paler tints.

Black and white is a combination  
seen at the opera, and it is noted that  
the vivid colors are being replaced by  
paler tints.

## Crimes and Criminals

### Their Punishment and Reformation

(By OBSERVER)

**EXPERIMENTS WITH GOOD RESULTS.**  
I am resuming my series of articles on "Crimes and Criminals." I am pleased to observe that last year, at the suggestion of the Superintendent of His Majesty's Penitentiary here, the Government decided to make a change that represents a very marked advance in the more humane treatment of offenders. I refer to the doing away with the conspicuous black and white suits worn by convicts, and the adoption of a quiet and unpretentious dark brown color for all prisoners working at Government House, the General Hospital and wherever else employed outside the grounds of the institution.

The High Commissioner for Newfoundland, I understand, made mention of this new and popular experiment, at the time, to some of the prison authorities in England, with the result that they are to-day "following our lead"—a circumstance very flattering to us, seeing that the stern old Mother Country does not often take reformatory suggestions from her children beyond the seas. One quite revolutionary reform they have just made over there is, that the broad arrow, which for many years has been the prison symbol and sign of degradation, is being removed from the outside of prison apparel, and a new style of clothing is being devised which, though of the simplest kind, will give a better chance to self-respect. As in the treatment of inmates of the Penitentiary here for some time past, the "convict crop" has been practically abolished in many of the English prisons, pretty well all prisoners' hair now being cut as in ordinary life. The opportunity of a shave before discharge, or before going to court for trial, is also provided.

Even in conservative England to-day, prisoners, when being transferred from one building to another, will henceforth be dressed in civilian clothes, so as to avoid exposure to the public gaze in prison garb. Wires and bars are being removed as far as possible from the compartments in which visits are paid by relatives and friends, and governors have been asked to exercise freely the option of allowing visits to take place in a room, if no risks are to be apprehended. In such cases the prisoner and his friend sit on opposite sides of a table. An hour's daily exercise is now given to prisoners who are under the punishment of close confinement.

It seems that every step forward in the better treatment of prisoners is fully justified by results. For instance, I learn from London prison reports just to hand, that at Camp Hill, trust has been carefully but steadily extended. Not only individuals but parties have been placed on their honor and trusted to work without continuous supervision. A number of the men regularly work in this way. "Their spirit and their output," say the commissioners, "are better than before, and the confidence placed in them has not been abused. The encouragement of self-reliance and a sense of responsibility is a necessary factor in fitting the men to take their place as citizens."

In some of the English prisons a public interest is given by the governor or chaplain. Thus the inmates are kept in touch with the outer world and escape the disadvantage of ignorance of public events and changes, and mental stagnation is prevented. In England during the last dozen years the number of prisoners between 16 and 21 has steadily decreased, that of girls and young women being the lowest on record. But the commissioners agree with penal reformers in thinking it undesirable that young prisoners should be received into prisons for adults at all. They also advocate remand houses for persons awaiting trial, and urge that the number of committals to prison should be lessened by such means as a bolder use of probation and allowance of time in which to pay fines.

Here in St. John's, owing to the crowded condition of the Penitentiary, we are handicapped in our efforts to carry out certain necessary improvements for some time in contemplation. All kinds of homeless and destitute people "go down" from the Police Court. They are picked up by the patrols, brought before the magistrates and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from eight days upwards. The sick, the halt, and the blind are sent along without much discrimination. At present, I am informed, there are no less than ten vagrants serving terms, whose one and only offence is destitution! Among these are old, infirm and insane men and women who ought to be in the Poor House and Lunatic Asylum. The other day a man 74 years of age was committed to prison, where he remains in an almost dying condition. Why is he in prison? Because he is suffering from senile decay and has no home. "O for the parity of Christian charity under the sun." Both the Poor House and Lunatic Asylum are filled to overflowing, the latter with inmates, a considerable percentage, of

whom ought to be cared for by their friends at home—friends who, it is said, are well able to support them.

Then, as to the reformation of the criminal! There has never been a time when this duty has not been insisted upon by sages and moralists. The Hebrew prophet ascribed to the Almighty the question: "Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die?" Seneca said that punishment is designed to protect society by removing the offender, to reform its subjects, and to render others more obedient. Plato held that the proper end of punishment is not merely to render to the guilty their due, but at the same time to make them better. He so far anticipated the course of modern reform in his dream of an ideal as to propose the construction of three grades of prisons—one for persons under arrest, one for minor offenders, and one for great criminals.

The intermediate prison he would have because it was to be a place for teaching wisdom and continence. Aristotle defined punishment to be "the specific of the soul," and said, that law should be "wisdom without passion." St. Augustine, the venerable bishop of Hippo, in pleading for mercy to certain heretics, who had murdered two priests, declared that, however atrocious crime may be, it should not awaken anger and the desire for revenge, but should rather be looked upon as an inward malady which it is our duty to heal. Pope Boniface VIII. anticipated the famous dilemma of Mr. Frederick Hill, "reformation or incapacitation," in one of his edicts, in which he said that, "while the prison is to be regarded as a place of detention rather than of retribution, yet the Church would not disapprove the incarceration of confessed or convicted clerical offenders for life or until they should give evidence of repentance."

It will be observed that these were the utterances of individuals. They were in direct opposition to the then spirit; and the Christian has never made more than a partial improvement upon social and legislative institutions, even in so-called Christian lands. Yet it is the reformatory idea which distinguishes the penitentiary era of criminal jurisprudence. The honor of having inaugurated that era is generally accorded to Pope Clement XI, who, when he founded the Hospital of St. Michael, at Rome, in 1794, inscribed over the door: "It is of little advantage to restrain the bad by punishment unless you render them good by discipline." This was a formal and official admission by the highest authority, that the entire system of retribution and repression had proved a practical failure. The erection of this juvenile reformatory institution, therefore, is the landmark which divides two civilizations or two historical epochs.

As to the origin of courts for the trial of criminals, the reliable information available is very limited. Nimus, the founder of the Assyrian Empire and the builder of Nineveh, is said to have instituted, in almost prehistoric times, regular and orderly tribunals—one for the trial and punishment of murder, another of theft, and a third of adultery. Whether this be true or false, something like it is discoverable in Roman history. The first courts were merely committees of the legislature, to which certain investigations and decisions with reference to matters referred to them. They were called *quaestiones*, or inquests. Human nature and human needs do not vary, except within tolerably narrow limits; and it might easily happen that some such division of crimes to be inquired into took place in Rome as that credited to Persia. In a subsequent article I shall have something to say about capital punishment and why it is inflicted.

## The Second Penistone Disaster.

A calamitous railway accident occurred between Barnesley Junction and Penistone, on January 1, 1885, not far from Bullhouse—the scene of a previous wreck of July 16, 1884. In the morning an empty goods train left Andriew for Kiveton Park, and on getting within a mile of Penistone Station, ran into an excursion train which was on its way from Rotherham and Sheffield to Liverpool and Southampton. Just as the two trains were crossing on opposite lines, the axle of a private wagon in the goods

train broke, being clean fractured, either owing to the frost or the hardness of the road. The truck jumped the rails, struck the engine of the excursion train, and rebounded, but suddenly heeling over, fell with great force against the fourth carriage, crushing it in pieces and then dragged along the coaches behind it, wrecking them also. The progress of the passenger train—which at the time of the mishap was running at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour—was abruptly stopped, and the vehicles in the middle and end of the train piled high in a heap of ruin. The woodwork had to be sawn away before some of the injured persons could be liberated, and the rescuers were almost unmanned by the stream of blood that

## Sure STAR MOVIE--Sure TO-DAY! Fire--Fire--

The night was dark, the stars forgot to shine, but the STAR MOVIE shines every Night except Sunday night, and to-morrow night is no exception. If you doubt it see

## Hoot Gibson in "SURE FIRE"

A Universal Special in six parts, with an all star caste including Fritz Brunette and Murdoch MacQuarrie.

## RUTH ROLAND in episode eleven of AVENGING ARROW

NEW YEAR'S DAY—The Big Sensation "FOOLISH WIVES" in twelve parts, with the noted and hated German Lieutenant Eric Von Stroheim.

## A House Cleaning SALE

## Ladies and Children's Slippers

We are clearing out our full stock of Felt Slippers in Ladies', Misses' and Children's at away below Cost Prices.

## FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY

Every pair of Ladies' Felt House Slippers marked to

**\$1.50 the pair**

This comprises our High Priced Felt Slippers at \$3.00, \$2.70, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, all for \$1.50.

### WOMEN'S COMFY SLIPPERS

Assorted shades.  
**\$1.50**  
Regular Prices \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.90

### WOMEN'S FELT JULIETS.

Leather Soles and Heels.  
In Brown, Grey Blue, Ganet Black, Red, Old Rose at  
**\$1.50**  
Regular Prices up to \$3.00.

### WOMEN'S FELT JULIETS.

Fur trim, leather soles.  
Ass'd. shades.  
Only **\$1.50.**  
Regular Prices up to \$3.00.

### CHILDREN'S SPATS.

In Black and Fawn, reduced to  
**\$1.20**  
Sizes 8-10 Misses' Spats Fawn and Black Sizes 11-2 reduced to **\$1.40.**

### WOMEN'S BLACK SPATS.

reduced to  
**\$1.20 the pair.**  
10 Button High Cut  
Reg. 1.80 value  
Our Price **\$1.20**

### Children's Comfy Slippers.

In Red Felt, Crome Sole.  
Blue Felt, Crome Sole.  
at **\$1.00 the pair.**  
Sizes 6 to 11.

### MISSSES' FELT SLIPPERS.

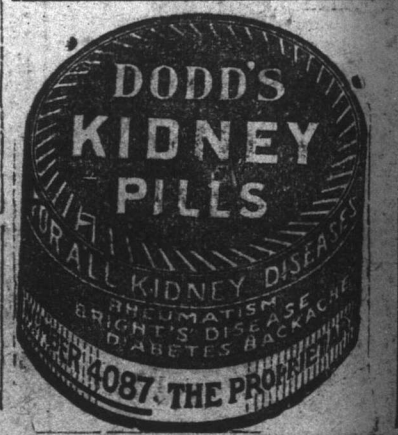
In Red Felt Kozy.  
In Blue Felt Kozy.  
In Old Rose Booties.  
Crome Soles.  
at **\$1.25.**  
Sizes 11 to 2.

### GIRLS' FELT JULIETS.

Leather Sole and Heel.  
Heavy Red Felt.  
Size 11 to 2 . . . . . **\$1.40**  
Size 6 to 10 . . . . . **\$1.25**

## PARKER & MONROE

The Shoe Men



sons were killed and forty-seven injured in this disaster, which "was like a hideous dream, and came and went as quickly as a flash of lightning." These accidents unnerved passengers to such an extent that they began to look upon Penistone as an ill-fated place, and longed for another and safer route to Manchester, and were thankful when they had traversed curve and viaduct, and safely reached Guide Bridge.

The continued mild weather accounts for the costume frock which is often of matelasse trimmed with fur and color.

Black satin robes are trimmed with smoking and padded rolls. Negligee pajamas are having a splendid vogue.

## Essence Ginger Wine

15c. per bottle.

For one week only, ending Saturday, December 30th, we are selling Stafford's Ginger Wine at

15c. per bottle.

Buy your Ginger Wine Essence for New Year's at

**STAFFORD'S,**

Dockworth St. and Theatre Hill.

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