

STORY OF CENTRAL PRISON

Continued From Page 22.

of anything that may have been omitted:

Rule 1.—The first duty of the prisoners is strict obedience, and it will be to his interest to obey all rules and regulations.

The better a prisoner's behavior the better he is treated; good behavior is of considerable influence in obtaining the release of a prisoner "on parole;" this is why, and for other obvious reasons, particular attention is drawn to observing the rules.

Rule 2.—On entering the prison prisoners must conduct themselves properly, avoiding all unnecessary noise. They must at all times preserve absolute silence, except when spoken to by an officer in regard to their work and then only in a low and respectful voice and manner. No conversation between prisoners is allowed except by special permission of the officer under whose charge they are.

A certain amount of latitude is allowed under this rule and it is not always enforced in its strict sense.

Rule 3.—A prisoner must not speak to any visitor, nor give to, nor receive from him anything without the permission of the warden or deputy warden.

This is undoubtedly to prevent the passing of prohibited articles, or possibly to anticipate collusion or assistance in helping prisoners to escape.

Rule 4.—Prisoners must not leave their ranks or their place of employment without permission. Any attempt to do so, or to escape, renders them liable to be shot by the guards, wherever employed, in or outside of the prison. They shall not be allowed to speak to the warden when he is visiting the shops or other places of employment, but they will notify the guard in whose charge they are, who will inform the warden if a prisoner wishes to speak to him. If sick or unable to work they must make the fact known to the officer in charge and act as he may deem proper.

There is no difficulty in getting to see the warden or speak to him. He is always ready and willing to hear any complaint or grant a privilege to those who are worthy of it. Any prisoner feeling unwell has only to say so to the guard and he will be sent in to see the doctor, who attends every morning, and can be seen in the surgery, and receive treatment or go to the hospital if seriously sick. It is peculiar that some prisoners will never be heard from during their stay, while others are continually up before the doctor or the warden, wanting something or complaining about something, which in the end amounts to nothing.

Rule 5.—Prisoners must approach an officer in a respectful manner, always touching the cap or forehead before speaking. When addressing or passing the warden on parade or from the chapel, or at any time, they must fold their arms across their breast. They must be prompt in taking their place in line, march lock-step, with the right hand upon the shoulder of the man in advance, or in open file as may be directed, with the face inclined to and promptly obey his orders. Prisoners passing thru the yard must walk in file, never abreast.

Rule 6.—On reaching the cells, prisoners will stand erect, facing their cell with their left hand on the door. At a signal given by sounding the gong they will step in, close the door up to the lock, remaining with their hand upon the door until the bar is closed and the count is made. In case of punishment, they will resume their position at the door until the count is correct.

The count under these circumstances takes place at noon and supper time, each man standing at his door until the guard has passed. In the night the guards on duty make their rounds; every hour, each visit being checked on the check clock.

Enforcement of Cleanliness.

Rule 7.—Every prisoner must wash himself thoroughly and preserve in every respect personal cleanliness. He must keep his clothes neat and clean. On no account must a prisoner go to bed with his clothes on. He must keep his cell, bed, bedding and furniture clean and in good order. No marking or scratching the walls, nor spitting upon the floor, will be allowed.

Prisoners will not be allowed to exchange among themselves, or make any alteration in their clothing or the furniture of their cells. They will not be allowed to put anything in the ventilator opening, or stick articles upon the walls of their cells. At the sounding of the gong at 8 p.m. all prisoners must undress and retire.

Rule 8.—At the sounding of the morning gong, every prisoner must turn out, dress, make up his bed neatly and be ready for marching out. He shall not leave his cell without being properly dressed. At the signal he must open the door, step out and stand erect until ordered to march.

Rule 9.—Prisoners are not allowed to stare idly at visitors or strangers, passing thru the prison, or thru any part of the shop or in the yard, upon the appearance of the warden, deputy warden or sergeant. In company with visitors, stand erect and remain in that position until they have passed thru. No prisoner shall suffer his attention to be taken from his work to look at any person, or from any cause.

This refers to curious visitors. I can find an excuse for a man to visit a place of this kind, but there can be nothing

of the kind as far as a woman is concerned, and she cannot have much respect for her womanhood to visit a prison. Yet, I have seen ladies apparently going thru the shops. They must belong to that morbid class that fill courtrooms at ghastly murder trials and other sensational exposures when other people's laundry is washed in public.

Church Service.

Rule 10.—All prisoners are required to attend religious services on Sunday unless sick or excused by the warden or deputy warden. In chapel silence must be observed during service. No reading will be allowed and strict and respectful attention must be given thereto.

During prayer they must stand erect, with arms folded, the head inclined forward. Spitting upon the chapel floor, shuffling of the feet, or any unnecessary noise is strictly forbidden.

Rule 11.—No insolent, profane or disrespectful language will be allowed by any prisoner when addressing any official of the prison, or any person connected with it.

Rule 12.—Prisoners will be required to bathe once a week in winter, and once in two weeks in summer, unless excused by the physician, warden or deputy warden.

This would be very well if the prisoners had sufficient time given them to take a bath properly, but as it is, the time allowed is very limited and does not exceed much over two minutes, including undressing, bathing, wiping and dressing again. It must not be understood that the bathing is done in baths; it is merely a shower bath, and in reality answers the purpose just as well, provided sufficient time be given.

Rule 13.—Every prisoner will have permission to write to friends once in four weeks. In case of necessity for special letters, permission must be obtained from the warden or deputy warden. All letters written or received must be examined at the office under the direction of the warden, before being sent or delivered. Visits from friends allowed once in eight weeks. The permission to write or to receive letters and visits from friends or books from the library is dependent upon general good conduct and obedience to rules.

Considerable latitude is allowed, and exceptions to the above are very seldom refused as long as the prisoner behaves himself.

Regarding Reading.

Rule 14.—The use of books and all reading matter, permission to write, to receive visits from friends, may be suspended by the warden for violation of the rules. Tickets conferring the right to these privileges will be issued by the warden.

A librarian-prisoner—changes the books every two weeks from the prison library.

Rule 15.—Prisoners must apply by letter to their friends or relatives for money to take them home a month prior to the expiration of their sentence. The granting of return fares is altogether optional with the prison authorities, and in no way an obligation upon them, and may be granted or withheld at their discretion. Misconduct will forfeit all claim for consideration in this respect.

This refers to prisoners brought in from outside of Toronto city in which case the prison authorities are in no way obliged to provide transportation, but there are few exceptions. In any case the Salvation Army has its representative at the prison office every morning to meet the released men and give them all the necessary assistance whether transportation, pecuniary help or employment.

Rule 16.—Prisoners shall be required to labor diligently during the hours detailed for work; and in marching to and from their cells they shall observe such order as may be directed by the warden; they shall be required to communicate with the guards in a respectful manner, and with the greatest brevity; they must conduct themselves with perfect order, and in strict obedience to the directions of their officers.

Rule 17.—Every prisoner shall have a Bible in his cell, a hymn book, and may take such tracts and books as shall be approved of and furnished to him.

The Bible and hymn book are both provided by the authorities.

Punishment.

Rule 18.—Penitence will be resorted to as rarely as necessity will admit; the regulations of the prisoners are nevertheless to be observed and maintained inviolable, and all infractions thereof, or any resistance to the lawful commands and authority of the guards will subject the offenders to solitary confinement and to be placed in irons at the discretion of the warden, and the warden is authorized to employ and permit the use of weapons by the prison guards to put down insurrection by force and to prevent escape at all hazards from the prison.

Outside of the ball and chain for attempted jail-breakers, confinement to the cell and deprivation of privileges, there is the "machine," which is used as punishment for serious offences, such as fighting, resisting the guards, persistent repetition of other infractions and other offences and crimes—he nature of some of which the outside public can have but a faint idea. This machine is simply a whipping-post, a strap being used instead of a whip or cat-o-nine-tails.

Rule 19.—Prisoners are not allowed to have knives or edge tools of any kind upon their persons, or in their cells. They are not to remove any of the materials used in the shops where employed under any pretence, nor write or carry notes to and from one another.

Rule 20.—This card must be preserved in good condition; any defacing, altering or injuring thereof will

be reported to the warden and the guilty party punished. These rules will be strictly enforced.

PERMANENCE OF CRIME.

As long as the world goes on laws will be made and laws will be broken; crimes will be committed in spite of all the prisons on earth. Criminals will exist and will be punished over and over again as long as we have rotten laws and fools to administer them.

Just as the question is asked daily: Is life worth living? so may we ask: "Are prisons any use?" They are on the same level as boarding-houses, they are a necessary evil; the latter to live and eat in, the other as a place of detention or means of depriving a man of his liberty. Modern prisons have no influence in preventing the continuance of crime, or at least offences of smaller importance. Prisoners are not hard enough on the outside, and too hard on the inside. The influence is just the reverse of what it is presumed it is intended to be. The habitual criminal stands in no fear of prison, while the man who has been there for the first time finds it very hard, but finally gives in and in many cases goes over to the majority.

Miscellaneous of Justice.

As long as discretionary powers are vested in one man to judge and sentence another, ridiculous, inadequate and extraordinary sentences will be the result. Can you stretch your imagination to analyze the absurdity of a case in which a man has been punished say a dozen times for crimes ranging from larceny to burglary, the heaviest sentence being 12 months. He is a recognized, habitual criminal; he will to-day get a year for larceny, and to-morrow hence 4 months for burglary.

Another example: A well-known character, who has been over 30 times to Central Prison, is sent there again with a sentence of 6 months, while another poor devil who, under the influence of liquor, committed some petty offence and who has never before in his life been in prison is sent to Central Prison with the same sentence. In God's name, I ask, where is the common-sense? Where is justice? Where is reason? What argument can possibly reconcile the two sentences? It is like the majority of people who have to die to get a good name, you must first become a criminal to get justice. Then again, take the police officer; they are nothing but a judicial lottery scheme. If the magistrate feel good, the offender will get off easy—a miscarriage of justice; if he has had a quarrel with the old woman, or has the dyspepsia, or a "big head," the offender will suffer for it—another miscarriage! It is not surprising we are taught to ask: "Lord have mercy upon us!" But what can the poor devil do; he has to take his medicine and console himself that he did not get more.

INDUSTRIES.

As stated before the Central Prison is in reality nothing but a large industrial institution, in which prisoners are employed to manufacture goods which are put on the market and the profits on which go a good way towards paying for the running expenses of the establishment, thus taking a considerable load off the Provincial government.

The industrial shops of the Central Prison are:

The Broom Shop, manufacturing brooms and whisks, the sale of which amounts to about \$7,000 per annum. This shop is under contract to one firm which takes all the production at a certain fixed figure per dozen. The firm in question has two of its foremen constantly employed in watching and looking out for its interests; it pays the running expenses and provides the material. This firm has held this contract as long as the prison has been in existence.

The Cordage Shop is also under contract to a firm in Toronto and makes rope, lath yarn and binder twine, its sales averaging about \$16,000 per year. The independent departments are:

Wood-working Shops, manufacturing broom handles, sleighs, playthings, fancy goods, etc., and wooden ware, the sales of which amount to about \$45,000 per year.

The Woolen Mill produces ordinary blankets, flannels and woolen stuffs for asylums, hospitals, prisons and other similar institutions. The sales amount to about \$14,000.

The Tailor Shop and Shoe Shop supply "ready made" clothes and footwear for prisoners and other similar institutions, including the Central Prison, doing all the necessary repairs, etc., for its own institution. The annual earning capacity of this department amounts to about \$12,000.

The Machine Shop manufactures only from beds, ranging from the child's cot selling at \$4.50 up to the brass mounted home bed which costs \$16 and which you will probably have to pay at least \$20 for in some of Toronto's emporiums and have the satisfaction of possibly seeing a vision of some horrible crime perpetrated before your eyes and will awake only to find yourself in a bed made by some poor devil of a convict. This shop produces on an average about 1,200 beds a year, which are sold to hospitals, schools, asylums, sanitariums, prisons and other similar public institutions as well as some of the well known local merchants. The sales amount to about \$15,000.

The annual sales from these different departments amount to over \$100,000 per year, while the net earnings run about \$18,000, out of which \$600 was paid prisoners as a gratuity upon their discharge during the year 1903.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

In view of all these facts the question naturally arises—Is this just? There are thousands of men who each year step out of prisons into the world to find themselves out of touch with any legitimate means of support. As far as "justice" is concerned, he has been satisfied, the man has been punished. He is liberated and given a

couple of dollars which will probably last him as many days. What then? If he finds work, everything may adjust itself in time, but supposing he cannot find employment? "Well," says the crown attorney, "you are a vagrant, and there is a former conviction against you, you have no visible means of support." "Six months," says the colonel, another "hand" is added to the Central Prison industries.

Let us suppose a man has been working diligently—as many in the prison do—for 12 months and has in his 10 hours of daily labor earned his daily "keep" many times over and made a handsome profit for the institution. When this man goes out he receives a mere pittance. "Yes! but the criminal is sent to prison for punishment," says the moralist. True, the punishment consists of depriving him of his liberty—so dear to every man and for which he will not substitute, whether in man or beast, individuals or communities. But his labor should not be taken advantage of in order to make money out of him. The government allows 50 cents a day for maintaining a prisoner—that is about what it costs according to the official statement, including absolutely everything even to salaries which amount to over \$35,000 for the year. As far as each man's labor is regarded the prisoner's time is charged at 10c an hour, or \$1.00 a day, and if this man is regarded as a producer—not only as a common producer, but a machine that helps to bring a surplus to the institution, helping to pay expenses, he ought to get a fair share of the surplus profits, or at least a part of the profits, secured by his own efforts, but not a mere pittance or a charitable donation. It is very true what Henry Ward Beecher said: "Human laws, institutions of every kind, public opinion, the customs of society," all things tend to get a man broken down, public opinion, customs and institutions and laws are all against him and hinder his recovery, and make him nothing but a machine or a puppet to be made use of and imposed upon."

"PRETTY PEGGY" COMING.

Big Company, With Jane Corcoran and Andrew Robson Announced for the Grand.

The engagement of Jane Corcoran and her company in "Pretty Peggy," announced for next week at the Grand Opera House, promises to be an "attraction" in all the ten implies. This term has come to be used in connection with all kinds and classes of "shows," good, bad and indifferent, and in many cases they prove to be anything but "attractions." But when applied to the one in question, if we may accept the verdict of critics in other cities, many of whom have been really enthusiastic in praising the star and company, as well as the play and production.

Miss Corcoran is probably best remembered here for her pleasing work in "Tennessee's Partner," in which she appeared for three seasons as Tennessee Kent, and later as Annabel in "At the Old Cross Roads." Since she became a star Miss Corcoran has been presented only in the eastern cities, but many reports of her success have reached us, and it is said that as "Pretty Peggy" she has made a most decided "hit." The supporting company includes Andrew Robson, who needs no introduction to local playgoers, having himself appeared here several times at the head of his own company. He was last seen here as "Richard Carvel" in the play of that name.

"Pretty Peggy," which is by Frances Asmar Mathews, has the record of an almost entire season's run in New York City, which, in itself, sufficient evidence of its general merit to make its first presentation here a most attractive event, even tho the personnel of the company did not commend it so strongly.

Watchmaking Wonders.

M. Watre-Peret, who investigated this industry in the New England states some years ago, stated that the average production of 40,000 workmen in Switzerland was 40 watches each per annum, while in America the average was 120 watches for each man employed. By the aid of special machines in these watch factories one man can make 1,200 fine screws per day, some of which are so small that more than 100,000 are required to weigh a pound. One of the finest pieces made is a "pallet," which is a small wheel, which for a small size weighs 1-100,000 of a pound, undergoes 25 operations and costs but 2 1/2 cents. Measurements are made to 1-25,000 of an inch. The balance wheel, after being machined weighs only 7 grains, and when fitted with 16 gold screws weighs 7.2 grains; there are separate operations upon a balance wheel, 66 of them being drilled, threaded and countersinking holes; the drills revolve at a speed of 4,800 turns a minute, and one operator can drill upward of 2,200 holes for the balance wheels per day.

Virtue of Advertising.

It is the custom in one of the schools in a certain Canadian town for each morning one of the scholars to write a sentence on the blackboard, and the sentence is criticised by pupils and teacher, and if necessary, until it is in correct English form. It is then left until the following morning. During the afternoon recess, recently, one of the boys erased the sentence "Tennessee's Partner" and substituted the following doggerel:

Jimmie Bliss likes to kiss
And his kiss is bliss,
Jimmie's attention was called to it by his friends, but he simply remarked that he didn't put it there and he wasn't going to erase it.

When the school was assembled, the teacher in a very beautiful and winning young lady, by the way, noticed the writing on the board, and said, "Jimmie Bliss, did you write that?"

"No, mam," said Jimmie.
"Think you did, and you may stay after school," said the teacher.

Jimmie stayed after school. The next morning it chanced to be Jimmie's turn to write the usual sentence, and this is what he wrote: "It pays to advertise."

"THE GIRL FROM KAY'S"
LAST HALF OF THE WEEK.

At the Princess Theatre—The Brightest of Musical Comedy—For On Four Performances.

At the Princess Theatre, next Thursday evening, patrons of that house will be given the first glimpse of the much-talked-of farcical comedy with music, "The Girl From Kay's," which comes to Toronto for an engagement of three nights and a Saturday matinee. This play comes to Toronto most highly recommended, not only in the heralding by Charles Frohman and George Edwards, who are presenting it, but by the verdict passed upon it by the thousands of theatregoers in London, New York, Boston, Chicago and a few other cities where it has been seen. In the first-named city, where it had its original production, it enjoyed a prosperous stay of two years at the Apollo Theatre. When Messrs. Frohman and Edwards brought this English comedy to the United States a year ago last August it was installed at the Herald Square Theatre in New York, and that remained its permanent home for the entire theatrical year, numbering full ten months. In Boston it played at the Hollis Street Theatre for four months. Its first appearance in the west was in Chicago, the early part of the present winter, and there it delighted the theatregoers of the Windy City for over two months. It has been seen in but very few other cities than those above-named. It is safe to say that it is always the successful plays that can dwell any great length of time in one community. This being the test, the record made by "The Girl From Kay's" for long runs is an excellent recommendation to theatregoers in cities where it has not been seen.

In presenting this play, which, by the way, is designated as a farcical comedy with music, it is not intended to convey the idea that it is a musical comedy, nor is it a light opera, as these terms are most usually understood, but purely a comedy, with music—a comedy that could be successfully presented with the musical features eliminated. Messrs. Frohman and Edwards are presenting in this place Sam Bernard as the star, and the reputation he has made playing the chief character in this English farcical comedy adds likewise to the importance of the production in general, as Mr. Bernard has come to be recognized as a comedian of unusual proportions, and the funniest man in the long list of funny men connected with the stage on the American side of the Atlantic.

Briefly outlined, the story of the play of "The Girl From Kay's" begins on the day of one Harry Gordon's wedding, when there comes into the apartment, which the departing bride and groom wish to dispose of, during their honeymoon, three characters who form the chief principals in the play. Hoggengheimer, a suddenly-made millionaire, impersonated by Mr. Bernard, better known as "Piggy," is looking up apartments, merely because his social sponsor and impoverished son of the aristocratic family suggests it might relieve the tedium of the hour, as Hoggengheimer, affecting the smart set, is terribly bored. Miss Winnie Harbor, played by the invincible Miss Hattie Williams, also comes from Kay's millinery establishment to deliver to the bride her traveling hat. Winnie had been of the chorus a few moons back, and knew the groom. She is surprised that her former sweetheart is married. She plants on the unwilling cheek of the groom a kiss just as the bride enters. Result—a domestic explosion. This is not the first instance where a kiss has been recorded as turning gaiety into tragedy, for there is a tinge of tragedy in the disappointment of a bride.

While this tragedy is going on, Hoggengheimer endeavors to make his acquaintance of the pretty millinery girl. He argues that everything he does is correct, merely because he is rich. He can do rude things and be forgiven—he is rich. Winnie at first shows resentment, but finally consents to acknowledge Hoggengheimer as a good friend. Later, their friendship develops amazingly. Winnie has exquisite clothes, and is at the sea shore in Hoggengheimer's company, and it happens that the bride and groom have come to the same hotel. Then there is more trouble. The domestic differences of the bride and groom and the engagement of Hoggengheimer and the milliner are brought about later at the Savoy Hotel in London. Hoggengheimer is so earnest in his love for the millinery girl that there is nothing he is not willing to do to please her. No matter what may be the cause, the play is said to contain more real, rich fun of a high order than any similar theatrical offering that has been seen for a great number of years. So humorous, amusing are the scenes that the audiences are kept in almost outbursts of laughter for three hours. The lines are said to be bright and witty, the songs beautiful and the music ringing. The play is in three acts, and in the cast are nearly 60 people, about 40 girls, about half of whom are from England. There are numerous songs and dances, and much merriment is promised in the antics of Mr. Bernard, assisted by Miss Williams and their large number of associates. Ernest Lambert, an Englishman, impersonates a grotesque swell and parasite. Mr. Lambert has the reputation of being an excellent comedian. Others of the original London company are Miss Katherine Hutchinson, Miss Grace Dudley, Miss Katherine Clifford, Lewis R. Grissell, Edgar Temple and Paul Decker. Toronto is the only city in Canada where this company presents "The Girl From Kay's." At the conclusion of the Saturday night performance the company departs for Philadelphia.

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Mr. Chamberlain's Cigar.

Henry Chaplin, M.P., speaking at

ebbrook, near Mansfield, said he be-

there would be a renunciation in ex-

on tobacco, altho he did not know

ther this had been settled yet.

any case (he added) it will not

me, for I do not smoke, but it

affect Mr. Chamberlain, who is a

smoker. During the whole course

my experience I don't know a man

smokes more big, long black, nasty

cigars than Mr. Chamberlain.

Pitchforked a Dog.

Woodstock, Feb. 18.—Either some one

guilty of cruelty to animals or a

peculiar accident happened yester-

day afternoon. A big St. Bernard

ran up Dundas-street to the Dack-

an Hotel. It had a pitchfork stick-

thru its hind haunch, the point

being sent right thru the fatty

of the leg. It had evidently been

ing way, dragged the pitchfork

it. The police are endeavoring to

the owner of the pitchfork.

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