CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

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candy-like Cascarets. One or two to-night will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or rgipe like Salts, Pills, Calomel, or Oi and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.

Crimes and Criminals.

Their Punishment and Reformation.

(By OBSERVATOR.)

EXPERIENCES OF A GREAT DETECTIVE.

By the last trip of the S. S. Digby received from an old and almost forgotten friend in England a copy of Sir Basil Thomson's new book, entitled "Queer People"—one of the most interesting productions of the kind I have read for a long time. As the London Daily Telegraph says "When a real detective sits down to tell us a chapter or two from the story of his life, he can be sure of an eager audience." And Sir Basil Thomson is a detective of high degree. In his book he has have the official expert's account of his cases through some crowded years. Sir Basil took charge of the Criminal Investigations Department in June, 1913, in succession to the late Sir Melville Macnaghten. He came with a wide acquaintance among criminals, chiefly those of the professional class, for, as Governor of Dartmoor, he had been in charge of 1,200 of them.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR METHODS.

It seems that Sir Basil's experience has not led him to favor any very subtle theories about the causes of crime. He will not even accept the familiar doctrine that there is an almost invariable tendency on the part of criminals to repeat the method in which they have been successful on a previous enterprise. Most of the practitioners, he believes, vary their methods according to local conditions, and in this belief I am heartily in accord with him. You will find the "one-bug" taking an occasional hand at a burglary; a pick-pocket indulging in shop-lifting; a sneak-thief boldly breaking in through the window or back door.

"THE MURDERER RARELY A CRIMINAL."

It is very noticeable that among criminals Sir Basil does not include the murderer. When you read of crime in the magazines or the detective novels, he says, it is nearly always murder. You have to be in charge of a prison in order to realize that the murderer is rarely a criminal by nature at all. "But for the grace of God he is just as you and I, only more unlucky." For the real criminals you have to go to the crimes against property. Most crimes are committed without any deep-laid plot; seldom do we find a premeditated case; whereas the professional thief or forger or fraud has carefully planned his depredations before he sets out to commit them. The murderer, as in the case of Capt. Woollard, when he escapes capital punishment, is repentant and is planning only how he can ever earn an honest living after he is discharged; the others are thinking out schemes for fresh adventures. Of course, it is for the laymen criticise the specialist, but surely there is a fallacy in this phase of Sir Basil's argument. The murderer with whom the governor of a convict prison becomes acquainted must, in the nature of things, be a select party. The ordinary murderer does not go to the Penitentiary for life. He merely goes there as in the case of Wo Fen Game—on his way to the scaffold. Those whose lives are spared cannot be fair examples of the psychology of murder.

WORKSHOPS OF CRIME.

Sir Basil shows us some wonderful photographs of the workshops of crime, the machinery of "a note-forger's den", where technically admirable copies of the first issue of Treasury notes were manufactured, and the apparatus of a modern Fagin in "a receiver's shop which contained the proceeds of more than sixty burglaries." Some of the criminals of peace, we read without surprise, were heroes of war. In one case a man who had been convicted for burglary won the Victoria Cross, and well deserved it. After his cross was won he went back to the front and was killed in action. Sir Basil describes him as "a rough, silent lad who had come to grief, I believe, through a love of adventure, and who was as free from egotism, pose and self-consciousness as any of the men I knew."

THE POLICE COURT AND ITS PROCEEDINGS.

So much for Sir Basil and his "queer people." Now let me drop into the Police Court and see what is going on there. As I enter I notice that above the sound of charge and countercharge, of solid asservation and vehement denial, sits, calm and cool, the Magistrate, the Cadi of this department. His face is impassive. You might think that his attention was wandering; that he saw and heard nothing. But you find, at the end of the case, that he has heard and seen everything that passed, and much that was imperceptible to those untrained in the wile and cunning of the old offender. In one case you may think him too harsh, in another too lement. But he knows. He knows how to weigh the motive against the act; how to discern the truth or the lie; whether it came from ignorant or educated lips. He does not, like a judge of the Supreme Court, sit to administer pure law, but to guide, to counsel, to befriend, and, sorrowfully, to punish.

THE MODE OF PROCEDURE.

In most Police Courts, when the lighter cases are dismissed, the more serious cases, the remand cases, come on. It is instructive to hear a detective give evidence. In flat, grey tones he recites what the prisoner said on being arrested. One can visualize the scene—the shock, the fright, the hoarse tones, the exclamatory appeals, the whine, the outburst. But nothing of this atmosphere is reproduced by the detective. Keeping his eyes on his notes, he intones from them without the slightest inflection to mark one word from another, so that the prisoner shall not, in any way, be prejudiced by any stress or lighting-up of possibly damaging words. "I told the prisoner that I held a warrant for his arrest, and that he would be charged with manslaughter, and I duly cautioned him that anything he might say would be taken down." At this point the case to which I allude was adjourned for a week and the prisoner remanded.

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME.

In the magistrate's or district judge's court, punishments vary in the discretion of the bench. The main idea is that the punishment should fit the crime; but surely this is wrong. The aim of pfunishment is to deter, and therefore the punishment should fit the criminal, not the crime. Instead of a set code of punishments for set offences, we should have a code variable upon the character of the prisoner. Many men will continue cheerfully to offend, so long as their offences may be met by money-payments, while a month's imprisonment would mean hell for them. Others would more comfortably serve a month than pay up twenty dollars. The character and temperament of the prisoner should in all cases, be considered before passing sentence, so that he may receive the sentence that will most impress him. Thirty days imprisonment for an old hand and thirty days' imprisonment for a quiet city clerk may sound the same thing, but they are widely different. For precisely similar offenses, one man might be adequately punished by the public exposure, a night in the lock-up and a ride between two policemen to the Penitentiary; while the other would be only properly punished by six months' hard labor. For numbers of hardened men prison will have no horrors; for the more sensitive a day in custody is as affrighting as a lengthy term at the Lakeside Prison.

CONDITIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

As a matter of fact, each human being is so thoroughly unique, both physically and psychically, that no two criminal acts can possibly be governed or controlled by precisely the same motives or antecedents. Therefore no two crimes can be exactly the same, either in moral turpitude or social effect. In the mind and body of every criminal, in his social life and moral and industrial opportunities, in his domestic life, individual heritage, in his physiological condition, there are elements which, quite apart from the legal evidence which is supposed to establish the crime, render his act different from the act of any other man. The circumstances in which the crime was committed, and all the causes which induced, must each be considered and given due weight in establishing moral turpitude. When so considered, we shall find that no two murders, no two forgeries, no two robberies, no two crimes of any kind are exactly alike. The legal evidence may be the same in each case, but neither the cause nor the effect, in any two crimes, will be precisely the same. They are as widely varied and as completely different as the minds and motives of men. This is not saying that a criminal is to be judged only by his motives, or that who means well can do no ill.

A GREAT JUDICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Obviously, then,, in dealing with human life, a judge cannot be too cautious. He should never be wholly without power to rectify an error. In many cases new facts are discovered long after the judgment has been entered and sentence pronounced. New conditions arise which could not be foreseen at the time of the trial. It should not be impossible for a judge, upon his own motion, at any time after judgment, to institute a subsequent inquiry for the purpose of settling any doubts which may arise in his mind as to the justice of a conviction or the severity of a sentence. To vest such power in a judge would not be to necessarily destroy the power of the executive clemency, but its effect would be to relieve the Governor of very many applications for clemency, and to fix upon judicial officers a new sense of responsibility in criminal cases by making the responsibility a continuing one.

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OF

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Face Powders, Talcums, Creams, etc.

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(near Knowling's East End Branch).

Sale Commences to-morrow, January 4th.

Here is a list of some of the articles we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Colgate's Tooth Paste Price	32c. per pkg.
Colgate's Talcums (all odours). Price	27c. per pkg.
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap, large	$1.00 per box.
Nyal's Face Cream. Price	28c. per pkg.
Evans' Throat Pastilles. Price	27c. per box.
Gin Pills. Price	40c. per box.
Ferrozone. Price	35c. per box.
Catarrahozone. Price	20c. per pkg.
Colgate's Shaving Stick. Price	29c. per pkg.
Colgate's Shaving Cream. Price	35c. per pkg.
Colgate's Shaving Powder. Price	35c. per pkg.
Day Dream Talcum. Price	30c. per tin.
Angier's Emulsion (small). Price	50c. per bot.
Jeyes' Fluid (large). Price	45c. per bot.
Sturgeon Oil Liniment. Price	24c. per bot.
Wilson's Cherry Balsam. Price	20c. per bot.
Vaseline (in bottles). Price	9c. per bot.
Vaseline (in tins). Price	4c. per tin.
Figsen	10 & 25c. per box.
Nursing Bottle Fittings	10c. each
(Special for one week)	
Nipples for fittings	2 for 5c.
Face Powders	10, 20, 25 & 40c. per box.
Rouge	20c. per box.
Face Creams	20, 25, 28 & 30c' per pkg.
Nyal's Throat Pastilles	20c. per box.
Cough Drops	5 & 10c. per box.

The above list is only a part one of the numerous articles we will have for sale during the coming weeks. We ask you to watch this space each week and you will see what STAFFORD'S have to offer in the way of REAL bargains.

Give us a call and we guarantee to give you value for money spent

AT

STAFFORD'S, Duckworth Street

ECZEMA You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for Eczema and Skin Irritations. It relieves at once and gradually heals the skin. Sample box Dr. Chase's Ointment free if you mention this paper and send 2c. stamp for postage. 60c. a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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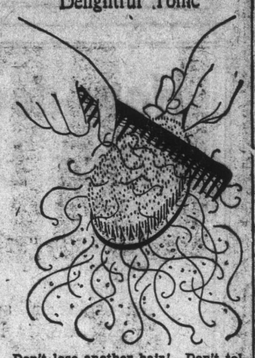
35c "Danderine" Saves Your Hair—Ends Dandruff! Delightful Tonic



Don't lose another hair! Don't tolerate destructive dandruff. A little Danderine now will save your hair; thicken and strengthen it; double its beauty.

Falling hair never stops by itself! Dandruff multiplies until it forms a crusty scale, destroying the hair, roots and all, resulting in baldness.

Your druggist will tell you that "Danderine" is the largest selling hair saver in the world because it corrects and tones sick, ailing hair of men and women every time. Use one bottle of Danderine, then if you find a single falling hair or a particle of dandruff, you can have your money back.

DANDRUFF!

Rub Minard's Liniment into the scalp—it cleanses the surface, it opens the pores, it works down to the roots and stimulates them into activity. Apply four times a week, rubbing thoroughly—no dandruff.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
The Family Medicine Chest.

SIGNBOARDS.

I love the ocean, it's a sight that stirs the jaded spirit; I fain would watch it through the night, and spend the daytime near it; but all along the misty shores are painted signboards reading—"Use Dandruff Pills—they will restore the whiskers now receding." I cannot see the swordfish play, or watch the walrus gambol, because of blatant signs that say, "Use Smith Shoes When You Ramble." The mountains are sublime and grand, and often snow caps crown them; in solemn majesty they stand, with signboards up and down them. The great Creator built these hills, but 'twas not He defaced them with signs that say, "Try Piebald Pills,"—'twas man who thus disgraced them. When to the forest I repair, to hear the tall pines sighing, a massive signboard greets me there, "Use Axle Grease for Frying." I have a bow with pale blue lines, in which, with ink of crimson, I make a note of all such signs that I may cast my glims on. And when on shopping trips I wend, I shun the pill and potion whose signboards, sticking up on end, defaced the hills and ocean. I say to merchant princes, "Cease! You hit me where I'm sorest! I will not buy the axle grease that's blazoned in the forest." I say to druggists, in their stores, "Sell me some Volstead toddy, whose name's not on our mounts or shores in letters large and gaudy!"

Minard's Liniment For Garget in Cows

Just Folks.

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

A BOOK AND A PIPE.

Give me a book and my cozy chair
and a pipe of old perique
And the wind may howl and I shall not care that the night is cold and bleak,
For I'll follow my friend of the printed page wherever he leads me on,
I'll follow him back to a vanished age and the joys of a life that's gone,

I'll stand with him on a brigantine with the salt wind in my face,
I'll hear him shout when the whale is seen and share in the stiring chase.
And I'll hear him say as the gulls fly by and round us overhead:
"Every bird up there with its ghastly cry is the soul of a sailor dead."

I'll go with him where the pole star gleams and the arctic nights are long,
I'll go with him to his land of dreams away from the surging throng,
I'll stand with him on the battle line where the sky with flame turns red,
I'll follow this faithful friend of mine wherever he wants to tread.

Oh, whether it be adventures grim or the calm of a noble mind,
Or a sea to sail and a ship to trim or a pearl of truth to find,
Grant me an hour in my easy chair and a pipe full of old perique
And there's ever a friendly book up there that can furnish the joy I seek.

Harvard Astronomer Tells of Planet Life.

The existence of life on the planet Venus may be considered highly probable. Dr. Harlow Sharpley, director of the Harvard Observatory, said in a recent lecture in Boston. He added that the question of life on Mars was controversial, but that its small mass and its great distance from the sun counted heavily against the probability of life there.

"Venus," he said, "is comparable to the earth in many ways, and if, as is likely, living organisms develop wherever conditions are suitable over a sufficient interval of time, then it may be considered that life on Venus is highly probable. On no other bodies in the solar system, however, are conditions at all favorable for the existence of protoplasm."

The search for habitable worlds, he said, was largely a search for conditions suitable for the existence of water in a liquid form. This, he added, was an absolute necessity for the development of life, such as that on the earth, and a definite chemical constitution of air, land and water also was necessary. A planet's days and nights, therefore, must not be so long as to prevent the existence of water in a liquid form.

"It seems certain," he said, "that some water exists on Mars at times in a liquid form. The average astronomical opinion is that low forms of organisms may exist on Mars, that high forms are very improbable, and that beings physically comparable with men are absolutely impossible."

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BOYS' REDMAN (Red Sole and Heel)	$4.00
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YOUTHS' STORMKING REDMAN	$4.20
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