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wears glasses but, not half of that half wear the right glasses.

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Correspondence Solicited

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Montague, P. E. I.

BIRTHS

MORRIS—At the Methodist Parsonage, Kensington, on Oct. 24th, to Rev. George and Mrs. Morris, a son.

MURDERED OLD LADY FOR HER MONEY.

ST. HILAIRE, Quebec, October 26.—Lying in a pool of blood with her throat gashed and her skull crushed in from a blow behind the left ear, Mrs. Chevalier, a defenceless old lady, who lived alone, was found dead Saturday afternoon in the outskirts of St. Hilaire, in the parish of St. Jean Baptiste Rouville. Not only the marks on the body, but the state of disorder in which the house was found when neighbors entered, pointed clearly to a brutal murder having been committed by some unidentified individual who made good his escape. Mrs. Chevalier had been dead at least twelve hours when her body was discovered.

Robbery is the supposed motive of the deed. The house was completely ransacked. Mrs. Chevalier's clothing was badly torn, showing that there was a struggle before she was felled to the floor, probably by a short piece of iron pipe which lay near the body. In the kitchen a table knife covered with blood was found, evidently the instrument used by the murderer in inflicting deep wounds in the throat and across the face. According to the medical evidence heard at the inquest Saturday evening Mrs. Chevalier's death was due to the cerebral hemorrhage caused by the blow behind the ear.

FIRST FRENCH AERIAL MAIL IN OPERATION.

VILLACOUBLAY, France, Oct. 25—The first French aerial mail was despatched from here by aeroplane at 7 o'clock this morning. Lieutenant Andre Ronin carried the bag consisting of 22 pounds of letters, destined for the West Indies and Central America, to St. Julien Beychevelle, from which place they were transported by automobile to the seaport of Paullac and placed on board the steamer Perrou.

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DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.

P. E. I. Sunday School Convention, opens Zion Church, 2.30 p. m.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913

SOME SERIOUS QUESTIONS

A bulletin recently issued by the Census Department gives statistics of the defective classes in Canada. In compiling the information an effort was made to differentiate between the insane and the idiotic or feeble minded. In previous censuses the records for the latter class were either not obtained or even included with the records of insane under the general heading Unsound Mind.

The number of blind in all Canada in 1911 was 3.238, deaf 'and dumb 4,584; insane 14.702; idiotic 5,387; making the total of defectives 28.611 of whom 15,530 were males and 13.-081 females.

From 1901 to 1911 the total number of infirm increased by 3.42 per cent., the increase in population for the same period being 34.17. It is interesting to note that in each enumeration the number of male defectives exceeded that of the females. In 1911 the deaf and dumb per 10,000 of population were 6.517 males, 6,183 females; the insane and idiotic 29,275 males, 28.363 females.

The comparison of defectives by provinces, by nationality, by birthplace and by occupation will make a subject for serious study.

By provinces, in 1911, Nova Scotia New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the order named, head the list in th number of blind, the numbers per 10,000 being respectively 6.713; 6.309 and 6.188, the Northwest Territories coming next with 5,952; Quebec 5.576; Ontario 4.268, the newer western provinces ranging from 1 to 3.

In deaf and dumb Nova Scotia leads with 9,587, Quebec 8.622; N. W. Territories 8.116; New Brunswick 7.758; Manitoba 6.497; Ontario 5.588; P. E.Island 4,908, the other provinces ranging between 2 and 4.

In unsound mind Prince Edward Island leads with 41,717 in 10,000; Ontario 34.443; Nova Scotia 33.615; Quebec 32.443; New Brunswick 26.798; the other provinces ranging from 2 and 3 in the newer provinces to 29 in Manitoba and 20 in British Columbia.

In nationality the French lead in total number of defectives with 31.-962; English 16.482; Irish 12.858 and Scotch 10.160 per cent.

In occupations a remarkable fact is that agriculture, supposedly the healthiest of all occupations, leads not only in the total number of defectives but in each separate defect, the per centage of defectives being blind—males 28.6, females 21.7; deaf and dumb—males 37.2; females 30.1; insane—males 6.1; females 3.2; idiotic—males 38.5, females, 30.2; total defectives, males 21.1; females 14.8. Next in order come domestics with a total of 1.06 males, 5.3 females, the other occupations following in order being manufacturers 3 per cent. commercial 2; non-productive 2.7; laborers 3.3; professionals, the lowest .67.

Figures are proverbially dry but these give much food for thought. Why should the three Maritime Provinces lead all others in the number of blind persons? They are the oldest provinces, and Quebec, the next oldest follows as the next highest in this defect. Is there a question here for our medical associations, for our churches, for our moral and social reformers?

Why should agriculture, the healthiest of all occupations, produce more defectives than any other, even than the strenuous, gruelling, commercial and professional callings?

Why should Prince Edward Island, the healthiest province in Canada, daily swept by ocean washed air, its inhabitants living in comparative ease and comfort, the harrowing grind of poverty and want being unknown, why should it lead in the number of mental defectives?

What is the inference from the relation of mental defect to the occupation of agriculture? Prince Edward Island, almost exclusively agricultural, heads the list; Ontario, next in order in agricultural pursuits a close second; Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick—devoted to agriculture in the order named, and in the same order producing the greatest number of mental defectives.

Has the social life, the loneliness of farm life, the want of reasonable entertainment and variety something to do with it? Is the agricultural life more really strenuous, more mentally trying, than the jostling, elbowing race in the commercial, industrial and professional life?

Making the fullest allowance for the loss of our strongest and most vigorous by emigration; there is still something to be accounted for that demands investigation.

ENGLISH LAND POLICIES.

Mr. Lloyd George having now announced the new land policy of the Asquith Government the country is in a position to choose between it and that of the Unionist party. In a word the difference between them is—the Liberals propose to perpetuate the tenancy system under State safe-guards, while the Unionists propose a system of ownership based on the successful scheme they introduced in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George's scheme is to convert the present Board of Agriculture into a Department of Lands with certain judicial powers to reduce rents on small farms analogous to those possessed by the Scottish law courts. Large farmers also would have the right to appeal for a reduction of rent if the action of the State caused a rise in the wages of the farm laborers. In such an event the landlord would have to come in as a contributor. Similarly in times of great agricultural depression a temporary lessening of the rent would be obtainable.

The new department is also to be given power to acquire at a reasonable price all waste, derelict and neglected tracts of land and to plant them with forests and to reclaim them with a view to their cultivation. The game laws are to be amended, and where desirable the Government will build laborers' cottages out of the Insurance Fund reserve.

These are the outstanding features of the new Liberal land policy, details of which have been anxiously waited for since Mr. Lloyd George first appointed a committee to investigate the subject some two years ago.

The Unionist policy has been before the country for some time having been propounded in May by Lord Lansdowne. It is divided into three parts.

(1) An occupying ownership for the sitting tenant of a large or small farm;

(2) An occupying ownership for villagers, with allotments or other small holdings of land round the villages;

(3) A farm colony system for the benefit of those who have little or no expert knowledge, but who are desirous of becoming agriculturalists.

The root idea of the first object is that of providing the means to the tenant farmer of acquiring forthwith and without any capital outlay a proprietary interest in his farm. The only plan open to him hitherto—and then only to the small holder—has been that of borrowing 80 per cent. of the purchase money, and the necessity of providing the 20 per cent. to begin with has been a stumbling block in almost every case. The Unionists are satisfied that State assistance can safely be given to the extent of the loan of the whole of the purchase money if provision is made for repayment by instalments commencing at once.

For the villages a block of land is to be bought by the Parish Council and each villager so desiring it will obtain a slice simply by paying a moderate rental half yearly to the Council and at the end of twenty-five years, or sooner, the land is his own.

The farm colonies will be conducted on the principle so successfully worked by the Irish Agricultural organization. One of the lessons learned by that organization is that co-operation can be most successfully carried out in agriculture provided general agricultural trading is kept distinct from agricultural co-operation. That is, co-operation is most successful in agriculture when it is confined to the joint use of horses and implements, instruction in, and development of, modern methods of cultivation, and the marketing of produce.

The plan here outlined has already found favor with agrarian reformers on both sides of the House of Commons and it now remains to be seen whether the country at large will give preference to it, or the scheme outlined by Mr. Lloyd George.

NOTES.

Scottish papers are writing for information about foxes.

One fox company has just placed a block of 10,000 shares in the English market.

A correspondent writes: "It would save much trouble if the following could be applied to the fox business—it is from the Star of Oct. 27:—A resolution was adopted at last night's session of the American Mining Congress meeting which refers to the "dishonest operations of the financially powerful," as a great menace to the mining industry. It went on record as favoring laws that will protect minority stockholders, by making directors more definitely responsible for their welfare and constituting infraction of such laws a felony, punishable by imprisonment."

In connection with the present itinerary of the Secretary of the Sabbath Alliance, it is interesting to note that a London pastor, the Rev. A. C. Hill, of Tollington Park, declared at the National Convention of Sunday School Unions at Bristol:—"I have no sympathy with the silly people who talk of the Scottish Sabbath as though the endurance of it must have been a horrible trial to the red-cheeked boys and girls who have made Scotland famous all over the world. Those quiet days, when the toys were put away and the Bible was brought out, when the children were expected to restrain their voices within moderate compass, and to refrain for twenty-four hours from making themselves a nuisance to the neighbours, were among the agencies that helped to produce a humanity such as the world has seldom seen. I am not sure whether the romping young hooligan who fills the back yard with his unmelodious yelpings is today a great improvement on the product of a strict Sabbatarianism."

Mrs. Pankhurst is not finding such a cordial welcome in the United States as she anticipated. This is not due so much to a lack of sympathy with her militant tactics in England as condemnation of the financial features of her American tour. It is stated that the terms accorded to Mrs. Pankhurst are a guarantee of $1,500 and 10 per cent. of the receipts up to $10,000, and 60 per cent. of the receipts above that figure.

To the objections of those who argue that "we speak without pay, and often pay our own expenses, devoting the receipts to the cause," Mrs. O.H. P. Belmont, who encouraged the visit, replies that the "money will be turned over to Mrs. Pankhurst to be used, not for herself personally, but for the Votes for Women campaign in England. Mrs. Pankhurst will transfer the money to the treasury of her organization in London."

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1701—City of Philadelphia chartered by William Penn.

1728—Captain James Cook, famous English navigator, born. Died Feb. 14, 1797.

1746—Earthquake destroyed Lima and the port of Callao.

1776—Washington defeated by Gen. Howe at battle of White Plains, N.Y.

1844—The Royal Exchange, London opened by Queen Victoria.

1886—Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, dedicated.

1893—Assassination of Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago.

"PRO." HOCKEY PLAYERS HOLDING OUT ALREADY.

MONTREAL, October 25—The annual trouble between the owners of clubs in the National Hockey Union and their players has began here by Art Ross and Harry Hyland refusing to sign contracts. Both demand more more than the Wanderer Club is willing to give.

Sam Lichtenheim, president of the Wanderer Club, wants to get Ronan of Ottawa, and has written the Ottawa management offering a lump sum, and Walter Miller, the Maritime Province player, for him.

JAPAN WILL BENEFIT BY "BIG DITCH."

TOKIO, Oct. 25.—Japan expects to make long strides in her foreign commerce as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal. The ports on the eastern coast of both South and North America are at once opened up to her export trade, and everything possible will be done to find markets there for Japanese goods.

The present trade routes from Japan to European ports by way of the Suez Canal will not be affected by the operation of the Panama route. Japanese steamers will continue running by way of Suez, for they are thereby enabled to pick up freight at many ports on the way in China, India and in the Mediterranean. Hence it has been decided here that it will be unprofitable to divert steamships to Europe by way of Panama, as no freight can be delivered or obtained in the long stretch across the Pacific. But new lines of steamers eventually will be sent to New York and to the eastern coast of South America, where Japan hopes to find big markets for her china and lacquered ware, her straw mattings and straw braids, as well as her teas, and at the same time increase her markets for raw silk.

Another important result of the opening of the canal will be the diversion of much of the freight which now is transported to points on the Pacific slope of the United States, and either despatching this merchandise direct to New York from Japan by steamers, or sending it round from thence shipped by rail to eastern states. A considerable economy in freight charges will be affected by San Francisco, after Japanese steamers have called at the Pacific metropolis.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, who, it is reported, is about to resign the post of chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture to accept a position from the Government of the Argentine Republic, was born in Sterling, Ill., Oct. 28, 1862. After finishing schooling he spent four years on a stock farm and then took up the study of veterinary medicine in Chicago. In 1886 he entered the service of the Department of Agriculture. For some years he was stationed as an inspector at Liverpool and later was placed in charge of meat inspection at Chicago. Since 1905 he has been chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. The offer of a position similar to that he now holds by the Argentine Government is regarded as a part of the campaign of that country to furnish meat for the American markets.

Congratulations to:

Joseph W. Folk, the new solicitor for the State Department, 44 years old today.

Rt. Rev. Paul Larocque, Catholic bishop of Sherbrooke, Que., 67 years old today.

Congressman J. Henry Goeke, of the Fourth Ohio district, 44 years old today.

Dr. Bashford Dean, professor of zoology in Columbia University, 46 years old today.

MONTREAL MAN SEEKS TO OBTAIN CUSTODY OF SON.

TORONTO, Oct. 25—The efforts of Philip Kenna, of Montreal, extending over three years in a hitherto vain effort to obtain the custody of his five year old son, Frederick, culminated yesterday in an argument before the appellate division by Louis Monahan, acting for Kenna, and H. M. Mowat, representing the Children's Aid Society, and the child's foster parents. Judgment was reserved.

Kenna, who is a Roman Catholic, married a Protestant in Manchester ten years ago. They later came to Montreal, where the child was born and baptized in the Catholic church. Four years ago the family came to Toronto, where they separated. In July the next year, Kenna wrote to a Mrs. Jones to deliver up the child, unconditionally, to his wife, a letter which Mrs. Kenna construed as an absolute renunciation on her husband's part of parental control, whereas Kenna contends it really was an order to restore the child into his wife's hands, that they might resume united housekeeping. Possession of his son and a charge was laid in the police court. It was the Children's Aid Society that took the child from the mother, and placed it with foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Breckon, well-to-do people.

Last May Kenna applied to Justice Middleton to remove the boy from the foster parents and have it placed with its god-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Houisdos Charlesbois of Montreal, he to pay them $3.50 per week for maintenance. Justice Middleton doubted the father's ability to maintain the payments out of his nine dollars a week. "I do not think," he said, "I am compelled to sacrifice the child's future."

Before the court of appeal Mr. Monahan urged that under the law the father was entitled to the custody of the child.

SHAUGHNESSY SAYS NO ADDITION TO ATLANTIC FLEET.

WINNIPEG, October 25—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who reached the city yesterday from the south, spent the day with Vice-President Bury and other officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Questioned on the wheat situation Sir Thomas said: "On our whole system we have carried 20,000 more cars this year than up to the corresponding time last year. We have added 200 locomotives and 6,000 freight cars to rolling stock. Thus we now have 85,000 cars and 2,252 locomotives.

"There is a tremendous amount of construction going on this year," he added. "At midsummer there were 1,905 miles of road under construction, aside from double tracking. We hope to get track laid on 1,200 miles of that before the end of the year, which will leave 700 miles—quite a big railroad in itself—to finish up. Between 1,500 and 1,600 of the 1,905 are in the West."

Asked if the C. P. R. planned increases in the Atlantic fleet, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy replied: "No, we have two vessels under construction, and we have always got plans under way for vessels, but we do not contemplate orders for additional boats next summer."

Sir Thomas negatived a rumor that the C. P. R. contemplated entering the Australian trade. He had nothing to add to current despatches in regard to the company's relations with the Austrian Government.

THE AMERICAN DEFENDER TO BE READY IN MAY.

The America's Cup defender to be constructed by the Herrwshoffs for the Vanderbilt-Morgan syndicate, will, it is understood, be ready for launching before May 1, 1914, for the syndicate is figuring on using the yacht in the spring races of the New York Yacht Club.

::For cuts, sores, scratches, burns, scalds, eruptions or any nature the prompt use of Rexall Healing Ointment will bring about most surprising and satisfactory results. This ointment is a disinfectant, antiseptic healing preparations and besides healing up the sore it is a direct skin food. Large size 25c, money back if dissatisfied. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mtf.

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We carry a great variety of cloakings. Cloakings of quality, coatings of class and coatings of distinction.

We have the latest diagonal weaves in Black and White, grey and white, brown and blue brown and black, tan and white, brown and white and black and grey in both narrow and wide stripes.

Our Chinchilla coatings are lovely they come in grey and black mixture, brown and green and plain brown.

Something very chic are the new Damasse weaves in brown and blue, also plain weaves in black, brown, navy, tan, Green and grey.

For the children we have a bright red diagonal cheviot, also blanket cloths in different shades, prices from $1.35 to $3.95 per yd.

SUITINGS.

In suitings as in cloakings the rough surface cloths predominate. Our suitings are all inspirations of newness yet altogether practical. In plain cloths we have our celebrated Hygrade broadcloth in Navy, Tan, Green, Grey, Black also mannish serges in Navy, Blue, Black, Brown, Grey.

Also novelty worsteds in the latest shades, and the loveliest Epong Bouceles weaves in light and dark Green, Navy, Royal Blue, Tan, Purple and Red. Heavy cheviots in Navy Blue just the thing for that knock suit and for the school girl, also many others too numerous to mention from 95c. to $2.85 per yd.

We also have linings to suit all purses. When a woman buys a suit coat she knows that the life of the garment depends a great deal on the lining. We have them from 18 cts to $1.50 per yd.

For the new dresses we have light weight serges in Black, Navy, Alice Blue, Marine Blue, Grey, Green, Brown, Fawn, and light Reseda green. The ever popular poplins in Tan, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Dutch Blue, Black, Garnet and Red.

Belford cords in Brown and white Black and White, and Pearl Grey. Plaids are a new favorite in the world of fashion, we have about 20 different checks, also many fancy weaves in dress goods from 48 to $2.10 per yd. Patons.

SILKS.

We have both plain and novelty silks and satins, brocade silks are very popular and we have them in Black, White, Taupe, Navy, Copenhagen Blue, Brown and Black, Mauve and White, Red and White, Green and Brown, Navy and Brown, with stripe.

For fall and winter satin faced silks have the endorsement of the highest authorities of New York and Paris. We have them in Black, White, Navy, Brown, Tan, Green, Grey Taupe, Red, Delft Blue, Pale Blue, Pink, Light Green, Yellow and Cream.

Our all-over laces are exquisite from 98c. to $1.75 per yd. We have the new Bulgarian all-over, also colored all-overs. We have cream all-over lace in both heavy and shadow $1.00 to $5.25 per yd.

Lace edging in great varieties from 15 to 50 cts per yd. Insertions to match from 15 cts to 45 cts per yd.

As a finishing touch to that suit why not get a feather boa, or better still a marabou sett, muff and stole from $4.75 to $12.00.

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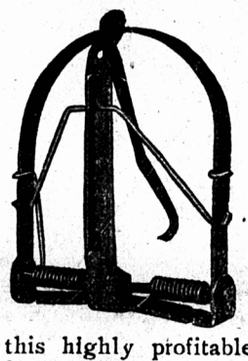

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No. 0	Price Ea.	13c	by the Doz....	$1.40
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No. 1½	" "	20c	" " "	2 35
No. 2	" "	28c	" " "	3.25

Tree Traps, Jump Traps, Stop Thief Traps

We have a large assortment of these traps. They are used in different places and are all complete with chain and swivel.

Steel Tree Traps. Price No. 0 ...20c No. 1 ...20c ea.
No. 2 ..... 25c
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No. 3 ..... 22c

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