

\$2,500 FIRE IN CARDIGAN

The hotel and restaurant conducted by Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Warren, Cardigan, were completely destroyed by a fire which was discovered at a look yesterday morning. Only a few pieces of furniture on the lower floor were saved.

One of the occupants was awakened by smoke and cracking of the fire, to find the entire building wrapped in flames. Mr. and Mrs. Warren, with their three children and one guest escaped in their night clothing.

The temperature was then 10 or 12 degrees below zero and a high wind was blowing.

It is thought the fire originated from the kitchen fire.

The loss is estimated at about \$2,500, partially covered by insurance.

The hotel, the only one in Cardigan, was a popular stopping place for commercial men, both of this province and the mainland.

Jos. McDougall Found Guilty

(Special To The Guardian)

Jos. McDougall was found guilty late last evening by Judge Inman on a charge of stealing a pair of silver black boxes from the ranch of Walter Arsenault at St. Elizabeth.

The boxes were owned by Patrick Daley of Summerside. The case occupied the court two days.

The Crown closed their case yesterday morning and the defence opened by calling the prisoner to the witness stand. He denied all knowledge of the stealing and said he was in Summerside on the night in question.

Jos. McDougall and Emerson Jeffrey gave evidence that they saw the prisoner in Summerside that night. Mr. C. D. McCallum summed up the case for the defence and Mr. W. Henry Norman for the Crown. Sentence will be given on Monday, February 5th-8.

LIBERAL SENATOR FACES TRIAL

Senator E. S. Little, of London, Ont., and Two Brothers Charged On Seven Counts.

(C. F. by Guardian's Special Wire)

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 30.—True bills naming seven charges involving theft, conspiracy and fraud were returned by the winter assize grand jury today against Senator E. S. Little and Arthur T. Little of London, and Walter Little, of Wimpole. The two last named are brothers of the Liberal Senator.

The charges follow the collapse of the large wholesale drygoods firm of Robinson, Little and Company three years ago.

Special Crown Attorney Norman Sommerville, K.C., announced warrants for the arrest of all three would be issued, but said the warrants would not be executed. Senator Little and his two brothers will appear before Mr. Justice Patrick Keavin in Supreme Court here Thursday, W. B. Henderson, K.C., their counsel, announced. The charges will then be read, but fixed and the case, according to court officials, traversed to the spring assize.

PRIME MINISTER

(Continued from Page 1)

and for no other purpose.

The increase in the index of wholesale prices for farm products last year had averaged 31 per cent. Mr. Bennett continued, while the same story of an upswing was told in the volume, value and activity of those engaged in manufacturing.

It was true that anticipations had been entertained for better days and that disappointment had been felt at their absence; but the function of government was never to lose courage and always to maintain confidence in the faith of the people. If the government had given way to panic and pessimism that condition would have been reflected at length in the minds of the electors.

It had been difficult, but the government had never faltered in its faith that Canada would win through.

Returning to the figures Mr. Bennett said that the reports had been prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics without reference to the government; and in the preparation of these reports the bureau endeavored not to mislead. For any reason the government should not suggest that Dr. R. H. Coates would be guilty of manipulating these figures was not fair.

South American republics had grown. Furthermore Canada's imports had decreased while her exports increased. "Can you not imagine what that means to a debtor country like Canada?" the Prime Minister asked. Indicating the increased trade between Canada and the Empire countries in the past year, Mr. Bennett quoted trade figures for 1932 and 1933. "In other words," he proceeded, "the Empire family has been buying more from one another with marked satisfaction to every member of the family and marked improved conditions to every one of the family concerned." Liberal False Prophets It had been said in the House of Commons by liberal members that Canada's exports to the world would fall off as a result of the Ottawa trade agreements. "Canada has returned to the position of nations of the world," declared the Premier. "Is that not something of which we should be proud? We met our difficulties, fell to six places and nearly to seventh, and we are working satisfactorily without the fifth among the exporting countries, surpassed only by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. Is that not something to indicate that we in the midst of the great depression, have been able to do something more than hold our place among the nations of the world?" Briefly, he touched upon the New Zealand and Australian agreements. The present government, he interjected, had promised to make tariffs fight for Canada and tariffs had fought for the people of this country. In good-will, after protesting the interests of the Canadian dairy industry, trade pacts had been entered into with these two Antipodean countries "that have worked satisfactorily and are working satisfactorily without jeopardy to the butter and other dairy products of this Dominion." British Columbia last year exported more lumber than in any year in the report. The duties on the exportations to Great Britain under the Empire agreements, because Canadian lumber was going free into the United Kingdom markets against competitors who had to pay such a duty, he said, Mr. Bennett. He believed the government had "abundantly justified" the promises it had made with respect to trade. Canada had increased her exports to the British Empire but among the nations of the world.

Canada's Wheat Situation

Canada had been misled with respect to scope and permanency of the world wheat market.

The result was that the Dominion had accumulated vast quantities of wheat in the hands of the government. After the war great war consuming countries of Europe, with the memory of starvation dangers and ransom prices of the war years fresh in their minds, turned to their own fields and rapidly improved their crops.

The late Sir George Foster had been one Canadian who talked "in season and out of season," against charging too much for wheat during the war. He had warned that the Dominion would pay in the end, and he had been proven right, Mr. Bennett said.

Canada had charged as high as \$3 per bushel and got it, but the European countries, when the war was over, took steps to guard against a repetition of that situation.

"There has been nothing to do with the loss of the wheat market," Mr. Bennett declared. It started long before the present government took office with Italy, Germany and increasing the tariffs against the foreign product.

Canada had signed the London agreement with the full approval of the wheat producing provinces.

"Is the agreement in effect right now?" asked Mr. Mackenzie King.

"Yes," replied the Prime Minister. "For the crop year ending with July 31, 1934, the exports from the Dominion are 200,000,000 bushels (Canada's share in the 260,000,000 bushels estimated to be the annual world export requirements as agreed upon at the London Conference) unless the estimated requirements are changed by unforeseen circumstances." It would seem, Mr. Bennett said, that no such change would occur.

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"What methods are to be adopted in putting the agreement into effect?" asked J. L. Brown, (Lib. Leader).

"There has been no need for us to take any action so far, and it would appear no steps will be necessary in this crop year," Mr. Bennett replied. "The exportable supply seemed unlikely to go over the quota assigned to Canada."

"How does it happen that this agreement has been entered into before Parliament has had an opportunity of discussing it?" asked Mr. Mackenzie King.

"In the same manner the West Indies agreement was entered into without consulting Parliament," Mr. Bennett replied. The executive of the government had acted on the authority it held and had come to Parliament at the first opportunity for approval. If the government had not acted on the authority it held, it would have been a matter of no matter in which the government could give assistance, that it was a question of supply and demand.

However, acreage curtailment was within the jurisdiction of the provinces and only by a limited extent was a matter for the Dominion. Indications from the provinces concerned were that grasshoppers and drought would bring about a reduction somewhat less than that provided for in the agreement.

Central Bank

With regard to a central bank, said Mr. Bennett, he had said in London some time ago that he realized this Dominion could not carry on its exchange transactions without recourse to Wall Street, he said that Canada needed a central bank. He did not indicate that the Government had concluded this as a matter of policy but that this was his own personal opinion.

He had said that because the matter would have to be considered at the next revision of the Bank Act, it could not be again said that it had been desirable for the Canadian people to have had the opportunity of presenting their views before the commission that had been set up.

Mr. Bennett recalled that while he was not responsible for the resolution passed at the World Economic Conference relating to a central bank, he had nevertheless supported it. He did say that in countries such as Canada, there should be a central bank, so that the bill now prepared was not one in which an effort was being made to snatch glory, but because he had believed for 20 years that this country ought to have a central bank. And he hoped the bill would be passed by the Government.

Some such organization was necessary, but it would not discharge all the obligations that some people expected of it. There could be no return to permanent prosperity until there was a return to stability in international exchange. There must be an international currency, but currency being international business could be carried on.

GARNIUM CASE DISMISSED BY SUPREME CT.

Judgment dismissing the appeal was handed down yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court in the case of the King vs. Russell Garnium. The appeal was made by Russell Garnium from a conviction on a Customs charge before Magistrate McKinnon.

The hearing of the defense witness Mrs. Russell Garnium, Russell Garnium and Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, sister of Mrs. Garnium, occupied the court the greater part of the day. After the case was summed up by Mr. J. J. Johnstone, K.C., for the appellant and Mr. J. A. MacDonald for the respondent, decision was given by Justice A. C. Saunders.

His Lordship stated that if the sworn testimony of the appellant and his wife is accepted, the conclusion must be that the liquor in question belonged to Mrs. Garnium and the appeal would be accepted. His Lordship, however, pointed out several points in Annie Garnium's testimony that he could not accept as correct. And he continued, if it was impossible to conclude that the wife of the appellant was telling the truth, the conclusion must be that her evidence was a frame-up to protect her husband.

From this, His Lordship concluded that the appellant was the guilty party and accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mrs. Annie Garnium, wife of the appellant testified that she owned the liquor in question and had concealed it in the Cannolly field and beneath the culvert in front of the Garnium house. This was done without the knowledge or consent of her husband, who was not living with her at that time. Her husband and her husband have not been living together since two weeks prior to November 6 last.

Russell Garnium testified that he had no interest in his father's property. Witness did not conceal liquor or know where the Garnium had hidden it. He had been separated from his wife since two weeks before November 6. Witness had no interest in liquor and did not officers so on day of seizure.

Incidental federal administrations had been responsible. He had not said, as Mr. King declared yesterday that the requirements had been constructed for the purpose of destroying the other two systems but that the result of the Transcontinental Railway had been the destruction of all three. Canada was now reaping the whirlwind.

He did not think he should blame Governments entirely. Governments should lead, but unfortunately they were sometimes pushed by the people with the insistent cry of spend, spend, spend.

There had been no thought of tomorrow, but unfortunately tomorrow had come and that, with the consequences of the Great War, prevented the Government from taking those forward measures desired to take.

The Prime Minister produced the Order-in-Council authorizing the guarantee of the loan advanced by the banks to the Canadian Pacific.

The C. P. R. continued Mr. Bennett, had made substantial expenditures in the belief that it would be able to sell its debentures. This was found impossible. Efforts were made to do so both in the United States and Great Britain without success. The question was "should they default or should they not on maturing obligations." "What would be the effect upon Canada of a default?" That was what the Government had to consider.

Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the United States had made material advances to its railroads. The Dominion Government felt a view of all these factors, that it should guarantee the loan. The security was of a high character.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—(C.P.)—The N. K. Leckie ban on titles of 1919 was a mere jumble of words without legal validity Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons today when he defended the Government's re-introduction of titular distinctions. The resolution could be referred to any court in the world and proved not only invalid but an affront to the Sovereign.

The Prime Minister combined a personal belief in state recognition of meritorious services with a legal attack on the N. K. Leckie motion in defending his new year's recommendations to the King for restoration of titles. The resolution had not been passed by the Senate and given Royal assent, therefore was not legal and binding, certainly not on succeeding governments.

At the same time, Mr. Bennett pointed out a way for a ministry to be bound by Parliament not to grant titles. It could be done through a resolution instructing the Prime Minister of the day not to recommend the names of Canadians to the Sovereign.

The Prime Minister's defence of titles was greeted by applause by his followers and cheers from opposition benches. Particularly did his followers applaud when he pictured the women doing work of charity in distant parts of Canada, and the joy that came to them when their names were voted services recognized by the King.

Titles were not granted in Canada for 14 years, due to a resolution passed by Parliament, sponsored by W. F. Nickle, then Conservative member for Kingston. Late last session, Mr. Bennett gave his opinion the 1919 House could not bind the 1934 House by resolution and then recommended Canadians in the King's new year's

Murray Harbor Ry. Timetable

Superintendent E. W. MacKinnon of the Prince Edward Island Railway, has received word from Mr. A. C. Currier, General Superintendent of Transportation, that the trains on the Murray Harbor Railway will run daily except Sunday on the same schedule as at present with the exception of Saturday.

On that day there will be a passenger train leaving Murray Harbor at 7.30, arriving in Charlottetown at 10.15, leaving again at 3.30 and arriving in Murray Harbor at 6.15.

The Thursday train, which has been off for the past two years will be resumed next Thursday. The present schedule from Monday until Friday inclusive is, leaving Murray Harbor at 8 a. m., arriving in Charlottetown at 11.40 a. m., leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m., arriving at Murray Harbor at 6.45 p. m.

The request of the Board of Trade to have a passenger train on Tuesday and to have the train leaving Charlottetown for Murray Harbor on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday was not granted.

Their requests otherwise were accepted to.

AYRSHIRE ASSN.

(Continued from Page 1)

three Maritime Clubs, to be used for winter work.

At a meeting of the club held in the early summer it was suggested that we hold our annual picnic on the farm of some individual breeder instead of at the Experimental Farm as usual. This suggestion was approved by the meeting and our secretary, Mr. B. R. Brown, extended an invitation to us to hold it at Brightside which was gladly accepted, and a very successful picnic was held in August when a large number of Ayrshire breeders and their friends took this opportunity of inspecting Mr. Brown's splendid herd of Ayrshires. The exhibit of Ayrshires at the Charlottetown Exhibition was not as large as we have had in some previous years but the quality was well maintained and the judging was followed with interest by quite a large number of breeders. During the noon hour a short meeting of our club was held having as our guest, Dr. L. A. Donovan of St. John, who is the Maritime Director of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association in this province. We were judged at this fair. We were pleased to have the opportunity of discussing matters of importance to our breed with our returned from the show.

The showing of Ayrshires at the county fairs was large in number and of good quality and our club was well represented at the Halifax Exhibition by the herd of dogs and cats. It was a very interesting and many of the most coveted awards at that show. At the meeting held in Charlottetown during Exhibition Week it was decided to carry on a large wintering campaign in the Maritime provinces in cooperation with the other Maritime Clubs and a part of the Extension Fund was voted for this purpose. This expenditure will, I believe, bring us good returns in the form of increased numbers of better bred Ayrshires. There is no doubt that dairy farmers are realizing now more than ever before that better cows are a necessity and this is the time for us to keep the merits of the breed before the eyes of the public.

A considerable sum of money was used in special prizes at the Central Calf Club and School Fair. This is a work that is doing much to interest the boys and girls of this area in better bred animals and we were glad to be able to show our appreciation in this way.

There was, in 1933, seven active Ayrshire Calf Clubs in the Province and the following number of about ninety boys and girls.

The federal bull loaning policy under the direction of Mr. L. W. Roper has continued to give assistance to new districts in supplying the necessary stock and we are glad to be able to show our appreciation in this way.

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Further Charged

The finding of the Grand Jury charges the three brothers with conspiracy to defraud shareholders of the Robinson, Little Company; the three are further charged with "making, circulating or publishing statements and accounts which they knew to be false in material particulars with intent to deceive or defraud" members, shareholders or creditors of the company.

A. T. Little is charged with theft of \$20,000, E. S. Little with theft of \$150,000, and Walter H. Little with theft of \$80,000, the property of the Robinson, Little Company, according to each count.

The last count is that against E. S. Little, alleging that he received from the Holeproof Hooley Company of Canada, Ltd., \$26,044.33, upon terms requiring him to account for or pay the same to the Robinson, Little Company, but that he "did fraudulently omit to account for the same or pay it and thereby did commit theft."

A number of civil actions against the Littles have been filed in court here in the past two years. The last one was brought by Mrs. Edith A. Vair, of Galt, who sued Senator E. S. Little, A. T. Little, W. H. Little, W. E. Robinson and Robinson, Little and Company. Mrs. Vair claims the following sums were obtained from the Company: Senator E. S. Little, \$151,871.12; A. T. Little, \$126,752.88; W. H. Little, \$65,068.57; and George Little, \$29,316.83. The defendants said a settlement had been made with the company and the indebtedness greatly reduced. They also claimed certain assets had been turned over to the company.

This civil action came before Mr. Justice A. C. Kingstone at the assizes last May and was adjourned to the next court at the request of all parties.

The defendants were also started against the Littles by J. D. Kenney and William Nicholson, of London, but were never tried.

Employment Increase

Mr. Bennett recalled there were about 14,000 in the camps supervised by the Department of National Defence, and 10,000 engaged in work under the Northern Development Board. A few more might be employed by municipalities elsewhere but the aggregate figure would not exceed 50,000. The increase in employment from December had totalled 146,000, a fact that was reflected in increased payrolls.

Employment reports from 4,339 purely manufacturing firms showed 288,846 employed in 1932; similar reports from 5,087 manufacturing firms in 1933 showed 430,468 employees, Mr. Bennett quoted. "Can there be any question about those figures?" he asked.

The total employed on Dec. 1, 1933 had risen to 850,486 as compared with 785,400 on the same date a year earlier. "Is there not some cause for Canadians to feel pride in this record?" the Prime Minister asked.

The retail market had shown a marked improvement and every merchant queried had described December last as the best month in years.

"I therefore conclude," the Prime Minister said, "that if there was ever a time and place for saying there has been an improvement in business in trade and in employment, it is today in this House."

Reciprocity

The mooted reciprocity pact with the United States was next taken up.

"I wonder," Mr. Bennett asked, "that information the Liberal leader has that the United States is desirous of negotiating a reciprocity trade agreement with Canada." He doubted if Mr. King had any correspondence himself, indicating such a willingness. But the Premier interjected ironically, it might be that the former Minister to Washington (Hon. Vincent Massey) who was rather active in forwarding such a proposal, but Mr. Bennett was skeptical.

"I read to the House last year a joint statement by the President of the United States and myself," he continued. "And I have no reason to believe the statements in that memorandum were not the same today as they were when they were first made."

"Why does not Mahomet go to the mountain if the mountain will not go to Mahomet," William Duff (Lib. Antigonish-Guyrover) interjected.

"There might be some difficulty in determining who was Mahomet, but if my hon. friend (Mr. Duff) were there, there should be no difficulty," the Premier rejoined. Lib. Mr. Bennett had negotiated a reciprocity pact while they were in office from 1921 to 1930.

"They had a Tory government over there," Mr. Duff called out.

Mr. King's Attitude

Mr. Bennett read from the speech of Mr. King in Parliament in 1930 that Canada should not take any arbitrary action of a provocative nature.

What was the extent of the reciprocity agreement which Liberals talked about. Did they want a reciprocity agreement on hogs, butter and eggs?

"Yes," a Liberal called out.

In answer, Mr. Bennett read comparative prices on hogs in Canada and the United States showing higher prices being paid in this country. "So you want a reciprocity agreement on hogs and let the American farmer into this market to get twice the price he is getting in the United States," he questioned.

The American farmer was getting 20 cents more for his wheat, claimed T. F. Donnelly (Lib. Willow Bunch).

Comparative prices on butter, eggs and other commodities were read by the Premier showing higher prices being paid in Canada than in the United States. Did the Liberal opposition want the American farmer to come into Canada and compete against them so that the American farmer could get more money for their products? he asked. The only form of trade agreement that could survive was that which was just and fair to both contracting parties.

London Wheat Agreement

Turning to the London wheat agreement, Mr. Bennett said the Liberal leader had taken the stand that the agreement was unsatisfactory to himself and the Liberal party.

"He would like to ask Mr. King if he and his opposition followers were closer to the people of the Prairie Provinces than the local governments of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, than Premier John Brownlee, of Alberta; Premier J. T. M. Anderson, of Saskatchewan. At this stage of the speech, John Vallance (Lib. South Battleford) a-voiced his dissenting opinion. Finally, in the ruling, Mr. Speaker Black, that the Premier's speech should not be interrupted, Mr. Vallance resumed his seat.

On the eve of his departure for the World Economic Conference in London last year, he had received a telegram signed on behalf of the government of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Mr. Bennett proceeded, advocating curtailment of wheat production by wheat exporting countries.

At the conference in London, the Premier went on, representatives of wheat exporting countries had conferred with delegates from wheat importing countries. The conclusion reached was that the only way to bring about better prices was to curtail production until such time as a balance in demand were nearer an equilibrium.

Canada's Wheat Situation

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The result was that the Dominion had accumulated vast quantities of wheat in the hands of the government. After the war great war consuming countries of Europe, with the memory of starvation dangers and ransom prices of the war years fresh in their minds, turned to their own fields and rapidly improved their crops.

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"Is the agreement in effect right now?" asked Mr. Mackenzie King.

"Yes," replied the Prime Minister. "For the crop year ending with July 31, 1934, the exports from the Dominion are 200,000,000 bushels (Canada's share in the 260,000,000 bushels estimated to be the annual world export requirements as agreed upon at the London Conference) unless the estimated requirements are changed by unforeseen circumstances." It would seem, Mr. Bennett said, that no such change would occur.

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However, acreage curtailment was within the jurisdiction of the provinces and only by a limited extent was a matter for the Dominion. Indications from the provinces concerned were that grasshoppers and drought would bring about a reduction somewhat less than that provided for in the agreement.

Employment Program

The Prime Minister recalled that Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, had expressed high praise for the program established by the National Defence Department, in which 15,000 men were employed.

With regard to the programme which was contemplated this year, the government intended to submit it in general detail, but relative to Mr. King's insistence that these works be started immediately, the Premier reminded the opposition leader that seasonal conditions in Canada rendered this impossible.

During the recent conference it had been indicated by some provinces that the others had not been as careful in making their expenditures as they might have been. But, when they heard the real story, they understood the Governments against which they were complaining. The hundreds of thousands of immigrants brought into Canada, with the necessity of providing schools and highways; and they were unanimous in passing resolution No. 4, which set forth the special circumstances demanded special consideration.

Mr. Bennett believed some day Canada would have to make a large conversion loan; but that could not be done at the moment.

Canada could not repudiate or default on its obligations without destroying the country's credit. The country was in a difficult position by reason of the obligations carried by the provinces. It would be found there were no reckless expenditures; and so far as present conditions were concerned, money was being provided for the maintenance of homes, comforts and cleanliness to the extent that the people might be preserved. This policy had commended itself to observers in other countries.

Worst Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting at Rieux Sliding both were imprisoned in the snowbanks. A wing plow engine that went to their assistance was also caught. Another plow train with two locomotives was stranded before the passenger train and the freight train were released.

The plows then plunged into the drifts between Riviere Du Loup and Montserrat and were gradually clearing the line tonight.

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SUMMERSIDE and Prince County

NORTH SHORE LEAGUE Play-off in the Kensington rink Thursday, Feb. 1st at 7.30 p. m., arriving at Charlottetown at 11.40 a. m., leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m., arriving at Murray Harbor at 6.45 p. m.

The request of the Board of Trade to have a passenger train on Tuesday and to have the train leaving Charlottetown for Murray Harbor on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday was not granted.

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United Church

WEDNESDAY

315—Mission Band.

330—Ladies Aid—Monthly meeting—Social Hour.

7.30—Prayer Service—Visitors welcome—Hearts Memorial Hall.

8.30—Executive, Women's Missionary Society.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH Island sale for Prince Edward Island Hospital Ladies Saturday Feb. 3rd at Holman's.

Y'S MEN'S VALENTINE DANCE Oddfellows Hall February 12th. Refreshments. Admission 50 cents.

LOW TEMPERATURE—At midnight last night the unofficial thermometer reading was 2 degrees below zero. However, the cold was not felt so intensely as there was little or no wind.

RETURNING OFFICERS—Among the list of returning officers appointed for the several electoral districts in Canada, recently gazetted appear the following:—Kings: Rodolphe J. McEllis, farmer, R.R. 1, Cardigan, P.E.I.; Prince: F.W. Hanson, wholesale merchant, Summerside, P.E.I.; Queens: John G. MacFadyen, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

AUCTION TOURNAMENT—The tournament game of auction ferry falls held in the Holy Redeemer Hall last night was a most enjoyable one. The following were the lucky prize-winners: Ladies: Mrs. Harold Bruce and Miss Margaret Doyne; Gentlemen: Mr. Patrick Doan and John Garnium. Door prize, Mrs. M. Hennessey. Free-entrants, Angus Pinesau.

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Y'S MEN'S VALENTINE DANCE Oddfellows Hall February 12th. Refreshments. Admission 50 cents.

LOW TEMPERATURE—At midnight last night the unofficial thermometer reading was 2 degrees below zero. However, the cold was not felt so intensely as there was little or no wind.

RETURNING OFFICERS—Among the list of returning officers appointed for the several electoral districts in Canada, recently gazetted appear the following:—Kings: Rodolphe J. McEllis, farmer, R.R. 1, Cardigan, P.E.I.; Prince: F.W. Hanson, wholesale merchant, Summerside, P.E.I.; Queens: John G. MacFadyen, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

AUCTION TOURNAMENT—The tournament game of auction ferry falls held in the Holy Redeemer Hall last night was a most enjoyable one. The following were the lucky prize-winners: Ladies: Mrs. Harold Bruce and Miss Margaret Doyne; Gentlemen: Mr. Patrick Doan and John Garnium. Door prize, Mrs. M. Hennessey. Free-entrants, Angus Pinesau.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hickey were entertained last night from Ottawa.

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IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of GARFIELD A. MACLEACH, who passed away on January 31st, 1933. Inserted by Mother, Sister and Brother.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

N. D. MacLean

UNDERTAKER

Charlottetown and North Westshore Phone 149

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