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Central Guardian

BAND AT the rink to-night. 3596

HOCKEY — Crystals vs. Abbies Friday night. 3596

BAND AT the rink to-night. 3596.

VERNON UNITED CHURCH Services will be held in the Church at Vernon River on Sunday next, 2:30 p.m., and at Cherry Valley at at 7 p. m., roads and weather permitting, Mr. Grant of Orwell will preach.

HOCKEY AT SHERWOOD to-night Clarke Bros. vs. Sherwood Tigers. Game starts 7.15. One and one half hour's skate after match. Admission 15c. 3597

BAND AT the rink to-night. 3596

HOCKEY — Crystals vs. Abbies Friday night. 3596

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WHIST DRIVE. —The whist party in Rosary Hall Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society in aid of their charitable fund was largely attended and passed off most successfully. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs Dennis Dowling and the gentlemen's by Mr. Edward Flynn. The lucky chair prize went to Mrs. Wm. Scott.

C. W. L. MEETING At a meeting of the Executive of the Catholic Women's League last night in Rosary Hall, the Convenor of program announced that Miss Mona Wilson, Director of Red Cross work in this Province had kindly consented to address the general meeting which will be held on next Tuesday evening Feb. 1st. Miss Wilson's talk will be on the work of the Red Cross Society in general and as it is a subject of interest to all women the meeting will be a public one. The Lecture Committee announced that Rev. A. J. McAulay will give a talk sometime in February, date to be announced later and this will be the second in the course open to the general public and will be held in League of Cross Hall.

FIREMEN CALLED OUT.— The firemen were called out about 12.30 this morning to the residence of Mrs. John Pineau, 101 Richmond Street to extinguish the flue which had caught fire.

SMALLPOX—In regard to the smallpox outbreak now on the Island it may be said that some time ago several cases developed here, being brought by parties from the United States. It was such a mild type that little attention was paid to it, and it was thought a first to be a rash or chicken pox. Accordingly, it made considerable headway. But once it was determined it was smallpox, the contacts were placed under quarantine. Finally, so many cases developed that the Government appointed Doctor Blake to take special charge of the situation. The places now affected are Hunter River, Mayfield, Highfield, Milton and Augustine Cove. There are about twenty cases in all. Compulsory vaccination has never been enforced in the rural districts, although it has been in cities and incorporated towns. In the country local school boards have now been instructed to see that a child is vaccinated before being admitted to school. All the cases that have developed this winter have been among unvaccinated people. A number of schools were closed in certain sections, but Hunter River School has reopened. Although the disease is of a mild type unless the proper precautions are taken, and great care exercised, it is quite possible, states Dr. Jenkins that severe cases might develop.

PERSONALS

Mrs (Dr.) J. S. Jenkins and two children left yesterday morning on a visit to England.

Mr. Parker Horne of Winsloe returned on Monday night from a six weeks trip to Bermuda and the West Indies.

Major D. A. MacDonald of the Russ Hotel left this morning for his home in Wheatley River.

Mr. R. S. Pethick, Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada of Antigonish, has arrived in the city accompanied by Mrs Pethick on a visit to Mr Pethick's parents, Dr. and Mrs Pethick.

Mr. W. H. V. Dunbar, of the Eastern Securities Co. Ltd. left Monday morning on a business trip to Halifax and St. John. Mr. Dunbar will be absent from work for about ten days.

Notes On Tuesday's Game in Summerside

It was a great win for the Crystals.

Art Allan handled the game well.

The feature of the game was the wonderful playing of Silliphant who was evident every minute and everywhere. He was a wonder and seemed to be in great shape. His "hockey brains" are a great asset to the Crystals.

Gordon did not seem to be able to get going. Montgomery played his position well, watching the Abbie star all the time.

With a little more experience and training Clovey Perry should make a good man. He has the faculty of doing what he is told, a necessary quality in any youthful player.

If Earl Prowse plays the same clean and excellent game he did Tuesday night he will have many friends in Summerside. His work was the subject of much favorable comment after the game.

Anderson did not show up as well as in last Tuesday's game as he was inclined to "rough it." He is a comer if he'd forget the man and play the rubber.

The Crystals played their positions well—thus the reason for their win.

"Chicken" Gallant has a good shot but long range shots don't win a hockey game. If chicken would play his position better and try to go through the opposing defence (instead of shooting from outside) his work would be much more effective. He is a good skater and has a wicked shot.

The Abbies missed Dempsey Diamond.

Silliphant and Anderson each got two penalties; while McLellan, Montgomery and Morris got one each.

The only accident was to Montgomery who got a bad bump and was laid off for a while. He continued the game after a few minutes rest, however.

The next game should be a dandy and it is "anybody's game" till the final bell rings.

All aboard the Special Train for Charlottetown Friday. The whole town of Summerside should be there. Get your tickets early.

In Memory of Miss Celina Stanley

A TRIBUTE FROM HER CLASSMATES

Our flag at half-mast today seems to give silent expression to the grief that fills our hearts for the sad death of our dear little companion and friend. How little we thought, as we glided over the smooth ice of our beautiful Hillsborough on Monday evening, that, before nightfall one of our happy band would be crushed to death in the chill embrace of its icy waters! God cast His loving gaze upon us and chose the most beautiful in His Eyes to adorn the courts of His heavenly Jerusalem.

Only the Divine Comforter of souls can pour the blam of consolation into the hearts of the afflicted parents who mourn the untimely death of their only daughter. May He give them light and grace to understand that, in depriving them of her presence, He has opened to their darling the delights of His Paradise, where she will not cease to invoke, by her sweet intercession, the infinite mercy of God in their behalf.

She shall be missed, too, by her classmates and indeed by all the pupils of the school where her sunny disposition, her frank, open character and her constant unselfishness made her a general favorite. She shall be missed at morning Mass where daily, in spite of wintry storms, she went to nourish her soul with the Bread of Angels. Nor did the Lord fail her in her hour of need. He had prepared her young soul by Holy Viaticum that morning, although she knew it not, and He Himself taught her how to meet death bravely, young as she was, with a cry to him for pardon and the surrender of her innocent spirit into His everlasting arms. In His loving embrace, may you rest in peace, dear Celina. From on high you will pray for those who loved you so well in life and who will not forget you in death.

Celina's classmates of Grade V shall assist at her funeral service tomorrow morning at St. Dunstan's Cathedral, and on Saturday High Mass shall be offered for her at St. Joseph's Convent which all the pupils shall attend to join their prayers with those of Holy Church for the repose of the soul of their well-loved comrade.

GUILTY

(Continued from page 1.)

and incompetence shown here? McCoubrey tells a most improbable story. He finds himself after regaining consciousness clinging on two spikes in the wharf, a considerable distance from the end of the wharf. How could a man who says he was unconscious and who could not swim get so far up the side of the wharf? It was somewhere around midnight when the car went over the wharf. Mr. Wood testifies that it was two o'clock before he was first disturbed. What happened around the wharf in two hours can only be a matter of conjecture. The point to be considered is was there negligence. There is one thing sure, that when the car was being driven in violation of the law by another driver without knowledge of the road or car, it went over the wharf and two lives were lost.

The grass grown condition of the road leading to Southport wharf should have warned an observant driver that he was on the wrong road.

Mr. Stewart referred to the evidence given by Mrs Edgar Heartz re mistaking the road when driving from Pownal to Charlottetown and going down towards Southport Wharf instead of Hillsboro Bridge. In this case the driver belonged to Halifax and in the front seat with him was his mother who also belonged there.

In closing, the Attorney General referred to the seriousness of the case, and to the danger to the citizenship when motor cars are driven in a reckless, unlawful and careless manner. The verdict of the jury will have an important bearing on the enforcement of the motor vehicle law in the future. Peters did a negligent think when he turned the wheel over to McCoubrey. Peters said he tried to catch the emergency brake but couldn't do so as he was on the wrong side. Had he been driving himself he no doubt would have control of the car, with different results.

In conclusion he said he had attempted to analyze the evidence. The jury had given very great attention and hoped they would come to a fair and reasonable verdict in the case.

Charge to the Jury, delivered by the Chief Justice

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Jury:

We are reaching now the closing stage of this case. You have heard the evidence, and you have heard what was said by the counsel for the Crown and for the prisoners. Now there remains for me to direct you as to the law which will guide you in your decision. It is for you, in pursuance of that law, to find the facts. You are the judges of the facts. The law you take absolutely from the Court and you are bound, under the obligations of your oath and of your office, to find the verdict upon the facts and in accordance with the law as it is laid down.

You are trying a very important case. You are trying the two prisoners upon this charge; that Dennie Peters and Louis McCoubrey did kill and slay Albert Youland and George Roberts at Southport wharf in Queens County on or about the 17th day of July, 1926.

"Did kill and slay." Now that is a general charge of homicide, of the killing of a human being. Homicide is classifiable under three different heads, each one different in character and in consequence. Homicide may be murder, or it may be manslaughter, or it may be a blameless act, according to the circumstances. You see how important the circumstances are.

Murder was defined under the old law as "killing a human being with malice aforethought." There is still to be found in our definition and our understanding of the term "murder" an evil intent on the part of the person who slays another; and you know that the extreme penalty follows a conviction for murder. Now let us go to the other end of the scale—the killing of a man in circumstances that are blameless, as in self defense. That right may arise; it arises in the case of soldiers who are fighting for their country under the orders of authority; of sailors; of those who are carrying out the sentences of the law. All those are blameless, and killing under those circumstances is no crime. Neither is it any crime—and here we are coming closer to our case; next to it, in fact—if a man through no fault of his own, or through no omission of duty, causes the death of another person; where it is purely accidental. I will ask you, gentlemen, to keep that in mind.

The taking of a human life, the causing of the death of a human being, is regarded by law and sanctioned by public estimate as a terribly serious offence that requires the extreme penalty of the law. We often regard it as the greatest of crimes, although perhaps it is not the most heinous in some cases. Yet it is always an extremely serious matter to take the life of a human being or cause his death.

Now in order that the person who does that may escape crimonality, he must be blameless. If a man causes a death of another by an unlawful act he is guilty of manslaughter.

He must be free from blame in order to escape. If he causes the death of another and is blameworthy because of his negligence he cannot escape.

We will come to consider what negligence means a little later and what an unlawful act means now. There are certain things that the law requires of a person who drives a motor car. One of those things is contained in the Island Statute of 1922.

"No person who is drunk or intoxicated shall operate a motor vehicle." If any man is drunk or intoxicated and is operating a motor vehicle within this province and he causes the death of another person by reason of that, then he is guilty of manslaughter. He is guilty of manslaughter if in the condition of intoxication or drunkenness he kills a man, kills him in a way that might otherwise be purely accidental; because it is a lawless thing. He begins wrong and he cannot justify himself if he causes the death of another while he himself is guilty of a wrong. This privilege you must keep in mind throughout, until you have brought in your verdict. That a man to escape from the penalty of causing another's death must be blameless himself in the transaction.

There is another Provincial Statute. "no person shall operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this province unless he or she is duly licensed to do so under the provisions of this act."

Now you know a motor car is a tremendously powerful and dangerous thing. Put it in the hands of an incompetent or reckless person and it is capable of destroying human life to an appalling degree; and so all our people must be safeguarded against the improper use of such an engine. One method that the legislature takes of securing this safeguard is to say that no one shall operate a motor vehicle on the highways unless he or she is duly licensed under the provisions of this act.

You have heard the evidence about the licensing in this case. McCoubrew had no license whatever to drive. Peters had no chauffers license. I think that is the evidence. Those are unlawful acts then if a man drives a car when he is intoxicated or in a condition of intoxication, or if he drives a car without a license, and the death of a person is caused. There is something more in order that the driver of a car that causes the death of a person shall be blameless. He must not be guilty of negligence.

I will give you some guide on that question of negligence, just what it means. The law recognizes it as being an element in the offence in such a case as this. The Criminal Code of Canada makes neglect by a person having charge of a motor vehicle which causes harm to be done by any person a statutory offense; and the act of this province provides (1922 cap. 1) "No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any public highway recklessly or negligently or so as to endanger the life or the limbs of any person." Anyone who displays either one of those provisions the Provincial Statute or the Criminal Code is breaking the law and is rendering himself or herself liable in the event of death being caused by the operation of the car in their hands.

Before I take up particularly the consideration of negligence and its effect or operating a car when the life of a human being is taken I would like to call your attention shortly to the question which has already been covered by the Crown and by the defense, of the condition of the accused so far as they come under the light that is set upon them from the evidence in this Court.

Peters, one of the accused was the driver of the car on all the expeditions of that 17th day of July last. It was his wife's car and he was in charge of it. But the evidence shows that on returning on the last occasion from the Riverside Races toward Charlottetown, some miles out from Riverside, Peters turned over the driving of the car to McCoubrey. And McCoubrey who went on the witness stand says that "Peters was all in". He explained that he (Peters) was tired out. McCoubrey testified that he liked to drive and that Peters asked him to take the wheel, and from that time to the disastrous end McCoubrey was at the wheel.

John Bradley swore that Peters said the car belonged to him (Peters) and that he was very drunk and could not run the car and gave it to McCoubrey and he (McCoubrey) made a mistake. Now which ever version you accept McCoubrey assumed the responsibility of operating the car when he took the driver's seat. He came under the same liability to Roberts and to Youland, those passengers in the back seat under exactly the same liability—as Peters bore. He had had very little experience, and he had no license. His act of driving the car was therefore absolutely unlawful. I will tell you this, gentlemen, further, that while McCoubrey assumed that responsibility, if you accept the evidence given as true and that is entirely for you to decide, McCoubrey took upon himself all the responsibility of operating that car.

What then of Peters? Peters also remained responsible. He never was freed from responsibility. He took those men out, he was in charge of the car from the beginning and his responsibility to do his duty toward those passengers remained until the end. There is evidence he was "all in," and you are told about his physical condition that he had returned from the war and had been pronounced a case of total disability, and was receiving an allowance, as for total disability now such a man should never be in charge of a car if that were all true, nor of any other instrument, requiring promptness, and competence to handle it. However the evidence goes on to show that this man Peters who was in the front seat when they got to the wharf saw the danger and was able to jump out of the car before it went over. No evidence of great incapacity surely, nor was his conduct at the races evidence of a very feeble man who might have become not only incapacitated but unconscious for that alone would justify giving up his charge of the car completely to another.

At the races to which those passengers all went Peters was the one who seemed to be at home. He was dancing there. He was described time and again by the witnesses as a dancer of some special merit. He did not show himself an incapable person in that regard, nor at the other end of the journey, when he saved his own life and let all the rest go over in the car did he show any great incapability. The plea of incapacity then on his part that he gave up the charge of the car because he was no longer fit or able to handle it himself is one to which you gentlemen can weigh and measure and give proper value.

You know just what it is worth. You see this man the most active of them all.

As to the condition of intoxication by the person in charge when the car went over the wharf, that point, gentlemen you will decide under the one point, of whether the driver was intoxicated at the time the event occurred. I nee not take your mind back again over the wearisome round of that morning; when those two men landed in Southport about two o'clock. For over two hours, we have no account attempted to be given of what they were doing then they appear going about from house to house using such language as you have heard, knocked at the doors alarming the people. What were they looking for? What was their condition? You can easily understand how they might be seeking aid.

Alton Burke, a man who spoke with great care and with obvious good feeling says that what they asking for was to get ih and be warmed and fed, and that Peters seemed to be unaware of the drowning of the two men, that he talked about them having landed; about one of them being up town and the other one whom he had taken out of the water and all those stories. Taking their condition generally upon that occasion, what do you find? gentlemen. Do you find the evidence of sober men, faced with an awful catastrophe seeking to get relief and aid, or do you find them behaving the violence of their language, the uncertainty of their quest, the inability of the people to understand what they were seeking, their fear from what they said and did to let them in to tell their story; from all that, you, gentlemen, can gather better far than I a probable opinion as to what their condition was.

If you find intoxication to be the cause of this accident—intoxication by the driver, you have evidence there upon which that finding might be made; but if you do not find it so you have still to meet the case of the other lawless acts—the driving without proper authority.

Then we come lastly to negligence, I will charge you shortly upon that. Where a statute is passed obviously to protect the public from danger of bodily injury, it forbids for that purpose the doing of a certain act. That Act if done contrary to the statute is such an unlawful act as is contemplated by the section and if by that act a person is killed; the doer thereof is quietly of culpable homicide and culpable homicide is manslaughter. It makes no difference if the statute is a Provincial Statute. It might be a law either of the Dominion or of the local legislature, if it is intra vires. To drive a motor vehicle while intoxicated or to operate one at a greater rate of speed than is allowed by the Act is such an unlawful act. And if while doing so a person causes the death of another it is culpable homicide, though otherwise no negligence might be proven against him.

It may be that no negligence is proven but the mere fact that the man was committing an unlawful act when he caused the death of another makes him guilty of manslaughter. If you are satisfied that the death of those two men was caused by the act of the accused or by either one of them then you will consider whether or not that person was guilty of breaking the law, whether he was doing a lawful act, and if so he or they coming within this definition is or are guilty.

The present charge then involves two main questions, first, were the deaths caused by the act of the accused or either of them and which one; the second point is shortly whether the deaths were the result of an unlawful act or the want of due precaution and care on the part of the accused or either of them.

I charge you, gentlemen, that if you find that the deaths were caused by either of them, then the burden is cast upon them or upon the person responsible for the deaths to show that he or they used reasonable or proper care. You will ask yourselves "Who caused the deaths? were they caused by the accused or by either of them?" If the answer is Yes by the lawless driving of the car over the end of the wharf, then it is upon the prisoners—or the one who has caused the deaths if you find it is only one—to show that he or they used due or proper care. It is not too much to expect, if a person caused the death of another that in order to escape the consequences of his act he should be called upon to prove, that the death was an accidental one that no want of due care could be attributed to him. The fact of taking a man's life, creates a presumption of lawlessness which must be removed, either by the circumstances as they appear by the evidence offered by the Crown or by the evidence offered on the part of the accused. It is a policy of the law to impose a criminal responsibility if proper precautions are not taken, and reasonable care exercised to avoid danger to human life. If a person is guilty of negligence and death results therefrom he is guilty of manslaughter. If by an unlawful act he causes the death of another he is guilty of manslaughter.

If you find that the accused did cause the deaths either by an unlawful act or by want of reasonable and proper care, you will find a verdict of guilty in respect of each defendant. If you find that one only of them caused the deaths either by an unlawful act or by want of reasonable and proper care you will find a verdict of guilty against that defendant and not guilty as to the other. If you find that the defendants did not cause the deaths either by an unlawful act or by want of reasonable and proper care you will find a verdict of not guilty as to both the accused.

Throughout, in the consideration of the evidence, you will have regard to this, that you are trying two men and not one, and th each one is entitled to be viewed and considered in the trial individually, in regard to the charges against him.

I do not know that there is much more in which I can help you. If in the consideration of the cause of death you have any reasonable doubt as to whether the accused or either of them caused the deaths, you will give them the benefit of that doubt. But if you find that the deaths were caused by one or both, then in respect to the one or both, who are guilty, they are bound to satisfy you that they used due and reasonable care to avoid the disaster which took place. You will put the question to yourselves then when you come to that stage. Did the accused use due and proper care to avoid this disaster? Were they acting in pursuance of the law and not contrary to the provisions of the law when it occurred.

If you find that they were using due care and that they were not acting contrary to the provisions of the law then the, are entitled to your verdict of either of them. Otherwise your verdict will be in accordance with the conditions which have been laid down. That is unless they establish in your minds that they used reasonable and proper care and that they were not contravening the statute by the act which they committed, then your verdict will be guilty.

The jury having returned at 2.30 with a verdict of guilty but with a strong recommendation for mercy His Lordship said in discharging them:

"On behalf of the Court I wish to express to you my appreciation of the constant attention which you have given to the hearing on this case, and to say that your recommendation as to mercy will receive due consideration. It is a right which a jury has and it is the right of the Court in such a case to give it proper and full consideration."

The sentence of the prisoners will be announced Friday morning at eleven o'clock.

The case of the King vs. Wm. Munn was then called. Dr. S. R. Jenkins testified he had examined Munn and that there was not much improvement in his condition. He would be unable to appear in Court for trial not even within the next two or three days.

A motion was then laid before the Court for postponement of the trial until the next term. The motion was granted.

Diocesan Church Soc.

An executive meeting of D. C. S. was held in St. Paul's Parish Hall Charlottetown, yesterday afternoon with the Venerable Archdeacon White in the chair.

Arrangements were made for the Annual General Meetings on the 15th and 16th of March next.

A resolution of sympathy was passed with the Rev. C. C. Rand, Rector of Crapaud on account of the illness of Mrs Rand.

It was announced by the Archdeacon that the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hackenley, Bishop Coady rector of the Diocese would visit the various Parishes on the Island from the 22nd June to 5th July next.

Venerable Archdeacon Watson, of Halifax was invited to address the March meetings on Diocesan Finances.

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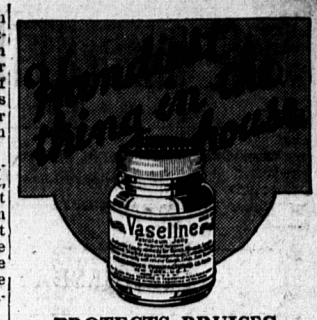

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Livestock Report

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Jan. 26. —Dominion live stock branch with but 28 cattle, 26 sheep and lambs, 348 hogs and 25 calves on the two markets this morning, there was no change in prices. The cattle were poor quality and common cows were quoted from 3.50 to 4.50 and ordinary quality suckers calves from 10.00 to 10.75 with some better ones at 11.00. Hogs were mostly 12.00 for thick smooths with a 2.00 premium per hog on selects and a 50 cent per cwt on shops or $12.00 flat which was considered practically same price. Packers were offering steady prices for hogs delivered this weekend and were willing to contract for next Monday's hogs at the same figure. Sows were quoted at 10.00.

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"SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY"

A Drama of the Sidewalks of New York.

"Sweet Rosie O'Grady," the Columbia comedy-drama which opened a four days engagement at the Prince Edward Theatre, is one of the best film attractions of the season. Shirley Mason, the star of the production, is exactly the type to portray Rosie O'Grady. She possesses a degree of piquance and charm unequalled by any actress of stage or screen.

The story of the picture is enveloped in the quaint atmosphere of the east side of New York of twenty years ago. Harry O. Hoyt, author of the story, which is based on the old song by Maude Nugent, has succeeded in making an interesting characterization which Director Frank R. Strayer and an especially strong cast of players have visualized for the screen. A romance, in which the East Side and Fifth Avenue meet on equal terms, affords opportunity for an unusually human angle and a wealth of comedy in which rare Jewish types portrayed by Lester Bernard, E. Alyn Warren and Otto Lederer, play an important part.

Cullen Landis as Victor Mc, Quade, the youth from Fifth Avenue, who is rescued from thugs on the Bowery through the prompt action of Rosie, is satisfying in the role. He is handsome and manly in type. The romance between Rosie and Victor has the thrill of suspense that the public likes, and is the thread of the story upon which all else hinges.

No other production that has come to the Prince Edward Theatre this season has the clean-cut comedy vein and genuine heart interest possessed by "Sweet Rosie O'Grady." The pinochle game in which the three Jewish characters participate, Lester Bernard playing the "kibitzer," is one of the high lights of the picture. William Conklin as the Irish policeman, sustains the Irish side of a Jewish-Irish combination similar to that in "Abie's Irish Rose."

"Putting on Dog" a novelty film showing the various breeds of dogs. Topics of the Day, full of wit and humor. "Sing 'Em Again" old popular songs and music by the Prince Edward Orchestra. Makes an hour and three quarters of excellent entertainment that is worth seeing.

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FIRST OR SECOND CLASS teacher wanted at once for Hampton school. Supplement $150. Apply to Allan Ferguson, Hampton. 3560-1-25-6i.

For Sale

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN motor boat, 40 feet over all, nine feet beam draft 2½ feet. Able sea boat. Apply P. O. Box 445, Charlottetown. 3571-1-25,31

FOR SALE—NEWLY FRESHENED Holstein cow four years old. Walter Heartz, Marshfield. 3594 1 27 31

Male Help Wanted

BIG EARNINGS, STEADY EMployment for Barbers. Become expert in 8 weeks. Write Moler Barber College, Department "F" Halifax. 3-1-tts1tf

WANTED — A GOOD TRUSTworthy young man who understands bookkeeping and stenography and will make himself generally useful around store. Reference required. Apply by letter to Box 185 Charlottetown. 3546-1-25-5i.

MARRIAGE

STEERNS—MACKINNON—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. William MacKinnon, Uigg, on January the 25th, Edison W. Sterns of Charlottetown to Florence M. MacKinnon of Uigg, by the Rev. G. A. Grant.

DEATHS

MAHONEY—At Cornwall, January 25, 1927, Thomas Mahoney, aged 77. Funeral from his late residence, Cornwall, this morning, leaving the house at 9 o'clock for St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to Roman Catholic Cemetery.

GALLANT — In the city Jan. 26th, 1927, Adeline Deigle, dearly beloved wife of Capt. Emanuel Gallant, of Palmer Road, aged 37 years, leaving a sorrowing husband, and five children, 2 boys and 2 girls, also an infant baby, and an aged father, six sisters and two brothers. Funeral takes place this afternoon from her late residence 230 Kent St., at 2.45 to Railway thence by train to Tignish.