ES THAT N IS NEAR

t Ottawa Rally Mixed s—Declare the Borden ur of Canada---Tariff Old Flag---Government arning to Be Ready for ry.

oods they bought being made in Canda. "When you go into a shop," he aid, "ask if the goods are made in anada, and if they are not go where ou can get made-in-Canada goods."

Sir Robert Borden's course, he conluded, was commending itself to all. t was inevitable that, as in all wars, here should be expenditures that would ot meet the approval of all the people, ut the government would be able to ive an honest account of faithful perormance of its duty.

Jos. E. Armstrong, M.P., for East ambton, was the next speaker. He is eported in The Journal as having deared that if the Conservatives had their ay, Canada would now have ships on he firing line. The Liberals, he declared, ere crying out against holding an elecion, because they felt that they had een wrong on the question of defence, nd assistance to the motherland.

ongs for Imperial Federation.

Then the thought of imperial federaon came to his mind. "I hope we will ay in this war to the end," he said, nd that our Canadian boys will march triumph through the streets of Ber, and Canadian statesmen will sit ith the statesmen of Great Britain, rance, and other countries to make a eace that will be permanent."

W. F. Cockshutt, M.P. for Brantford, nd head of the Cockshutt Plow Comany, whose product was further proected on Thursday last by coming uner the seven and a half per cent. inease in the general tariff, and who has bill on the orderpaper for the control the export and price of wheat, and rer foodstuffs by the government,made highly patriotic speech. The Journal ports him as having said: "That he as not an ardent admirer of the Asuith government but that all honor ust be given to Winston Churchill who d the navy ready when it was reuired."

Continuing, the speaker said: "That sort of political truce had been dearged in parliament, but in spite of this e Liberals had tried to explode several ines, and shoot off several torpedoes t those had all gone off prematurely, nd hit the enemy themselves."

"He urged the Conservatives," the rert concludes, "to be ready for the day battle, for it was near at hand."

W. F. Garland, M.P. for Carlton, who as figured prominently in the supply of edical goods, and chloroform for the anadian contingents, advanced a new centive for "Patriotism and Produc on." In The Journal report he is quot d as having said, "that fourteen vacant ts near the city were available for ood Conservatives who desired to culvate them this year."

Dr. J. L. Chabot, M.P. for Ottawa, nade a spirited address on the war." he is only given a line in the report.

r. Clarke's reply, thereto, the committe on the state of the order brought in e following report:

Re the dismissal of Geo. N. Clarke om the position of liquor license inector for Kent county who, according the Royal Gazette of May 13, 1914, as dismissed from that office "for use," we, after reading the corresponce from the hon. provincial secretary, il to find that the government has as t shown any cause for the aforesaid smissal, and we again respectfully ask e government to grant Mr. Clarke an vestigation.

The following officers were elected for 15: D. W. P., Rev. R. H. Stavert (reected); D. W. A., H. C. Stothart (reected); D. scribe, H. H. Stuart (reected); D. Treas., H. W. B. Smith (reected); D. Chap., Miss F. M. Anderon; D. C., Carman Wathen; D. I. S., lex. Haines; D. O. S., Walter L. Jonah, Y. P. W., Miss M. Louise Crocker, uctouche (re-elected); assistant S. Y. W.'s, Revs. J. F. McCurdy, Redbank, d F. W. M. Bacon, Richibucto (reected); Mrs. J. D. Lyon, Millerton; iss Crocker with power to add to their mber.

It was decided to hold the next sesn at Rexton on Good Friday.

A very successful public meeting was ld in the evening.

Where the Money Goes.

(Montreal Herald.)

One reason why, in this year of dession, administration expenses of the deral government will reach $140,000,- instead of $87,000,000 in the last r of the Laurier administration, is t while the present government have missed 2,115 employes in the civil vice they have appointed 10,576. ckoning each of the 8,000 people ded to the country's payroll as being head of an average family, we have 000 more people living off the taxers than there were in 1911.

G EYES CURED BY "CATARRHOZONE"

ust think of it!

Not a drug to take, not an hour to t for relief—you just simply inhale pleasant, piney vapor of Catarrhoe and get well quickly.

What Catarrhozone did for me in one k was simply a miracle," writes Malm R. McIntosh from Sydney. "I d a frightful attack of Catarrh. My s buzzed and my head was full of ses. The end of my nose was red itchy—on the inside it was sore and rusted. I had vile dropping from my oat and was very sick. Relief came ck—so I kept up the treatment and absolutely cured by Catarrhozone."

Nothing else will so effectively and ickly cure you as Catarrhozone. Get $1.00 outfit; it always does the trick. all size 50c.; sample trial size 25c., at dealers.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE ENJOYS FAT INCOME

Draws Pension as Retired Judge, Salary as Cabinet Minister and Sessional Indemnity—Sir Wilfrid Laurier Notes That Doherty Was Not Healthy Enough for the Bench But Was Fit for Cabinet Job, While Pelletier Was Not Well Enough to Stay in Cabinet but Was Able to Fill a Judgeship—Borden's "Explanation" of His Shifts Causes Fun in the House.

Ottawa, Feb. 15—Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked, at the opening of the commons this afternoon, if the premier had any information as to the reports of aeroplane flights over the border from the United States.

The premier answered that the mayor of Brockville had informed him that three airships had appeared over that city, and one had thrown a searchlight upon the main street. Sir Robert said he had communicated this information to the chief of the general staff, with the suggestion that it be made known to the chief of the dominion police.

O. Turgeon, of Gloucester (N. B.), complained of a breach of parliamentary privileges. The St. John Standard, he said, had reported him as saying that when young Canadians had to go to the United States to earn their living they should not be expected to volunteer for the service of the empire.

Mr. Turgeon described this as a distortion of what he had said. As a matter of fact, he had been active in encouraging enlistment, and the enlistment from Gloucester was larger than from any other county. Still they were not as large as he would like to have seen them, and he had referred to this in his speech, and explained it on the ground that owing to the hard times so many young men had to go to the United States to earn a living.

N. T. R. Grievance.

F. B. Carvell then brought up a matter of particular interest to New Brunswick. He moved for all papers and correspondence with the department of railways of F. P. Gutelius, manager of the I. C. R., relative to freight rates over that portion of the N. T. R., province of New Brunswick, and also with reference to the removal of the "Y" connection at Wabski, county of Victoria, between the N. T. R. and the C. P. R.

Mr. Carvell's complaint was that owing to the removal of this connecting link, and an increase in the freight tariff, those engaged in lumbering were compelled to ship lumber fifty miles in the wrong direction, and then back over a paralleling C. P. R. line, the consequence being that profits were wiped out. This had been done, he said, despite the fact that there had previously been a satisfactory arrangement. The removal of the connecting line would compel the lumbermen to draw millions of feet of lumber over fifteen miles of hilly road to the C. P. R. He described what had happened as a "business outrage," for which the minister of railways must accept the responsibility. Business men had been led to believe that the C. P. R. did not wish to carry out this arrangement. As a matter of fact, the C. P. R. was anxious and willing to do so.

Mr. Gutelius had placed the blame on the local agent. He also said that with a grade of two per cent. it was not safe to haul lumber over the "Y." Mr. Carvell said that these reasons were childish. A higher grade than two per cent. prevails on many main lines, notably on the C. P. R. through the Rockies.

Cochrane Defends the Change.

Hon. Frank Cochrane took full responsibility for the removal of the siding. The siding had been put in, he said, for the use of contractors for the N. T. R., as the C. P. R. had a station and sidings at Plaster Rock. It was not a proper place for a transfer, and the Railway Commission would not have allowed it, he was sure, if the matter had been brought before them. In defence of his attitude, Mr. Cochrane read a report from an engineer, who had urged that the siding be removed.

Mr. Cochrane stated that the N. T. R. rates had been revised so as to offset the increased haul made necessary by the removal of the transfer. He denied that the rate had been increased so as to wipe out profits. He told Mr. Carvell that his grievance was against the C. P. R. and that he should apply to them to have the rate reduced.

Pius Michaud supported the contention of Mr. Carvell, and urged on the minister the need of an outlet for the traffic of Victoria county.

Mr. Cochrane replied that the N. T. R. would have an outlet as soon as the bridge at St. Leonard's was completed.

Mr. Carvell, in closing the discussion, repudiated the idea that his complaint was against the C. P. R. He also said that the minister knew that he could not get the C. P. R. to reduce its rates. "The only success I ever had with the C. P. R., in regard to a rate," said Mr. Carvell, "was once, when I asked them to raise one. Then they made it a condition that I would defend the increase before the railway board." (Laughter.)

The minister will bring down the papers for which Mr. Carvell asked.

Mr. Carvell then moved for papers relating to the taking over by the minister of railways of a portion of the residential property of Mrs. Margaret Lynch, of Fredericton. He said that this was one of the finest pieces of property in the capital of New Brunswick. The house had been occupied by the late Governor Wilmot. The St. John & Quebec Railway wanted a portion of it, but instead of commencing the usual court procedure, got the department of railways to take possession for them. The destruction of beautiful trees and shrubbery had been more ruthless than anything the Germans had done in Belgium. A few acres were taken as long ago as 1913, and more in 1914, but up to the present time Mrs. Lynch had not received a cent, and the department had decided to put the matter in the hands of the exchequer court. It looked as though Mrs. Lynch would have to appeal to the minister of justice for a fiat authorizing her to institute proceedings against the government.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, in reply, said that the first piece of land taken had been for the I. C. R., and not for the St. John & Quebec Railway. He explained that up to six months ago a rule in regard to expropriations had been followed, which had so filled him with disgust that he had abolished it. The practice was to get two or three experts to value property required. The usual result was that expropriated property often cost much more than the owners wanted for it. He had decided to appoint an official valuator for the department who would not be subject to outside influences. In this case he understood that an offer of $13,500 had been made for the property.

Mr. Carvel denied this. An offer had been made, but it was withdrawn.

Mr. Cochrane accepted Mr. Carvell's statement, and promised that he would take immediate steps to have the matter submitted to the exchequer court. The motion for the papers was adopted.

Ottawa, Feb. 16—For one solitary hour, in parliament today, the white light of publicity was turned upon personality in public life. There was a crumpling of clay feet. Ministers of the crown are very ordinary folk, after all, and find it strenuous work to maintain the attitude of real "bigness" when the little things about them are put under the searchlight.

Even so usually urbane and weighty a parliamentarian as the minister of justice lost his temper, and had to be called to order by the speaker for unparliamentary allegations, and was under the necessity of explaining to the house that he had retired from the bench in perfect good health, secured his pension, had drawn it regularly, and was at present drawing it from the public funds, in addition to his stipend as minister of the crown and his salary as member of parliament. Hard times and war times do not make any difference to these beneficiaries.

Appeals and letters were produced by Hon. Mr. Lemieux to show that an effort was being made "to mulct poor post office clerks and letter carriers who are struggling in these days to make ends meet," in order to raise a presentation fund for ex-Postmaster-General Pelletier, who was described "as a very rich man, worth hundreds of thousands."

The premier, himself, dealt promptly and vigorously with this business. "The government has nothing to do with it," said Sir Robert Borden, emphatically, "and employes of the post office department are at liberty to disregard these appeals absolutely, and such disregard will have not the slightest effect in the world upon their status."

Borden "Explains" Cabinet Changes.

At the opening of the sitting Premier Borden rose to give the house an explanation of the changes he had made in his cabine since the last parliamentary session. He eulogized ex-Postermaster-General Pelletier as a man "of exceptional ability and vigor," and stated that his retirement from the cabinet was due to ill-health. His successor, Hon. Mr. Casgrain, had had long and valuable experience in public life. Hon. Mr. Nantel had been led to believe that the C. P. R. did not wish to carry out this arrangement. As a matter of fact, the C. P. R. was anxious and willing to do so.

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Mr. Pelletier had been succeeded by Mr. Casgrain, a gentleman of long public service, both in the Quebec legislature and in the federal parliament.

Mr. Nantel had been succeeded by Mr. Blondin, a comparatively young parliamentarian, who had during the past three years occupied the position of deputy speaker, and had displayed discretion and good judgment, which must have commended themselves to all members of the house.

Sir Wilfrid's Hot Shot.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the premier's explanation was not copious in words, and absolutely anaemic in substance. Sir Wilfrid took no exception to what had been said of Mr. Pelletier's ability and vigor. Sir Wilfrid suggested that inability to concur in the government's policy with regard to Canada's participation in the war, and a difference with the minister of railways as to the location of the Quebec terminals of the National Transcontinental Railway, might have had something to do with Mr. Pelletier's retirement. However, the house was assured that ill-health was the reason for his resignation. His friends were relieved to hear that though too ill to be a minister of the crown, he could, at least, serve the people as a judge of the superior court of Quebec.

On the other hand, there was the minister of justice, unable to serve his country as a judge, but able to serve it as a member of the cabinet. This, said Sir Wilfrid, was an example of the flexible logic of the Conservative party.

The leader of the opposition stated that, he considered Hon. Mr. Casgrain the logical appointee to the position left vacant by Mr. Pelletier's retirement. He had always been a pure, undiluted Tory, and personally Sir Wilfrid was glad to see him in the house.

Hon. Mr. Nantel had also been called away to another sphere, and had been succeeded by Mr. Blondin. Well, Sir Wilfrid thought it was the irony of fate that the member for Champlain, the arch-Nationalist, should have been introduced to the house by the minister of trade and commerce, the arch-Imperialist. He thought the latter had limped a little on this occasion, as though the load were a heavy one for him to carry. Sir Wilfrid continued that when it was announced that the member for Champlain had signed the roll, and taken the oath, he had almost expected it to be added that he had filled the holes in the Union Jack, which he had once sought to make, so that he might breathe the atmosphere of liberty. Now he breathed the atmosphere of office, with which he seemed able to fill his lungs, whether there were holes in the flag or not. The opposition leader then referred to Mr. Blondin's former "incendiary speeches" in opposition to the idea of a Canadian navy, and stated that, to gain office, he had traveled a dangerous road. The appeals to passion which he had formerly down were sure to bring forth a crop of dangerous prejudices.

Hon. Mr. Doherty Excited.

Hon. C. J. Doherty rose to his feet at the conclusion of Sir Wilfrid's remarks. It was proof at what a loss the leader of the opposition had been to disparage the reasons for Mr. Pelletier's retirement, said the minister of justice, that to bolster up his attack thereon he had made a statement in regard to his (Mr. Doherty's) own resignation from the bench, which was "absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue." This remark brought cries of "Order, order" from the opposition benches, while Mr. Gavreau, of Temiscouata, shouted: "You are a pensioner, all the same."

Speaker Sproule pointed out that to assert that another member was stating what he knew to be untrue was scarcely parliamentary.

Mr. Doherty then explained that if he had been allowed to continue he would have made it clear that what he meant was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement was untrue, not that he had knowingly made an untrue statement. He ventured to say that the opposition leader ought to have known it to be untrue. "I wish to say that every man who knows me, and the circumstances under which I resigned my poistion on the bench, and I had thought to count the right hon. leader of the opposition among them, knows that in connection with my resignation there was never a question of illness on my part, or inability to perform my duties."

The minister continued that the letter in which he had tendered his resignation was on file in the department of justice, and he defied the leader of the opposition to find therein the slightest suggestion of illness. He had asked for nothing when he tendered it, but had simply pointed out that under the express law of the country, after his fifteen years' service on the bench, was entitled to the annuity the statute provided. The government of which the right hon. gentleman was leader had recognized this right by accepting the resignation, and yet the present leader of the opposition ventured to come here today and make this statement.

SWIFT JUSTICE FOR NORTH SYDNEY NEGRO MURDERER

Sydney, N. S., Feb. 16—After a trial lasting about four hours, John West, a native of Halifax, was convicted tonight of the murder of Miss K. C. Dunn and sentenced to be hanged on April 19. Judge Russell was the trial judge. The jury was empanelled at 2 o'clock and sentence was pronounced at 9.30.

The murder for which West is to die was committed at North Sydney on December 21 and was of a particularly atrocious character. West confessed to the crime at the preliminary examination.

120 MORE NAVAL RECRUITS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 16—Yesterday and today 120 volunteers for the naval reserve from the northern part of the colony arrived here to join the drill ship Calypso. Progress in recruiting continues highly favorable.

BE BRIGHT, WELL, STRONG, RESTORE YOUTHFUL LOOKS

Let your fight for better health begin now! Before you feel any warning of physical collapse, cleanse, and strengthen and build up your system. The one remedy for that tired droopy feeling is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the acknowledged king of all tonic medicines. Thousands of men and women in the late years of life retain their youthful looks and feeling simply because they regulate their system with this old reliable family remedy. Nothing so good for the bowels, stomach or kidneys. Cures headaches, prevents biliousness, stops aching pains in the back and limbs. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

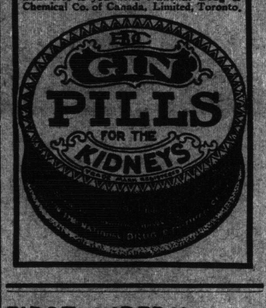
434 N.Y. Ave., Whiting, Ind. Jan. 20th. "Will you please send me a box of Gin Pills? When I sent for the last box, I was all crippled up with Rheumatism and my face was so badly swollen, that I could hardly see out of my eyes, but after taking about six of the pills, I felt some better; and after a few days, I had no more pain. I have recommended Gin Pills to some of my friends who are troubled in the same way. I never intend to be without them as I have tried so many other pills and got no results."

Mrs. ED. DEAN.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

You can readily tell if your kidneys or bladder is affected. You will have pains in the small of the back, groin or hips, your urine will be highly colored, brick dust or mucus deposits will show in the morning, your wrists or ankles may swell, all due to inactive kidneys which Gin Pills will soon put right. 262

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada". 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50—at all dealers—Sold in U. S. under the name "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.



FIRST LIBERAL CAUCUS A UNIT

Ottawa, Feb. 16—(Special)—The first Liberal caucus of the session was held this morning and sessional plans were discussed. The note, struck by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the opening of the session, declaring the hearty co-operation of his majesty's loyal opposition with the government in facilitating all necessary war measures, was also the note of the caucus, but at the same time it was decided that it was the duty of the Opposition to secure an adequate scrutiny of all expenditures and to see that the country got full value for every outlay of the taxpayers money.

On the tariff issue, the caucus was unanimous in declaring that there should be a full discussion of the portent and policy of a general tariff boost, as being in the interest of the beneficiaries of high protection and not primarily a revenue measure designed to meet the government's pressing necessities, due to extravagance in the ordinary business of administration.

The budget debate will not be resumed until Tuesday next, the prime minister having intimated that it would better suit the convenience of the house to resume it next week instead of on Thursday in this week, as originally intended.

Hon. C. J. Doherty introduced a bill to amend the Canadian Patriotic Fund Act. It is intended to enable the Patriotic Fund Association to assist the wives and dependents of men from Newfoundland, who may be on active service with the Canadian military or naval forces; to help men belonging to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who may be incapacitated and returned to Canada, and to assist the wives and dependents of Canadian soldiers who may be killed. Assistance would be given in the last two cases until the persons established their claims to the pensions to be voted.

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code by making it a crime to defraud the government in the sale of military or naval stores.

He said that he could find no provision in the code for punishing such offenders. The minister of militia, he added, had declared that they should be shot; Mr. Sinclair thought that two years' imprisonment would be a sufficient punishment.

COST OF SOME WAR SUPPLIES

Ottawa, Feb. 15—According to an answer given by Major General Sam Hughes in the commons this afternoon, in reply to E. M. MacDonald, the cost of maintaining militia called out on active service in British Columbia since Aug. 15 last totalled, to date, $1,485,000. In August, 4,102 troops were under arms in the province; in September, 2,728; in December this number was reduced to 2,460, and for the month of January the average number on active service was 2,065.

General Hughes told Mr. Turriff that the government had purchased 4,624 field glasses for the Canadian troops since the outbreak of the war. They were bought from P. W. Ellis & Company, Toronto; the Consolidated Optical Company, Toronto, and the Topley Company, of Ottawa. Prices ranged from $9.40 to $75, according to the type of glasses bought in each case. The minister stated that it was necessary to make the best arrangement for the provision of a sufficient quantity and quality within a short time, and generally speaking, the condition of purchase did not admit of competition, and the securing of price quotations from all the different dealers.

In reply to Hon. Charles Murphy, the minister of militia said that the total amount paid, to date, to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for transportation in connection with the Valcartier camp, was $19,098, of which $7,965 was made up of express charges.

In reply to Mr. Marcil, the minister of militia said that no property of any value was burned or destroyed at Valcartier, after the troops left. A committee had carefully investigated the charges that there had been unnecessary destruction of military property, and had found that nothing but useless articles had been burned, in accordance with the war office regulations.

In further reply to Mr. Murphy, General Hughes said that the average price paid for the 8,398 horses shipped to England, with the first contingent was $173.82.

The general also told Mr. Copp, of Westmorland, that 20,000 boxes of Mothersill's seasickness cure had been sent with the first contingent to England, at a cost of $8,988.94.

Mr. Demers, of St. John's, Iberville, was informed that the export of saddle, pack and draught horses suitable for war was prohibited from Canada to the United States or elsewhere, but the United Kingdom, since Aug. 9.

Sir Robert Borden told Mr. Murphy that pending action taken in the courts by a representative of Henri Nottar, the French reservist, who was shot and killed by Sergeant George Hooten, at the drill hall in Montreal, the government had not been applied to for compensation.

Sore Corns Go! Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting over-night. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

SACKVILLE BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Repeated Breaks in Grocery Store Led to a Guard Being Set Who Caught the Culprit.

Sackville, N. B., Feb. 16—The grocery store of the Eastern Hay & Feed Company, Limited, was again burglarized early this morning and the burglar caught in the act. He gave his name as Daniel O'Hanley.

On several occasions in the past the same store has been broken into and small quantities of catables stolen. J. L. Dixon, the manager of the company, decided to put an end to such petty crimes and he and one of his employes kept watch at night in turn, with the result that the offender was captured in after he had entered the store by removing one of the panes of glass in the office window. Harry Chapman who was on watch and captured the culprit immediately communicated with the manager by 'phone, and also called the chief of police both of whom were soon on the spot. The accused was taken into custody and lodged in the lockup until this morning when he was taken before Police Magistrate Doull for a preliminary hearing. He pleaded not guilty to the charge laid against him.

Several witnesses were called, the chief amongst them being Mr. Chapman, who swore that the accused was the man whom he had seen in the store between 1.30 and 2.30 o'clock this morning. A bag was produced in court and Mr. Chapman swore that the bag was left in the store of the Eastern Hay & Feed Company, Limited, by the accused.

A bunch of keys and a steel tool, resembling a screw driver, were found on the prisoner when searched at the police station.

Your correspondent called at the police station this morning and learned from the prisoner that he was a native of St. Louis, a French village about seven miles north of the town of Richibucto, and claims that his mother died when he was only four years of age. He then went to live with relatives, named Gorman, with whom he stayed until about twenty years ago, when he went to Campbellton. He remained in the North Shore town for over fifteen years. He has been residing in this locality for about three years and last summer was employed by the Sackville Freestone Company, Limited. He also stated that he has been unable to obtain work and has been living in a barn near the N. B. & P. E. I. Railway for some time.

He has been sent up for trial and was today taken to Dorchester to the county gaol to await trial.

J. K. FLEMMING SPOKE AT ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Feb. 15—(Special)—A public meeting, at which politics and war were the topics, but which appears to have been called to give J. K. Flemming an opportunity to tell the people of Andover why he is not premier, was held here tonight and was fairly well attended, many Liberals going out of curiosity.

Besides Mr. Flemming the speakers were M. L. Hayward, who appeared in khaki and talked war; Donald Munro, M.P.P., who also talked war, and T. J. Carter and J. L. White, the local M. P. Ps. B. F. Smith, M.P.P., did not attend for some reason and possibly the fact that the hall overlooked the brows on the river where the green logs from the Tobique Indian reserve were hauled out, may have had something to do with this.

Mr. Flemming, in his speech, appeared to blame the Dugal investigation for delay in the completion of the Valley railway from Centreville to Andover and said if he were elected federal member he would see that the road was finished.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain Married.

New York, Feb. 16—Hon. Thomas Chase Casgrain, postmaster general of Canada and Mrs. Marie Louise Masson of Paris, were married this morning in the chapel of St. Patrick's cathedral by Bishop Oliver E. Mathieu of Regina, assisted by Father Marois, of Regina. Mr. Casgrain's best man was his secretary, Robert Fowler. The bride and groom planned to leave for Ottawa late today.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Casgrain have been married before. Both have grandchildren. He is sixty-two years old, the bride fifty. A son of the postmaster-general, Alexander Chase Casgrain, is practising attorney in Montreal, a son of Mrs. Casgrain, Maurice Masson, lives in Bordeaux, France, and each have two children.

The bride and groom are friends of long standing, Mrs. Casgrain was born in Montreal and was first married in Canada. For the last fourteen years, she has lived in France. Mr. Casgrain was born in Detroit, but moved to Canada with his parents when he was a boy. Mrs. Casgrain is a daughter of Wilderic Berthiaume, a prominent citizen of Montreal.

That Banquet.

(Chatham World.)

A largely attended banquet was given in St. John to Premier Clarke Thursday night. Judging from the Standard's long account, it must have been too dull to safeguard the diners against indigestion. Mr. Clarke said he purposed having the Crown Lands valued, but did not say that the valuation would affect the large portion of the public domain that has been leased for a long terms of years.

MANY DEFECTS IN SOLDIERS' BOOTS

Militia Court of Inquiry Finds That Specifications Were Not Carried Out by Manufacturers; That Material Was Poor and Inspection Insufficient --Only 2,000 Pairs Rejected--Recommends Footwear of British Army Type.

Ottawa, Feb. 15—A report on the Canadian army boot was laid before parliament today. It is a most interesting document. From the evidence given and the first finding of the commission of inquiry it appears that the specifications were unsuitable for military footwear; that the contractors did not make boots even up to the standard set by the specifications; that in many cases unqualified men were appointed inspectors; that there was no inspection at all of boots supplied by a number of manufacturers; that waterproof protection for the leather was called for by the specifications and was not supplied by the manufacturers; that shanks of solid leather were called for, but in every case the manufacturers put in shanks of wood and paper or steel and paper; that shanks of solid leather were to have been reinforced by "standard screws," but this was not done; that heels were to have been protected by "English steel slugs," but instead slugs of some metal "as soft as zinc" was used which could be cut with a pocket knife and afforded no protection; that in almost every case the outer sole was "not up to guage" which means it was thinner than the specifications required; that the boots were not sufficiently roomy for the average soldier's foot.

The committee also found that there was no evidence that the boots had been "ill treated" by those who wore them, but rather plaintively remarked that "a large percentage of the boots could have been saved had the wearers evinced ordinary care in oiling the leather and having repairs executed in time." It is with this recommendation of half-soling while on active service to lengthen the life of poor boots that the report of December closes.

In the following month the "court" got together again and took a surprisingly different view. They found that: "The boots manufactured for the Canadian overseas division were, negerally speaking, well made and of good quality (surprisingly so considering the very insufficient time given the contractors), but they were not suitable for the particular work for which provided. This, the board considers, can be attributed to want of time as the (comparatively speaking) enoromus demands had to be met with in a few weeks. Further, that owing to this same extreme urgency, it appears that there was not enough time in which to consider new specifications for a boot differing from that which, though suitable for a dry climate, has been found unsuitable in the abnormal conditions in England. Consequently, the board recommends the adoption of a heavier, stronger type of boot, similar to that used by the British army."

A list of rejected boots is appended to the report, totalling two thousand and one pairs, of which 1,750 were manufactured by the Relindo Shoe Company, of Toronto. No boots manufactured by the Ames-Holden-McCready Company were rejected, and only a few pairs of those manufactured by the other contractors were rejected.

Specifications Ignored.

In regard to deviations from specifications, the court finds that in many instances the uppers were not properly reinforced with facings; that the tongue was, in many cases, too light; that in the output of only two manufacturers were the shanks reinforced by the "standard screw," and nails were used instead; that in very many instances the outer sole was under guage, and the slip sole was over-guage, this being one of two main reasons for complaint as to want of quality and wearing ability; that in no single instance were the specifications requiring the heel to be reinforced complied with; that only one maker used the leather shank as specified, all others using steel and paper, or wood and paper; that as large a proportion as one-eighth of the boots delivered were not marked with maker's name or date of manufacture; that only two makers used oil in the dressing of the leather, as required by the specifications; that a sole filling, consisting of brown cork, treated with cement should have been used, whereas in many cases this filling was of poor quality, and in other cases consisted of felt.

Answering the question as to ill-treatment, or lack of proper care, the court has not found more than a few instances where the wearer has ill-treated his boots, the ill-treatment consisting solely of burning. This was done, apparently, by the wearers drying their wet boots. A large percentage of the condemned boots could have been saved, had the wearers exercised ordinary care in oiling the leather, and having repairs made in time.

The supply of boots was inspected by Lt.-Col. Brown, inspector of boots, and his assistant inspectors as follows: Ames-Holden-McCready factory, Montreal, Inspector Trenter and W. Wilson; Tetrault factory, Montreal, Inspector W. Silver; Gauthier factory, Quebec, Inspector Jacques; various makers at Ottawa, Lt-Col. Brown and assistants.

A large number were sent to Valcartier Camp direct from the makers' premises, not inspected, nor were they inspected at Valcartier.

Then again, as all boots inspected are marked with the one and only inspection stamp, it is impossible to identify the individual inspectors by their work.

Ottawa, Feb. 15—The court of inquiry appointed by the minister of militia to investigate complaints made regarding the boots provided for the First Canadian Contingent, have concluded their work, and their report was presented to parliament today by Sir Robert Borden.

The board, which consisted of Lt.-Col. W. H. Hallick and E. A. Stephens and Thomas Galipeau, finds, in brief, that while there were numerous departures from specifications, on the whole, the boots were well made and of good quality, but were not suitable for the abnormal weather conditions in England. The whole trouble seems to have been due to the great demand which had to be met within a few weeks, and the consequent insufficiency of inspection, and the necessity for using whatever materials were available at the time.

In the house this afternoon, Sir Robert Borden stated that he would tomorrow move for the appointment of a committee of seven members, of which three will be named by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which will consider the report, and make findings thereon.

The court of inquiry report as follows on each of the heads and subheads as directed in the order:

Many Defects.

1—Are the boots complained of defective, and, if so, in what respect?

This board considers that the boot, as generally supplied, is defective in the following respects: (a) Unsuitable shape; (b), Unsuitable make; (c), Leather contains no water-resisting medium, as dubbing or other dressing; (d), Heels and soles are unprotected; (e), The sole filling is often poor quality.

2—Did the boots become unserviceable owing to (a), inferior workmanship?; (b), inferior material?

In reply to question (a) the board says, as a general rule, no, though it is so in a small percentage of instances found. In regard to the question (b), it says, yes, but only in a limited way. The heels and soles, particularly the former, being unprotected, have been the chief cause for complaint. Had the makers used steel slugs in the heels, as directed by the specifications, there would have been far less complaint, but they invariably used some soft, useless metal, almost as soft as zinc. The sole leather, so far as can be judged, is generally good, but it is not protected by nails to fortify it against the unavoidable rough usage given it by a soldier. It also, as a rule, was found under guage.

As to the boots not being suitable for their work, the court considers this boot unsuitable for use by soldiers, for the following reasons: (a), the shape is such that the average foot has not room for the free movement of the toes, consequently cannot be considered suitable for marching; (b), the leather, uppers and soles, is perfectly dry, containing no grease of any kind, and consequently quickly absorbs water; (c), soles and heels are not reinforced with metal, and consequently the leather soon wears down, especially when wet.

Boots Not Suitable.

The summary judgment of the investigation board, as delivered on January 7, is as follows:

"The boots manufactured for the Canadian overseas division were, generally speaking, well made and of good quality (surprisingly so, considering the very insufficient time given the contractors), but they were not suitable for the particular work for which provided.

"This can be attributed to want of time, as the (comparatively speaking) enormous demand had to be met within a few weeks. Furthermore, owing to this same extreme urgency, it appears that there was not enough time in which to consider new specifications for a boot differing from that which, though suitable for a dry climate, has been found unsuitable in the abnormal conditions in England. Consequently, the board recommends the adoption of a heavier, stronger type of boot similar to that used by the British army."

The report appears to be made up in two sections; the first being a condemnation of the boots, the making and the inspection; the second an apology.

In view of the peculiar nature of the report there is considerable satisfaction expressed with the premier's announcement that there is to be another inquiry; the new one by a special committee of parliament.

Sir Robert told Sir Wilfrid to nominate three members to a committee of seven members of parliament to look into soldiers' boots. He promised to have the committee appointed tomorrow.

WHEN RHEUMATISM STRIKES THE HEART IT KILLS---"NERVILINE" THE CURE

Effect of Nerviline on Chronic Cases is Almost Magical

Exposure to wet or cold is apt to bring on an attack.

The muscles stiffen, the joints swell, and exertion brings on excruciating twinges.

Often the pain shifts from one part to another, and this is dangerous, as the heart is apt to be attacked. Death as a rule follows a heart attack.

The pain of rheumatism is quickly rubbed away with Nerviline.

This is a swift, lasting, and safe way to cure rheumatism. You can depend on Nerviline. It has the power, the penetrating force, the control over pain that is so essential to a rheumatic remedy.

Lots of testimony to prove Nerviline's certainty to cure.

The following letter is from Mr. E. G. Sautter, Port of Spain, Trinidad: "Last year I was severely troubled with rheumatism. I had it in my arms, shoulders and knees. The pain was at times excruciating, and laid me up so that I couldn't work. I went to Smith Brothers' Drug Store and was advised by the manager to use 'Nerviline.' That was excellent advice. I used Nerviline as directed and was cured, completely cured of every trace of my old enemy."

Once you use Nerviline you'll realize it's different from all the others—that it contains something that gets right "at" the pain the minute you rub it on. The large 50 cent family size is the most economical—get it today, or else the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.