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McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

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10 Cents Everywhere.

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3, 4, 5, and 6 feet high.

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GIVE THIS MAN
THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called frezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of frezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out, especially if you are a woman reader who wears high heels.

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I have purchased a new car and am prepared to drive passengers to any point in the Bay of Fundy.

Commercial travellers and others will be promptly served.

GEORGE ROSS
Phone 233.
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

WITNESS CONTRADICTS MURCHIE EVIDENCE

Says That Murchie Was Paid \$100 to Reduce Total of Scale—Adjourned to Meet at Moncton Aug. 16th.

Arthur Culligan on Stand.

Arthur Culligan, of J. & A. Culligan, lumber operators and mill owners, called by Mr. Copp, told of their operations. He had no negotiations with Murchie in the spring of 1916-17 regarding his return on the government.

Objection was taken to a question about Mr. Culligan's negotiations with another government scaler, Jos. Hachey, and the question was not pressed.

Witness said that the arrangements with Murchie were left to Mr. Barbour. Their company scaler was Charles McPhee who had worked in that capacity for six or seven years. McPhee made his returns to witness. Witness had not brought these records with him.

Mr. LeBlanc—Why did you not bring the records?

Br. Culligan—I did not think that this inquiry had anything to do with us.

Q.—You think you are a better judge of that than the commissioner?

A.—I would not say that.

Witness promised to produce what records he had on hand.

Replying to objections by Mr. Baxter, Mr. LeBlanc said: "We want to show the system in vogue. If it can be shown that there was any irregularity in one case while everything else was good and fine that one case would look different. If it were the system for the lumber scaler to go to the operator before making his returns and to ask how much he would soak him before sending in his report, it should be shown."

Dr. Baxter, at this point, drew attention to the fact that a certain amount of politics might be expected to creep in but he did not expect to find the counsel for the government in conference with and seeking guidance from, the accused.

Mr. Copp denied this suggestion with vigor, saying that he had merely asked Mr. Currie about the name of a witness.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Culligan said that Murchie was in charge of a drive for them one spring but did no jobbing for them. The stumpage for the season 1916-17 for lumber scaled by Murchie was paid by check.

He did not know if he signed the check sometimes his sister signed them. Witness said he was a member of the legislature from 1912 to 1917.

Chairman—Is this intended as a set off?

Supporter of Murchie.

The witness, continuing, said that he had supported Murchie politically when he was running for election as county councillor, and worked hard to elect him but would not say that he had spent money to do so.

George Annette was the next witness. He testified that he was employed by J. & A. Culligan as storekeeper and had been for three years. He had nothing to do with the lumber business and knew nothing of the operations.

To Mr. LeBlanc witness said that some of the jobbers for Culligan dealt at the store. He did not see their survey bills and knew nothing of the size of the cut.

Clement Fournier next testified that he was a storekeeper and farmer. He had saved for the Prescott Company for four years prior to last year. Hachey was the government scaler in the Elm Tree district where he worked. Witness had not kept his saw books. He had handed them over to the Culligans.

This concluded the witnesses who were ready and the court took recess for lunch.

Afternoon Session.

When the court resumed in the afternoon, Charles McPhee, of Belledune, took the stand and was examined by Mr. Copp. He said he was a lumber scaler working for J. & A. Culligan.

He scaled the lumber in the district covered by Joseph Hachey, government scaler. He did not have anything to do with the lumber Murchie scaled. He kept no records at his work. He could not say if the government scaler Murchie ever went to the woods as he did not know him. He merely said he did not know him.

thought in 1916-17 he scaled about three million feet cut by Culligan, but there might have been some cut after that. The witness refused to give any estimate of the number of logs per thousand, cut by Culligan, last year, saying they might run from fifteen to fifty.

Neither could he tell how much the Belledune mill at which he worked cut per day, but finally decided it was 25,000 feet, neither could he say how long the mill ran each year, possibly three months. He was shipper at the mill but could not say how much lumber was shipped, somewhere between one and three millions.

Witness knew Hachey, the government scaler, but never had compared figures with him and could not say how they compared.

To Mr. Copp again witness said he did not know who the government scaler on the Benjamin River District was.

Company's Statement.

Charles Purves was recalled by Mr. LeBlanc and gave evidence that he had prepared a statement of the actual amount of lumber sawn by the Continental Company in the spring of 1917 from logs cut on crown lands.

In a dispute between counsel Mr. LeBlanc said that Colonel Loggie had said that what the department wanted to charge stumpage on was the actual run of merchantable lumber out by the saw mills. Mr. Baxter denied this interpretation.

Witness gave figures as follows for the Continental Company cut in 1916-17: total cut, 5,610,491 feet, side boards 319,753 feet; the boards deducted leaving 5,290,738 feet. The cedar was 836,500 feet, leaving 4,454,238 feet of merchantable lumber. The statement was put in evidence.

To Mr. Baxter witness said that the total number of pieces shown were 2,763 logs not accounted for and witness said he supposed they were held up along the banks.

Witness agreed that eight and nine-inch logs would saw their scaled contents and also yield the side boards.

Mr. Baxter continued a line of questioning seeking a breach in the evidence given by Mr. Purves. Mr. Baxter said this total of 134,732 did not contain cedar, so 25,516 pieces of cedar must be added, making a total of 160,248 pieces.

Mr. Baxter asserted that the count should contain the sideboards and refuse lumber. Since the mill output did not equal this estimate arrived at by scaling and counting in the woods, witness said that he was convinced that his scale must have been too generous.

The company settled with the jobbers according to his scale, as they had done in other years. The jobbers got \$6 to \$8 per thousand.

In answer to Mr. LeBlanc, witness said the company's cut in the woods according to his estimate was 162,000 pieces. It would seem that his woods count might have been wrong, but the mill statement submitted was taken from the tally sheets of Giroux and O'Connell and would be accurate.

Louis Giroux, called said he was a government scaler for the district that Murchie worked in. When Mr. LeBlanc began to ask witness about instructions he had received from Frederickson, Mr. Baxter suggested that the instructions be sent to Colonel Loggie who could say whether the same instructions were given to him.

WHEN A SOLDIER IS DISABLED

It is not always from wounds. A great many men are disabled through foot trouble. Even the bravest man cannot "carry on" if he is suffering from sore feet.

Hence the necessity for Zam-Buk to keep the soldier's feet in good condition.

A military authority in "The War Office Times" says: "If every man in the service were supplied with a tin of Zam-Buk it would, in my opinion, greatly add to the efficiency of the army."

For blisters, chafes, scratches, burns and sores of all kinds Zam-Buk is unequalled. All dealers \$25 per tin.

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Felt That He Would Never Walk Again
"FRUIT-A-LIVES" Brought Relief.



MR. LORENZO LEDUC
8 Ottawa St., Hull, P.Q.

"Fruit-a-lives" is certainly a wonder. For a year, I suffered with Rheumatism; being forced to stay in bed for five months. I tried all kinds of medicine but without getting better; and thought I would never be able to walk again.

"One day while lying in bed, I read about 'Fruit-a-lives' the great fruit medicine; and it seemed just what I needed, so I decided to try it.

The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me. I have ever since been in 'Fruit-a-lives' and strongly recommend them to every sufferer from Rheumatism."

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50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. All dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

structions were sent and had been sent to all scalers. This was agreed to.

Make All He Could.

James Wood, sworn, told of meeting Murchie in the winter of 1917 and talking with him about the scale. Murchie told witness that Richards would settle the scale. He said it would be his last year and he was going to make all he could out of it. He said he and Richards always settled the stumpage every year for the Continental Company.

To Mr. Baxter, witness said the conversation took place in March, 1917. After the election Murchie told him that since it was his last year he was going to make all he could and he hoped to make \$500.

Henry, W. Tapley, next called, and examined by Mr. LeBlanc, said he had been a lumber scaler for the last forty years. He was at the Continental mill at Charlo last week for five days scaling and surveying the logs as they entered the mill.

The results were as follows: Spruce, pine and fir, 5,458 pieces, 199,160 feet; cedar, 867 pieces, 25,210 feet. The average were: Spruce, 36.49 feet per log and 27.6 pieces per thousand, and cedar, 2.08 per piece and 34.6 pieces per thousand.

Applying this average to Mr. Purvis' count the results would be: Spruce, pine, and fir, 134,732 pieces, 4,916,390 superficial feet; cedar, 28,297 pieces, 822,875 feet; total, 163,029 pieces, 5,739,265 feet.

To Mr. Baxter, witness said the logs were being fed to the mill by employees of the company, but he did not think they were selecting them. They seemed to be a fair average. To Mr. LeBlanc, witness reiterated that there was no selection, that the logs were taken as they came. They would average about the same as those left in the pond. Mr. Purves was called and also said that the logs were of average size.

To Mr. Baxter, he said that on settling with the jobbers this year he might have taken off a greater discount than in other years owing to the fact that they were running poorer.

Mr. LeBlanc announced that he had no more witnesses available, as four others had not responded, neither had Mr. Culligan produced his books, nor had he expressed his disappointment that he should take it upon himself to refuse to obey the instructions of the court. He did not wish to ask for an adjournment and so would close his case.

The investigation adjourned to meet at Moncton on Thursday, Aug. 16th when counsel will argue.

New Compensation Act Commission.

Premier Foster has made the announcement that John A. Sinclair, barrister, and James J. Beggs, labor representative, have been appointed to the Workers' Compensation Act board; the third member of the board has not yet been named, but the Government has a leading business man who will represent the manufacturing interests, under consideration. The appointment was made at the meeting of the Government held at Fredericton Thursday night, but the names were withheld until the Premier could consult with them selected.

WHOLE C. G. R. TRAIN.

North Sydney Herald: The culmination of a daring liquor robbery on the Canadian Government Railway had its setting one day last week, when an entire train crew were dismissed from the service by Superintendent L. S. Brown, through whose efforts the crime was traced to the perpetrators.

On the second day of February last when the Snow King moved supreme and blocked highways and railroad lines, six barrels of bottled liquors were being conveyed from Montreal to Boisdale, where many a Camouflaged order to John Barleycorn found its way. The stuff was ordered by a certain Pond street, Sydney Mines, dealer, but in order to ward off suspicion and possible seizure by the liquor squad, he had a fictitious name as the consignee.

However, a rather strange coincidence happened when the label bearing the fictitious address turned out to be the very name of the brakeman, a young man named McKinnon, belonging to McKinnon's Harbor. The latter evidently liked the drop of the orator, and his conscientious scruples were such that he could not overcome the temptation to convert at least one barrel of the stuff for his own needs, so that only five barrels were rolled off at Boisdale, and the other was carried along to Sydney Mines, where it was dumped off.

A day or so later the Sydney Mines dealer wended his way to Boisdale, and from there proceeded to Bourladerie, where, according to arrangements the booze was conveyed to a certain farm homestead, so that it would be an easy matter for the owner to secure the stuff in convenient quantities.

Naturally, he was disappointed upon discovering the shortage, and he reported the affair to the railway authorities, allowing, of course, sufficient time to elapse so that the inspector could not take a hand in the affair.

About this time considerable quantities of liquor were being stolen from the railway while in transit, and the railway people were perplexed over the wholesale carnival of robbery from the people's road. Thanks to the personal efforts of Superintendent Brown, he hit upon a clue that in time led to the criminal, and in May last, just four months after the robbery, the Superintendent wrote the web that later proved to be Brakeman McKinnon's undoing, as well as the conductor and one or two others.

It turned out at the inquiry that when the barrel of liquor that was supposed to be delivered at Boisdale reached Sydney Mines, the agent at the latter place discovered it had been broached and several bottles abstracted. This, together with the fact that he had no bill of lading for the barrel, caused him to refuse delivery, and he placed it in a safe place on the station platform. In the meantime the train, which had proceeded to North Sydney, returned, and upon its arrival Brakeman McKinnon, carrying a bag, took possession of the liquor dumping the contents into the bag, which he placed on board of the west-bound freight.

The stationmaster or his assistants believing the stuff belonged to McKinnon, as it bore his name on the label, were glad to be rid of it, and even aided him in carrying the bag on board the train. These facts were all adduced at the hearing, which was held in camera, but which filtered into the scoop net of The North Sydney Herald and last week all those men implicated in the affair were dismissed from service by Superintendent Brown who is deserving of every praise for the way in which he conducted what at first seemed an impossible puzzle.

TOTAL RECRUITS FOR THE DOMINION

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Recruits to the number of 13,941 were secured for the Canadian expeditionary force in Canada, during the month of July, according to the official statement of the militia department issued today.

Enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Force since the beginning of the war have reached a total of 666,628. The largest enlistment during July was in Military District No. 4, of which Montreal is the headquarters, where 3,920 recruits were secured. Losses during July showed that the infantry suffered to the extent of 3,244 and other arms 684 men.

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These beverages surely satisfy the craving throat. Drink them for their appetizing, useful, palate-pleasing flavor. Drink them for their ability as a thirst quencher. Drink them because of their power to refresh, revive and invigorate.

You will be delighted with their unusual quality. Buy them from your local dealer or direct from St. John. Ask for prices.

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PURITY OATS

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WHEAT-SAVING
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LET US FURNISH THE SUIT CASE OR BAG YOU NEED AND ALSO THE FINE "DUBS" TO PUT IN IT. THEN YOU CAN MAKE THAT TRIP AND HAVE A GOOD TIME.

WE HAVE THE STYLISH SUMMER CLOTHES YOU WANT, AND SUMMER FURNISHINGS THAT WILL MAKE YOU LOOK FRESH AS A DAISY AND COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW. COME IN.

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Manufactured under Most Sanitary Conditions in a Thoroughly Modern Factory THEY SURELY

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SOLD IN BULK—in PACKAGES—in TIN PAILS.

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"Give it to me, please, Grand-daddy."

"Why Bobby, if you wait a bit for it you'll have it to enjoy longer!"

"Poo-poo! That's no argument with WRIGLEY'S 'cause the flavour lasts, anyway!"

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delicious, handy, & moisture and fragrant length of time, and these are the quality

Master

The Perfect F Slice a piped, free you want it, all you and you will enjoy Try it.

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Crowd More

THE CHEVR not an expensive men, farmers should use the crowd more enter the busy day.

The Four-Nin price class. The equipment is most full, roomy, comfortable time gained by the pays for the cost.

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E. A. LAGAR, N.