

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.



Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old."

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga. — "I want to tell you how much I have benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait a while. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have benefited."

—Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



WRIGLEY'S

The Gum of Gumption

Cleanses the teeth—sweetens the mouth—allays thirst and fatigue.

The Forces in Europe are finding it a great comfort.

It gives them vim and staying power.

It is refreshing to workers everywhere.

Smokers will find it soothing and cooling

Chew it after every meal



FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN!

Rev. F. Bradley's modern residence with two or more acres of land at Florenceville (West) will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of

MATTHEW BOHAN
BATH, N. B.

GLENN NOT GUILTY

Woodstock, Oct. 17—"Not guilty on the grounds of insanity" was the verdict brought in by the jury after being out twenty minutes, this afternoon, in the case of William Glenn, charged with the murder of Harry Wiley. The fact that Glenn killed Wiley was not disputed by the defence but the question was raised as to whether, at the time of the murder, the defendant knew that he was committing a wrong act. In his charge to the jury, Judge Chandler pointed out that it was not the law that an insane man can kill another man and not be punished for it and that it was the duty of the jury to decide whether, or not at the time when Glenn shot Wiley, he understood the nature of the his deed and knew that he was doing wrong. The jury decided that the murderer was irresponsible.

At the morning session three witnesses for the prosecution, Guy Welch, William Love and Alexander Quigg, gave evidence as to seeing the body of Wiley, and the crown then closed its case. Hon. F. B. Carvell opened for the defence, and in outlining his case, said that the defence did not deny that this unfortunate affair had not occurred and the shooting had been done by the accused. If this man, Glenn, was insane he was not guilty of murder. Dr. W. D. Rankin swore that he had seen Glenn several times and asked him questions and found his mind quite unbalanced.

He first saw him three weeks after the crime and in recent visits had noticed no change in him. He seemed indifferent to his surroundings and that he continually heard voices of people who were talking about him and making accusations against him. He did not seem to appreciate his situation. The witness said the prisoner did not try to deceive him but was indifferent to his situation. He did not think the prisoner was cognizant of right and wrong.

H. V. Moores, deputy sheriff, related particulars concerning the arrest of Glenn. Witness said he was the jailor and saw Glenn three or four times a day. He never talked about the case, reads some and is very slow in answering questions. Elmer Glenn, a brother testified that his brother had changed greatly and seemed to want to be alone always. While working in the woods he carried his rifle from tree to tree as he said the spies would get it he left it down any place. He went to his brother's house after the murder and got the rifle away from and gave it to Sheriff Foster. He had not known him in two years to eat anything unless prepared by himself.

Dr. A. V. Anglin superintendent of the provincial hospital, gave evidence in the afternoon. He saw the prisoner in August and, after a conversation, concluded he was abnormal. He had hallucinations heard voices and said that there were "sneakers" about his house. The witness said that many of the insane could distinguish between right and wrong, can discuss some matters and still be insane. It was quite possible that at the time it was an impulsive act. He considered him insane at the time.

The witness, in reply to Attorney-General Byrne, said he might be insane and know that it was a wrongful act to shoot a man. In this case it was the act of an insane man not an insane act.

To Mr. Carvell, so far as this man was concerned he was not prepared to say whether he knew it was right or wrong.

Several other witnesses called by the defence, all testified the eccentric actions and habits of the accused.

Mr. Carvell addressed the jury for fifty minutes, went into the evidence in detail and said there was every indication the ac-

cusced was not responsible for the crime.

Attorney-General Byrne followed with a forcible argument in which he claimed that Glenn knew what he was doing when he shot Harry Wiley.

Judge Chandler, in his charge to the jury said, "We have arrived at the conclusion of a very important and serious case that requires most careful consideration. So far as the mere fact is concerned you are the sole judges. The duty of the judge is to construct the jury in matters of law. You can adopt your own views of the facts. You have to come to a conclusion that William Glenn did kill Harry Wiley—this is not disputed. The accused puts up defence that at the time of commission of the crime he was insane."

"As a matter of law merely saying a man is insane is not sufficient. It is not the law that an insane man can kill another man and not be punished for it. Did William Glenn, when he shot Harry Wiley on June 23, understand the nature of the act—or if he did understand did he know he was doing what was wrong. This is the question for you to decide."

The jury retired at 8.30 and returned in twenty minutes with the following verdict—"Not guilty on the grounds of insanity."

The judge ordered that Glenn be kept in strict custody in the common jail, county of Carleton, under charge of the sheriff until the pleasure of the lieutenant-governor is known.

The court room was crowded at the evening session when the verdict was announced Glenn did not display the slightest interest and never moved from the position he took when he was brought in until the trial was over. He has been sent to the provincial hospital.

Red Cross Collections for September

W. D. Keith \$25, D. H. Nixon 5, H. H. Hatfield 4, C. S. Baker, Dr. Curtis each 2.00, O. McMullin, H. N. Boyer, Fred Clarke, Mrs. S. S. Miller, D. W. Jackson, Rev. G. S. Helps, H. W. Annett, A. A. Rideout, A. F. Campbell, N. E. Constantine, G. Britton, C. Traitor, F. A. Aiton, M. L. Hayward, Miles Rideout, each

Severe Headaches and Pains in the Back

Resulted From Deranged Kidneys and Constipation of the Bowels.

It is in vain to try to regulate and restore the healthful action of the kidneys until the liver and bowels are set right. And just here is where so many kidney medicines fail. Kidney derangements almost invariably begin with constipation and torpidity of the liver. The whole work of filtering the blood is thrown on the kidneys, and in time they fail to stand the strain. The poison in the system gives rise to severe headaches, pains in the back and tired, depressed feelings. Because they act directly on the liver and bowels, as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are eminently successful in the treatment of kidney derangements.

the back, but have found that by using one pill a week—the kidneys and bowels are kept in good order, and I do not have any more pains in the back or head, like I used to have. I was also a great sufferer from piles, and could get no relief until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. This ailment is entirely cured now, but we always keep both the pills and the ointment in the house for use when they are needed."

This statement is endorsed by Mr. F. Saunders, Town Marshal, who writes that Mr. Loney's letter is true and correct.

Remember that imitations only disappoint. The genuine bear the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author.

\$1; A Moor, A. W. Kyle, Rex York, Dr. Shaw, H. E. Adams, A. W. Clarke, Mrs. G. Peoples, O. Clarke, H. W. Jones, J. Murdoch, F. F. Plumer, W. Sippell, H. W. Birmingham, J. Rogers, C. R. DeWitt, H. J. Aiton, G. E. Taylor, Frank Nixon, G. McBurnie, L. Stephenson, C. A. Craig, Moody Hallett, H. D. Keswick, Harry Taylor, Mrs. Henry Jenson, Fred Seely, J. W. Montgomery, each 50c; Mrs. G. W. Boyer, Harley Clarke, Mrs. G. C. Watson, Sadie Barnett, Mrs. A. V. Currie, Mrs. A. E. Plummer, Mrs. Bert Day, Friend, Emma Cogswell, Dean Hammond, J. M. White, Clayton Craig, A. L. Baird, Rev. E. I. VanWart, H. N. Dickinson, Friend, W. A. Kennedy, Kenneth Drake, Mrs. Geo. Letson, Lide Reid, D. F. Robinson, H. J. Gillin, William Tompkins, Mrs. Jessie Shaw, Fred Thornton,

Delia Boone, M. Sawyer, C. R. Violette, C. Tabou, Mrs. D. E. Morgan, W. Kerr, A. D. Kennedy, Henry Teddie, Gilbert Kelley, Sadie Currie, J. M. Adams, B. Boyer, E. T. Shaw, Albright Bell, Byron Nevers, D. Coughlan, each 25c; Friend 20c, Friend 15c, Friend, H. Y. Tommy 10c each; Friend 2c. Total \$76.10. Collected by Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Rex York. Annie M. Davis, sec.

No Chance for the Germs

Disease germs cannot live in rich, red blood. It is people in low vitality that fall victims to germ diseases. By using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you enrich the blood, increase vitality and prevent disease germs from finding lodgment in your body. There's wisdom in prevention. It's easier to keep well than to get well.

Old Tea Looks All Right

Old tea and fresh tea, poor tea and good tea, all look alike. No wonder a woman often gets a bulk tea she doesn't like.

Red Rose Tea in the sealed package is always fresh, always good, always worth the price on the label.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package.



Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.
- (e) Ill health or infirmity.
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he is in good faith belongs.
- (g) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the men selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.