

Ask Her This Question

"Do you know of any woman who ever received any benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

If any woman who is suffering with any ailment peculiar to her sex will ask her neighbors this question, she will be surprised at the results. There is hardly a community in this country where women cannot be found who have been restored to health by this famous old remedy, made exclusively from a simple formula of roots and herbs.

During the past 30 years we have published thousands of letters from these grateful women who have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in all that time have we published a testimonial without the writer's special mention that was not truthful and genuine. Here is one just received a few days ago. If anyone doubts that this is a true and honest statement of a woman's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound write and ask her.

Canifon, Ont.—*"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and I could not get up. I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."*—Mrs. Letitia Blair, Canifon, Ontario.

Any woman who is sick and suffering is foolish surely not to give such a medicine as this a trial. Why should it not do her as much good as it did Mrs. Blair.

CIGARS NOW THE FAD WITH WOMAN SMOKERS

Lady Dorothy Neville the First to Discover That the Cigarette Was Altogether Inadequate.

The eyes of the American customs officers who detained a woman for cigarettes would pop out of their heads if they knew to what extent the smoking habit has grown among women of Mayfair. London's custom is spreading with such alarming rapidity in society that the cigarette stage has been passed and "mimic light cigars" have become the fad.

Lady Dorothy Neville, the monogamous "old maid" who first discovered that the mimic cigarette was altogether inadequate. Even at 80 Lady Dorothy invariably smokes a cigar after lunch and dinner, and it is said gets considerable comfort out of the fad.

Although cigar smoking is largely confined to the seclusion of boudoirs, E. Nesbit, the writer, in private life Mrs. Hubert Bland, whose charming children stories have great popularity on both sides of the Atlantic, is a confirmed cigar smoker.

Recently at the opening ceremony of a society bazaar and charity exhibition she shocked the white-cravated non-conformist minister by saying: "I have been so terribly rushed I have not thought of a word of my speech. Would you mind sitting at your table and making notes?" To the horror of the clergyman the famous lady who had come to open the bazaar and speak words of encouragement to his congregation opened a cigar case, took out a fat cigar, lit it and puffed contentedly in full view of the flock.

The fashionable jewellers recognize the growing habit by showing cigar cases made of gold and encrusted with jewels, suspended from wrist chains, looking very much like vanity boxes.

A quiet wedding took place at the Park Hotel last evening, when Mrs. Hattie S. Belyea, of Chelsea, Mass., was united to Capt. John Duffy of Diggins, N. S. Rev. Mr. Purdie performed the ceremony at 7 o'clock, after which a luncheon was served. The happy couple were unattended and only immediate friends were present. They left for Fredericton, where Capt. and Mrs. Duffy will spend a few days prior to going to Havana for the winter months. Many handsome presents of cut glass and silver testify to the popularity of the couple.

"BABY IS EASILY RUSHED TO SLEEP IN A GENDRON BABY CARRIAGE"

"When we visit other ladies I always know if they are particular mothers—because particular mothers know all about the soothing swing of a GENDRON. The arrows point to the points I want to make here. The springs are triple-curved, finely tempered steel, guaranteed to absorb every jar. The hubs on GENDRON wheels are covered with rubber caps. There is no danger of scratching the furniture when you drive the baby around the house in a GENDRON. It's easy to understand why good mothers insist on a GENDRON carriage for baby. Sold by all first-class dealers. Write to us if your dealer doesn't carry them. Gendron Manufacturing Co. Limited 1759 Toronto

WHERE THE HELPLESS ARE PUT TO DEATH

Ancient Custom Practiced by the Eskimos in Alaska.

That the custom among the Eskimos of making away with helpless invalids and the aged, to whom life has become a burden, is not altogether abandoned is proved by at least two instances during the present year. The last case has just been reported from the Colville River country.

An old man by the name of Tillemut was the willing victim of this custom, which runs through centuries of the long, legendary history of these people. Tillemut was a very old man and he had suffered from tuberculosis. The wonderful vitality of these people enables them to resist this disease for many years, sometimes for half a century.

He was talking on this old man. He lay on his bunk and coughed miserably. He knew that he would never be well again. So he called his children around him and said that he wanted to die.

He reached for the old Hudson Bay Gun that he had carried since boyhood. He cocked it and handed it to his oldest son, telling him to put him out of pain. But the boy had been told by the whites somewhere that it was a sin to kill in this way, and he refused to grant his father's last request. The others also refused. Then the aged Tillemut took the weapon, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and touched the trigger with his toe.

OBEYED THE FATHER. On the Russian diomed, an island in Bering Strait, another old man met death in a somewhat similar manner. In the Diomed case, however, the sons obeyed the father implicitly.

It was the regular old Eskimo death. There was no shooting. It was in a large igloo, the roof of which is supported in the middle by a stout beam. To this beam the boys fastened a strip of walrus skin, at the end of which dangled a noose. They helped their father to the edge of the bunk, fastened the noose about his neck, and let him swing off his high bed and strangle to death.

These people are not cruel. No more affectionate people can be found in the world than the Eskimos. Blows are seldom struck; harsh words are seldom uttered. But until recently the ending of hopeless suffering by suicide or by killing the patient was the rule all over the Arctic world.

OUT WORLD OF COMFORT FOR ONE OF TORTURES

Thoughts Which Came To Dr. Cook As He Plunged Northward—Success or Failure Depended On Their Ability to Transport Nourishment.

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters

In the first installment of his thrilling story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in the St. John Sun on Wednesday, September 15th, Dr. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the Bradley, of the voyage to the Polar sea and of the overhauling on route of the equipment needed for the dash to the Pole. In a graphic manner the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been excelled for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingled in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic and of the childlike eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and ivory for the simplest things of civilization.

The yacht, her owner, Mr. John Bradley, the explorer and his party were in Greenland in search of guides and information as to conditions further north. Dr. Cook wrote of the trip across Inglefield Gulf, past Cape Auckland and on toward Cape Robertson. Here the discoverer closed the first part of his narrative with Etah and Annotok, the last points of call looming in the icy distance. In the second installment, published in the St. John Sun on Friday, Sept. 17, Dr. Cook described his journey to Etah and then on to Annotok, the place of plenty which he selected as his base for his dash to the Pole. In the third installment the explorer describes the process of preparing the winter quarters, closing with a graphic description of a narwhal hunt. In the fourth installment Dr. Cook describes the approaches of the long Arctic night which caused his party to Annotok to become very nervous and to prepare for the dash to the Pole.

The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook

Sixth Installment

Kooloogwah and Tunget had been our bedfellows for the entire northward run and they had gone through many dangerous and hard experiences together. We, therefore, felt more keenly their departure than the going of the first six. We were, at first, lonely, but the exigencies of our problem were soon sufficiently engaging to occupy our fibre.

To kill a suffering relative or friend was considered an act of kindness and mercy, just as we consider it an act of mercy to kill animals that we know cannot recover. This may recall the Spartan parents who left their weak or deformed children on the mountainside to die. But such cruelty is unknown in Eskimo society; the children here are sacred, and the most unfortunate and misshapen receive the tenderest care.

Nevertheless when death was plainly approaching and the sufferer asked to be relieved his request was always granted. Even infants were thus put out of pain. Although there is none of the conspicuous demonstration of grief that characterizes the saddest moments of more impulsive people, the sorrow for the dead in an Eskimo household is just as bitter as it is in any home in the world.

In spite of the white man's ideas concerning the taking of life in this way, the Eskimos still more than half believe in it. The ordinary death is reported as follows: "He died himself." The impression that he died without the affair being hurried along either by his own hand or that of a friend or relative.

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At yesterday's meeting tenders for the new piling to be driven at the face of No. 1 berth were received. The contract was awarded Herbert S. Mayes, whose tender was the lowest.

The matter of allotting the West Side berths for the winter port season was brought up but was laid over until the next meeting, which will be next week. Complaint was made concerning the practice of certain parties of taking sand from the Sand Point beach. There is already a by-law imposing penalty for this offense, but it was thought that a stronger one was needed. The matter was referred to the bills and by-laws committee.

A committee consisting of his worship the mayor and some of the aldermen will be appointed shortly for the purpose of going to Montreal in connection with the proposition of F. C. Durant of New York with regard to the erection of a sugar refinery. The committee will also confer with some of the higher officials of the Grand Trunk Railway concerning that pro-

sufficiently on two cold meals and used superfluous body tissue. It was no longer possible to jump on the sled for an occasional breathing spell, as we had done along the land. With overloaded sleds, the drivers must push and pull at the sleds to aid the dogs, and I searched the troubled ice for an easy route, cutting back and there with the ice axe to permit the passing of the sleds.

Stripped for the Race. We were finally stripped for the race. Man and dog must walk along together through storms and frost for that elastic pivot. Success or failure depended mostly upon our ability to transport nourishment and to keep up the muscular strength for a prolonged period. As we awoke on the following morning and peeped out of the eye port, the sun was gazing along the northeast, throwing a warm orange glow on us that gladdened our hearts.

The temperature was 53 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit; the barometer was steady and high. There was almost no wind, and not a cloud lined the dome of pale purple blue. After two cups of tea, a watch-sized biscuit, a chip of frozen meat and a boulder of pemmican, we crept out of the bags. The shivering legs pushed through bearskin cylinders, which served as trousers; the feet were worked into frozen mittens; then we climbed into our fur coats, kicked the front out of the snow house and danced about to start the fire of the hearth.

Quickly the camp furnishings were tossed on the sleds and securely lashed down. The dog traces were gathered into the drag lines and with a vigorous snap of the long whip the willing creatures bent to the shoulder straps. The sleds groaned and the unyielding snows gave a metallic ring, but the train moved with a cheerful pace.

One Degree in Three Days. By dead reckoning our position was latitude 82 degrees, 23 minutes; longitude 96 degrees, 14 minutes. A study of the log seemed to indicate that we had passed beyond the zone of ice crushed by the influence of land pressure. Behind were great hummocks and small ice, ahead was a cheerful expanse of larger floes. Using the customary vigor of men and beast we had advanced a degree of latitude in three days. Our destination was about four hundred and sixty miles beyond.

But our life had assumed quite another aspect. Previously we permitted ourselves some luxuries. A pound of coal oil and a good deal of musk talion were burned each day to heat the igloo and to cook abundant food. Extra meals were served when an occasion called for it and each man ate and drank all he desired. If the stockings or the mittens were wet there was fire enough to dry them out, but all of this must now be changed. There was a sharp daily allowance of food and fuel. One pound of pemmican was divided among the dogs, about the same for men, with just a taste of other things. Fortunately we were well suited for the race with fresh meat in the lucky run through game lands.

At first no great hardship followed the changed routine. We filled up

BOARD DECIDES TO ASK MR. EMMERSON TO ACT

The draft of the agreement re the transfer of harbor properties by the city to the C. P. R. was practically completed at yesterday's meeting of the Harbor Board. A few alterations are to be made by a committee consisting of the recorder, Aid. McCollough and Aid. Belyea and the draft will be completed today. It will be forwarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway as soon as possible, and the railway will be asked to have its representatives meet the committee.

In accordance with the suggestion made some time ago in its dealings with the C. P. R. the city was represented by counsel experienced in railway matters, the board decided to ask Hon. H. R. Emerson to act for the city should the C. P. R. consent to have its representatives meet the Harbor Board.

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visions intentions with regard to its port. The same committee, it is likely, will meet some of the C. P. R. officials to discuss the transfer of harbor property.

The inspection of dwellings belonging to the city, situated in Lancaster, has not yet been made. A committee from the Board of Public Safety, consisting of the chairman, Aid. Vanwart, Aid. Kelley, Aid. Potts, and Director Wisely was appointed to make the inspection, but its labors have been interrupted by the advent of the hunting season. Wednesday last was set as the day for the inspection, but on that very day Chairman Vanwart set out for the woods in quest of the largest moose to be found. The inspection postponed pending the return of the alderman.

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We send by mail, free of charge, our 64 page book, which fully explains our modern system of treatment, of how the Drink, Tobacco and Drug Habbits can be rapidly overcome and cured. This book is sent in a plain envelope, sealed from observation, so no one can tell what your letter contains. All correspondence absolutely secret and confidential. Address: DE SILVA INSTITUTE, 55 University St., Montreal, Canada

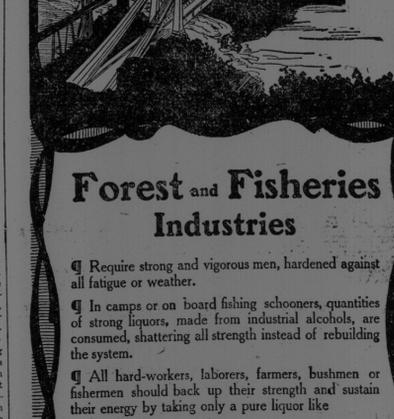
Last evening a committee from the St. John District Lodge, Sons of Temperance, met for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the 6th anniversary of the founding of the order, which will be observed next week by a meeting in the Christadelphian Hall, Union street. An interesting programme of addresses, music, etc., has been prepared. On October 25 the annual meeting of the Grand Division of New Brunswick will be held in Moncton.

In the celebration of its 14th anniversary, St. Luke's Anglican church will occupy two Sundays and the intervening week days. The dates have not been definitely settled as yet, but the event is to take place somewhere between the 17th and 21st of November. Bishops and others prominent in the Anglican connection have been invited to take part, but the committee in charge of the celebration have not yet been able to put it into certain form. The services during the week will, however, be given a varied and highly interesting form.



BABY TEETHING TIME IS A TROUBLESOME TIME

When baby is teething the whole household is upset. The tender little gums are swollen and inflamed, and the poor child often cries day and night, wearing the mother out and keeping the rest of the family on edge. In the homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used there is no such worry. The Tablets allay the inflammation, soothe the irritation and bring the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. Jean Boutin, St. Marguerite, Que., says:—"When I sent for Baby's Own Tablets my nine months' old baby was suffering greatly from teething troubles and I hardly got any rest. A few doses of the Tablets relieved her and the teeth seemed to come through painlessly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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Require strong and vigorous men, hardened against all fatigue or weather. In camps or on board fishing schooners, quantities of strong liquors, made from industrial alcohols, are consumed, shattering all strength instead of rebuilding the system. All hard-workers, laborers, farmers, bushmen or fishermen should back up their strength and sustain their energy by taking only a pure liquor like

"RED CROSS GIN"

made from the best ingredients: Juniper berries, malted barley and other choice Canadian grains, through distillation, and matured and bottled under the supervision of the Government—the only system which insures all guarantees to the consumer. "RED CROSS GIN" is strong and mellow; it sustains and rebuilds the constitution; it is hygienic and it is prescribed daily as a tonic, an appetizer, a digestive. It is a source of energy handy for the workmen or the business men.

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