BANKER MORSE PAYS BACK $7,500,000

All Since Leaving Jail

EXPECTS ACQUITTAL

Admits He Has Paid More Than 80 Per Cent of His Debts

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Charles W. Morse has made $7,500,000 since he was released from the Tombs on June 17, cancelling all his indebtedness except $500,000, which he expects to clear away in a short time.

Mr. Morse, who is under sentence of fifteen years for juggling the funds of the National Bank of North America, predicted that he will be freed of all taint of guilt in the federal courts when his appeal is heard.

"Martin W. Littleton, my counsel, tells me that my chances of acquittal are 99 out of 100," he said, "and from that may be judged the feeling with which I face the future proceedings."

That Morse will not return to the Tombs from midnight on October 9 until October 11, when his case comes up in the United States circuit court of appeal, is stated by friends who have been closely in touch with him in the last few days. The three supreme court judges who granted the application for bails, it was stated, are expected to consent to a two-day extension of his $125,000 bond.

PAID 80 PER CENT. OF DEBTS.

"Your friends," Mr. Morse was told, "say you have raised between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 since your release, and that you have applied this to your indebtedness."

"I wouldn't put it just that way," he replied. "If there can be any general interest in what I have done, why not say I have cleared off 80 per cent. of my debts."

"Is there an error in the general estimate?"

"That is substantially the sum involved," he said reluctantly.

From the records of the Morse case it is known that seven judgments were entered against him, and that he had four "open accounts" when trouble overtook him. Of course, there remains one "open account," and the interest to which this is due is willing to await Morse's leisure.

"It is too early to tell how I have made the money—and where—during the present summer," said Mr. Morse. "In fact, it is too early to go into any detail at all. The score is not yet wiped out. When it is, then I can talk. Naturally I am optimistic about my appeal, and can only refer to Mr. Littleton's statement.

"I have been made the victim—not in any bid for sympathy, but that exact justice be done—of a system under which national banks of the entire country operate."

PARKHURST AND BINGHAM GIRD ON THEIR ARMOUR

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A minister of the gospel and a former police commissioner jumped into the municipal fray today. The Rev. Dr. Chas. W. Parkhurst announced his intention of advocating from his pulpit the election of the Republican nominee for mayor, Otto L. Bannard; Theodore A. Bingham, who was ousted by the McClellan administration said that he would take the stump in Mr. Bannard's support. He spoke publicly tonight at the Calvary Methodist church.

He denounced Tammany and the present political administration and criticized Justice Gaynor as a candidate, but made not the slightest reference to Mayor McClellan save in answer to a question. But throughout his address he urged his hearers to vote for Bannard for mayor.

You can be sure of getting all the hat-value you pay for when the maker's name stands for money-back-if-you-say-so. That kind of quality insurance is in every hat with that trademark—look for it.

THAT brand is style insurance, too—it certifies to up-to-date modishness, correct, seemly. COMFORT for your head—looks—wear—money's worth—these make it worth while finding the right hatter. He sells

WAFER-LITE HATS

A. L. ALLAN & CO., Limited, TORONTO

Wholesale Distributors

CANADIANS TO BE PUT ON G.T.P. DIRECTORATE

That is the Probable Change Hinted at

SIR CHARLES DID IT

Englishman Amazed at the Vast Developments of Western Canada

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, who has been out to Canada to travel over the system of his company, was amongst the passengers who returned to this country by the White Star steamer Arabic. The chairman of the Grand Trunk, as it is well known, has been strongly opposed to the formation of a Canadian advisory board in connection with the railway, but it is stated that during his present sojourn in the Dominion his views have somewhat changed on the subject. No doubt this is due to the fact that the Canadians have intimated that there is no desire to transfer the financial control of the railway from London to Canada, although there is a growing feeling in favor of the establishment of a board, say in Montreal. Those best able to express an opinion on the matter are convinced that the formation of such a board is likely to be agreed to at the coming annual meeting of the railway.

THE HYPERBOLIC WEST.

A prominent Canadian official, who has just returned to England from a tour through the Western Provinces of the Dominion after having been absent from them for six years, states that the changes he observed there seemed to his marvellous. It was not merely that so much more of the country was being farmed, but there was such an air of permanency in the towns, old and new.

London, England, he said, could show few such banks as those in Winnipeg, where, too, abounded any number of splendid private houses. Edmonton and Calgary, especially the former, in his opinion, were going to become very great centres of population, although their inhabitants at present only numbered 20,000 and 24,000, respectively. Confident in their future they were building miles of asphalted roadway.

In this official's view, although things are undoubtedly booming enormously in the Dominion, one should discount all statements made about it, even when they took the form of statistics, as the Canadian lent itself to exaggeration. Up at Calgary, for example, he said, one is 3,200 feet above the sea level, and the air is like champagne; one felt it good to live—everybody was brisk and buoyant, and in the highest of spirits.

A critic might suggest that all this jubilation in the atmosphere lent itself to drawing the long bow in the most innocent way imaginable. Accuracy of the painful sort is left to disagreeable and dyspeptic people. Still, it is felt on all sides here that Canada is going ahead and in view of the immense new areas being sown this fall it is predicted that next year's harvest, if there is no calamitous weather, will be something tremendous.

PRESBYTERIANS OBJECT TO PASTOR'S LIBERALISM

Will Protest Against His Admission to Church—Methodist Parson Under Close Supervision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The action of the New York Presbytery today in admitting the Rev. Archibald Black to the ministry despite the accusations of extreme liberalism brought against him, will be hotly contested by a number of prominent New York pastors.

At the close of the meeting of the Presbytery a meeting of the dissenting members was held and it was decided to make a formal protest to the synod of which the New York Presbytery is a part. It was added that the question could also be placed before the next general assembly of the church.

The meeting drew up formal articles of protest, stating that they objected to Mr. Black on the ground that "he rejected the infallibility and supreme authority of the Scripture as rightfully determining his faith he said he did not know as to the virgin birth; he doubted the raising of Lazarus from the dead; he doubted the actual physical resurrection of the body from the grave.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 4—Professor H. C. Mitchell, of Boston University, who as a pastor of the Methodiest Episcopal church was charged some time ago with heretical utterances and teachings was transferred today from the Central New York Conference, with which he was formerly affiliated, to the New Hamshire Conference where, according to his ecclesiastical superiors, he can be "under closer scrutiny."

Professor Mitchell, who is now in Europe has been under fire for nearly three years on account of his advanced teachings, especially in the field of Old Testament criticism.

ROSEBERY MUM

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lord Rosebery, in a letter declining to address further meetings on the budget, says:

"To make any further speeches of amplification and reply would simply involve my return to political controversy, from which I have long withdrawn and to which I hope never to return."

ENGLAND LOOKS FOR ELECTION IN JANUARY

Neither Party, However, Confident

AT ODDS OVER BUDGET

King's Attitude and That of Lords Puzzling Country

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The belief that a general election will be held in January grows stronger every day, but it cannot be said that either side shows similar unanimity of opinion as to whether an election then will suit their book.

There are said to be fears in the Unionist ranks that an election then will mean the return of the present government. The Spectator strongly urges the House of Lords to accept the budget, eight or twelve months' experience of which, it declares, will convert the country and send the Unionists back with a great triumph. No one, however, seems to doubt that January or February will see an election.

What action the House of Lords will take when the budget comes before them remains a mystery. The Times today declares that the impression is deepening on all sides that the lords will not assent to the political and social revolution wrapped in the budget clauses.

The fact seems to be that the peers themselves don't know what is going to happen. Even if Lord Lansdowne and a large portion of his followers agreed to allow the measure to pass, the Liberal party is so weak in the House of Lords that abstention of the Lansdownites would not suffice if seventy or eighty of the back-bench peers voted against the measure.

The Liberal papers, such as the Liverpool Post and the Nation, are beginning to discuss the king's attitude in the matter. It is pointed out that Lord Rosebery has just finished a visit of a few days to the king at Balmoral, where Lord Lansdowne will shortly follow him.

The Liverpool Post says: "None can ignore altogether the effect the rejection of the finance bill might have on the position of the sovereign. Apart altogether from the merits or demerits of the bill, it is always of interest to the monarch to avoid a struggle between the two houses, because it is never possible to predict how it may affect his position and prerogatives."

The Nation points out that if the lords reject the bill it will be a revolutionary seizure of power, which three centuries ago would have been answered by an appeal to arms.

D. W. CLINCH INSPECTING THE MOOSE HEADS

D. W. Clinch, secretary of the New Brunswick Game Protective Association, commenced yesterday an inspection of the moose heads being expressed through here to the United States. He has received information that, during his absence from the city, a number have gone through without the tag with which license holders are provided by the Government. One head arrived here yesterday the card on which stated that the license had been cancelled.

There was at the Union Depot yesterday a remarkably fine caribou head passing through to the United States from Newfoundland. It showed 36 points.

WHEN DINNER COMES

One Ought to Have a Good Appetite

A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer. Even children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

"I am 57 years old," writes a Tenn. grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby.

"When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk, and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner.

"My little 13-months-old grandson had been very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing fat and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

NICE JOKE PLAYED ON LORD KITCHENER

His Speech Identical With Predecessor's

COPIED FROM CURZON

Blame Laid on Secretary, But Man Who Found Deadly Parallel Unidentified

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Westminster has been enjoying a great joke these last few days, such as it is rarely accustomed to. The disclosure of the fact that the whole passages of the speech in which Lord Kitchener bade farewell to India were identical word for word with the elaborate valedictory oration delivered by Lord Curson four years ago has caused no end of amusement.

Of course there is no particular mystery about the matter. Lord Curzon, as is well known, writes his speeches. In India it was his practice to have them printed beforehand, and to deliver them with the printed copy before him. It is fairly safe to say, however, that Lord Kitchener never writes anything if he can avoid it.

There can be little doubt that when the last days of his term of office were approaching he turned over the task of composing an appropriate farewell to one of his secretaries, who went for his points to a master of the art, and lifted chunks of eloquence which the unpoetical Lord Kitchener never could have evolved from his matter of fact mind right out of Lord Curzon's great speech.

But the question is: Who gave Lord Kitchener away? The mischievous suggestion is that "Memor," who supplied the deadly parallel in the Times, may be Lord Curzon himself. But it must be remembered that the Times is read in every club and mess room in India, and even Anglo-Indians have memories.

CHINAMEN HAVE ONE MORE CHANCE FOR LIFE

Law-maker Fined $13,300 for Law Breaking

Anna Gould's Lawyer Dead—Laborer Killed by Cave-in—Woman a Suicide—Taft's Assailant.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4—Warry Charles and Joe Guey, two of the five Chinamen convicted of murder and awaiting electrocution for having participated in the Tong War in Chinatown August 24, 1907, will have another chance for their lives as Governor Eben S. Draper late today granted the petition for a hearing relative to pardoning the two men.

DANVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4—Col. E. W. Leland, representative of this (Boyle) County in the Kentucky Legislature, was fined $3,300 in the police court in this city today on 45 warrants charging him with the illegal sale of liquor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Edmund Kelly a distinguished lawyer, who practised alternately in this city and Paris, died of anaemia tonight at his home in Nyack, N. Y., in his 59th year. It was Mr. Kelly who won Anna Gould's divorce suit against Count Boni de Castellane, and it is understood that the fee he received was $175,000.

RUMFORD, Me., Oct. 4—By the caving in of the walls of a vat at the International Paper Mills here today, Joseph Simmons, a laborer, was killed. He was 35 years old and is survived by a brother.

LITCHFIELD, Me., Oct. 4—Mrs. Lina P. Babcock, wife of Frederick P. Babcock, committed suicide today by drowning in the Cobbasee River. The body was recovered in four feet of water. The woman had attempted to take her life a week ago by shooting. The exact cause of her deed is not known. She was 49 years old and leaves a husband and six children.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 4—The examination of Arthur G. Wright, who was arrested on Saturday because of his persistence in attempting to come near President Taft and upon whom was found a revolver and an extra supply of ammunition, was continued today until Wednesday. Wright is charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4—In the elections in five cities of the state today, the Democrats elected three mayors, in New London, Norwalk and South Norwalk. In New Haven and Waterbury the Republicans elected their tickets. In the small town elections the principal fight was waged on the license question, the wets carrying 75 of the towns, a gain of four over a year ago.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4.—The exhibition trotting and pacing meet finished this afternoon with four races for $1,600, the largest aggregate of money ever hung up in the provinces for an afternoon's racing, and there were not over one thousand spectators on hand to witness the sport. The track was in splendid condition, but the weather was a trifle cold for the comfort of spectators.

Frank Boutilier led all the others with five firsts, two seconds and one third, securing $1,160 in purses during the meet. Leonard Wilton won the 2.20 pace, baring the three-year-old trot; the Surveyor the 2.30 stallion trot, and George Crescus the four-year-old trot. The stallion went the three heats in 2.19¼, 2.18, and 2.18¼, which, it was announced, were the fastest three heats ever trotted in a race by a stallion on a Maritime Province track.

C. A. DUFF MILLER FALLS FROM WINDOW

Agent General Meets Sudden Death

WAS AT SANITORIUM

Had Been New Brunswick's Agent in London for Many Years

MARGATE, Eng., Oct. 4—Charles A. Duff Miller, Agent General of New Brunswick in London since 1896, fell from a window here yesterday and was killed. Mr. Miller was born in 1854.

At the time of his death Mr. Miller was staying in a sanitarium on account of a nervous trouble. An attendant was constantly in charge but Mr. Miller succeeded in eluding him and making his way to a window it is assumed that he jumped out for his body was found in the yard beneath.

Mr. Duff Miller was appointed Agent General of New Brunswick in 1896. He was a native of Ontario, being born in Kingston, a son of John Miller, and was educated in Montreal, Sunderland and Switzerland. He interested himself in military matters, receiving the Canadian medal with clasp for the Fenian Raid, and was attached to the London Scottish and Princess Louise Canadian Hussars. Mr. Duff Miller was a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, a governor of the Imperial Institute. During his residence in Canada he became interested in the promotion of a leather tanning company, and in carrying on this occupation lived for some years on the Miramichi; there he formed his New Brunswick connection and became acquainted with Hon. L. J. Tweedie, by whose government he was appointed to the office of representative of New Brunswick in London.

Mr. Duff Miller's headquarters as representative were his own offices 17 Leather Market, S. E. but during his visit to this province last winter he brought to the attention of the government the advisability of securing more suitable quarters. Hon. Mr. Hazen complied with the request, and some time ago Mr. Duff Miller moved to Cannon street, a more central district where his offices have been attractively furnished and where an assistant has helped in the work relative to this province. For some time, too, Mr. Duff Miller has been acting in conjunction with Mr. Wilmot in St. John, in an endeavor to secure for this province new settlers for the rural districts.

Mr. Hazen said today that as he had only heard a few moment's before of Mr. Duff Miller's death, he was not in a position to say what would be done, but in all probability the office would be continued. Mr. Duff Miller had many friends in New Brunswick who will regret to learn of his untimely death.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Most of the troubles that affect little ones may be traced to the stomach and bowels, and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well. Baby's Own Tablets Cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all other minor ailments of babyhood and childhood. The Tablets are easy to take and are guaranteed free from opiates. Mrs. H. Matthews, Canfield, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl who had a weak stomach and was badly constipated. The Tablets cured her of both troubles, and I really feel as if they had saved her life." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HALIFAX FAIR CLOSED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 4—The exhibition of 1909 closed today. The attendance for the last day reached 3,641, making a total for the eight days of 39,248, which is 36,819 short of 1908, and 19,096 less than 1907. The different exhibitors were busy tonight packing up. The rain which has fallen every day since the fair opened was in evidence again today.

Wadsworth Harris, a Shakespearian reciter, formerly a leading man with Madame Modjeska, was in the city yesterday. In the afternoon he gave an excellent recital before the pupils and teachers of the High School in their exhibition hall. The programme, which consisted of a number of selections from Shakespeare, was keenly appreciated by those present, and at the close Principal W. J. S. Myles, on behalf of the teachers and pupils, returned thanks for the entertainment.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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MANY HEATHEN ARE CONVERTED

Great Work Being Done in Trinidad

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

Addresses by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Clarence McKinnon and Others

In connection with the opening of the Maritime Synod of the Presbyterian Church, a meeting was held last evening in St. David's Church, at which several noted representatives of the various departments of the church spoke upon the subject of Evangelism.

The audience was a large one, which included many of the delegates to the Synod from various quarters of the province, and a strong representation from the clergy of the denominations in the city other than the Presbyterian. If there was any diversity of opinion among those present as to the proposition set out by the speakers, that evangelism was the thing which the Presbyterian Church most needed, it was not apparent last evening. Each of the speakers was applauded well. Their remarks were as entertaining as they were full of conviction.

Rev. A. W. Thompson, missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Trinidad, was the opening speaker. Rev. Mr. Thompson gave his audience some remarkable instances of the results of evangelistic appeal among the Mohammedans of the island.

Regeneration was the only method of ministering to a man whose whole soul was sick, and whose whole soul was faint. The people of Canada were probably finding, as had been found in Trinidad, that nothing but realization of the great sacrifice on Calvary could remove sin. In Trinidad they had found that the gospel appeal was the only one. Characters the most difficult of approach by any other method had yielded when the thought was brought home to them that God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son for the saving of those who lived in it.

Rev. Mr. Thompson's examples were of the most interesting nature. One of the converts had been a native of India, highly educated, who had followed the missionary about wherever he preached, scoffing and asking puzzling questions. This man had finally begun to read a copy of the Old Testament, in which some might see little of evangelism. In Isaiah he had struck the passage beginning: "He was wounded for our transgressions." He had cried all night in his apartment, and had finally decided to follow the man who could make such a sacrifice for him. He had gone back to India to preach Christianity, and there his people turned him out, and when last heard from, he was in hard circumstances, deserted by everyone, but still clinging to the God he had found in Isaiah.

There was another prominent Mohammedan in Trinidad who had offered a reward of $1,000 to any who would take the missionary's life. To anyone who would volunteer the deed $500 at once was offered, the balance to be paid upon its completion. Yet when this man was dying he insisted that this same missionary should have complete charge of his affairs and effects. It appeared to him that the missionary had something in this life which would make him do justly and fairly.

Another convert had been a famous brigand of Trinidad, corresponding to the English Robin Hood. All the efforts of the police to capture this man had been ineffective, and he had finally been seized only by treachery. His depredations would be apparent at one place on one night and the next he would appear many miles away.

REWARD OFFERED.

An immense reward was offered for his capture, but he played with the police, frequently hiding in the woods they were patrolling. He would emerge and ride along with the police talking to them entertainingly speaking in vile terms of himself and hoping that he might be caught. In prison this man had come across a Bible. Account for it as one might, the whole tenor of his life became changed, and he became a preacher of righteousness. When he was taunted upon the change he asked those who could remember when they were but as children to him, living in fear of his name, whether it must not be a power worthy of attention which had changed his life and had caused him to give up his own will for God's.

The speaker told also of two Mahammedan boys, one of whom had left his home with only a blanket because he chose Christianity, while another had refused to give up his belief, although tied upon a tree and beaten unmercifully. Before the missionaries had come, in a district fifteen miles square, twelve women on an average, each year were murdered by their husbands. Nothing of the kind had happened since the Gospel was introduced.

Rev. Mr. McKinnon, B.D., the principal brought from the west for Pine Hill College, spoke upon "The Value of Evangelism." The experience of most congregations had included suffering from divers evangelists who had left none better, but worse, and the people were now shy of them. True evangelism was evangelical truth made direct and personal. Most of the efforts of the church in this branch of effort were reminiscent of a boy who had gone into the woods with a gun well loaded, had shut his eyes, pulled the trigger, and been immensely pleased with the explosion, but could find nothing he had hit.

A minister was greatly blessed when he knew how to end his sermon with an appeal. A request for a show of feeling at the close, when souls were vacillating, would often pull many into safety, given just a little help, just a little time. It was necessary, however, for the evangelist to keep egotism out of his work.

"I do not see why we should be allowed the use of logic and philosophy, and denied the use of common sense." Evangelism could be best accomplished by a series of blows.

Dr. J. G. Shearer, secretary for Moral and Social Reform, asserted that the church need no longer hear Lower or Higher Criticism. Men might believe what they liked as long as the heart was glowing with the old evangel. It was time that Christians stopped talking of Higher Criticism. Too much time had been spent upon it in the past. There should be unanimity among the ministers leading the evangelistic campaign, a conference of ministers and workers at the beginning of the plan making, which should be at least three months before the campaign, and another conference just before it was opened. Complication of dates must be avoided. Ten or twenty Presbyteries were now attempting to organize in a hurry, and were mortgaging their success.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS

Dr. Pringle, Well Known in St. John, Eulogized by Dr. McKinnon—He Reciprocates.

(Sydney Post.)

St. Andrew's Church was packed to the doors, all available standing room being taken up last night to hear Rev. Dr. Clarence McKinnon preach. The service was conducted by the paston, Rev. John Pringle, who at the end referred to the pleasure they all had in being accorded an opportunity once more to hear Dr. McKinnon. He referred to the insatible greed of the West which was absorbing so many of the best men from the East, but he was happy to say that it had to give up one of the very best of these in the person of Dr. McKinnon, who had returned to Nova Scotia to resume the principality of Pine Hill College, Halifax. "It is true," said the Doctor, "that our colleges need men of learning, but what is required above all is inspiration," and he expressed the belief that under the leadership of Dr. McKinnon Pine Hill would receive that inspiration.

Dr. McKinnon, at the opening of his splendid sermon, paid a fine tribute to the pastor of St. Andrews, who he hoped would continue in this eastern section of Canada the magnificent work for which he had become famed in more distant parts. "I can pay Dr. Pringle no higher tribute," he said, "than to say he is a man—a man." Then after a pause, "There was a man sent from God and his name was John." It was a graceful tribute, the application to Dr. John Pringle being obvious.

Prosecuting Attorney—Your Honor, the bull pup has gone and chawed up the court Bible.

Judge—Well, make the witness kiss the bull pup, then. We can't adjourn court for a week jest to hunt up a new Bible.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

COOK'S VICTOR ESKIMOS V

"Beyond is Impossible!" The Endurance Comes to th

The Conquest of the Pol

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook

Tenth Instalment

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Over the newly discovered coast lines was written Bradley Land, in honor of John R. Bradley, the most important benefactor of the expedition. As we passed north of this land there was nothing substantial upon which to fix the eye.

There was at no time a perfectly clear horizon, but the weather was good enough to permit frequent nautical observations. The course was lined on uninteresting blank sheets, but there were elusive singns of land frequent enough to keep up an exploring enthusiasm.

Man, under the pressure of circumstances, will adopt himself to most conditions of life, and to us the other world environment of the polar pack, far from terrestrial solidity, was beginning to be quite natural. There were at the time sufficient surprise and novelty, mingled with pleasureable anticipation, not painful torture, to compel mental interest and physical action.

Thus day after day the marches were forced. The incidents and the positions recorded, but the adventures were promptly forgotten in the mental bleach of the next day's effort. The night of April 7 was made notable by the swing of the sun at midnight. For a number of nights it made grim faces at us in its setting. A teasing mist, drawn as a curtain over the northern seat at midnight, had given curious advantage for celestial staging; settling into this haze, we were unable to determine sharply the advent of the midnight sun, but here was a spectacular play which interested us immensely.

Now the great bulk was drawn out egg-shaped, with horizontal lines drawn through it. Again it was pressed into a basin with flaming fires, burning behind a curtain of frosts; blue at other times, it appeared like a huge vase, and it required ver ylittle imagination to see purple and violet flowers.

THE TERRIFYING COLD.

The change was often like magic, but the last display was invariably a face—distorted face of men or animals were made to suit our fancy.

We had, therefore, followed the sun's northward advance—from its first peep at midday, above the south ice of the polar gateway to its sweep of the northern ice at midnight. From the end of the polar night, late in February, to the first of the double rays and midnight suns we had forced a trail through darkness, blood hardening temperature and over leg-breaking irregularities of an unknown world of ice to an area 200 miles from the pole. To this point our destinies had been guarded very well, and ultimate success seemed within grasp, but we were not blind to the long line of desperate effort still required to push over the last distance.

Now we had the sun unmistakably at midnight and its new glory was quite an incentive to our life of shivers. Observations on April 8 placed camp at latitude 86 deg. 36 min. longitude 95 deg. 2 min. In spite of what seemed like long marches, we had only advanced ninety-six miles in nine days. Much of our hard work was lost in circuitous twists around troublesome pressure lines and high, irregular fields of very old ice. The drift ice was throwing us to the east with sufficient force to give us some anxiety, but with eyes closed to danger and hardships, the double days of fatigue and glitter quickly followed one another.

The temperature, ranging between thirty-six and forty-six degrees below zero Fahrenheit, kept persistently near the freezing point of mercury, and, though the heat of the perpetual sun gave light and color to the cheerless wastes we were not impressed with any appreciable sense of warmth. Indeed, the sunbeams seemed to make the frost of the air pierce with a more painful sting.

HEAVEN HOT IN DREAMS.

There was a weird play of orgies, seemingly most impressive at this time—clouds of steam rose from the frozen seas. In marching over the golden glitter snow scalds the face, while the nose is bleached with frost. The sun rose into zones of fire and set it into burning fields of ice, but with pain we breathe the chill of death.

In camp a grip of the knife left painful burns from cold metal. To the frozen finger the water was hot. With wine spirits the fire was lighted, while oil delighted the stomach. In dreams heaven was hot, the other place was cold. All nature was false; we seemed to be nearing the chilled flame of a new Hades. In our hard life there was nothing genuinely warm. The congenial appearances were all deception, but death offered only cold comfort. There was no advantage in suicide.

We should have enjoyed this curious experience, but with endless bodily discomforts, combined in aching muscles and an over-bearing glacial foliage, there could be no real joy from the glories of nature. The pleasure was reserved for a later retrospect.

We now changed out working hours from day to night, beginning usually at ten and ending at seven. The big marches and prolonged hours of travel with which fortune favored us earlier were no longer possible. Weather conditions were more important in determining the day's run than the hands of the chronometers.

When the storms threatened the start was delayed, and in strong blows the march was shortened, but in one way or another we usually found a few hours in each turn of the dial during which a march could be forced between winds. It mattered little whether we travelled night or day—all hours and all days were alike to us—for we had no accustomed time of rest, no Sundays, no holidays; no landmarks or mile posts to pass. To advance and