THEIR WINTER QUARTERS

THE ARCTIC NIGHT

These moments increase rapidly yet

one hardly appreciates that the sun is

departing until day and night are of

a mere glimmer of the glory of day.

Winter is limited to the long night and spring applies to the days of the rising

ber 24 and is absent a period of pro-

longed night corresponding to the day,

In the fall, when the harmonizing in-fluence of the sun is withdrawn, there begins a battle of the elements which

stilled by the hopeless frost of early

At this time, though field work was

painful, the needs of our venture forced

us to persistent action in the chase of

walrus, seal, narwhal and white whale.

We harvested food and fuel.

Before winter was spread over the

nunting grounds, tarmigan, hare and

reindeer were sought to supply the ta-

ble, during the long night, with deli-

cacies, while bear and fox pleased the

palates of the Eskimos, and their pelts

clothed all. Many long journeys were

made to secure an important supply

of grass to pad boots and mittens and

also to secure moss which serves as a

AID FROM THE ESKIMOS.

There was a complex activity sud-

denly stimulated along the Greenland coast which did not require general

supervision. The Eskimos knew what

was required without a word from us.

some places foxes and hares were

abundant. Their skins were in great

prepare the skins and make them into

In other places reindeer were abund-

most important needs. Of it buots

were ordered and an immense amount

of line lashings was prepared. Thus

properly fitting garments.

seeking for reserve supplies.

and rises on February 20.

STRENGTH FREE TO MEN



How To Regain It Without Cost Until Cured

Strentgh of body-strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift-our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance have wasted it recklessly or used i up excessively, leaving the body exnausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the

the fine farm which he purchased there

some years ago, but which he has

did old house, but his lordship has

Halifax will see but little of the no

there at eleven o'clock this morning

and to leave again at three o'clock this

DR. FISHER DECLARES

leman. He is scheduled to reach

THE DISEASE IS TYPHOID

He Does Not Agree With Dr.

Peake---Fifty Cases Now

The epidemic which is causing con-

sternation in Andover, and which is

western portion of the province, con-

One death due to the disease took

place in Andover on Sunday, and fifty

cases are now present among a popula-

Dr.Fisher, of Marysville, chief health

officer of the province, who visited

Andover on Saturday, diagnosed the

disease as typhoid fever, disagreeing

with Dr. Peake, the local officer, who

considers the disease a combination in its symptoms and effects, of la grippe

and billious fever. Dr. Peake found

that in the case of patients he is treat-

ing the fever came on very quickly

Often on retiring, the victims of the

disease were in normal health, and in

the morning were in the grip of the

Exhausting and Costly Preparation Neces-

sary and Remuneration Steadily

LONDON, Sept. 20 .- A pessimistic

those with money is taken by the Brit-

ish Medical Journal, which points out

and take to other careers.

Moreover, it takes, on the average,

creasing, while the amount of remun-

erative work is diminishing.
"Hence, says the British Medical
Journal, "medical men find it nowa-

days more difficult than formerly to make an adequate living. Much the

proving. Indeed, the vast chapges lik-

ely to be brought about by recent legi-slation, and that which is impending

in this country seem likely to make

the profession of medicine less and

cine as a career if they are likely to be entirely dependent upon it for a livehood; in other words, those who

Beers the Biguature Clarkfultchire

disease and very dangerously ill.

tinues to make alarming headway.

method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famet Dr SANI EN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUS PENSORY FREE UNTIL CUREI. You pay nothing down, you depose nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will turnish you with the Belt to use, and if it curez, you pay me my price. If you are not cured. or satisfied, return the Beit to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made i

a great succe a there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge based on 40 years experience, is min. alone. My advice is given free with the Beb. This off is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains losses impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back,

Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles. Write for a Belt today, or if you want to, look into the matter further I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. E. F. SANDEN 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

PEARY'S OWN MAN KNEW OF COOK'S SUCCESS

BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador, Sept Roosevelt at least knew long ago that Dr. Frederick A. Cook claimed to have cook on the Roosevelt, who remained at Annatok with Boatswain Murphy to guard the stores, Pritchard had not spoken to anyone on board of Cook's chievement, but when confronted yes- also prevalent throughout the northterday just prior to the sailing of the hoosevelt from Battle Harbor, with a wireless message from mid-ocean that Dr. Cook said Pritchard knew the wiole story of his dash for the Pole, the youth admitted that he had learn-ed from Dr. Cook the details of the final march and that Dr. Cook had ex-plained to him the route followed: Whether Boatswain Murphy also was informed of Dr. Cook's success Pritch-Harry Whitney, who was at the storehouse when Dr. Cook returned from his dash with the two Eskimos, is conversant with all the facts. Whitney did not disclose this interesting and Pritchard kept it from Peary during the entire voyage of the Roose-

Pritchard said that he was at the house at Annatok with Whitney and Cook, while Murphy was at Etah. He heard Dr. Cook describe to the New GLOOMY OUTLOOK Haven sportsman how he went to the Pole and remained there two days. He could not remember whether Dr. Cook said he remained there April 21 and April 23 or whether it was April 22 and 23. Dr. Cook used a map to illustrate Asked why he had not repeated this

on board the Roosevelt, Pritchard said that Dr. Cook had told him to say nothing about his having been at the Pole until the Roosevelt reached civil-

LORD STRATHCONA WAS IN ST. JOHN LAST NIGHT

Passed Through on His Way to Halifax Where He Wil! Stay a Few Hours DOD

Lord Strathcons, Canadían High-Commissioner at London, was in St. John for a quarte of an hour last night, but spent the time in a sleeping

he will reach St. John again on his way back to Montreal at 10:30 this vitation to be present at the opening of the Halifax exhibition. Sir Charles Beresford has also been invited to be Beresford has also been invited to be circumstances it does not seem right present at the opening of the Nova to advise young men to adopt medi-Scotia fair, and for Commander Peary, too, an invitation is waiting at Syd-Lord Strathcona is wasting no time. His private train, consisting of last night. The stop here continued only while locomotives and crew were being changed, and while a fight passenger car was being put on in which leaves the trunk at Oxford Junction.
At Pictou Lord Strathcona will visit

Storing Food for the Dash for the North Pole—Graphic Description of Hunting by Land and Sea.

COOK AND HIS PARTY IN

Synopsis of Second Instalment In the second instalment Dr. Cook describes the voyage to Etah and then on to Annotook, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the Pole.

The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook

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With a hasty farewell to Mr. Bradley and the officers and encouraged with a cheer from all on board we left the motherly yacht for our new home and mission. The yacht stood off to avoid drifing ice and await the return of the motor boat. When we were set ashore we sat down and watched with saddened eyes the departure of our friends and the severing of the bond which had held us to the known world of life and happiness.

Inglefield's population changes much from year and year according to the known luck of the chase or the ambi-tion of men to obtain new bear skin Scattered about it were twelve seal-

skin tents, which served as a summer shelter for an equal number of vigor ous families. In other places nearer the sea were seven whose igloos. Upon these the work of reconstruction for winter shelter had already begun. In the immediate vicinity there was some turf and noss, but everywhere else within a few nundred feet of the sea the land rose abruptly in steep slopes of barren rock. To the westward, across Smith

Sound, in blue haze was seen Cape Sabine, Bache Peninsula and some of the land beyond which we toped to cross in our prospective venture. The construction of a winter house and workshop called for immediate attention after the wind subsided. Mcn. Wonen and children offered strong hands to gather the stones strewn along the shore. When a suitable building plot had been prepared the welding of a All our things had been placed in sealed tins and packed in substantial boxes of about two cubic feet each. This had been done to forestall possible contingencies of thip wreck, for in the Arctic a crushed vessel is always a possibility. When the cargo is packed in this manner the things can be quickly tossed on deck and transported to floating ice or land. Later it is possible with packing boxes of iniform size as building material, to erect efficient shelter wherein the calamities of Arctic disaster can be

This precaution against ultimate mishap now served a very useful purpose. Enclosing a space thirteen by sixteen feet the cases were quickly by strips of wood or the points sealed with pasted paper, with the addition of a few long boards.

A really good roof was made by

same time healthful circulation of air We slept under our own roof at the end of the first day, and our new house had the very great advantage of containing within its walls all our possessions within easy reach at all imes. As the winter advaned with its stermy ferocity and frightful dark was not necessary to venture out and dig up supplies from grea depths of snow drift. Meat and blubber were stored in large quantities about the camp. But our expedition was in need of skins and furs. Furthermore as men engaged for the northern venture would be away during the spring months, the best huntsary to make provision for house needs

view of the medical career except for later. There was therefore much work h fore us, for we had not only to prethat the work of medical students pare our equipment but to provide fo the families of the workers. In the polar circle of the season there are throws a serious strain on their mental and physical powers; that between four and five per cent. of them die, peculiar conditions which apply to circumstances and movements. As the and nearly thirty-three per cent. conclude that the work is too laborious word seasons is ordinarily understood there are but two, a winter season and a summer season, a winter season from six to seven years to obtain the legal qualification, and the epst of obtaining it may be put at not less than \$7,500. Nevertess, the proportion of medical men to the population is inmonths.

SEASONS IN THE ARCTIC.

But for more convenient division the yearly periods it is best to retain the usual cycle of four seasons. Eskimos call the winter "Ookiah." which also means year word; the summer, "Onsah"; days are "sleeps." The "Onsah"; days are "sleeps." The months are "moons," and the periods same state of affairs now exists in all months are "moons," and the per civilized countries, and there does not seem much prospect of things im-

In early September at Annotook the sun dips considerably under the northern horizon. There is no night. At sunset and at sunrise storm clouds hide the bursts of color which are the glory of twilight and the electric afterglow is generally lost in the dull gray which bespeaks the torment of the storms of the setting sun. The gloom livehood; in other words, those who of the coming winter night now thick-enter medicine should have private ens. The splendor of the summer day a baggage car besides the private means as well as mental ability, good coach, left Montreal on Sinday morning and reached here at eleven o'clock has gone. A day of six months and a night of six months is often ascribed to the polar regions as a whole, but night of six months is often ascribed to the polar regions as a whole, but this is only true of a very small area about the Pole. As we come south the ncreasing part of each twenty-four Preceding and following the night as

we come from the Pole there is a

USE OF THE NARWHAL. The quest of the walrus and par-

does not often come under the eves of the white man, though one of the first. animals to leave our shores. It gave for a brief spell good results in sport and useful material. The blubber i the pride of every housekeeper, for it gives a long hot flame to the lamp with no smoke to spot the igloo firery lengthens with the descent of latitude.
It is this period which enables us to The skin is regarded as quite a delicacy. Cut into squares it looks and retain the names of the usual seasons summer for the double days, fall for the period of the setting sun. This season begins when the sun first dips untastes like scallons with only a slight easily and is thus prized as an appe tizer or as a lunch to be caten en der the ice at midnight for a few moroute in sled or kayak. In this shape it was an extremely useful thing for us, for it took the place of counican for our less urgent journeys. The narwhal, which apart from its useful-

of the Arctic deep, played in schools far offshore, usually along the edge of large ice. Its long ivory tusks rose under spouts of breath and spray. When this glad sight was noted every kayak about camp was manned and the flitter of skin canoes went like equal length for the night remains light though not cheerful. Then the day rapidly shortens and darkens, and the sun sinks until at last there is but birds over the water. Some of the sun. At Annotook the midnight sun is first seen over the sea horizon on April 23rd. It dips in the sea on August Eskimos rose to the ice fields and delivered harpoons from a secure footing; others hid behind floating frag-19th. It thus encircles the horizon, givments of heavy ice and made a sudden ing summer and continuous day for rush as the animals passed. Still others came up in the rear for the narwhal cannot casily see backward and does not often turn to watch its enemies. its speed being so fast that it can Then follow the ice opening days of | easily keep ahead of other troublesome creatures.

HUNTING THE NARWHAL

The harpoon is always delivered a close range. When the dragging float marked the end of the line in tow or the frightened creature the line of skin canoes followed. The narwhal is timed by nature. Fearing to rise for breath he plunged along until nearly strangulated. When it did come up there were several Eskimos near with drawn lances which inflicted deep gashs.

Again the narwhal plunged deep down with but one breath and hurried along as best it could. But its speed slackened and a line of crimson marked its hidden path. Loss of blood and want of air did not give it a chance to wick for the Eskimo lamps. The fight. Again it came up with a spout. months of September and October were Again the lances are hurled. The batindeed important periods of anxious the continued for several hours, with many exciting adventures, but in the offering a prize of several thousands of pounds of meat and blubber. The victory as a rule was not gained until the hunters were far from home, also far from shore. But the Eskimo is a

courageous hunter and an intelligent and knew better than we did where to find the things. An outline of the polar campaign was sent from village to village with a few general instructions. Each local group of natives was to fill an important duty and bring to-gether the tremendous amount of ma-little of the Kayak, for dashig seas terial required for our house and sled wash over the little craft, but the equipment. Each Eskimo village has double-bladed paddles seesaw with the as a rule certain game advantages. In regularity of pendulum. engenderes a prodigious amount

Home coming takes many hours and demand for coats and stockings and hard work, but there is energy to spare Eskimos must not only gather the for a wealth of meat and fat is greatest number possible but must culmination all Eskimo ambition. Seven of these ponderous animal were brought in during five days making a heap of more than fort ant. This skin was very much in demand for sleeping bags, while he Then the narwhal suddenly disappear sinew was required for thread. In ed and we saw no more of them. Three still other places seal was the luck of white whates were also obtained in a the chase, and its skin was one of our similar way at Etah about the same time.

using the covers of the boxes as shingles. A blanket of turf over this confined the heat and permitted at the same time healthful circulation of air. ON THE TWO ESQUIMEAUX

Has Little Other Evidence Against Cook—Got Them to Deny the Story They First Told—Prof. McMillan Finds Relics of Former Expeditions.

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 19.-Peary's Columbia northward, and never loss main evidence to support his charge | sight of it," Commander Peary is quot that Dr. Cook never reached the North Pole will be the testimony of the two welch admitted to him, so Peary says, Cape Columbia and that they were

For the past week Peary has abbricked" the public, and this reticence is believed to be in response to a message from the Peary Arctic Cub telling him to say nothing until he got back to civilization and fully understood how the controversy is looked

To neither the Associated Press or correspondents of Canadian and American papers who reached him at Battle Harbor has Commander Peary discussed Dr. Cook's claim. He has tented himself with merely repeating that he is the discoverer of the

But with a Newfoundland newspaper man, P. T. McGrath, who resented him on Friday, September 10th, at Battle Harbor, both Commander Peary and Captain Bartlett discussed the Cook controversy freely, and Commander Peary stated that he had personally interviewed the Eskimos who mpanied Cook and that after first asserting that Cook's story was cor-rect they finally broke down and admitted that the Brooklyn physician had never been out of sight of land. "They marched two sleeps from Cape

ed as saying to Mr. McGrath. Mr. McGrath in his despatch to the Eskimos who accompanied Cook on St. John's Chronicle, "With respect to his expedition. Etukishook and Ah- the Cook controversy, Peary and Bartleft say that Cook on his arrival at

that Cook never went out of sight of Etah informed Harry Whitney, the musk ox hunter, who wintered there. never further than two "sleeps" from and Boatswain Murphy, who was in charge of Peary's depot of supplies at the same place, that he had reached solutely declined to discus the details of his charge that Dr. Cook had "gold year, with his two Eskimos, Etukibricked" the public and this reticence shook and Ahwelch. After Cook left Etah to continue around to Melville Bay to Upernavik, a Danish settlemen in Southern Greenland, these Eskimon remained in Etah, and when Peary came south and cross examined them, the natives who had previously firmed Cook's story now broke down, and admitted that they had only gone 'two sleeps' from land, and that had never been out of sight of Cape Columbia at all.

"They drew a sort of plan on paper as an illustration for Peary, how they had travelled, and this seems to Peary to completely dispose of Cook's asser-tion that he and his party reached the Pole."

At last Commander Peary has left Battle Harbor and there is a possibility that he may be in Sydney by tomorrow afternoon or evening. The where this expedition entered, Prof. Roosevelt sailed from Battle Harbor at McMillan found many evidences of eight o'clock on Saturday morning. Mrs. Peary received a message by wireless from Battle Harbor late last night the next of which was! stanger . "When you receive this Tuent be on



It was at first thought that this yould bring the Roosevelt into Sydney some time on Tuesday afternoon, but there is a very strong northerly wind had drifted past the point where he blowing today, and by clapping some then was, and McMillan got the plate canvas on the Roosevelt she will be as a souvenir. able to get here sooner than that. Mrs.
Peary had made arrangements for her party to go right through to New

The party of correspondents who went up to Battle Harbor on the government steemer Training ernment steamer Tyrian arrived back here at three o'clock this morning, af-ter an unique experience. They were compelled to sleep in all sorts of places as there was absolutely no accommodations for the number who went on poard, and th man who was abl to secure a shelf in the steward's pantry or a section of the cabin table considered himself extremely fortunate. All suffered very much from sea-sickness and when the Tyrian ran into a heavy cross sea coming around Cape North early this morning the few who had not succumbed already quick-

y did so. The correspondents were ashore at Battle Harbor in a surf boat and Commander Peary faced a battery of cameras. Then he appointed a time for meeting the correspondents, and at en o'clock he held his first levee in the loft of an old fish house. The first uestions hurled at him were about or. Cook, and these he emphatically refused to answer. Then the corre spondents went over the Roosevelt, in spected the wireless station, and en-deavored to get something from the crew about Dr. Cook's claims; but none of the members of the party would

At 4 o'clock Commander Peary held nother levee at which he answered a of questions regarding his trip and experiences in quest of the Pole. Then at 5 o'clock the Tyrian was boarded again and early Friday morning she sailed for North Sydney. All'day long the Western Union cable office and the C. P. R. offices at North Sydney were deluged with press matter and during the day two or three hundred thousand words were sent out ! to various papers. Some of the corre-

But little news was obtained from nembers of the supporting parties and Prof. McMillan, who made numerous cientifice observations had an inter esting story to tell of finding the remains of some former polar expeditions. On his trips he came across the relics of Greely Polaris and Nares ex-

THE GREELY EXPEDITION. The Greely expedition, which was in the Arctic from 1881 to 1884, was a full

military expedition under command of General Greely, U. S. A. It met one of the most tragic fates in the history of Arctic exploration. The expedition proceeded to Fort Conger, on Lady Franklin Bay, in 1881, with instruc ions to remain there for two years and then to proceed southward if no assistance had come in that time. The ship Protues, which was sent up to rescue them, was crushed in the ice, and accordingly the expedition started its refreat southwards. After terrific Cape Sabine, where seventeen out of wenty-five members perished. survivers were rescued by Commodore, afterwards admiral, Schley.

Professor MacMillan in his explorations came on Fort Conger and found supplies of this expedition. He drank their coffee and ate their canned potatoes and hominy. He also discovered many relics; among them being some many relies, among them being some photographic plates of George W. Rice, official photographer. Mr. Rice was a North Sydney man and has many rela-tives still there, some of whom are, by a curious conicidence, also photograph rs. Mr. Rice was among those who perished. Years afterwards what were upposed to be his bones were discovered and buried on Greenland ice. Among other relics that Prof. McMilan found were books and records of Lieut. Kestlingbury, and he also found number of military uniforms and words belonging to General Greeley.

A trunk bearing on it the name of David L. Brainard was also discovered by Prof MacMillan and this he used as a shelter from the cold. The photo grphic plates which had been used by Mr. Rice were found between the leaves of magazine.

TRACES OF POLARIS PARTY.

The Polaris expedition, of which races were found, was an American tered in Thank God Harbor, on the western coast of Greenland. When the ship broke out next summer she drifted south, where she was eventually crushed in the floes. The party built houses north of Etah and the remains of these houses were found by MacMilan. The party was also rescued finally, after many tragic experiences. sea on ice floes, from which they rescued by the Newfoundland whaler Algress and the rest were saved by the British steamer Ravenscraig. Prof. McMillan got a number of buttons as

Traces of the British expedition of 1875-5 under Admiral Sir George Nares, were also found. At Cape Sheridan their stay there. A very interesting relic which Prof

McMillan found was a plate of Norwegia steamer Gjoa, in which Roald Amundsen found the northwest passage. At an Eskimo igloo to which he went for shelter, McMillan was offered Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Oht.

plate was the name "Gjoa."

COMPARED WITH OTTAWA

John Collins, While on His Holidays, Attended a Wedding

John Collins, I. C. R. police officer at the depot, returned yesterday from Ottawa, bringing back an opinion of eral capital. "Its streets are so clean that you

could lie down and roll on them and never notice any dust on your clothes." said Mr. Collins, "and they are as level as the pages of a book." A force of attendants whose white uniforms resemble the gear of a barber, is constantly on the street, and the least suspicion of dirt does not escape their eyes. I couldn't help contrasting the present appearance of Ottawa with that it presented when I last visited it, thirty-eight years ago. Then, under the name of Bytown, it was a dirty, bad-smelling hole, which no person would imagine held such possibilities.' Mr. Collins was in Ottawa to be pres ent at the wedding of a niece of his. The event took place on Tuesday last To Mr Collins one of the pleasantest features of the affair was his meeting with Andrew Armstrong, a relative of his, with whom he went to school in Ireland. Mr. Armstrong has been in Canada for 35 years, and has become onto, but he and his old school friend

AMHERST, N. S., ept. 19.—The farm house known as the Burton Embree ouse, at Amherst Point, occupied b Bruce Sears, was totally destroyed by fire last night, together with all the contents, including clothing. The family were wakened by the choking of the youngest child and found the house full of smoke and barely escaped with their livees. Mr. Sears' loss is a serious one, as he had no insurance.

NERVOUS DISORDERS

Promptly Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

If your hand trembles or is unsteady, remember that this is a sure and early sign of your nervous system being at fault. The mischief may develop to a worse stage. You feel unaccountably weak and weary after exertion; you lose flesh; you turn against food and suffer palpitations and indigestion after eating. At times you are intensely irritable, greatly depressed and easily worried. Sometimes sharp pains shoot down your spine and legs and probably neuralgia robs you of your sleep at night. These are some of the troubles that indicate the presence of nervous disorders. If these troubles are neglected they result in complete nervous collapse and possibly paralysis. Dr. Williams' Ping Pills have won great reputation by curing all forms o nervous disease. The nervous system depend entirely upon the blood supply for nourishment; when the blood i thin and weak the nerves are affected actually increase the supply of good red blood, feed, strengthen and tone the nerves, enable them to perform their functions and dispel all signs of a hreakdown.

Mrs. James H. Ward, Lord's Cove, N. B.; says: "About two years ago I suf-fered so much from nervous prostration that I was a helpless wrack. I suf-fered from headaches and a constant feeling of dizziness. The least unusual move would startle me and set my heart palpitating violently. I had little or no appetite, and grew so weak that I was hardly able to drag myself about, and could not do my housework. In every way I was in a deplorable concition. As the medicine I had been tak-ing seemed to do me no good, my husband got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only been taking the Pills for a couple of weeks, when I seemed to feel somewhat better, and this en-couraged me to continue the treatment. From that on my strength gradually but surely returned, and in the course of a few more weeks I was once more a well woman, able to do my own housework and feeling better than I had done for years. I have since remained well and feel that I owe my good health to the healing powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Every other weak, sickly, worn out, nervous person should follow the ex-

ample of Mrs. Ward and give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These Pil's will send new blood coursing through the veins and bring brightness and energy to the weak and despondent. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by

COOK'S FOUR

Waiting Through and Darkn Polar

Fourth Chapter of I Story of His A New Brunswick Alone

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Synopsis of Previous Chanters In the first instalment of his thrilling

story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in the St. John Sun on Wcdnesday, September 15th, Dr. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from age to the Polar seas and of the overhauling en 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 ivories for the simplest things of civilization. The yacht, her owner, Mr. John Bradley, the explorer and his party were pictured in their preliminary work for the final dash. Finally, after describing the various places visited in Greenland in search of guides and information as to conditions further north, Dr. Cooke wrote of the trip across Inglefield Gulf, past Cape Auckland and on towardd Cape Robertson. Here the discoverer close the first part of his narrative with Etah and Annotook, the last points of call looming in the icy distance. In the second instalment, published in the St. John Sun on Friday, Sept. 17. Dr. Cook described the journey to Etah and then on to Annotook, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the Pole. the third instalment the explorer de scribes the work of preparing his winquarters, closing with a graphic description of a narwhal hunt.

The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook

Fourth Instalment

Storms now came up with such force and frequency that it was not safe to venture out in hayaks. A few walruses were captured from boats, then sea hunting was confined to the quest of seal hunting through the young ice. A similar quest was being fellowed at every village from Annotook to Cape York. But all sea activity would now soon be limited to a few open spaces near prominent headlands. The scent of the real hunt changed from the sea to the land. We had as yet no caribou meat. The little auks gathered in nets during the summer, and eider ducks, bagged later, disappeared fast when used as steady diet. We must procure hare, ptarmigan and reindeer, for we had not yet learned to eat with a relish the fishy liver-like

substance which is characteristic of all marine animals. Guns and ammunition were distributed, and when the winds were easy enough to allow one to venture out every man sought the neighboring hills. Franke also took his exercise with a gun on his shoulder. The com bined results gave a long line of ptar migan, two reindeer and sixteen hares. As snow covered the under slopes the game was forced down near the sea, where we could still hope to hunt in the feeble light of the early part of

NO ANXIETY FOR WINTER. With a larder fairly stocked, and good prospects for other tasty meats we were spared the usual anxiety of winter without winter supplies, and Franke was just the man to use this game to good effect, for he had a way of preparing our primitive provisions that made our dinners seem quite equal to a Holland House spread. In the middle of October fox skins were prime, and then new steel traps were distributed and set near the many caches. By this time the Eskimos had all abandoned their sealskin tents and were snugly settled in their winter igloos. The ground was covered with snow and the sea was nearly frozen over everywhere. Everybody was busy preparing for the coming cold and night. The temperature was about 20 degrees below Severe storms were becoming less frequent and the air, though colder, was less humid and less disagreeable. An ice fort was formed and the winter sledging was begun by short excursions to bait fox traps and gather

ing dog harness and shaping new win-

All these pursuits, with the work of . fa