

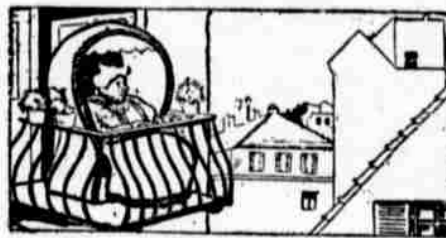
# ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial. Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.



JUST AS GOOD.



"Did you send your wife to the sea this year?"  
"No. I just bought her a deck chair for the balcony."

Many Were in the Same Boat.  
According to the Saturday Evening Post, this is a story heard with much glee by congress during the last days of the Roosevelt administration:  
During the recent cold spell in Washington, a man, shivering and ragged, knocked at the door of a K street house and said to the lady: "Please, madam, give me something to eat. I am suffering severely from exposure."  
"You must be more specific," the lady replied. "Are you a member of the senate or of the house?"

Not Asking Much.  
"The president," explained one of the secretaries, "can't stop at Plunkville on his swing around the circle. In fact, my good man, we are scheduled to go through Plunkville at 60 miles an hour."  
"Couldn't you throw out one of his old hats?" asked the leader of the committee, hopefully.—Washington Herald.

A BANKER'S NERVE  
Broken by Coffee and Restored by Postum.

A banker needs perfect control of the nerves, and a clear, quick, accurate brain. A prominent banker of Chattanooga tells how he keeps himself in condition:  
"Up to 17 years of age I was not allowed to drink coffee, but as soon as I got out in the world I began to use it and grew very fond of it. For some years I noticed no bad effects from its use, but in time it began to affect me unfavorably. My hands trembled, my mental processes seemed slow and in other ways my system got out of order. These conditions grew so bad at last that I had to give up coffee altogether. My attention having been drawn to Postum, I began its use on leaving off the coffee, and it gives me pleasure to testify to its value. I find it a delicious beverage; like it just as well as I did coffee, and during the years that I have used Postum I have been free from the distressing symptoms that accompanied the use of coffee. The nervousness has entirely disappeared, and I am as steady of hand as a boy of 25, though I am more than 22 years old. I owe all this to Postum."  
"There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Grocers sell.  
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## DENIES ALL CLAIM

PEARY OUTSPOKEN IN REGARD TO COOK'S JOURNEY

Naval Officer Insists That the Doctor Did Not and Could Not Reach the North Pole, as He Says He Did.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.)

New York, Oct. 12.—The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted to the Peary Arctic club in support of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement has been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic club.

### INTRODUCTION BY PEARY.

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anoratok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908. They told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left, two Eskimo boys, or young men, two sledges and some twenty dogs. The boys were I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about eighteen and the other about nineteen years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before reaching Etah, the Eskimos told me, in a general way, where Dr. Cook had been; that he had wintered in Jones Sound, and that he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

(Signed)

R. E. PEARY.

Signed Statement of Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson, in regard to Testimony of Cook's Two Eskimo Boys.

The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-took-a-shoo), who was personally familiar with the first third and the last third of their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third, as shown by them, was as described to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos, left Anoratok, crossed Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor, then went through Rice Strait to Buchanan Bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded up Flagler Bay, a branch of Buchanan Bay, and crossed Ellesmere Land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler Bay, indicated by Commander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay Fiord" on the west side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heuerka Sound" and Nansen Strait.

On their way they killed musk oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen Strait (shore of Axel Heiberg Land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolootingwah and Inughito, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo then returned without sleeping.

After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, Commander Peary suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.

These questions and answers were as follows:

Did they cross many open lands or much open water during this time? Ans. None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans. No.

Did they kill any bear or seal while out on the ice north of Cape Thomas Hubbard? Ans. No.

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No.

With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans. Do not remember exactly, but something over twenty.

How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Ans. Two.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Ans. Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache.

From here they went southwest along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest).

From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

From this island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes Lands). From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two lands (Amund Ringnes Land), passing a small island which they did not visit.

The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Peary's series of independent questions, showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs, and returned to the land with loaded sledges, makes their attainment of the pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a journey of ten hundred and forty geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17th, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some sixty nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude eighty and a half degrees north) to the pole, a distance of five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven days.

After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnes Land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav sea to the south end of Heiberg Land, then down through Norwegian Bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs, to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eld's Fiord" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Simmon's peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic, and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, then back along the north coast of Collin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh elder duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledge off, that is shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones Sound, where they killed a seal; thence east along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, about midway on the south side of Jones Sound. Here they killed some musk-oxen and, continuing east, killed four more at the place indicated on the chart, and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones Sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered and killed many musk-oxen.

After the sun returned in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence along the coast to Clarence Head; (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear; thence across the broad bight in the coast to Cadogan Fiord; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikpah, I-took-a-shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok.

(Signed)

R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.  
ROBERT A. BARTLETT,  
Master S. S. Roosevelt.  
D. B. McMILLAN,  
GEORGE BORUP,  
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

(8450 D)

## MINES AND MINING

That Morgan may take a hand in the copper situation with the idea of bringing conflicting interests into a closer alliance is rumored in Boston.

Reports from the Daly-Judge at Park City, Utah, are to the effect that the strike recently reported is opening up bigger and better all the time.

The old Sevier Consolidated mine at Kimberly is opening up in splendid form under the campaign of development which is being prosecuted by its new owner.

High officials of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining company are on a tour of inspection of the company's various properties in Utah, California and Mexico.

A lease on a portion of the ground of the Montgomery Mountain Mining company, in Bullfrog district, has been let to Thomas Kilker, foreman of the property, who believes that he will soon open a mine.

Co-operation of the several set of leases on the Buckhorn property, near Vernon, in the building of a mill to treat the ore from all of the leases is seriously considered, according to the Seven Troughs Miner.

The production of over 2,600,000 ounces of silver from a years shipment of 1072 tons of ore, as is shown in the annual report of the Kerr Lake county, calls striking attention to the really marvelous ore producing features of Cobalt.

John Frel, who has been a miner in Pioche district the last 26 years, is on his way to his old home in Switzerland, where, with a comfortable fortune, representing the savings of all these years, he expects to spend the remainder of life in relative ease.

So startling is the showing of rich gold ore in the now famous strike in the property of the Nevada Omaha Mining company, in Philadelphia canyon, 12 miles south of Battle Mountain, Nevada, that it is believed it will be possible to take out a million dollars worth in thirty days.

That, with the completing of the railroad to the Copper River country, Alaska, will take its place as one of the world's greatest copper-producing countries, and that J. P. Morgan intends to control the railroad situation in Alaska, are two conclusions which may be safely be accepted as possible.

The latest from Yerington, Nevada, is that the copper camp is to have a smelter within easy reach and it is to be in operation by next April. It is to be a 25-ton plant, at the start, and the mines of Yerington will have a freight rate of not to exceed \$1 a ton for conveying their ores to the reduction plant.

Four reverberatory furnaces are now in commission at the plant of the Steptoe Valley Smelting & Mining company, where the ore mined by the Nevada Consolidated at Copper Flat is being treated exclusively. Four stands of converters are also being employed to give the finishing touches to the product.

With the idea of reopening the mine of the Century Gold Mining & Milling company, in Park Valley, and placing the mill in commission, Patrick Sheahan, mining expert and one of the large holders of the company's stock, recently made a thorough examination of the property and will make a favorable report.

That large bodies of direct smelting ore will be opened in the Monarch and Clipper claims of the Ely Central Copper company, where the sinking of shafts is under way, is freely predicted by Ely experts. High-grade ore comes to the surface in those places, it is said, and considerable of it was gouged out years ago by searchers for gold.

Tests of Ohio Kentucky-Nevada Utah zinc ore for treatment by the Huff electrostatic process have proven entirely satisfactory, according to word received last week. This means that even greater profits than had ever before been counted upon await the mining and milling of the enormous ore bodies in the Pioche Consolidated properties.

On the 600-foot level of the Mohawk mine and on the 730 and 850 levels of the Clement shaft of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines company has been opened in the latter formation, which underlies the dacite, according to advices from the camp, a body of ore which has been crosscut 27 feet, showing average values of from \$1200 to \$1800 a ton.

Mine conditions in the property of the Round Mountain Mining company are improving steadily and consistently; production is kept well above the point required to meet the company's dividend of four cents a share a quarter, and there appears to be good reason to believe that further development will make possible much larger earnings.

The Cedar Basin, Nevada, Gold Mining company is making preparations to resume operations on both the Hustler and Crown groups in the Gold Butte district in Nevada, after the short lay-off during the hot weather.

## NORTHWEST NOTES

Antone Aresto, the Italian accused of shooting Frank Bellino at Gypsum, Wash., was bound over to await the action of the Baker county grand jury.

Explosion followed the overturning of a gasoline stove caused serious burns to Mrs. James Voorhees at Reno, Nevada, and partially destroyed her home.

William J. Bryan's visit to the world's fair at Seattle last week was made the occasion of a popular demonstration and rivaled in earnestness the greeting to President Taft.

United States Fish Commissioner George L. Bowers has arrived in Seattle and will select sites for the two salmon hatcheries, for which congress has appropriated \$50,000.

State Fish and Game Commissioner Rizland estimates the value of the Washington salmon pack of 1909 at \$11,000,000. The silver salmon run, now in progress, is heavy.

At the annual meeting of the Northwestern league of baseball clubs, held in Seattle, W. H. Lucas of Portland was re-elected president. No action was taken on the question of reorganizing the circuit.

C. D. Cameron, old and well known Southern Pacific engineer, died on the way to San Francisco hospital from Sparks, Nevada, for treatment for paralysis, which suddenly reached his brain from the eyes.

William Lilly, foreman of a concrete mixer at Las Vegas, Nevada, while attempting to adjust the spark on the engine, was caught in the machinery and so badly mangled that death shortly ensued.

After a search of thirty years the sword presented to Black Hawk, war chief of the Sacs and Foxes, by President Andrew Jackson, has been recovered by D. C. Beaman of Denver, who will present the relic to the Iowa Historical society.

Fred Skinner who was sentenced to life imprisonment at the state penitentiary for the murder of Elizabeth Rieskitt, alias Mona Bell, at Rhyolite, Nevada, has been granted a new trial by the state supreme court. Skinner's former trial cost the state \$14,600.

Howard Pepper, a saloonkeeper, was shot and instantly killed at Atlanta, Nevada, by his wife. Pepper was a member of the Roosevelt rough riders in the Spanish-American war. He came to Atlantic from Black Horse, Nev., and was known in Idaho and Montana camps.

More than 1,000,000 fruit trees will be planted in the Yakima valley in central Washington, west of Spokane, this fall and next spring, according to estimates made by expert horticulturists. Including the trees planted during the season just closed this will give the valley 5,399,400 trees.

A special cable to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer from Skagway says that four men and one woman were drowned in a four-horse stage in which they were attempting to cross the Klehini river, near Walls, forty miles north of Haines. The stage upset and was swept down stream.

Bert Shores, alias Bert Warner, the middleweight wrestler, and Wm. S. Harris of Spokane, indicted in the southern district of Iowa for having used the United States mails to defraud in connection with the Mayberry gang of wrestling swindlers, were last week taken from Spokane to Iowa for trial.

Erling Waldyke, an air inspector in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway company, met his death under the wheels of a freight car at Rawlins, Wyo. Waldyke was crossing the tracks in the early dawn, when he was run over by the freight car which was being pushed ahead of an engine.

Thirst for revenge nursed for twenty years is given as the motive for the murder of John Gavie, an aged merchant of Browns Park, Colo., by Walter L. Sanders, now in Denver to institute a search for Jarvis' slayer. He contends that Jarvis was murdered by a member of the Brown's Park gang, which operated a number of years ago in Colorado and Utah.

Advocates of equal suffrage in all parts of the country are watching the contest about to be waged in Washington state by women for the ballot. A constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women will be submitted to the voters of the Evergreen state at the general election in 1910.

Engineers who have been surveying for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in the vicinity of Montrose, Colo., for some time, announce that the road will be broad-gauge from Salina to Montrose, and when the two tunnels are bored on the Marshall Pass route this will be made the main line between Salina and Grand Junction, shortening the line between Pueblo and Salt Lake City by fifty miles.

That J. J. Hall is considering the extension of the Burlington railroad from Denver to the Pacific coast is stated by T. B. Walker, a Minneapolis millionaire, interested in California timber lands, who has close relations with the railway magnate.