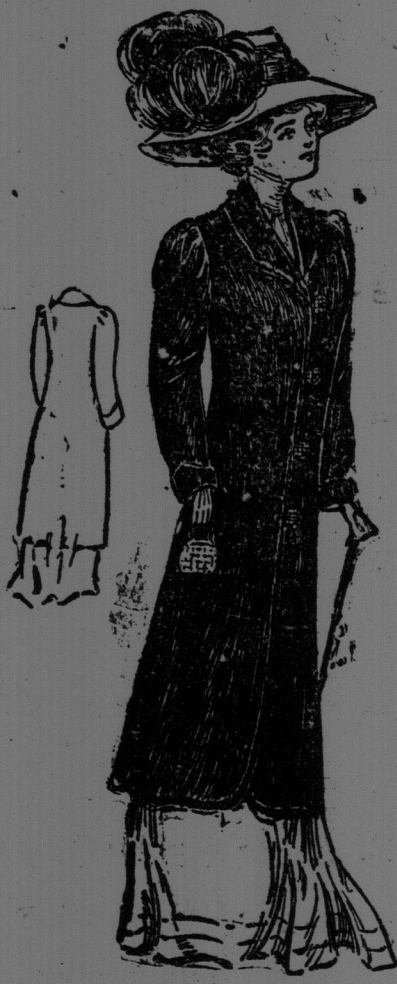


SIX

THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1909

## Reasonable Reasons Why



If you were buying five seal skin coats at one time wouldn't you naturally expect the furrier to give you a closer price on such a very large order, and wouldn't he naturally be very anxious to secure your business, because if he only charged you one half his regular profit on the five coats he would still be making three times as much on the transaction as if he had only sold you one garment. In the fur business, that's exactly our position. We buy to supply our five big busy fur stores, in the best business centres; we buy five times as much as if we had but one store to supply. You get the benefit of our close buying and we benefit by your patronage, if we make you a thoroughly pleased patron.

Let us give you an illustration of this in the price of Seal skin Coats:

Seal skin Coat, best quality x, 24 inch long, Brocade or Skinner's Satin Lining.....	\$335.00
Seal skin Coat, best quality xx, 24 inch long, Brocade or Skinner's Satin Lining.....	285.00
Seal skin Coat, best quality xxx, 24 inch long, Brocade or Skinner's Satin Lining.....	350.00
Near Seal.....	\$40.00 to \$50.00
Ungava Seal.....	25.00 to 40.00

### Dunlap-Cooke Company

Furriers by Royal Warrant to H.R.H. The Princess of Wales,  
54 King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BOSTON, MASS., 167 Tremont St.  
HALIFAX, N. S., 78-80 Barrington St.

AMHERST, N. S., Victoria and Havelock Sts.  
WINNIPEG, MAN., 409 Main St.

### ANOTHER CHARGE IS LAID AGAINST BEECHIN

Said to be the Hillsboro Burglar—Will  
Also Face Charge of  
Incendiarism.

HOPEWELL HILL, Sept. 22.—Stephen Beechin, who was recently charged with incendiarism, is to be called to face another criminal charge. Information has been laid before Magistrate Peck charging Beechin with burglarizing the railway station at Hillsboro, the complaint being made by Manager Sherwood of the Salisbury and Harvey Railway. A search warrant was today placed in the hands of Constable Smith, who will search the premises lately occupied by Beechin. The burglary of which the accused is charged occurred about three weeks ago, the railway station being entered at night and some fifty dollars stolen. Beechin is now in jail at Hopewell Cape, having been committed for trial yesterday on the charge of burning a house at New Ireland, belonging to I. C. Prescott of Albert. The preliminary examination was held at the Cape before the police magistrate, G. W. Fowler of Sussex and A. W. Bray, clerk of peace, representing the crown. Beechin had no counsel. The witnesses examined were the members of the Daley family of New Ireland and the complainant, I. C. Prescott. The Daleys, who lived near the building burned, swore to Beechin being in the vicinity the day of the fire and no other person being noticed about. Beechin occupied a camp a short distance away, and shortly after the Daleys came home from berry picking and discovered the fire. Beechin also appeared on the scene, saying he had seen the smoke and came over, thinking possibly Mr. Daley's house was on fire. A letter also placed in evidence which had been written by the accused to Mr. Prescott, and which was somewhat impertinent having reference to a store account. The trial of the accused will come on in October before Judge Wedderburn. Beechin has not had a very good record, and some years ago served a two years' term in Dorchester for theft.

### TITLED HEAD OF THE CAMORRA CAPTURED

Marquis and Other Cite's of the Dreaded  
Organization Surprised by Police—  
Wore Scaled at Supper.

MILAN, Sept. 21.—Marquis Arthur Azzolini, the newly installed supreme head of the Naples Camorra, has been captured, together with twenty-three out of thirty-four associates of the Grand Council, who elected him. This clever coup is due to the renewed vigor with which the new prefect of Naples is prosecuting the government campaign against the dread forces of the secret society. Last week the prefect gained precise information that the Camorra's smart set were holding secret meetings at a certain inn in the suburban village Villanova for the purpose of completing the reorganization of the higher official ranks which the continuous arrests of the last three years have so disastrously thinned. Among the vacancies to be filled was that of supreme chief, caused by the imprisonment of Signor Alfani, better known as Erricone, who after fleeing to the United States in the wake of an outgoing liner disguised as a coal heaver, was extradited and brought back in chains to Naples two years ago, where he still awaits the great Camorra trials which are expected to be ready for hearing in 1912. To Alfani's post had just been promoted the above named nobleman, who on the score of his notorious life has been discovered and inherited by his family. A banquet of thirty covers was given to celebrate his election, on which occasion a well-to-do Neapolitan coal merchant, Carmine Esposito, known among his brethren as "The Smoker," was appointed grand deputy chief. Besides owning a number of coal stores in the city, Esposito controls all the users in the Borgo Reale district. All the thirty-four are charged with belonging to criminal gangs.

### LABOR FEDERATION SCORES THE B. & M. RY.

For Its "Wiggardly and Perurious Policy."  
"Use of Antiquated Cars," "Heart-  
lessness" and "Greed."

LEBANON, N. H., Sept. 22.—Resolutions among the condemnation of the alleged policy of the Boston and Maine R. R. were passed today at the second day's session of the eighth annual convention of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor. Following a discussion of the accident of yesterday at Fitch, in which several were killed, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the sympathy of this convention be extended to the families and relatives of those who lost their lives or were injured in the railroad accident at Fitch. We condemn the wiggardly and perurious policy of the Boston and Maine R. R. in continuing the use of old and antiquated cars, and we further condemn the management for its heartlessness in compelling train dispatchers, telegraph operators and trainmen to work long hours for small wages, and we strongly urge our state authorities to make a rigid investigation of this accident that the traveling public may not be sacrificed to the greed of the Boston and Maine R. R."

### NO NEED TO WORK

"Uilo, 'Enery, wot's up?"  
"Smashed my thumb with a coal hammer."

### NONE MISSING

Madam: "I don't know where our son gets all his faults from, I'm sure he doesn't get them from me."

### HIS TESTIMONY

Professor, (lecturing on hygiene): "Tobacco, gentlemen, makes men ugly, short-winded, idiotic, paralytic; and I can tell you this from experience, for I have smoked for many years."

## COOK DESCRIBES LAST STAGE OF HIS DASH FOR THE NORTH POLE

Dogs and Men Racing Northward Over the Paleocrystic Sea—Gales and Heavy Snow Storms Encountered—Eskimo Ingenuity to the Fore.

### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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#### Synopsis of Previous Chapters

In the first instalment 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 en route of the equipment needed for the dash to the Pole. In a graphic manner he discovered wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been excelled for human interest. He told of the hardships of the dash, and the tragedy and comedy that mingled in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the Arctic and of the children of the north. He told of the 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 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. Cook wrote of the trip across Ingfield Gulf, past Cape Auckland and on toward Cape Robertson. Here the explorer described the work of preparing his winter quarters, clearing with a graphic description of a part of his narrative with Etah and Annotok, 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 to Annotok, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the Pole. In the third instalment the explorer described the work of preparing his winter quarters, clearing with a graphic description of a part of his narrative with Etah and Annotok, the last points of call looming in the icy distance. In the fourth instalment Dr. Cook describes the approach of the long Arctic night which caused his party to look with some foreboding on the dash to the Pole.

### The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook

#### Fifth Instalment

Early in January of 1908, the campaign opened. A few sleds were sent to the American shavers to explore a route and to advance supplies. Clouds and storms made the moonlight days dark and therefore these advance parties were only partly successful. On February 19, 1908, the main expedition started for the Pole, eleven men driving one hundred and three dogs and moving even heavily laden sledges late the Greenland shore and pushed westward, over the troublesome ice of Smith Sound, to Cape Sabine. The gloom of the long winter night was but little relieved by a few hours of daylight and the temperature was very low—eighty-three degrees below.

Passing through a valley between Ellsmere Land and Grinnell Land from the head of Flager Bay in crossing to the Pacific slopes the temperature fell to 82 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. In Bay Fjord many mounds were secured, and though the winter frost was in the air the temperature was little wind, and with an abundance of fresh meat and also for fuel the life in the snow house proved fairly comfortable.

The ice in Eureka and Jones Sound proved fairly smooth and long marches were made with an abundance of game, musk ox, bear and hare. We found it quite unnecessary to use the supplies taken from Greenland. Caches of provisions and ammunition were left along Helberg Island for the return.

On the morning of March 1st preparations were made to divide the party. The advance must be helped over the rough ice of the pack edge, and for this purpose, Koolootwah and Inugito were selected. The other six Eskimos repaired to return. One sled was left with the cache to insure a good vehicle for our return in case the two sleds were badly broken en route.

A half gale was blowing in Nansen Sound from the northwest, but this was no interference with the starting of those home-going Eskimos. With abundant game, for the return they required little but ammunition to supply their wants.

When the word was given to start the dogs were gathered and the sleds were spanned with a jump. Soon they disappeared in the rush of driving snow. The crack of the whips and the round of cheering voices was the last which we heard of the faithful savage supporters. They and followed

#### No Relief Would Avail

No relief which he could offer would help us and to wait for an indefinite time alone would have inflicted a needless hardship. This and many other instructions were prepared for Koolootwah and Inugito to take back. In the morning the frost crystals had been swept from the air, but there remained a humid chill which pierced to the bones. The temperature was minus 54 Fahrenheit.

#### All for Progress

To have increased this party would not have enabled us to carry supplies for a greater number of days. The sleds might have been loaded more heavily, but this would reduce the important progress of the last day.

With the character of ice which we had before us advance stations were impossible. A large expedition and a great endurance of every ounce of absolute control and ease of adjustment to changing environment must be secured.

It is impossible to adequately control the complex human temperament of unknown men in the polar wilderness. But the two Eskimo boys could be trusted to follow to the limit of our own endeavors and our sleds were burdened only with absolutely necessities.

Because of the importance of a light and efficient equipment much care was taken to eliminate every unnecessary weight. The sleds were made of hickory, the lightest wood consistent with great endurance. Every piece of material was weighed.

The little train therefore which followed me in the further ice was composed of two sleds, each carrying six hundred pounds, drawn by thirteen sled dogs, the last of an expert driver. The combined freight was as follows:

Pennicun, 85 pounds; musk ox tendon, 5 pounds; tolu, 25 pounds; 3 pounds; coffee, one pound; sugar, 1 pound; condensed milk, 40 pounds; milk biscuits, 9 pounds; pea soup, powdered and compressed, 10 pounds; 5 pounds; petroleum, 40 pounds; wood alcohol, 2 pounds; candles, 3 pounds; matches, 1 pound.

#### THE CAMP EQUIPMENT.

The camp equipment included the following articles: 1 blow fire lamp, 1 silk tent, 3 aluminum pails, 3 aluminum cups, 3 aluminum teaspoons, 1 table-spoon, 3 tin plates, 6 pocket knives, 2 saw knives (10 inches), 1 saw knife (13 inches), 1 long knife (15 inches), 1 rifle (Sharps), 1 rifle (Winchester, 22), 40 cartridges, 1 hatchet, 1 bone axe, extra long line and lashing, 3 personal bags.

The sled equipment was—2 sleds, weighing 32 pounds each, one 12-foot folding canvas boat, 34 pounds, 1 silk tent, 2 aluminum pails, 3 aluminum cups, 3 aluminum teaspoons, 1 table-spoon, 3 tin plates, 6 pocket knives, 2 saw knives (10 inches), 1 saw knife (13 inches), 1 long knife (15 inches), 1 rifle (Sharps), 1 rifle (Winchester, 22), 40 cartridges, 1 hatchet, 1 bone axe, extra long line and lashing, 3 personal bags.

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### O'HARA URGES FAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Between Canada and the West Indies—  
Delays Due to Red Tape.

OTTAWA, Sept. 22.—The royal commission to inquire into the development of trade between Canada and the West Indies held its first meeting here today with Lord Dufferin of Dufferin, president. His lordship, in announcing the scope and aims of the commission said they would be glad to receive suggestions from any source looking to the improvement of transportation facilities, cheaper cable and telegraph communications and promotion of better trade relations generally.

F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, giving details of present subsidized steamship service to the West Indies by Pickford and Black line said there had been some complaints regarding delays and these were in part attributed to official red tape on some of the islands. He believed that present trade conditions would be greatly improved by establishing a fast through service from Canada to South America, calling at one or two points en route, with a subsidiary service to distribute and collect cargoes.

Customs Commissioner McDougall submitted figures of Canada's trade with the West Indies. Exports from the Dominion to the West Indies in 1908 amounted to \$2,547,281, and in 1909 to \$2,000,468. Preferential tariff granted by West Indies, he said, has stimulated trade. The commission will meet in Toronto on Monday next.

### POLITICS HURT CAUSE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Trotter's Report on Ontario Leads to a  
Warm Debate at the Quebec  
Convention.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—A heated discussion marked this morning's sitting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress debates. It came up on a motion relative to Mr. Trotter's report, which declared that during his recent tour in Ontario for organization purposes relative to the annual convention he found in some places that partisan politics were the means of injuring organized labor. A motion was made that the report be referred to the committee on officers' reports, but the secretary moved an amendment to have the report "inscribed in the minutes. After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted, and the report of Mr. France, the organizer in the province of Quebec, was similarly dealt with.

A very interesting and important report from the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada, was read by Mr. Simpson, the vice president. The report is a statistical statement of the work of moral and social conditions in Canada, especially relative to sweat shops and child labor, white slave traffic and the like, and suggestions to bring about the necessary reforms. The report was referred to a special committee.

### NOT AS GOOD AS EXPECTED.

The second run on the Polar sea was with twenty-one miles to our credit. I had expected to send the supporting party back from here, but progress had not been as good as expected. We could hardly spare the food to feed the dogs, so they volunteered to push along another day without dog food.

On the next day, with increasing difficulties in some troublesome ice, we camped, after making only sixteen miles. Here a small snow house was built, and from here, after disposing of a pot of steaming musk ox tins and broth, followed by a double brew of tea, our last helpers returned.

With empty acids and hungry dogs they hoped to reach land in one long day's travel. But this would make the fourth day without food for their dogs, and in case of storm or moving ice, these days of famine might easily fall in their lot. They had, however, an abundance of dogs, and might sacrifice a few for the benefit of the others, as we must often do.

## Sunlight Soap

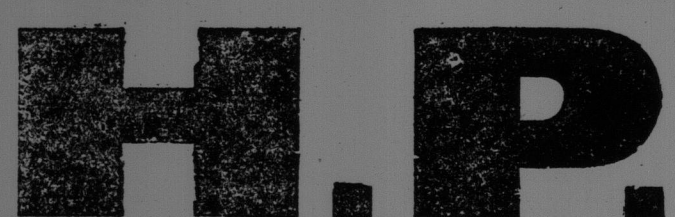
Clean, sweet-smelling shelves—  
shining painted work—glistening  
linoleum—  
Follow the use of Sunlight—  
purest of soaps—as naturally as  
day follows night.

The housewife to whom the  
whiteness of cleanliness makes its  
strongest appeal will never change  
her soap once she uses Sunlight.  
Sunlight Soap cannot injure the  
most delicate surface—nor  
injure any garment. Just pure  
soap perfectly made.  
And it treats the hands kindly.

5c  
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS



## What is H.P.?



### THE NEW SAUCE

Imported direct from England. It is made by blending together the most delicious Oriental fruits and spices, with Pure Malt Vinegar by a secret process. The Grocers and Stores over here are already selling H.P. Sauce. Buy a bottle to-day!