

It Leaves the Skin Tingling With Health

There is a wonderful difference in soaps. Have you ever noticed how one kind leaves the skin soft and white while another may leave it red and rough?

Both soaps looked alike, perhaps. But the difference was in the material. Let us tell you what we put into *Infants' Delight*, then decide if you can continue with common soap.

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, and from there we bring pure coconut oil 12,000 miles to our factory. Then we go to France for vegetable oil, and often pay double what we might pay. But our oil is pure enough for your table.

These oils are doubly boiled and then milled by our own special process, after which they fall like flakes of snow into enormous bins.

Then they are crushed under a weight of 30 tons to press out the moisture. Next they pass through granite rollers and come out in miles of silky ribbons. Finally they are dried eight times and then stamped into cakes.

Could you imagine a more delightful soap than this? It lathers into a rich, creamy foam. It is as soft as a wafer. It leaves the skin as soft as velvet and as smooth as satin. It is the very utmost in perfect soap.

The perfume is the delicate scent of the roses. We pay \$100 a pound for pure Otto of Roses, but it requires 3,000 pounds of rose leaves to make a single ounce. The fragrance is simply exquisite—it brings the breath of a million flowers. Use a single cake and learn how delightful it really is—it costs no more than the common, so why not have the best?

10 Cents a Cake
At All Dealers

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Limited, TORONTO, CANADA

How to Massage

Shave some *Infants' Delight* into a tub of hot water and let it dissolve. Then immerse your body and remain in the water several minutes. Rub the body thoroughly with *Infants' Delight*—rub it right into the skin, for it is so pure it will only nourish and soothe. Massage well with the finger tips and the palms of the hands and you will find a most pleasant sensation after the bath is finished.

INFANTS DELIGHT



Taylor's Soap

PEARY REACHES NORTH POLE ALSO.

Planted the Stars and Stripes on It on April 6th This Year.

Heard Nothing of Cook, Who Says Peary's Observations Will Confirm His.

New York, Sept. 6.—The following despatch was received here to-day:

"Indian Harbor, via Cape Bay, Nfld., Sept. 6.—To Associated Press, New York:

"Stars and Stripes nailed to the pole. (Signed) Peary."

A telegram was also received here to-day for Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Arctic Club of America. It reads as follows:

"Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pole reached. Roosevelt safe. (Signed) Peary."

As the date of his reaching the north pole in a despatch to the New York Times, reading as follows:

Indian Harbor, via Cape Bay, Nfld., Sept. 6.—To the New York Times, New York: "I have reached the pole April 6th. Expect to arrive Chateau Bay, September 7th. (Signed) Peary."

The date Peary refers to is April of the present year, although not stated in the despatch, as his expedition to the pole did not leave until July, 1908.

Also wires Newfoundland.

St. John's Nfld., Sept. 6.—Commander Peary has just wired the Governor of Newfoundland by wireless from Indian Harbor, Labrador, announcing that he has discovered the north pole, and congratulating Newfoundland on its part in this discovery, seeing that the captain and crew of Peary's steamer are Newfoundlanders.

ONE OF PEARY'S WITNESSES.

Massachusetts Man, Who Accompanied Explorer, Cables.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 6.—A despatch was received by Dr. D. W. Abernethy, dean of Worcester Academy, from Dr. B. McMillan, instructor of mathematics and physics at the academy, from the Postal Telegraph Station at Cape Bay, Newfoundland, which read as follows:

"D. W. Abernethy, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.:

"Top of the earth reached at last. Greetings to faculty and boys. (Signed) D. W. McMillan."

At the close of the school term last year Instructor McMillan was given a two years' leave of absence that he might go to the far north with Lieut. Peary. Practically nothing was heard from him till to-day, when his message was received which announced the success of the expedition. To-night his sister received another such message which stated that the party would land at Chateau Bay, Newfoundland, Sept. 7.

PUT THE ARCTIC DARKNESS.

The Brief Messages Which Heralded Peary's Achievement.

New York, Sept. 6.—Peary has succeeded. "Stars and Stripes nailed to the north pole."

From out the Arctic darkness there was flashed to-day this message which stunned the scientific world and thrilled the heart of every layman. From the black coast of Labrador Peary gave to the world the news that he had attained his goal in the far north, while at the same moment in far-off Denmark Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, was being dined and lionized by royalty for the same achievement.

Undoubtedly Yankee grit has conquered the frozen north, and there has been created a coincidence such as the world will never see again. Two Americans have planted the flag of their country in the land of ice which man has sought to penetrate for four centuries; and each ignorant of the other's conquest has flashed within a period of five days a laconic message of success to the waiting world.

Cook in his first message to his countrymen was brief, but non-committal; Peary was even briefer, but specific. "Stars and Stripes nailed to the pole," he said. That was all, but never before have so few words conveyed to a people greater meaning, or a greater patriotic satisfaction. Five days ago, on Sept. 1, Dr. Cook sent out from the Shetland Islands the first message of his suc-

"I Have the Pole"

South Harpswell, Me., Sept. 6.—Commander Robert E. Peary announced his success in discovering the North Pole to his wife, who is summing at Eagle Island here, as follows:

"Indian Harbor, via Cape Bay, Sept. 6, 1909.

"Mrs. R. E. Peary, South Harpswell, Me.:

"Have made good at last. I have the old pole. Am well. Will wire again from Chateau. (Signed) 'Bert.'"

In replying, Mrs. Peary sent the following despatch:

"South Harpswell, Me., Sept. 6.

"Commander R. E. Peary, steamer Roosevelt, Chateau Bay:

"All well. Best love. God bless you. Hurry home. (Signed) 'Jo.'"

—A message which has aroused a storm of controversy around the world.

To-day, Robert E. Peary, lost from view in the land of ice, and unheard from since August, 1908, startled the world by a similar message sent from Indian Harbor, Labrador. There was no qualification; it left no doubt. It announced unequivocally that he had reached the top of the world. The two flags of the Stars and Stripes of the United States are floating in the ice-packs, proving the courage of intrepid Americans.

With but a word from Peary, the world waits breathlessly for details, but until to-morrow, when he should arrive at Chateau Bay, Labrador, waiting must suffice.

First word of Peary's success reached New York at 12:39 o'clock. This afternoon in a despatch to the Associated Press. It contained the bare announcement of his finding the Pole.

Simultaneously he had transmitted the news to London, repeating dramatically and simply, "Stars and Stripes nailed to the North Pole."

At the same time he similarly advised the Governor of Newfoundland.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF PEARY.

Has Achieved the Ambition of a Lifetime.

New York, Sept. 6.—In reaching the North Pole, Commander Robert E. Peary has achieved the ambition of a lifetime. As a boy his dreams were of an unexplored land far to the northward, and such printed matter concerning the Polar regions as fell into his hands was read with absorbing interest. He was born at Cresson, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1858, but in his early youth the family removed to Maine. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1877, and entered the United States navy as civil engineer, Oct. 26, 1881. Three years later he was appointed an assistant engineer on the board which surveyed the route of the Nicaragua Ship Canal.

In 1886 he was granted leave of absence to visit Greenland on what proved to be the first of seven expeditions to the north which challenged the admiration of the world, and brought unstinted fame. Peary's expeditions have had scientific and geographical usefulness. He has won the medals of the American Geographical Society, the Royal Geographical Society, of London, and the Scottish Geographical Society. In the navy he won the title of "commander." In 1903 he was made President of the American Geographical Society.

Commander Peary's domestic life has been so happy that absence from his family has been one of his greatest hardships. In 1888, two years after the return from his first visit to Greenland, he married Miss Josephine Diebitsch, who upon different occasions accompanied her husband for a considerable

distance northward. Upon one of these trips a daughter was born to them, who has always been called by her father "The Snow Maiden," and held for a time the notoriety of rivaling that of the commander, as the only white child known to have been born within the Arctic Circle.

In 1902, after Peary had been absent four years and hope of his arrival had been abandoned by many, Mrs. Peary accompanied a relief expedition, which met and brought him home.

When asked if he would try again, he replied: "Undoubtedly I have made my last attempt. My time is up and I am going back to my work in the navy."

However, the Polar wanderlust again gripped him. Funds were forthcoming and his last and successful expedition may now be anticipated. In fact, it was announced more than a year ago that Peary has planned a national American expedition for the exploration of the South Polar regions, but that his interest was only in getting it under way.

Mrs. Peary and her children are now in Maine.

BELIEVE COOK.

Scientists Convinced That He Reached the Pole.

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—Dr. Cook, with a garland of pink roses hung around his shoulders, was sitting at the supper given by the editor of the Copenhagen Politiken to the foreign correspondents when late came the brought word of Peary's despatch that he had nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole.

The news passed from mouth to mouth with electric effect. It was surely one of the strangest situations. The first man to reach the North Pole was sitting in his hour of triumph surrounded by the men who for the last four days have been describing to the world the celebration of that triumph, which is still far from its apogee.

Not a thought was in anyone's mind save of Dr. Cook and his great feat. They in a couple of silent moments everyone's mental machine was working sharply, as it were, to a standstill by running up against the amazing piece of information. Before the world entirely accepted the accomplishment of one man it was told that another had repeated his success, and that other a fellow countryman. It was strange, perhaps, that such a startling piece of news, brought and circulated in such a way, on such an occasion, should have been accepted as true practically as it was being told, but Dr. Cook has been an antidote to skepticism. The men who were gathered in the big room of the Tivoli restaurant had left the outer atmosphere of the Arctic to enter one of absolute conviction as far as they had seen and talked with Dr. Cook.

"Do you believe it?" was naturally the first question.

"I know nothing more of it than you," said Dr. Cook. "I can say nothing. It is not a question of believing Peary at all. It is a question of believing the telegram. Is that reliable?"

He had scarcely said this when some one went closer and read to him the telegram sent in German. "That tells more," said Dr. Cook. "That says that Peary was the sender of the despatch, which makes a great difference. None of the operators and no one else at Indian Harbor or at the other wireless station out there could take a despatch as from Peary unless it was Peary. It was the same with me, the same with all of us. They all know us well, so if Peary sent the news it is true."

To other questions Dr. Cook answered, "Yes, I shall be very glad if it is true, for his observations and his story still corroborate mine. I cannot say anything of the Peary expedition or the probabilities of its success. Remember, I have been away for a long time. I know nothing about it. I have not had time to read these things since I returned. You know how I have been employed. Yes, this would be the natural time."

This was all Dr. Cook said. The chief thing to consider, according to his mind, was: "Did Peary send the telegram himself? If he did it was surely true. If he did not then we must wait."

"Amundsen will be there next year and some one else will be there not long after," said Cook, with a smile, "and soon there will be excursions there."

The Danish Government is now satisfied, but the Geographical Society required still more definite information before awarding its medal to the explorer, and asked Dr. Cook if he was prepared to submit his proofs to expert inspection. Dr. Cook assented and Prof. Carl Torp and Prof. Stromgren, of the university, were closeted with Dr. Cook for nearly two hours. They emerged from the conference absolutely convinced. Prof. Torp was especially impressed by Dr. Cook's evidence of contact at numerous points with traces of Sverdrup's expedition in 1902.

FAITH NO TRACE OF COOK.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 6.—Commander

Robert E. Peary, who announced to-day that he had discovered the North Pole on April 6th, of the present year, found no trace of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, who reported to the world five days ago that he had made the same discovery in April of the preceding year. This news reached here to-night through Captain Robert Bartlett, on the Roosevelt, Peary's ship en route to Chateau Bay, Labrador.

DISCREDIT COOK.

Claim That He Did Not Get Near the Pole.

Indian Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 6.—Via Sydney and St. John's, Nfld.—According to Peary's crew, Commander Peary reached the Pole April 6th, 1909, or five months ago, and was the first to reach there. He and his party discredited Dr. Cook's story entirely. They say he had no equipment for such an undertaking, and he did not get near the Pole. They say he went west of all the recent explorers in order to secure a section of the Arctic Ocean where his observations could not be checked by those of previous rivals.

W. Hamilton Kains, formerly of the Merchants Bank, London, but for some years a resident of Montreal, died last night at the Royal Victoria Hospital there of typhoid.

A woman was found in the river at Ottawa, who had disappeared from a boating house during the visit of a policeman. Two men who were in the boat were arrested.

The new Government steamer No. 21 was successfully launched at Sorel, Que., on Saturday morning at 11:20 from the Marine and Fisheries wharf. She was christened Montmagny.

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Unable to face his accusers and the disgrace which was sure to follow, H. F. Jahn, President of the First National Bank of Ironwood, Mich., committed suicide some time on Saturday night by sending a bullet through his heart.

A day's outing at South Pond, near Pulaski, N. Y., had a tragic ending Saturday, four persons losing their lives. Alexander Hildes, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hinman and their 35-year-old son, Lester, of Pulaski.

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The Cleveland Dental Society has petitioned the school board of that city for permission to establish dental clinics in the public schools. An examination by 40 members of the society of 3,000 pupils has revealed that 90 per cent. of them have decayed or decaying teeth.

Mrs. Masson, a woman weighing 482 pounds, appeared in the Montreal Police Court on Saturday on a charge of fortune telling by cards. Six sturdy policemen were required to move her to a cab, but it was found too small, and an express wagon had to be used to convey the fat lady to the station.

The crusade against the Sunday selling of liquor in Atlantic City came to a sensational climax on Sunday afternoon, when Mayor Franklin P. Sloss was arrested upon a warrant charging him with ignoring a notification from State Attorney-General Wilson ordering him to enforce the Sunday closing law.

Mrs. Richard Griffiths was found lying dead at South Saanich, near Victoria, B. C., on Saturday morning, dressed in male attire, with a twelve-bore shotgun lying beside her. She had committed suicide by discharging the gun, with a fence picket directing the muzzle to her heart.

The passenger steamer Rochester, built for the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, was successfully launched on Saturday at the Wyandotte yard of the American Shipbuilding Company. Miss Bessie Egerton, daughter of Mr. Egerton of Rochester, N. Y., christened the vessel.

The German Emperor conducted a church service personally on the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern on Sunday morning, after which the leading commanders of the fleet discussed with his Majesty the lessons of the naval manoeuvres just ended. The Emperor announced the creation of Prince Henry of Prussia as grand admiral.

Marie Louise Paquette, of Montreal, while returning from a wedding celebration, was almost instantly killed on Sunday morning by jumping from a street car. She was accompanied by her two brothers, and the fuse of the car suddenly blowing out, all three jumped off. Miss Paquette fractured her skull. One of her brothers broke his arm.

Three persons were instantly killed when the Wolverine express, incoming from Detroit on Sunday afternoon, struck an automobile at the Euclid avenue crossing, south of Bay City, Mich. The dead are: H. E. Tremaine, of that city; Mrs. A. A. Robinson, her sister, 329 Third avenue, Detroit; and Mr. A. Robinson, husband of Mrs. Robinson.

With a bullet wound through his body just above the hip, John Kelly, the eleven-year-old son of Patrick Kelly, 211 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, is lying in the Hospital for Sick Children in a precarious condition, and two youths are held by the police. The two prisoners are John Travers, of 38 St. Clares avenue, and Augustus Cullen, of 28 Wyndham street.

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