

BERNIER WILL GET

COOK'S BOXES AT ETNA

He Will Deliver His Verdict on Question of Cook's Success

COOK IS FAR AWAY BUT NOT IN SOUTH AMERICA

His Mind is Still Clear But He is in Very Bad Shape

Calcutta, N. Y., May 9.—Four sledges, built for work in the arctic, were shipped from here to Captain Joseph Bernier of the Canadian navy today by Theo. A. Cook, brother of Dr. Fred A. Cook, the arctic explorer, who lives here on the Cook-Daily farm the family business. Captain Bernier leaves next month in command of the Canadian government ship Arctic, on a trip of exploration through the territory that Dr. Cook christened Bradley Land. It is his intention to follow as far as he can Dr. Cook's trail in an effort to determine the accuracy of Cook's assertions and observations.

"I wish it understood," said Theo. Cook today, "that whatever may be the outcome of Capt. Bernier's expedition I will stand by him. I regard him as a man who has seen more arctic exploration than any other man alive today, and if he comes back to me and says he cannot believe that Dr. Cook reached the pole, I shall accept that verdict without hesitation. I have no money to employ Captain Bernier, and he would not accept it if I did. He will be under no obligation to me or to Dr. Cook, and can report the facts as he finds them."

Captain Bernier will bring from Etah the cases belonging to Dr. Cook left there by Harry Whitney when Commander Peary declined to give them room on board his ship. In one of these cases is an instrument of French make said Theo. Cook today, which his brother used in connection with a sextant.

"Where is the doctor now?" he was asked. "He is not, and never has been in South America. He is far away from any place where he might be recognized. Though not an inmate but he is following the advice of a sanitarium physician. I had a letter from him a little while ago and it took three weeks for it to reach me. The last advice was of March 20, but we have not heard from him since. I am sure that the doctor or Mrs. Cook, who is his faithful nurse, has no doubt that he is as well as he can be. From a man who weighed over 200 pounds he has fallen away until he now weighs less than 135. He does not even get the newspapers any more."

WOMEN IN SACKCLOTH

Mildly Following Fashion's Decree for Demureness in Dress

Washington, May 7.—The woman of fashion is to be dressed in sackcloth. This is the latest decree of Paris, for the newest fashion of the ordinary woman is a good imitation of the ordinary sackcloth.

Numbers of Parisiennes have already become wearers of the sackcloth. These dresses, it is stated, are of the color of tow or fust.

Demureness is the tone of the dress of the present season. Women are wearing a modest pose; she is once more the "modest violet."

The large flat plateau hat will assist this pose by shading sorrowful eyes that have a repentant look.

The new sackcloth material is an imitation of coarse mackinac canvas. And yet it is in reality an expensive fabric.

"Sackcloth is the newest material for dresses," a representative of a well known Paris firm in the West End said.

"It is very charming, however, and is used to make charming afternoon toilets. It is a mixture of silk and wool."

"At present we have received only one model gown made of sackcloth, but it is already a fashion in Paris, and we are expecting more."

Sunshades made of the same material are also to be used. These are to be embroidered with floral wreaths. Paris seems to have created a drab fashion, as a contrast to the brilliant blues, cerises, and yellows which were worn by introducing tow, and a new shade called *crue de la Seine*. The last named shade is supposed to be the color of the Seine mud!

MINER TURNS DOWN LEGACY

Old Not Want \$10,000 and Returned to the Hills

Holdrege, Neb., May 8.—When August Swantland died last year there was difficulty in settling the estate because a brother, Henry, who went to Montana, could not be found.

A few weeks ago he was located and induced to come here and prove his claim as an heir. Finding that his share would be but \$10,000, he remarked:

"Why didn't you give the rubbish to some poor fellow?" and without waiting for his money returned to his mountain home, where, for thirty years, he has been a prospector, hoping against hope he would strike the pay streak.

Romantic Career of Councillor

Nottingham, Eng., May 9.—A striking example of what may be accomplished by pluck and determination is furnished by the Sheriff of Nottingham (Councillor Thomas Ward), who on Tuesday was presented by the Guardians with an illuminated address, setting forth a record of his career as a guardian, as a councillor, and as a councillor.

Mr. Ward, who is fifty-two years of age, has had a romantic career. He was born of humble parents, his father being a framework knitter, and was sent to Nottingham Workhouse School. For some time he worked in a Nottingham coal pit, and when eighteen, owing to a strike at the colliery, he obtained a government free passage to Australia, where he worked in the goldfields.

Returning to Nottingham about thirteen months later, in 1877, he secured a position as a porter in a yeast factory, and by his industry and devotion to duty he became salesman, then partner and owner of the business and factory.

Mr. Ward has been a member of the Board of Guardians for eleven years, and a member of Nottingham City Council, as Liberal, for nearly six years.

MR. ROOSEVELT ADDS WORDS OF PRAISE TO KING EDWARD

Refers to Tacit Gift Sent From King Edward to Himself

Stockholm, May 8.—Ex-President Roosevelt, who arrived here today, was greatly shocked when he learned of King Edward's death.

What will become of his London plans he cannot say, but it is his intention to go to Berlin and complete his itinerary as announced. Today he sent a message to Ambassador Hill enquiring if King Edward's death would necessitate a change in the emperor's plans, desiring to be advised should the emperor go to London. In that event, the former president would undoubtedly be either the guest of the American ambassador or proceed to a hotel. He has fixed an engagement to lecture at Berlin University May 12.

Speaking of the late King's tact, Mr. Roosevelt gave an illustration of what he termed the finest sense of things which the King possessed.

"Next to the ring John Hay gave me," he said, "I value the miniature of John Hamilton, King Edward's son, after I became president. That was a present a sovereign could make with dignity and one a democratic president could not make."

Mr. Roosevelt said that he and the King were on the closest and most friendly terms, and that the King was a great man. The King must have known that Hamilton was one of his own people and that Hamilton was a great man. The King must have known that Hamilton was one of his own people and that Hamilton was a great man.

"I have a personal feeling about the King's death. I know from having been president that he had an earnest desire to keep the relations between Great Britain and the United States on the closest and most friendly terms. King Edward's death removes one influence that tended strongly for peace and justice in international relations. His own people and other lands must feel that loss."

Exchanges Are Splendid Success London, May 7.—With not quite 100 out of the 250 government labor exchanges authorized by parliament six months ago yet opened, employment is already being found for British workmen at the rate of 5000 weekly, according to an official statement just issued by the board of trade. Altogether 35,000 have been provided for thus far.

The showing has come as a decided surprise to the country, the exchanges having been looked on at first by the upper classes as socialistic innovations and with disfavor by many workmen because they did not absolutely guarantee work and, in many cases, failed to find it. The fact is, however, that large employers are beginning to resort to the exchanges for help, so that good work is not only already being done, but there is a prospect of steady improvement.

Labor unionists who feared that the institution would be used for strike-breaking purposes, are not yet altogether satisfied that they are not in danger in this respect. Still, it is admitted that the officials uniformly warn applicants for positions of the circumstances under which such places are offered and as yet no complications have resulted.

Advanced Liberals admit, however, that the exchanges will not, without other legislation, solve the problem of British unemployment. They plan ultimately as explained by Winston Churchill, former president of the board of trade and now home secretary in the English cabinet, to take the "whole area" of the great trades, with all the workers in it and deal with them through the exchanges on a compulsory basis which will secure to all at least a minimum of work during fluctuations of employment.

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LECTURER SUFFERS SAD BEREAVEMENT

Dr. Dawson Bravely Carries Out Lectures—Daughter Dies Suddenly

Vancouver, May 7.—Unknown to the audience which gathered the last three nights at Mount Pleasant Methodist church to hear Dr. Dawson's lecture on "The Feelings of the Heart," the speaker was under a great strain. A telegram came last Monday morning stating that his eleven-year-old daughter had died of spinal meningitis at the family home in a suburb of Boston. The young girl had become suddenly ill and Mrs. Dawson left this city last week but only reached Montreal on her eastward journey when word of the death was received.

"It was quite apparent to those few who knew of the sad news that the speaker was under a great strain. In his descriptions of death scenes the voice at times seemed to break for a moment, but he quickly regained his wonted tone. So well, however, did the reverend gentleman discipline himself as to show no sign of his acute mental suffering to the general public."

At the conclusion of an inspiring lecture in Mount Pleasant church on Oliver Cromwell last night, the pastor of the church, Rev. F. W. Weston, told of the death of the young girl who had been left by her parents in apparently good health. He wished to express his deep sympathy for the family and was sure the audience joined him in this.

PERU'S PRACTICAL NEEDS Many Young Men Sent North to Learn Science

New York, May 9.—Peruvians are gradually going in more and more for the education of their sons in the United States, according to J. Temud Pomar, who is here. Senor Pomar makes a trip to Europe every year and always stops for several weeks in New York in going and coming.

Senor Pomar speaks English almost without accent. "It is considered necessary in Peru nowadays for a man to know at least four languages," he said. "To be well educated in Peru means that one must have travelled, and the more languages one speaks the greater traveller one is supposed to be."

"Life in Lima is quiet, as compared with New York or Paris. Of course you do not see many of the better class on the streets as you do here. And when a woman marries in Peru she devotes her time absolutely to the care of her household and her children."

"Many of our young men have been educated in Europe, but now the number that is being educated in the United States is increasing rapidly. It was considered that to work was degrading. There used to be a tremendous lot of wealth down there and people spent without regard to the future. Now that the idea is spreading that work may be ennobling as well as enriching there is a demand for practical education, and from the results that Americans have shown us in Peru we have acquired a notion that the best sort of practical education may be obtained in this country."

"As for the possibility of a war with Ecuador I do not believe in it. Peru does not want war. The time has come when the country has awakened to the importance of its resources and the need for developing them. To do this peace is necessary. But, mind you, Peru now has a standing army of 7000 men who have been well trained by French officers and who are absolutely loyal to the government. Ecuador has not an army of this size."

"The mineral resources of Peru have only been touched, in my opinion, and what we need down there is still more American capital and enterprise. One company has spent \$30,000,000 down there and has done a lot of good by building a railroad and developing mines."

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of English capital to get into Peru to a large extent nowadays, and the Germans are coming in large numbers."

Down in Peru we have a very friendly feeling for the North Americans. Some agitators used to say that we ought to send our young men to Panama as an object lesson to show them what the United States intended to do with the other Latin American countries, but I think there is a general feeling that the country does not covet anything we have."

143 DIE IN ALPS IN 1909 Fatal Accidents on Increase, According to Viennese Statistics

Vienna, May 7.—Statistics of fatal Alpine accidents published here show an alarmingly rapid increase in the last few years. Fifty-three climbers were killed in 1907, but in 1908 the total was 103, and in 1909 no fewer than 143.

The number of casualties last year was due partly to the unusually stormy weather during the summer months, but the main cause of the steady increase is, no doubt, the growth of the practice of attempting difficult climbs without guides.

This in its turn is, especially in Austria, the result of the increased popularity of climbing as a sport among the poorer classes of the population, who cannot possibly afford guides, and very often not even a proper outfit for mountaineering, such as suitable boots, ropes, or ice axes.

Every Sunday in the summer, a number of young workmen, or even apprentices, attempt difficult ascents of such mountains as the Rax, which are within 50 miles of Vienna, and few week-ends pass without an addition to the roll of victims.

Another cause is the increased desire shown by climbers for difficult rock ascents, which are here thought more interesting than glacier work. Besides these, 29 persons met their death while looking for Alpine flowers.

Cardinal Scores Idle Women Baltimore, May 7.—"I have ten times more respect for the woman who goes out and earns her living, than for herself and family and becomes a good housekeeper than for the idle and gossiping society woman who passes away her precious moments in doing nothing."

Cardinal Gibbons spoke thus in the sermon at the confirmation exercises at St. Joseph's Catholic church Sunday. Continuing the cardinal said:

"A boy, all my boys and girls, be industrious. It is an honorable thing to work and honest industry is the work which has made this great nation. Never be ashamed to work, and always be ever ready to do your share when the time comes. Men alone should not be industrious, and the working woman always commands and should command much more respect than the idle woman."



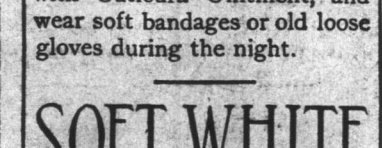
RED ROUGH HANDS On Retiring

One night treatment for red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning palms and painful finger ends with

CUTICURA

Works wonders. Soak them, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap, dry, anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old loose gloves during the night.

SOFT WHITE HANDS On Rising



Some Fine Red Tape

Toronto, May 9.—Owing to the omission in the official proclamation concerning the new king issued by the provincial secretary, the words "By Grace of God" King etc., the reference to the deity had to be struck from all writs issued at Osgoode Hall today.

His contract calls for completion of the work July 1. He says he will probably be forced to ask for an extension of thirty days, but as many of the other road contractors have been getting delays of six months on his contracts he considers that he is getting through practically on time.

The Railroad Men's Troubles New York, May 9.—After negotiations for the greater part of this week between J. C. Stuart, vice president of the Erie Railroad, and Vice President Zines of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Vice President Shepard of the Order of Railway Conductors, and chairman of the grievance committee of the Erie conductors and trainmen, it was announced today that no agreement could be reached on the wage question.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public.

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Remove Mountains On Behalf of Trade Los Angeles Attempts Feat of Cutting Away Obstacles to Traffic

Los Angeles, May 8.—By faith Los Angeles is removing mountains—faith in her future greatness. To all practical intents the Santa Francisquito Mountains are now but a scenic curtain for water, power, light, automobiles, heavy trucks with market produce, and trains pass to and fro as if they were only the blue haze they seem from the distance.

Daylight shines through the aqueduct tunnel from San Fernando on the south to the desert regions on the north. A thin way of sand is all that blocks the passage of San Fernando road, between the valley and Newhall. Contractor Shaffer is building that section of the good roads, announces that within thirty days he will have the opening driven through.

Tremendous sources of supply and important avenues of trade are being developed for Los Angeles through the removal of the natural barrier offered by these mountains. The mouth of the aqueduct is visible from all trains on the Southern Pacific between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and is now marked by a sign so that the black hole in the mountains at some elevation above the tracks may be appreciated by all who pass.

Entering this portal a visitor, if he has a permit, may walk through the mountains on a level floor and emerge again at camp No. 4 on the Saugus division. But a glimpse of daylight here he plunges into a still longer tunnel which will finally bring him out on the north side of the great conduit is so nearly complete that the force of men has been reduced. The completion of the short tunnel will but a steady grade rises directly to the face of the south portal. The tunnel is being driven from the north and but a hundred feet from where the male teams are now working on the grade, six men are burrowing toward them in the tower of rock that blocks the road. An unforeseen obstacle is all that kept them from being through yesterday.

They were progressing at the rate of fifteen feet a day when they struck a mass of blue conglomerate. The powder often "hoist" as the miners say, and after working for half a day the drillers go back after a blast to find the holes have blown out but little more than they had drilled.

Indications are, however, that they are nearly through this formation and will be in the oil and shaft this week, where they can make rapid progress. Within thirty days Shaffer expects to commence lining the tunnel with concrete. At that time he hopes to have the grading in the south canyon nearly finished.

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