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Taylor's Soap

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We use only the finest of coconut oil in this soap. We go more than 12,000 miles to the island of Ceylon just to be sure this oil is pure and fresh. Then we boil it doubly long and run thousands of gallons of pure water through it to remove every impurity. It is the cleanest and purest of soaps.

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DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE.

Dr. Cook, U. S. Explorer, Claims to Have Reached Top of World.

Made the Dash Alone Without the Aid of While Companions.

London, Sept. 1.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, U. S. A., arrived at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, this morning, from the Arctic regions, where he has been for nearly three years. He reports that he has discovered the North Pole. Dr. Cook declares, according to the brief telegrams which reach London, that he attained the latitude of 90 degrees north on April 21, 1908.

Dr. Cook came out of the unknown wilds at the close of May, this year, at the Greenland colony of Upernivik. He was taken on board the Danish steamship Hans Egede, which makes a regular stop at Lerwick. The vessel remained there only a short time, and then continued her voyage to Copenhagen. She is due to reach there on Saturday. The Danish inspector of Greenland, who was on board the Hans Egede, also telegraphed that Dr. Cook reached the pole. He says that the Eskimos who accompanied Dr. Cook confirm all the details of the story which he tells.

STATEMENT BY DR. COOK.

"After Fight With Famine and Frost We Have Reached the Pole."

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald this morning publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday, on his experiences in the Arctic region:

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the Pole. A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature, has been explored, and big game haunts located,

which will delight sportsmen and extend the Eskimo horizon.

"Land has been discovered which reads on earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas schooner Bradley, which arrived at limits of navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found to launch a venture to the Pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel suitable provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose in the Arctic."

MESSAGE TO HIS WIFE.

Explorer Claims That His Mission Was a Success.

New York, Sept. 1. By his own claims, which were put before the world today through the slender cable from the Shetland Islands, Port of Lerwick, Dr. Frederick Albert Cook, of Brooklyn, has indulged himself in an experience such as no man has had since time began.

On April 21st, 1908, this man stopped his dog sledges, pulled out his sextant, and fixing the instrument on the North Star shining out of the Arctic night, he found himself—if the world will credit his statement, at latitude 90, and longitude anything he pleased. He found that by shifting the position of his feet on the top of the world he could throw himself across a span of longitudinal lines that the swiftest train and steamer could not cover in 40 days. Just four words from Dr. Cook to his wife came to a Brooklyn address

to-day to supplement in part the story of his achievement sent out from Danish sources in Copenhagen. A wire addressed to Mrs. Robert P. Davidson, of 623 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, and coming from Lerwick, in the Shetlands, read this way:

"Successful; well. Address Copenhagen."

"Fred."

Before he left his home, two years ago, to take the trip to the north which was to result in a sudden dash for the Pole, Dr. Cook arranged that all communications he should address to his wife should be through Dr. and Mrs. Davidson, close friends of the family, and permanent Brooklyn neighbors.

The meagre cable to Mrs. Cook broke an absolute silence of eighteen months. Not one word from her husband had she received, either directly or through the vague wanderings of the white silence channels since Rudolph Franke, Dr. Cook's sole white companion, left him alone somewhere north of Etah, on the west coast of Greenland, and came down with a letter from him, the only expedition tender Erik, in October, 1908.

Between March 3, 1908, the day when Dr. Cook and eight Eskimos left Franke alone in the base of supplies Cook had established at Annatok, 20 miles north of Etah, and the day when the explorer was well in the Danish ship that is bringing him back, this one white man, alone in the frozen country within the mysterious circle, worked without sight of another white face. Utterly alone, save for the presence of the half-savage natives he had with him, Cook claimed to have covered the 660 miles computed as having separated him from the top of the world since he was heard from at Cape Thomas Hubbard, and alone, presumably, he retraced his steps to the south and to civilization.

Just because of that one fact that he was alone, and that no man was with him who could understand the story, that would come through the deep-sight of the sextant, Dr. Cook will meet with doubting and demands for absolute proof of his assertion when he comes back again to civilization. Through the comment of men of science to-day it was made evident that the location of the North Pole cannot readily be accepted when only one man's unsupported statement against the world.

CONFIRMED BY ESKIMOS.

Dr. Cook Bringing Two Natives With Him.

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who is now making ethnographical studies in North Greenland, met Dr. Cook at Cape York. Rasmussen's mother was an Eskimo, and she speaks the language fluently. He had a long conversation with two Eskimos who accompanied Dr. Cook to the Pole. They confirmed every detail given by Dr. Cook.

The foregoing was presumably telegraphed to Copenhagen from Lerwick.

MUST HAVE HAD GOOD LUCK.

One-Man Dash of 12 Miles a Day Through Ice Pack.

London, Sept. 1.—Capt. Robert Scott, who commanded the national Antarctic expedition in 1900-04, said in an interview:

"From the meagre news received it would seem that Dr. Cook started on his final effort from Cape Columbia, about 420 miles from the Pole, on March 17, and reached his destination just 35 days later. This shows an average of about 12 miles daily, a very good average, considering the difficult nature of the ice pack. Remembering that Markham in 1876 could make very little headway in this direction, and that Peary in 1902 got no further than 81 degrees 17 minutes, or only 80 miles north of Cape Columbia, it must be imagined that Dr. Cook had extraordinary good luck in getting northward at the speed with which he must have travelled. He does not appear, as has been suggested, to have travelled over what is generally known as Peary's land route. Peary, I understood, undertook to pack north from Greenland on his line of 1908 from a point considerably to the westward of Cape Columbia. So it is scarcely fair to suggest that Dr. Cook has taken Peary's route."

When asked what proofs Dr. Cook would be likely able to produce to convince the public of his success, Capt. Scott replied:

"That is almost impossible to say. It appears that Franke, Dr. Cook's only civilized companion, left him early in 1908 and returned to the base. This must have placed Dr. Cook in a very awkward position if he wished to obtain and return with corroborative evidence concerning his future travels, but it could scarcely be expected that Dr. Cook, if he had seen the possibility of reaching the Pole from Cape Columbia simply by the aid of Eskimos, would forego the journey only because no other civilized man was with him."

ALREADY CELEBRATING.

Copenhagen Citizens Elated Over the Despatch.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—The news of Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole has aroused enormous enthusiasm here and the honor of being the first city to welcome the explorer is keenly appreciated. Arrangements have been made to give him a memorial reception. Leading citizens are organizing a banquet in Dr. Cook's honor. The hotels and the United States legation are thronged with Americans and prominent Danes, and many congratulations have been extended to the American Ministry. Danish Arctic explorers had feared that Dr. Cook was dead, and they now express sincere joy at his safety. The newspapers print enthusiastic and laudatory editorials.

No further news has been received here, and none is expected until Dr. Cook arrives.

That Dr. Cook reached the North Pole is given full credence here, although details are lacking of his intrepid dash across the ice. A message was received at the Colonial Office here this morning by Lerwick, Shetland Islands, announcing that Dr. Cook reached the Pole on April 21, 1908. This despatch was sent by a Greenland official on board the Danish Government steamer on Hans Egede, en route for Denmark, and read as follows: "We have on board the American traveller, Dr. Cook, who reached the North Pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernivik in May of 1908 from Cape York. The Eskimos of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

STORY OF COOK'S JOURNEY.

Its Beginning Unique and Details Differ From Any Other.

The story of Dr. Cook's journey, even as it stands to-day, with so much more

to be told, is one remarkable in the history of two centuries of polar exploration. Its beginning was unique, and almost every detail of the two years' effort among the ice-fields was different from anything in the annals of Franklin, Nansen and Peary.

Early in the year of 1907 the Brooklyn physician was making preparations for a second Arctic expedition. He had been a member of the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897-99. He had set himself about seeking subscriptions to finance a southward dash, and was all engrossed in his plans, when John R. Bradley, the wealthy sportsman and amateur Arctic explorer, who makes his home in New York, when he is not off shooting in strange lands, fell across Dr. Cook's path. Bradley was arranging for a season's trip to Greenland, where he hoped to get some musk-ox shooting; he had a little converted fishing schooner up in Gloucester fitting for the voyage.

Cook planned to go with Bradley. He told the New York sportsman that he would like to take the trip, ostensibly as a hunting expedition only, but if they should succeed in reaching Etah, on the western coast of Greenland, he would leave the boat and make a strike for the pole.

The expenses of fitting up the boat, which was named for its owner, and outfitting, amounted to about \$8,000. Cook had planned some special ice auto, which he had hoped to use in his Arctic expedition, and the manufacture of these had actually begun when he suddenly switched his plans, and made hurried preparations to go northward. He took, instead, four heavy sledges, which he had bought from the Greenland Station, N. Y., made for him, a special supply of foodstuffs for Arctic travel, and his outfit of skin clothing.

The John R. Bradley sailed from Gloucester July 3, 1907.

During the voyage up Cook had expounded to Bradley his theory of the most practical way to the Arctic travel. Dr. Cook said that he intended to rush northward in the months of winter, when the polar seas were frozen over.

The explorer also outlined to Bradley the route that he would follow. He said that Peary had made a mistake, in his opinion, in trying to drive a direct course for the pole over the ice floes. The current that sets from the west eastward across the continent of Greenland must inevitably carry the ice eastward, and, therefore, throw a direct polar course off to the eastward of the objective point. To correct this distributing set in the current, Cook said that he intended to make from Etah across Ellsmere Land and Grinnell's Land, and in the direction of the new land discovered by Peary, and named Crocker's Land.

Crocker's Land lies off to the westward, and northward of Grinnell's Land, and Cook believed that if he made such a detour to the west, he could then strike directly for the pole from Crocker's Land, and the eastward drift of the floes in the Polar Sea would then be equalized.

Cook made a successful landing of all his stores at Annatok, the site of an Eskimo village, and on August 27th, the John R. Bradley and all its crew, with the exception of Franke, a German with lots of sand, sailed for Gloucester.

During the next few months of the winter that followed, Cook spent most of his time hunting, and laying in a store of meat for his future use.

It was on February 26 that Cook started to make his first advance northward. He took Franke to accompany him for a way, and a small band of Eskimos went along to drive the dogs and help portage the baggage over the ice hummocks. The first night's camp was made on an ice floe in Kane's Basin, out in the frozen sea dividing Greenland proper from Ellsmere Land.

Here the little party was caught in the grip of a raging storm and for a whole day they had to seek shelter behind ice hummocks, weighing down their sledges with the weight of their own bodies lest they be blown over, and their contentment whittled away. The next day's march brought the party to Rice Strait, only ten miles away from the winter quarters that the Greely party had occupied during the winter of 1883-84. The last day that Cook and Franke spent together they made Flagger Bay, and there Cook prepared a cache of part of his supplies so that he might return to his ship and find food to carry him back to his base at Annatok.

On parting from Franke, whom he advised to go back to the base at Annatok and there await his return, Dr. Cook promised that he would be back to join the German by the end of May. If he was not back by that time, Franke said, Cook should make his way down to North Star Bay and there he would probably find a whaler to take him home.

Franke left Cook with his handful of Eskimos on the following day, and made his way back to Annatok. He suffered great hardships, and it was only after he had been so frozen that he had to make crutches of two sticks and thus drag himself along over the ice that he managed to fall in with the Peary expedition at Etah. A few weeks after he had managed to reach assistance, an Eskimo runner brought back a letter from Cook. This was the Cape Thomas Hubbard letter of March 17th, the last word of Cook to reach civilization until his cable record of success came to-day. In part, Cook's letter reads as follows:

"Thus far it has gone very well, but the weather has been awful cold. We go no musk-ox until we had reached Ellsmere Land, but since we have secured 109 musk-ox, five bears, and about 150 hares.

"The Eskimos will probably return slowly, for they like this kind very well. I will not expect them to reach you until about the middle of May. If we are lucky, we will take a short cut back, and will get to Annatok by the end of May.

"To the present we have seen nothing of Crocker's Land, and I am taking a straight course for the Pole. The boys are doing well, and I have plenty of dogs. I hope to succeed. At any rate, I will make a desperate attempt."

PREVIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

Best Record Before the Receipt of Dr. Cook's Message.

New York, Sept. 1.—Previous expeditions to the North Pole attracted many adventurers since the middle of the 19th century, and for hundreds of years before the intrepid European explorers had been sacrificing life and limb in an endeavor to find a north-west passage through the ice field to the wealth of the Orient.

The best previous record to Dr. Cook's reported first triumph was that of Capt. Robert E. Peary, who on April 26th, 1906, reached a latitude of 86 degrees 6 minutes, or a station within 200 statute miles of the Pole.

Peary planted a flag on the highest pinnacle of the ice field, and left a bottle containing a record of his expedition.

Until Peary's third attempt the

Duke of Abruzzi's expedition held the record in the struggle to gain the Pole. On March 22, 1900, the Duke and his party reached a latitude of 86 degrees 33 minutes north.

The Duke of Abruzzi's party started north from Franz Josef Land on Feb. 25. They encountered violent winds and bitter cold. On March 22 three men were sent back to establish communication with the base of supplies. Since then they were never seen again. It was on May 11 that the Duke's party reached the latitude 86 degrees and 33 minutes. There two cylinders, containing a record of the expedition, were left. The party did not get back to Teplitz Bay until June 22.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen ranks with the Duke of Abruzzi and Peary as a Pole hunter. He made a record of 86 degrees and 14 minutes on April 7, 1895. He started with his good ship Fram from the northern coast of Finland. His plan was to be carried in the ice floe to the Pole, but he drifted toward Spitzbergen rather than toward the Pole, and he decided that he would have to leave the ship and make his trial with sledges. In 187 days he had reached a latitude of 86 degrees and 14 minutes north. At that time this was 170 geographical miles further north than the best previous record, made by Lockwood back in 1882.

The Norsemans probably were the first Europeans to visit the Arctic regions and Greenland. The struggles to find a short cut to the riches of the Far East were more productive of adventures and loss of life than the latter-day dashes for the Pole.

Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed in 1553 "for the search and discovery of northern parts of the world." He discovered Nova Zembla, but starved with most of his men on Lapland on the return voyage. Frobiisher, in 1576, and Davis, in 1585, made voyages to Greenland and the north coast of America. Henry Hudson, in 1607, reached latitude 73 degrees on the eastern coast of Greenland.

Captain Scoresby, in command of a whaler, succeeded in advancing his ship, the Resolution, as far north as 81 degrees 12 minutes 42 seconds in 1806. This was the record until Lieut. Edward Peary, an American, reached latitude 82 degrees 45 minutes in an attempted dash for the Pole, on the northern coast of Spitzbergen, in 1827.

The ill-fated expedition of the English admiral, Sir John Franklin, was indirectly responsible for much valuable Arctic exploration.

The only really serious attempt to reach the Pole was that of Andre, a Norwegian, and that probably has resulted fatally. Andre started from Danish Spitzbergen on July 11, 1897. In the balloon with him were Dr. S. T. Grindberg and Herr Franckel. His balloon was 67 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 170,000 cubic feet.

CREW MISSING.

Nova Scotia Schooner Found Floating Bottom Up.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 1.—The report comes of the loss of the three-masted schooner Havelock, of Annapolis, which was picked up at sea, bottom up, and towed into Port Neufvas, Cuba. Many of the crew, who, it is feared, are all lost, hailed from here. Her master was Capt. Glider of Lunenburg. The name of the vessel is also hailed from Lunenburg. The vessel is owned by the Frank Pickles Lumber Company, of Annapolis. She carried a crew of eight men.

Alberta—"The Pick of the Basket."

In discussing the future of Alberta in the Sept. 4 issue of Collier's, Premier Rutherford refers to Alberta as the "pick of the basket" among Canadian Provinces. In 1850 Alberta was practically uninhabited, in 1900 it had seventy thousand inhabitants. It became a Province in 1905 and to-day has a population of three hundred thousand people. No magazine has ever published a series of articles so absorbingly interesting to the Canadian people as this story of the future of the Provinces told by the Premier and Lieutenant-Governors themselves.

TRIED TO KILL ALFONSO.

Barcelona Police at Last Arrest Notorious Anarchist.

Madrid, Sept. 1. The police of Barcelona Province have succeeded in arresting Francisco Ferrer, a notorious anarchist, who has been wanted for a long time in connection with a number of outrages.

It is still believed that he was a member of the gang responsible for the bombing outrage, the occasion of King Alfonso's wedding.

FATHER WANTS HIS BOY.

Institute Proceedings at Detroit to Recover Lost Gode to Newmarket.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in the circuit court here to-day by William S. Norton to obtain possession of his eleven-year-old son, Nell, but because the boy could not be located the hearing was dismissed.

He had been in charge of Mrs. Emma Russell, an aunt, who has gone to Newmarket, Ont., taking the boy with her.

Young Norton and an elder brother are heirs to considerable property in Newmarket, left them by their mother.

DUELISTS WOUNDED.

Remarkable Outcome of a French Encounter.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A determined duel with sword was fought to-day by two captains, Gerard and Angelo, who belong to the same regiment. Capt. Gerard is a Socialist, who writes under an assumed name for Socialistic publications. An argument arose concerning his writings, in the course of which Capt. Gerard's name was taken to the same regiment. The challenge and the usual preliminaries followed at once. The duel consisted of eight fierce three-minute encounters. The result was that Capt. Angelo was wounded three times and Capt. Gerard twice.

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Record of North Pole Explorations

Western Hemisphere.			Latitude.	
Year.	Explorer.		Deg.	Min.
1587	John Davis	.....	72	12
1616	William Baffin	.....	72	45
1627	Capt. Ross	.....	81	35
1846	Sir John Franklin	.....	81	
1854	E. K. Kane	.....	80	10
1871	C. F. Hall	.....	82	11
1876	G. S. Nares	.....	83	21
1879	De Long	.....	77	15
1883	A. W. Greeley	.....	83	24
1900	Robt. E. Peary	.....	83	50
1902	Robt. E. Peary	.....	84	17
1906	Robt. E. Peary	.....	87	06
Eastern Hemisphere.			Latitude.	
Year.	Explorer.		Deg.	Min.
1594	William Barents	.....	77	20
1596	Rup. Hoemskerk	.....	79	49
1607	Henry Hudson	.....	80	83
1806	William Scoresby	.....	81	30
1827	W. E. Peary	.....	82	45
1868	Nordenskjöld	.....	81	05
1874	Julius Payer	.....	81	42
1896	Frederick Jackson	.....	81	20
1896	Fridtjof Nansen	.....	86	14
1900	Duke of Abruzzi	.....	86	34
1905	Anthony Fiala	.....	82-4	00