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PEARY'S

Alleges Cook Did Not Reach North Pole.

PROOF OF STATEMENT.

Witnesses Quoted Are Cook's Eskimo Boys.

Point Out Limit of Explorer's Journey on Carefully Prepared Map.

New York, October 12.-The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, 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 and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic Club.

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

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, 190s. 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 1-took-ashoo 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 Chajon) 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 be had told the white men at Etab that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-iah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etab, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cock's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

SIGNED STATEMENT OF PEARY, LARTLETT, MCMILLAN, BORUP AND HENSON, IN REGARD TO TESTIMONY OF COOK'S TWO

The two Eskimo boys, 1-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 correborated by Pankpah, the father of one of them (1-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.

Notes of their statements were taken by several of us, and no one of us has any doubt that they told the truth. Their testimony was unshaken by cross-examination. was corroborated by other men in the tribe, and was elicited neither by threats nor promises, the two boys and their father

periences in the same way that they would talk of any hunting trip. To go more into details: One of the boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, pointing out with his finger on the map, but not making

talking of their journey and their ex-

any marks upon it. As he went out, the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, also without making any marks, and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy. When he was through. Panikpah.

the father of I-took-a-shoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back from Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen's Strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones Sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some fifteen years, came in and indicated the same again, and with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where, according to the boy's statement, they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus and musk-oxen. The second boy was then called in and the two went over the chart together, the second boy suggesting some changes as noted hereafter.

portions of the route with which he was personally familiar. The bulk of the boys' testimony was not taken by Commander Peary, nor in his presence, a fact that obviates any possible claim that they were

Finally, Panikpah, the father, was

again called in to verify details of the

awed by him. Certain questions on independent lines from the direct narrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commander Peary to some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys. Still later. Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual

questions on minor points that had occurred to him. During the taking of this testimony it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander

Peary or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything. The parrative of these Eskimos

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 Ray. After a few marches Francke and three Eski-

mos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded up Flagier 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 1890, 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 Straft. On their way they killed musk-oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually rt a point on the west side of Nausen Strait (shore of Axel He! berg Land ' Sverdrup, south of Cape Thomas Hubbard

A cache was formed here and th 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 re turned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back

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 Did they cross many open leads o

much open water during this time 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

Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No. With how many sledges did the start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans Did not remember exactly, but some thing over twenty.

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

Did they have any provisions left or 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

From here they then went southwes along the northwest coast of Helberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest) From here they went west acros

the ice, which was level and covered

DR COOK'S ROUTE ACCORDING TO

120 115 110 105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 9 80 55

LAND

COMMANDER PEARY'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The above italicised portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers he period of time in which Dr. Cook

claims to have gone to the Pole and back, and the entire time during which be could possibly have made any at tempts to go to it.

The answers of the Eskimo boys to Commander Pe ry's series of inde pendent questions showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs, and returned to the land with aded siedges, makes their attainment of the Pole on the trip North of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and math ematical impossibility, as it would de mand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a jour ney of ten hundred and forty geograph ical miles on less than two sledge load

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

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N. ROBERT A. BARTLETT. Master S.S. Roosevelt D. B. MCMILLAN. GEORGE BORUP. MATTHEW A. HENSOY.

Kindheartedness.

lying at Anoratok

The gingham-shirted boy had made break to pass the ticket-seller at the circus entrance, but that gentleman had caught him and rudely thrust him

where they obtained fresh eider 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.

The statement in regard to the fresh

elder duck ears permits the approximate determination of the date at this

time as about the first of July. (This statement also serves, if indeed any-

thing more than the inherent straightforwardness and detail of their narra-tive were needed, to substantiate the

accuracy and truthfulness of the boys'

statement. This locality of Cape Vera

is mentioned to Sverdrup's narrative

as the place where during his stay in

that region he obtained eider ducks'

From Cape Vera they went on down

into the southwest angle of Jones

Sound, where they killed a sent; 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

nuck-ozen 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

After the sun returned in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across

lones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence

along the coast to Clarence Head (pane

ing 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 Cadogau Flord; 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 Panikpab.

l-took-a-shoo's father. From here they

crossed Smith Sound on the Ice. ar

and killed many musk-oxen.

"Poor little devil," said a seedy looking man in the crowd. "If I had the money I'd buy him a ticket my-

The crowd looked sympathetic, but said nothing, while the boy sobbed as if his heart would dissolve.

"I've only got a nickel, little feller." went on the seedy looking one, "an' that won't do you no good. Say," he continued, turning suddenly to the crowd, "let's do one good act in our lives. Let's buy him a ticket." It looked for a minute as if a col-

lection was to be started, but a benevolent-looking old gentleman nipped it in the bud by slipping a half-dollar into the hand of the boy, who promptly disappeared into the tent.

"I thank you a thousand times for that kind act, sir," said the seedylooking man.

"You seem to take quite an interest in the little fellow." remarked the benevolent one "Well, I should think I ought to,"

answered the seedy-looking man, proudly. "That's the only son i got!"

Ate Eggs 100 Years Old.

At the banquet given in San Francisco recently to celebrate the establishment of a Chinese Chamber of Commerce priceless Chinese delicacles were served. Among the guests were fifty Americans. Although chop sticks were used, all of the speechmaking was in English.

Some of the items in the dinner that cost \$25 a plate, were as follows: Show fungus, which retails at \$40 a pound and is one of the rarest Chinese delicacies; sharks' fins, birds' nests, preserved eggs, one hundred years old; melon seeds, which the white guests could not eat with chop sticks; brains of yellow fish and water hiy seeds with ducks. In all there were seventeen courses.

A Mild Rebuke. When one woman rebukes another, the cynical bystander thinks it well to have his ear open. She was a woman whose clothes were better than

her manners, says the Washington She walked into the railway car, tilted her hear superciliously, sniffed once or twice, and asked, in a loud

"Is this the smoking car?" "No, ma'am," answered a demure oung woman in the first seat. "I think you'll find it three cars for

The Milky Way.

The reason that the stars in the Milky Way seem so close together is because we look at them edgewise. They are really not closer together than in other parts of the heavens. but there are, indeed, billions of them, and most of them are supposed to be surrounded by planets. Their color depends on their degree of heat. Very hot stars are blue, but there are also red and green and pale yellow ones. The real color of our sun, they tell us, is blue, its red and yellow hue being due to our atmosphere.

Woman's High Position. Miss Helen Sumner is the

regularly employed by United States labor bureau to collect information on the subject of women in industry. She is a graduate of Wellesley college of the class of 1898 and recently took her degree of Ph. D., at the University of Wisconsin, the subject of her thesis being the labor movement in the United States between 1827 and 1827. Miss Summer has just finished a report on equal suffrage in Colorado.

The Possibilities.

A lady fell into a river. A boy on the bank dived in and succeeded in rescuing her. The lady's husband was effusive in his thanks, and presented the boy with-a dollar! The bystanders showed their astonishment at his niggardliness. "Oh, don't blame the gentleman."

said the boy. "Maybe, if I hadn't saved her, he'd have made it a five-

Ninety Miles of Bookshelves. The new New York Public Library

contains three hundred rooms, covers nine acres of space, one acre more than the Congressional Library at Washington, and has the largest readto their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to ing-room in the world. A little mat-North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet. ter of seven or eight millions is exthen back along the north coast of Colin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, pected to be the cost price.

The accompanying map is reproduced exactly from the original submitted by Commander Peary with his official statement by which he hopes to prove that Dr. Frederick A. Cook never reached the north pole. The map purports to have been traced out in the presence of the two Eskimos who were with Dr. Cook and, according to Peary, is based upon their actual statements as to Cook's entire journey. The dotted lines in the small map in the upper left hand corner is the route which Dr. Cook says he took on his journey to and from the pole after leaving Cape Thomas Hubbard. The irregular line extending northeast from Isachsen Land is the edge of the land ice, beyond which, Peary declares, Dr. Cook did not venture. with snow, offering good going, to ow island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape

NORTH TIEVON

letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anoratok, arriving May 7th. This information was obtained not from the eu for one sleep, two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys.)

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a with two sledges and twenty odd dogs, one more march, when they encoun tered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice.

ward or southwestward a short distance and returned to Heiberg Land at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.

Here they remained four or five sleeps, and during that time I-took-ashoo went back to the cache and got his gun which he had left there, and a few items of supplies.

When asked why only a few supplies were taken from the cache, the boys replied that only a small amount of provisions had been used in the few days since they left the cache, and that their sledges still had all they could carry, so that they could not take more After being informed of the boys' Northwest. On this island they camp The size and position of this island

as drawn by the first boy, was criti cised by the second boy as being too large and too far to the west, the sec ond boy calling the attention of the first to the fact that the position o the island was more nearly in line with the point where they had left Heiberg Land (Cape Northwest) and the channel between Amund Ringne Land and Ellet Ringnes Land.

This criticism and correction was a cepted by the first boy, who started to change the position of the island, bu was stopped, as Commander Peary has given instructions that no changes of erasures were to be made in the rout

lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ka nes and Amund Ringnes Land From the island they journeyed to ward the left hand one of these tw ands (Amund Ringnes Land), passing a small island which they did not visit Arriving at the shore of Amund

deer as indicated on the chart.

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), whic's would advance his date

of departure from the land to at

least the 25th of March, and be pre

pared to accept the claim that Dr

about latitude eighty and a half de

five bundred and seventy geographica

After killing the deer they then trav-

elled south along the east side of Ring-

nes Land to the point indicated on the

chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went eas: across the south

part of Crown Prince Gustav Sea to

the south end of Helberg 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 Is-

land; then eastward to the little bay

marked "Eld's Flord" on Sverdrup's

chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate

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 un-

shakable. They spent a good deal of

time in this region, and finally aban-

doned their dogs and one sledge, took

and Simmon's Peninsula.

miles, in twenty-seven days,

went from Cape Northwest

From this island they could see to

Ringnes Land, the Eskimos killed

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