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PEARY'S EVIDENCE AGAINST DR. COOK

Alleges Cook Did Not Reach North Pole. PROOF OF STATEMENT.

Witnesses Quoted Are Cook's Eskimo Boys. NATIVES LAUGH AT CLAIM.

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.

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.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Cluison) in August, 1908, 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 he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-inah, said that this was not so.

SIGNED STATEMENT OF PEARY, HARTLETT, McMILLAN, BORUP AND HENSON, IN REGARD TO TESTIMONY OF COOK'S TWO ESKIMO BOYS.

The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-inah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-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 talking of their journey and their experiences 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 any marks upon it.

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 as follows: Did they cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans. None. 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 Hubbard? Ans. No. Did they kill or lose any of their dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No. With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two. How many dogs did they have? Ans. Two. Did not remember exactly, but something over twenty. How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Ans. Two. Did they have any provisions left on 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 cache. From here they then went southwest along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest). From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered

DR. COOK'S ROUTE ACCORDING TO COMMANDER PEARY'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT



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.

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 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 Rosses first arrived at Etah.

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty odd dogs, one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward 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.

where they obtained fresh elder duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledges off that I-took-a-shoo had packed and near here they killed a walrus.

The above italicized portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the Pole and back, and the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.

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

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

At the banquet given in San Francisco recently to celebrate the establishment of a Chinese Chamber of Commerce, priceless Chinese delicacies were served.

A Mild Rebuke. When one woman rebukes another, the cynical bystander thinks it well to have his ear open.

The Milky Way. The reason that the stars in the Milky Way seem so close together is because we look at them edgewise.

Woman's High Position. Miss Helen Sumner is the only woman regularly employed by the United States labor bureau.

The Possibilities. A lady fell into a river. A boy on the bank stepped in and succeeded in rescuing her.

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.