

## NORTH POLE

### DREAM OF CENTURIES REALIZED BY DR. COOK.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 1.—According to a telegram received at the Colonial office here from Dr. Lermick, Shetland Islands, Dr. Frederick E. Cook, the American Arctic explorer, has realized the dream of centuries and the goal of the adventurous of many nations by reaching the North Pole, April 21, 1908. With only natives as companions, the intrepid American pushed north until he claimed the world honor for his country and then by slow degrees worked back to a point where he could send the news of his discovery.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—Dr. Frederick E. Cook, the American explorer, who, it is announced, reached the north pole, is on board the Danish government steamer Hans Egede, which passed Lerwick, Shetland Islands, at noon today enroute for Denmark. The telegram announcing Dr. Cook's achievement was sent by a Greenland official on board the steamer, and read as follows:

"We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the north pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived at Upernavik (the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland, on an island off the west coast) in May of 1909 from Cape York (in the northwestern part of Greenland, Baffin bay.) The Eskimaux of Cape York confirm Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

Dr. Cook, accompanied by a Norwegian, left Etah, Greenland, March 3, 1908, taking with him eight Eskimaux, four sledges and twelve dog teams. He was to make his way through Ellesmere land.

For years Dr. Cook has given his attention to Arctic explorations, and in 1891-2 was surgeon of the Peary Arctic expedition and in 1897-99 surgeon of the Belgian Arctic expedition. He has received numerous decorations from the geographical societies of Europe for his research and writings in the Polar field.

Dr. Cook started on his present expedition in the summer of 1907, sailing from North Sydney, C. B., on board the schooner John R. Bradley with Capt. Moses Bradley as sailing master.

#### THE BENEFIT OF THE DISCOVERY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1.—When asked what would be the value of the discovery if the authenticity of the report was confirmed, Admiral Melville, of this city, today said:

"For one thing it would put an end to the Arctic fad. The only use to which the discovery could be put would be of a scientific nature. If the exact place of the pole has been located it would be possible to send a party of scientists there and, by erecting a pendulum and measuring its movement and later removing the same pendulum to the equator for similar measurement, the exact weight of the earth could be computed. The attraction of the earth to heavenly bodies and vice versa would also be thereby determined."

The party was re-enforced with sledges, dogs and Arctic equipment at Etah, Greenland, whence they sailed March 3, 1908. Dr. Cook's plan was to set aside all tradition by making the dash to the pole during the winter months when the elements are considered least advantageous for an advance northward.

Nothing had been heard from Dr. Cook for eighteen months. A special committee of the Arctic club had, however, made careful calculations upon his probable whereabouts and had reached the conclusion that Dr. Cook had discovered the pole.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convenes at Paintsville, Ky., Sept. 15. Bishop Foss will be the presiding Bishop.

## WORK TO BEGIN SOON

### NEW TROLLEY LINE APPARENTLY A SURE THING.

There is at present every reason to believe that within a really short time work will be begun on the construction of the parallel trolley lines one on each side of the Ohio river, says the Huntington Advertiser, that on the north extending from Gallipolis to Ironton and that on the south from Huntington to Point Pleasant. This enterprise has been in consideration for quite a period and active effort to put it into effect has been noticeable since early in the summer. Now it is stated from apparently reliable sources that the rights of way have been secured and that little remains to be done before the actual work of construction is begun.

The movement is a part of the scheme being promoted by Pittsburg men, who in their turn are supported by English capital working toward a complete trolley system between Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

The promoters are represented locally by Albert E. Cox, and several others, who so far have refused to make any definite statement concerning their plans, which, however, have progressed too far to be effectually kept for the public.

One of the main things in connection with the movement, as regards Huntington, is that the Ohio river is to be bridged here, a subsidiary company constructing a combination street car and highway bridge somewhere within the limits of the city.

The construction of the proposed lines, together with the bridge here, and probably also one at Point Pleasant, will represent an outlay of tremendous capital, much of which will find its way into Huntington.

Huntington business men believe that the consummation of the move will be a great step towards the glorious commercial future of which the city dreams, as it will bring about effectively the upbuilding of the rich country which lies on each side of the river, many times increasing the population and wealth of this section of the valley and that of Point Pleasant.

## CAN'T GET BACK

### CADETS WHO WERE DISMISSED NEED NOT APPEAL TO TAFT.

"It is perfectly useless for any of the young cadets who were dismissed by President Taft last week from the West Point Military Academy for hazing Cadet Orlando Sutton to make any efforts toward reinstatement," said a well known army officer today.

"The law is mandatory of the subject of the dismissal of a cadet found guilty of hazing," he added, "and neither the president nor the secretary of war has any power to reinstate any of them. The law against hazing provides for dismissal of cadets found guilty of participating, encouraging, or countenancing such practice, and they are not eligible to again enter West Point or for admission to the army through civilian examination until two years after the class of which they were members has graduated."

These statements were made in answer to inquiries at the war department regarding efforts made by some of the cadets for reinstatement at West Point. Some of them, through friends have sent communications to the department on the subject, and others have come to Washington themselves for the purpose of obtaining some records bearing on their cases.

## THE FAIR.

The Mason County Fair has come and gone, and drew a large crowd on Thursday. It was a success, its management worthy of commendation and will, we understand, pay all premiums in full.

## PEARY ALSO

### LOCATES NORTH POLE

#### PLANTS STARS AND STRIPES AT "TOP OF THE WORLD!"

New York, Sept. 6.—Commander Peary announces April sixth as the date of his reaching the North Pole in a despatch to the New York Times, reading as follows: To The New York Times,

New York. "I have the Pole April sixth. Expect to arrive at Chateau Bay September 7th. Secure control of wire for me here and arrange to expedite the transaction of a big story. (Signed) PEARY."

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

New York, Sept. 6.—The following dispatch was received here today: Indiana Harbor, (Via Cape Ray,) N. F., Sept. 6.—To Associated Press, New York.

"Stars and Stripes nailed to the Pole." (Signed) "PEARY."

This startling and laconic message flashed from the coast of Labrador to New York and thence to the four corners of the globe at the moment when Dr. Cook is being acclaimed by the crowned heads of Europe and by the world at large as the discoverer of the North Pole, adds a remarkable chapter to the study of an achievement that has held the civilized world up to the highest pitch of interest since September 1, when Dr. Cook's claims having reached the "top of the world" was telegraphed from the Shetland Islands.

Peary was a persistent striver for the honors of "Farthest North." Dr. Cook, on the other hand, has held the public attention to a lesser degree. He made his departure quietly and his purpose was headily known other than to those who are keenly interested in Polar research. Then suddenly and with no word of warning a steamer touches at Lerwick and Dr. Cook's claim to having succeeded where expedition after expedition of the hardest explorers of the world had failed is made known.

## DROWNED AT HARTFORD CITY.

Ed. Bass, a citizen of Hartford, single and aged about 35 years, who was employed as watchman on the fleet of barges belonging to the Hartford Coal and Mining Co., at Hartford, lost his life sometime Wednesday night, it is thought by falling from a barge and drowning in the river. The unfortunate man was last seen about 9 o'clock Wednesday night. Thursday morning he was missing and a search was begun at once for the body. The river bed was grabbed without success until the barges were moved and at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon they succeeded in bringing the body to the surface on a hook. Justice of the Peace S. D. Hanna who acted in the capacity of coroner was summoned to the scene.

## AN APPRECIATIVE PAPER SUBSCRIBER.

A western editor has received the following unique letter: "Send me a few copies of the paper that has the obituary and verse about the death of my child a week or two ago. You will publish the enclosed clipping about the marriage of my niece. And I wish you would mention in your local column if it don't cost me anything, that I am going to have a few extra bull calves to sell. Send me a couple of extra copies of the paper this week; but as my time is out you can stop my paper, as times are too hard to waste money on a newspaper."

## POINT PLEASANT

### BRILLIANTLY WRITTEN UP BY "J. M. M.," METHODIST ADVOCATE.

Point Pleasant is a most interesting place, located as it is on a low point of land made by the junction of the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, with high hills in its rear and wooded heights beyond the river. In the times of high floods the main portion of the town is inundated to the extent of four to six feet. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the town is now very thrifty, with numerous enterprises and a progressive population of three thousand people. Its hotels, business houses, and residences would due credit to towns two or three times its size. The people are proud of their town and do not fail to speak a good word in its behalf to the stranger within its gates. It is reached not only by two railroad systems, which give it direct connection with the State capital and the two rapidly growing towns of Huntington and Parkersburg, but all the steamboats on the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers land at its wharf. What is more majestic than a big river steamer sweeping up to a wharf with the grace of a swan and the dignity of a queen? In Point Pleasant the great rivers bring together not only the wealth of their waters, but the riches of their beauty; and the people are gladdened with scenes which never grow old or fail to entertain.

Point Pleasant claims the distinction of being located on the battle ground of the first struggles of the Revolutionary War, as it took place October 10, 1774. Gen. Andrew Lewis in a severe contest defeated a band of Indians who were carrying out in their attack the orders of their British allies; and he drove them across the Ohio River, from which they were not allowed to return. Because of the effect of this battle on the plans of the British, historians are inclined to regard as valid the claims of Point Pleasant. Not only so, but the United States government has united with the State government and made a liberal appropriation to erect a suitable monument eighty feet high to the memory of the men who fought in this battle in the park which includes the battle ground, and which has been bought by the State government. The foundation of the monument has been built, and in a few months the completed shaft will be in place.

A recent writer has the following to say of those who fought in this battle:

"Seven officers in the battle of Point Pleasant rose to the rank of general in the Revolutionary army; six captains in that battle commanded regiments on Continental establishment in the war for independence; four officers in that battle led the attack on Gwynn's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, in July, 1776, which resulted in the dislodgment of Lord Dunmore, the late Governor, who was thus driven from the shores of Virginia never to return; one officer in that battle was the most prominent American officer in the battle of Brandywine, where he was severely wounded; another officer in that battle led the advance at the storming of Stony Point, one of the most daring achievements of the Revolution, still another officer in that battle won lasting fame as the hero of King's Mountain." Hundreds of men in that battle were afterwards on revolutionary fields, and many of them witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis to the united armies of the United States and France at the close of that struggle at Yorktown. Indeed, it is a matter of history that these Point Pleasant men were on nearly every battlefield of the Revolution. And one of them, when sixty-three years of age, led the Americans at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, secured a great victory, and thus broke the English power in the Northwest.

## NEEDS THE MONEY

### EVELYN NESBIT THAW PREFERS CASH TO DIVORCE AT PRESENT.

New York, Sept. 3.—"I have never been in Reno in my life," said Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw today, when asked regarding persistent rumors that she had joined the divorce colony in the Nevada town.

"Furthermore," she continued, "I don't intend to go there. I have been right here for the last three years, and I am sick and tired of hearing these reports that I have been seen in different parts of the country."

"I need money more than I need a divorce just at present. That is necessary to live on, and I shall make no plans until I arrange a settlement with the Thaw family."

## FORETOLD BY PROPHETS.

Israel is coming into its holy of holies, from which it has been barred for many long and bitter centuries. As one result of the new regime in Turkey all religions are officially recognized on equal basis, and at last the Jews are allowed to enter the site of their ancient temple at Jerusalem and there worship according to their creed. Since the destruction of the second temple by the Romans under Titus, in 70 a. d., no Jew has been permitted on the spot. For a dozen centuries Moslem soldiers stationed at the gates have slain or turned away all who sought to enter; and the devout Jews have had no other privilege than to weep and pray outside the walls. Within the past generation visiting Christians have been allowed, under guard and for payment of a fee, to enter the beautiful Mosque of Omar, which stands where the great Temple of Solomon stood, and where Christ taught in its successor, which was erected after the return from the captivity. Beneath its lofty dome is the wonderful rock of numberless traditions, revered alike by Jews, Christians and Mohammedans.

Late in July the Jews were allowed to enter and worship for the first time. So 1909 is a notable year in Jewish history, and the promise of the olden prophecy has come to pass.—Youths Companion.

## BASE BALL.

Labor Day the Point Pleasant Club went out to Rutland, Ohio, to play the return game promised, and came back home pretty badly broken up, the Rutland boys outplaying them at every point, winning by a score of 7 to 2.

One of the best games of the season was played on our home grounds on Labor Day between the Point Pleasant High School and the Leon club. The game was very exciting and a large crowd was out. The score stood 5 to 4 in favor of Point Pleasant.

The Teddy Bears, our crack colored club, went down to Huntington on Labor Day and brought back the scalps of the Huntington players by a score of 8 to 6. The Teddy Bears lined up as follows: F. Bell, J. Craig, R. Johnson, M. Kelley, R. Stribling, L. Settles, C. Colston; W. Wilson and H. Diver. It is a good team.

## NEW SERIES.

Last Monday, the Point Pleasant Building and Loan Association opened a new series of stock. Those wanting to borrow, buy a home or improve their property should take shares in this Association.

The tremendous floods at Monterey, Mexico, which destroyed 1,200 lives and an innumerable amount of property, may rightfully be listed as another evidence of the irony of fate. That such a rain should have fallen in what is called a semi-arid country is one of those surprises that Nature frequently perpetrates.

J. M. M.