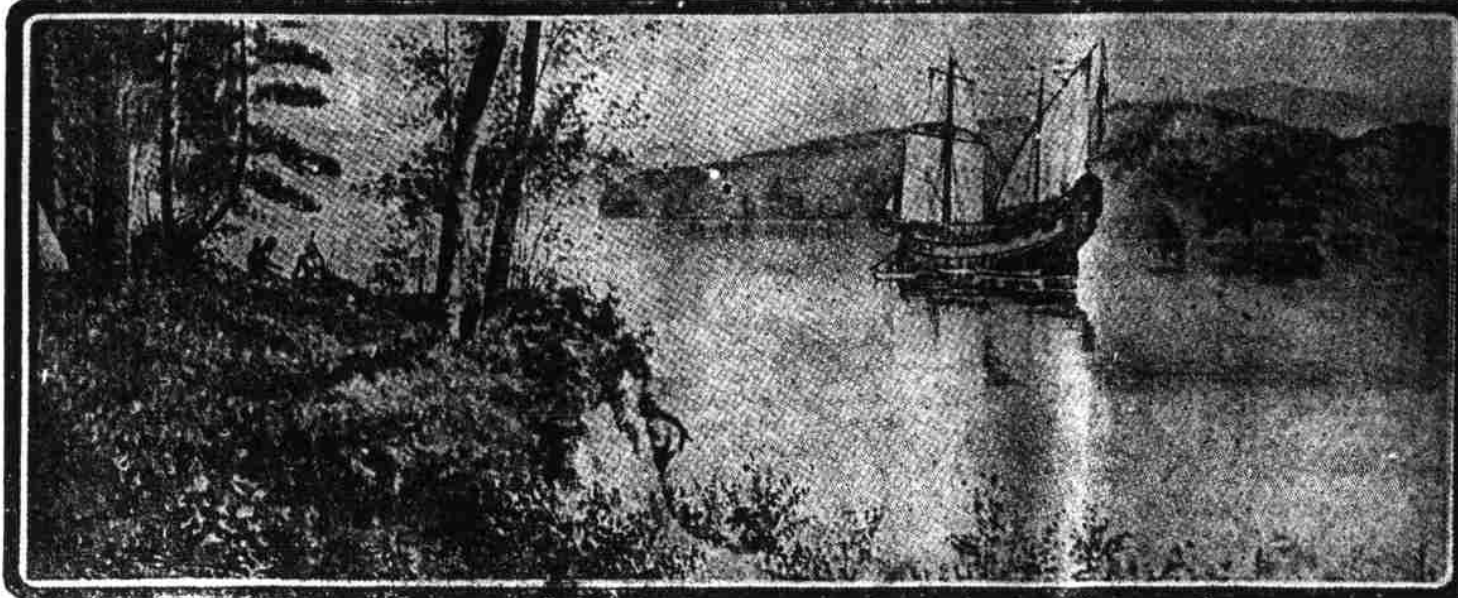


HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION

1609 1909



INDIANS WATCHING THE HALF MOON SAIL PAST SPUYTEN DUYVIL POINT.

From September 25 to October 9, 1909, the State of New York, under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, will commemorate with appropriate exercises the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609, and the 100th anniversary of the successful inauguration of steam navigation upon the same river by Robert Fulton in 1807. The plans for the celebration have been formulated with a view to the



HENRY HUDSON.

International, national, interstate, State and local significance of the events to be commemorated. The people of Holland, under royal auspices, have built a reproduction of the Half Moon, to be presented to the Commission manned with a crew in the costumes of the period of Henry Hudson. The reception of this distinguished delegation, together, as it is hoped, with ships and official representatives of foreign nations, will mark the international phase of the celebration.

The National Government will be represented by the Federal troops, the United States navy and distinguished civil officers.

An interstate participation cannot be avoided when two commonwealths, like New York and New Jersey, have so much in common in their geographical, historical, social and commercial relations, and the appointment by Governor Hughes of fifteen distinguished citizens of New Jersey upon the Commission, as well as the activities of New Jersey boards of trade, indicate that such participation is in contemplation.

The State-wide observance of the events has been provided for in the preparations for commemorative exercises in all the universities, colleges, schools and learned societies throughout the State.

In the Hudson River Valley every county seat from Newburgh northward is preparing actively for one day of local celebration.

In New York City and the Hudson Valley south of Newburgh the features of the celebration promise to make it unique in character and of lasting educational value.

Saturday, September 25. The observances will begin on Saturday, September 25, with the following features:

General decorations of public and private dwellings from New York to the head of the river.

Rendezvous of American and foreign vessels at New York. Fac-simile of Hudson's Half Moon to enter the river, be formally received and take her place in line. Fac-simile of Fulton's Clermont to start from original site with appropriate exercises and take position in line. Visiting guests to disembark and be officially received.

Sunday, September 26. The Commission is of the opinion that in arranging for the celebration the people should not overlook the divine guidance in the two great events to be commemorated, one of which opened up our State to modern civilization and led to the founding of the city of New York, and the other of which laid the foundation for the vast commerce upon which the prosperity of the city and State so largely depends. It has therefore set apart the day for religious observances.

Monday, September 27. Openings of exhibits of paintings, prints, books, models, relics. The exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History promise to be the most remarkable of the kind ever held in this country. Music festivals will be held in the evening in each of the five boroughs of the city.

On some day or days of this week there will be a remarkable exhibition of flying machines. The New York World has offered a prize of \$10,000 for the aeronaut who, with a mechanically propelled airship, sails over the course from New York to Albany traversed by Fulton's first steamboat in 1807.

During the week it is planned to

of the City College, Carnegie Hall and the Opera House of the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Wednesday, September 29. Wednesday, September 29, will be devoted to the dedication of parks



DISCOVERY OF THE HUDSON VIGNETTE OF HUDSON IN LEFT-HAND CORNER.

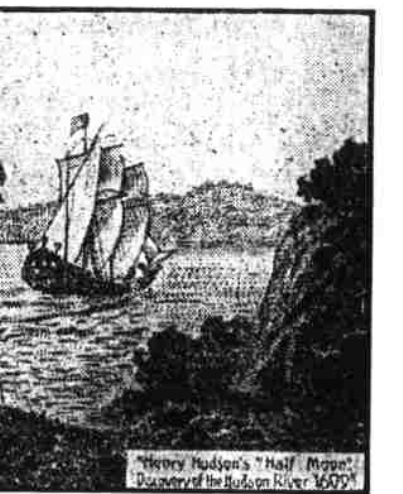
and memorials along the Hudson River, and to general commemorative exercises throughout the State.

The program for this day also includes aquatic sports on the Hudson River. The races on this day will be opposite Riverside Park, New York, and opposite Yonkers.

Other features of Wednesday's program will be: A reception to visiting guests at West Point during the day, and an

Saturday, October 2. Saturday, October 2, is designed for a general carnival day in New York City.

The New York division of the naval parade will return to its starting point.



HUDSON LANDING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

In Newburgh Bay there will be aquatic sports.

In all the cities this will be peculiarly the children's day, devoted to fetes in public and private parks and playgrounds.

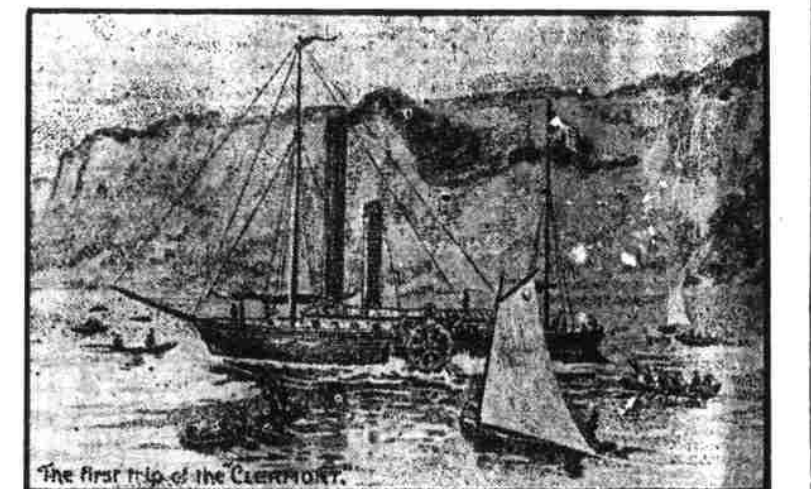
The celebration will culminate in New York City in the evening with a carnival parade. This feature, with its moving allegorical tableaux participated in by all nationalities represented in the cities will, it is believed, exceed in beauty and interest the most famous carnivals of Europe.

Brightness will be added to the general spectacle by the illumination of the fleet and public and private buildings and a pyrotechnic display. Displays of fireworks at various points, notably on the great bridges as in the fetes of the 14th of July in Paris, are in contemplation.

At 9 p. m. it is designed to have a chain of signal fires from mountain tops and other eligible points along the whole river, lighted simultaneously.

Beginning Sunday, October 3.

It is planned to devote the week beginning Sunday, October 3, to celebrations in the communities along the Upper Hudson. This will be somewhat in the nature of an old



FIRST TRIP OF FULTON'S CLERMONT.

have upon a great float in the Hudson River opposite Riverside Park, New York, an Indian village, in and around which scenes in the early history of New York will be enacted.

Tuesday, September 28.

On Tuesday, September 28, there will be an historical parade in the city of New York. The procession will be composed of floats and moving tableaux representing the principal events in the history of the city and State. This parade may be repeated in Brooklyn on Friday, October 1.

In the evening the official literary exercises will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House, the great hall

official banquet in honor of distinguished guests in the city of New York in the evening.

Thursday, September 30.

On Thursday will occur the military parade, participated in by the United States Army, the United States Navy and Marine Corps, the National Guard and the Naval Militia. This parade may contain as many as 25,000 troops.

Friday, October 1.

Friday, October 1, is devoted to the naval parade and incidental ceremonies. It appears to be practicable for some of our naval vessels to proceed as far north as Newburgh Bay. It is planned to have as many vessels of the navy, merchant marine, excursion boats and pleasure craft as possible go from New York to Newburgh, taking with them the fac-similes of the Half Moon and Clermont.

As the procession passes up the river salutes will be fired from eligible points. The memorial arch erected by the Daughters of the Revolution at Stony Point battlefield will be dedicated on this day.

Simultaneously with the advance of the South Hudson division, it is proposed to have a counter-procession from Albany to Newburgh, the two divisions meeting and holding appropriate ceremonies at Newburgh. Here the Half Moon and Clermont will join the North Hudson division.



HUDSON MEMORIAL STATUE, New York.

home week. Beginning Sunday, October 3, such portion of the Lower Hudson fleet as can continue the voyage to Troy, together with the North Hudson fleet and the Half Moon and Clermont, will be subject to the arrangements of the Upper Hudson committee of the Commission.

Monday, October 4.

On Monday the naval parade will be at Poughkeepsie, the county seat of Dutchess County, and remain there during the Poughkeepsie ceremonies.

Tuesday, October 5.

On Tuesday the naval parade will proceed to Kingston, the county seat of Ulster County, while similar exercises take place there.

Wednesday, October 6.

On Wednesday, October 6, the na-



ROBERT FULTON.

val parade will go to Catskill, the county seat of Greene County.

Thursday, October 7.

On Thursday, October 7, the fleet will continue on to Hudson, which is the county seat of Columbia County, and is named after the great explorer.

Friday, October 8.

On Friday, the 8th, the flotilla will advance to the capital of the commonwealth, the county seat of Albany County, and the oldest city in the State. A statue of Peter Schuyler, the first Mayor of Albany, has been suggested as the permanent memorial here.

Saturday, October 9.

In like manner the naval parade will advance to Troy, the county seat



HUDSON LANDING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

of Rensselaer County, on Saturday, October 9, and form the nucleus of the celebration there.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

The great river which Hudson explored has had many names. It was called Cahohatea and Skanehtade Gahunda by the Iroquois, Mahicanituc or Mahican river by the Mohican Indians, and Statemuc by other Indians; Una Grandissima Riviera by Verazzano (1524), whence Rio Grande, Riviere Grande and Grand River; Rio de San Antonio or River of Saint Anthony by Gomez (1525); Rio de Gamas by the Spaniards (1525-1600); River of the Mountains by Hudson (1609), or Montaigne Rivier on Dutch maps (1615-1664); River Manhattes by De Laet (1625), or Manhattans Rivier on Dutch maps (1615-1664); River Mauritius or Maurits Rivier from Maurice, Prince of Orange, during the Dutch period; and the Noort Rivier (Dutch period) or North River (English) to distinguish it from the South or Delaware River. Hudson's name has displaced all these except the North River, which is applied in a limited way to that portion of the river opposite the city of New York.

The Hudson River is very remarkable in several respects. In the first place, for 150 miles of its length it is not a true river but a flood. From Albany to the ocean its rock bottom, with the exception of a few islands, is below sea-level. How far below, is not accurately known. Opposite Storm King Mountain, where the engineers of the new aqueduct for supplying New York City with water from the Catskills hoped to build a tunnel under the river, they have bored a thousand feet down into the dirt and sand that fill the gorge under the water and have not been able to find rock bottom. The shore line at Albany is at practically the same elevation as the shore line at New York, and the tide rises at Albany two and eight-tenths feet. This upward and downward flowing of the tide, of which Hudson took advantage in his voyage, had, of course, long been noticed by the Indians, who spoke of the river with wonder as the stream that flowed both ways.

The river is also remarkable for its great natural beauty. The distinguished German surgeon, Dr. Adolf Lorenz, while visiting on its shores in 1902, pronounced it more beautiful than the Rhine.

Largest Natural Bridge. Spanning 274 feet and more than 300 feet high, a natural bridge, said to be the largest known, has been discovered by members of the Utah Archaeological Society, which has returned to Salt Lake City from an expedition along the Colorado River, in Northern Arizona and Southern Utah. The bridge is located four miles north of the Arizona line, in the State of Utah, six miles east of the Colorado River.

With the Funny



The Baby Stars.

A widow may wear The baby stars. It's a pretty thing and it goes. Down deep in her heart, She is playing a part, For she knows that you know that she knows.

—Over the Nuts and Wine, in Lippincott's.

The Goods.

"We live in exacting times." "As to how?" "One must deliver the goods, and yet not be caught with them."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No Chance.

"I think it's wrong for a married man to gamble." "It's worse than wrong. It's idiotic. His wife gives him fits if he loses, and confiscates the proceeds if he wins."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Seemed So.

Ella—"Fred is always in her wake." Stella—"Is she a dead one?" Ella—"What do you mean?" Stella—"She must be, to have a wake."—New York Times.

Undecided.

"Did you ever have appendicitis?" said the insurance man. "Well," answered the skeptic, "I was operated on. But I never felt sure whether it was a case of appendicitis or a case of professional curiosity."—Washington Star.

A Minifying Estimate.

"Does your son know the value of a dollar?" "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "he has some idea of it. He knows better than to invite the scorn of the waiter at whose table he dines by offering him one as a tip."—Washington Star.

More Information For Rollo.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?" "My son," answered the cynical parent, "appendicitis is something that enables a good doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account."—Washington Star.

Castles.

"A man's house should be his castle," said the patriot. "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox; "that sounds well. But a lot of the castles I observed while traveling abroad were distinguished by the big mortgages they carried."—Washington Star.

How About Them?

The teacher was describing the dolphin and its habits. "And children," she said impressively, "a single dolphin will have two thousand offspring." "Goodness!" gasped a little girl in the back row. "And how about married ones?"—Everybody's Magazine.

A Beneficent Rule.

"So you are ninety-four years old! To what do you attribute your long life?" "A good many things have contributed to it, the most important, I think, being the care which I have always taken not to get into a fight with a bigger man than myself."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Out of the Ordinary.

Geraldine—"Why did you ask for an introduction to me and why do you now, knowing so little of me, ask me to be your wife?" Gerald—"I decided, the day that I saw you alight from a street car and noticed that you did not get off backward, that you were a remarkable woman."—New York Times.

The Doctor Explained.

The doctor had brought a patient to the hospital. The operation was not to be a complicated one. "Was it really necessary for the patient to go to the hospital," asked somebody. "The doctor nodded. "Yes," he replied. "It means a roof for the new house I am building."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Higher Mathematics.

A passenger on a New York and Chicago limited train, upon looking under his berth in the morning, found one black shoe and one tan shoe. He called the porter's attention to the error. The porter scratched his woolly head in bewilderment. "Well, an' don't dat beat all!" he said. "Dat's de second time dis mawin' dat dat mistake's happened!"—Everybody's Magazine.

An Offended Artist.

"There's no use o' talking," said Farmer Cornstossel as he sat down on the horse trough. "I can't git along with some o' these here summer guests." "What's the trouble?" "I have jes' been lectured by that good-lookin' young woman with glasses for sp'illin' the color scheme of the garden by puttin' parls green on the vegetables."—Washington Star.



PROPOSED HENRY HUDSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, NEW YORK.

752 LIVES LOST IN SEARCH OF THE POLE

The following table shows the disastrous results of expeditions to discover the North Pole, which Dr. Cook accomplished without casualty:

Year.	Explorer.	Lost.
1553	Sir Hugh Wiloughby.....	62
1554	Richard Chancellor.....	8
1578	Sir Martin Frobisher.....	40
1585	Captain Davis.....	14
1594	Barents.....	35
1606	John Knight.....	3
1607	Henry Hudson.....	10
1612	Sir Thomas Button.....	14
1619	Jens Munk.....	62
1631	Thomas James.....	14
1634	Isle of Jan Mayen Settlers..	7
1648	Deshneff.....	70
1719	James Knight.....	50
1735	Franchistehaff.....	2
1728	Behring.....	10
1735	Lassimous.....	53
1739	Charlton Laptier.....	12
1742	Behring.....	31
1773	Lord Mulgrave.....	8
1776	Captain Cook.....	4
1819	Franklin (first voyage).....	2
1821	Parry (second voyage).....	7
1825	Franklin (second voyage).....	4
1829	John Ross.....	4
1836	Pease and Simpson.....	5
1845	Franklin (third voyage).....	125
1848	J. C. Ross (search exped'n) 1	
1840	North Star Expedition.....	5
1849	Plover and Herald.....	3
1853	Rae.....	6
1853	Kane Expedition.....	3
1860	Isaac Hayes.....	1
1860	Hayes (first voyage).....	2
1864	Hall (first voyage).....	3
1870	Hall (second voyage).....	2
1872	Pegeththoff.....	2
1872	B. Leigh Smith.....	2
1875	English Expedition.....	4
1878	Jennette (De Long).....	21
1881	Greeley.....	20
1896	Andre (balloon).....	3
Total.....		752