

Edward H. Harriman Passes Away

GREATEST FINANCIER OF THE CENTURY LOSES FIGHT.

Died at 1:30 last Thursday Afternoon. Sketch of His Wonderful Career.

Edward H. Harriman, the greatest organizer of railroads the world has ever known, met the only lasting defeat of his active life last Thursday at the hands of death. Secluded in the magnificent home on Tower Hill, New York, surrounded by members of his family, physicians and nurses, he succumbed to an intestinal disorder this afternoon after a fight against disease which will rank for sheer grit with his remarkable struggles in the financial world.

The exact time of his death is known only in that limited circle of relatives and associates who had so effectively shielded Mr. Harriman from all outside annoyances during his last illness. The time was given to the world as 3:35 p. m., but Mrs. Mary Simons, sister of the dead man, said that the end had come at 1:30, more than two hours previous. Whether this apparent discrepancy has any bearing on the current belief that every effort was made to lessen the influence of the financier's death on the New York stock market is problematical. But it is significant that the time of his death as officially announced was just 35 minutes after the trading had ceased on the exchange.

END CAME PEACEFULLY.

Mr. Harriman died peacefully and almost to the end his brilliant mind retained its integrity. After a relapse on Sunday he sank steadily and soon after the noon hour today there came a relapse which marked the approach of the end. His wife, two daughters, the Misses Mary and Carol, and his sons, who have been constantly with him, assembled at the bedside and a carriage was hastily dispatched for Mrs. Simons, whose home is in Arden, three miles from the Tower Hill mansion.

Driving hurriedly up the mountainside, Mrs. Simons entered the great silent house in time to be present at her brother's death. She joined the wife and children, who, with Dr. W. G. Lyle, of New York, and Orlando Harriman, a brother, and the nurses, formed a group at the bedside. Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry were also present. Mrs. Gerry is Mr. Harriman's daughter.

No spiritual adviser was at hand. The swiftest automobile in the Harriman garage had been despatched for the Rev. Dr. J. Holmes McGuinness, an Episcopal rector of Arden parish, and Mr. Harriman's personal chaplain, but Dr. McGuinness was not at home. When found later, although rushed up the mountainside at breakneck speed he did not arrive until death had come to the Arden house.

NEWS SPREAD QUICKLY.

With the secrecy that has been maintained at the Harriman residence unbroken to the very end, news of Mr. Harriman's death was conveyed to New York before it came to Arden and the valley below. Then by way of New York the report that death had arrived at the great estate on Tower Hill spread quickly and confirmation was sought at the residence by telephone. During the past two days rumors have been so persistent that little credence was at first given the report and it was a shock when a voice on the hill replied, "Yes, that is correct. Mr. Harriman died at 3:35 p. m." The speaker was evidently an employe.

Soon afterward the hundreds of workmen engaged on the uncompleted estate learned of their master's death when a page came out on the lawn and announced simply: "You may all quit work. Mr. Harriman is dead."

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

While the policy of reticence that prevailed during Mr. Harriman's illness was maintained by most of his relatives and associates after his death, Orlando Harriman, whose home is in New York, discussed the funeral arrangements briefly tonight. He said that Mr. Harriman would be buried in the family plot in the little graveyard behind St. John's Episcopal church at Arden. He will rest beside his eldest son, Ed. H. Harriman, Jr., who died twenty-two years ago, soon after the family first came to Arden. A shaft of blue stone, quarried

Cook and Peary Matter Reviewed

CONTINUED STORY OF THE EVENTS OF DOUBLE DISCOVERY TO DATE.

Many Columns of News Matter Reviewed, Boiled Down and Shortened.

Dispatches were received from Commander Robert E. Peary at Indian Harbor, Labrador, last Monday, September 6, saying that he at last had "made good" and had "nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole." He had reached the goal of his ambition, sought during twenty-three years of polar exploration, on April 6, 1909, so ran his brief message, fuller details awaiting the return of his ship, the Roosevelt, to a cable port. The brief message from Indian Harbor was by wireless transmission. On the very day that Peary sent word of his triumph Dr. Cook was being feted at Copenhagen as the first man to reach the North Pole and had passed the rigid examination of the professors in the University of Copenhagen, and his elevation to honorary membership in the faculty had been agreed upon. They had accepted his scientific data, his diary of the journey to the pole and the evidence of his ability to determine by the use of instruments he took along "where he was at."

When first told of the tidings from Peary, Dr. Cook was being dined by the newspaper men of Copenhagen, and his comment was: "I shall be very glad if it is true, for his observations and his story will corroborate mine. Amundsen will be there next year, and some one else will be there not long after, and (smiling) soon you will be having excursions to the pole." In another dispatch Cook was quoted as congratulating Peary upon his success and saying: "The victory is now surely all American. I am glad he has won, as two records are better than one. His work over a new route has an added value. It will clear another large unknown space and add one epoch-making contribution to the annals of polar exploration." Dr. Cook said he would refuse to engage in any controversy with Peary or his friends. And controversy there certainly was brewing from the moment that Peary was heard from, for there was a disposition in official and scientific circles both at home and abroad to accept Peary's statement without the slightest question, whereas many had been openly incredulous as to the probability of Cook's achievement. This element of doubt was fed by the rumor to the effect that Peary, in private dispatches, had claimed to be the first man to reach the pole, and had asserted that he saw no traces of Cook's expedition near the pole. The statement was also circulated by friends and partisans of Peary that Cook had made use of dogs left by Peary at Etah. This Cook indignantly denied, and it was explained by Sverdrup, Shackleton and other polar experts that in the year which intervened between the dash made by Cook and that made by Peary it would be most unlikely that the snows and the shifting ice field would leave any traces of the former expedition visible in that vast and trackless region. In response to a message of congratulation from President Taft Dr. Cook cabled: "I am proud of Peary."

Cook's arrival in Copenhagen on Saturday, the 4th, had been marked by scenes of the most frenzied enthusiasm on the part of the populace and state officials, the crown prince going out in the harbor to escort the explorer direct to an audience with the king and queen of Denmark. On Sunday he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the royal family. On Tuesday the crown prince decorated Cook with the gold medal of the Danish Geographical Society, and the Council of the University of Copenhagen resolved by the vote of 10 to 1 to confer upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy. That evening he delivered a lecture before the Geographical Society, which was attended by the royal family and all the distinguished men of science in Denmark. He told his story of the polar quest with much detail, but left the scientific data yet to be examined by the university astronomical experts. Most of his data he had sent to New York by Harry Whitney, the polar hunter, who went part of the way with the Cook expedition and who spent the intervening winter in Greenland.

On the day of his arrival in Copenhagen, Dr. Cook was subjected to a searching inquiry by a large gathering of newspaper correspondents. So frank, straightforward and convincing were the answers made that every man present

For Anything Worth While Come to the United States



(Cunningham in The Washington Herald.)

was satisfied of the truth of the Cook story. He had kept a diary and had taken careful astronomical observations, and that these would be confirmed in essentials by the two Eskimos who accompanied him. To the charge that his trip had been unscientific and an unpremeditated sportsmanlike event Dr. Cook admitted that there was a certain amount of the spirit of the sportsman in it, but he would not admit that it was unscientific. He had with him three chronometers, a pedometer and a watch, and used each to check the other. He also had a camera and took 400 photographs. As to the exact spot where the pole is located he did not believe it was possible for any man to be sure of it, but observation taken made it certain that he could not have been farther from it than a revolver shot. The biggest factor in his success, in his opinion, was that he had followed the route where game was abundant. He had found that the drift of the ice at the pole was southeast. The chief desire of his life at the moment was to get home to see his wife and children, and he did not believe that he would ever go into the polar regions again.

The board of managers of the National Geographic Society at Washington decided early in the week, after Peary was heard from, that the society should await the detailed reports of both Cook and Peary before taking any action regarding either. Upon receiving a message from Dr. Cook, telling him of the discovery of the pole, President Taft sent him the following cable: "Your report that you reached the North Pole calls for my heartiest congratulations, and stirs the pride of every American that this feat, which has so long baffled the world, has been accomplished by the intelligent energy and wonderful endurance of a fellow-countryman."

In a signed article for the Paris *Matin* Dr. Cook went into more detail than in his first article for the *Herald*. The observations on which he based his conclusion that he had reached the pole, he said, had lasted for two weeks with sextant, artificial horizon and registering barometer, all of which he had been familiar with for twenty years. He had found the glaciers at the pole look different, and a current of the sea drew the mass in a southwest direction. The glaciers were neither so enormous nor so massive as those met in lower latitudes. At the pole the temperature was 38 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

From Battle Harbor, Labrador, Wednesday, Commander Peary sent by wireless to Newfoundland a condensed preliminary report of his successful dash for the pole. The party had wintered on the Roosevelt at Cape Sheridan, and Peary had headed the sledge party from the last point of land at Cape Columbia March 1, and after being delayed at several points by open water they reached the pole on April 6. The dis-

THE LATE GENERAL CORBIN.

Former Commander of the Army who Died Last Week.

Washington Herald.

Lieut. Gen. Henry Clark Corbin, whose death is unexpectedly chronicled, played a potential role in the army life of his country.

He was a military man of distinctive type. Although a gallant volunteer in the civil war and, subsequently, a brave Indian fighter, his real fame was won at the desk, not on the field of battle; his promotion to highest rank came from departmental service, not from valor at the front.

But renown and advancement in his case had basis in real military achievement, nevertheless. Few officers display the executive ability that Corbin possessed; few have shown the masterful capacity for official routine that marked his long and useful career.

As adjutant general during the Spanish war, if he could not ride a horse, as President Roosevelt is credited with having said of him once upon a time, he was at any rate the one man that constantly had the necessary martial details at his fingers' ends when the War Department was a veritable storm-center and others were figuratively losing their heads. It was to Corbin that the leaders of Congress turned at critical stages, and it was about him that momentous events in the Washington of that day revolved. And he came out of it with honor and distinction—out of the scandalous atmosphere that enveloped the department in that unhappy period with name and fame untarnished. No history of the conflict over Cuba will be complete or correct that fails to give Corbin his due meed of praise. Perhaps he played politics; he may have been up to his very ears in it, as his critics took pains to aver, but he rendered conspicuously successful service to his country just the same.

As a resident of Washington, Gen. Corbin, was deeply interested always in this beautiful Capital City. He had lofty pride in its growth and a true vision of its future. In his later years he gave intelligent thought to the Capital's material interests and dreamed dreams about Washington that will yet come true.

His passing will be sincerely and widely mourned.

English Coffee.

It was his first morning in London "apartments," and his landlady came up with the breakfast, and as he began the usual opposed a slight conversation.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE TO BE FORMED.

Prominent Men Meet At Saratoga.

Out of the democratic conference which held a two day's session at Saratoga last week, under the guiding hands of men who hold prominent places in the party's history, there promises to grow a permanent organization to be known as the Democratic league. Speeches were made by Alton Parker, Thomas Osborne and Edward M. Shepard, outlining the purposes and hopes for the conference. John N. Carlisle, of Watertown, offered a resolution providing that the members of the conference, and those who may hereafter become members be constituted a permanent organization under the name of the "democratic league."

The conference took on the character of a state convention with ringing speeches. The meeting was addressed by ex-Justice D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck and also by John Sayles, of Buffalo. Alton B. Parker was named as temporary chairman.

Thomas M. Osborne, chairman of the executive committee, addressed the gathering. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Osborne named Edward W. Shepard as permanent chairman and Mr. Shepard spoke.

At the evening session Chairman Shepard read a telegram from W. J. Bryan, dated Kennedy, Texas. It read:

"I trust the conference will strengthen the party by straightforward declarations in favor of principles and policies, acceptable to the rank and file of the party throughout the land. Am preparing for a strong endorsement of the income tax for specific demand for free raw material and substantial reduction of tariff on manufactured articles.

W. J. BRYAN."

Ex-Justices Herrick and Van Wyck and John Sayles of Buffalo addressed the conference tonight.

Notin' to Write.

A "cub" reporter on an up-state paper was sent out by the city editor to get a story on the marriage of a young society girl and a man well known in the city.

The "cub" was gone about an hour and then returned and went aimlessly over to his desk, by which he sat down. Shortly afterward the city editor noticed his presence and his evident idleness.

"Here, Kid!" shouted the superior, "why aren't you at work on that wedding?"

"Nothing doing," replied the boy.

"Nothing doing? What do you mean? Didn't the wedding take place?"

Great Preparations Are Being

HAYWOOD'S FAIR THIS TO ECLIPSE ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Entries Already Begun. Season Tickets on Sale. Mr. Grant Holds Some.

With a firm determination to make the Haywood County Fair of 1909 the most interesting, instructive and amusing, of all previous efforts, President Allen Howell and Secretary James Carraway are hard at work planning details and making arrangements on a large scale.

Entries Coming In.

The entries have begun to come in. During the past week an entry for the Combination Horse class was received from Swain County, one from Clay County, and another from Buncombe. It looks like things are beginning to whirl. From various parts of the United States the Secretary is receiving letters applying for space on the Midway, which will be more complete and attractive this year than ever before.

Children's Booth Attractive.

The Children's booth at the fair promises to be one of the most attractive features. The latest contribution to this department is from the Mellin's Food Company of Boston. This firm donated a large amount of advertising matter, some of which is extremely attractive. Among other things they sent a large supply of the post-cards which were prepared for use at the Baby's Carnival recently held at Asbury Park, N. J. They will appeal strongly to the little ones.

Some Special Premiums.

The following special premiums on horses have been offered by the gentlemen named. The entrance fee in these classes will be \$1.00 each.

Mr. C. W. Miller, the Harness Man, offers a handsome bridle for the best Saddle, foaled and raised in Haywood County shown at the Fair.

Capt. Allen Howell offers \$5.00 in gold for the best combination Mare or Horse, foaled and raised in Haywood County shown at the fair.

Mr. S. C. Welch offers \$5.00 in gold for the best Single Harness Mare or Horse foaled and raised in Haywood County, shown at the fair.

Kindness of Mr. Grant.

Through the efforts of our Congressman, Hon. J. G. Grant, interesting and instructive bulletins have been procured from the Government. These will be given out free of charge to all who desire them. Bulletins on the following subjects have been secured. A Successful Hog and Seed Corn Farm.

Meat on the Farm. The Tuberculin Test for Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Pork raising in the South. A Successful Southern Hay Farm.

Reduced Rates to School Children. The Fair Association will sell tickets to school children under fifteen years of age at the rate of ten cents each, provided they are purchased in quantities of not less than 25, and before Saturday night October 2nd.

They must be purchased by the teachers of the schools for which they are intended. These tickets will be good for one admission during the fair. The day on which they are used will be left to the children entirely as they will not be required to attend in a body.

Season Tickets On Sale.

Season tickets for the fair are now on sale at various points. These Season tickets will be sold for \$1.00 each if purchased before Saturday night, October 2nd at 12 o'clock. After that time the price will be \$1.50 each. This gives every person an opportunity to attend the fair all four days at a cost of 25 cents per day.

An Explanation Necessary.

Little Lola was sitting on her grandfather's knee one day, and after looking at him for some time, she said: "Gwampa, was 'oo in ze ark?" "Certainly not, my dear," replied the astonished old gentleman. "Zen," continued the small inquirer, "why wasn't 'oo down?" September Lippincott.