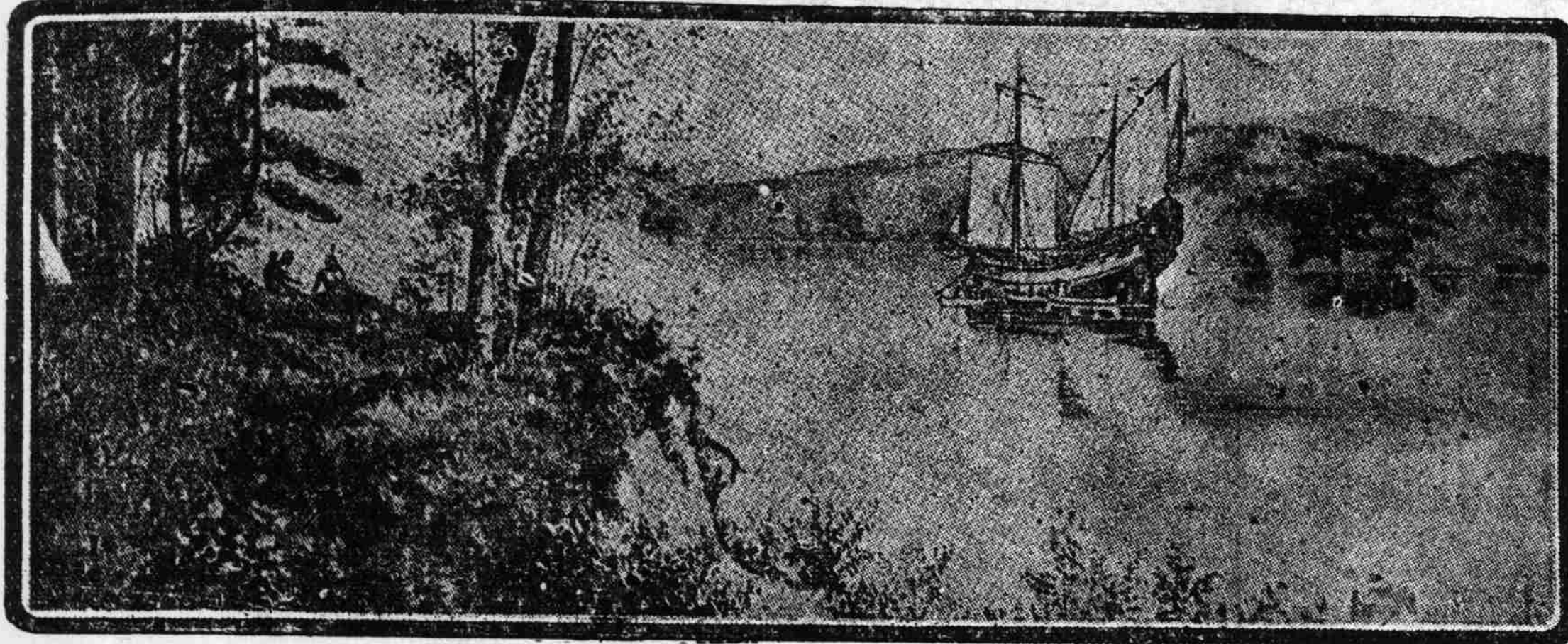


# HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION

1609 1909



INDIANS WATCHING THE HALF MOON SAIL PAST SPUYTEN DUUVIL 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

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.

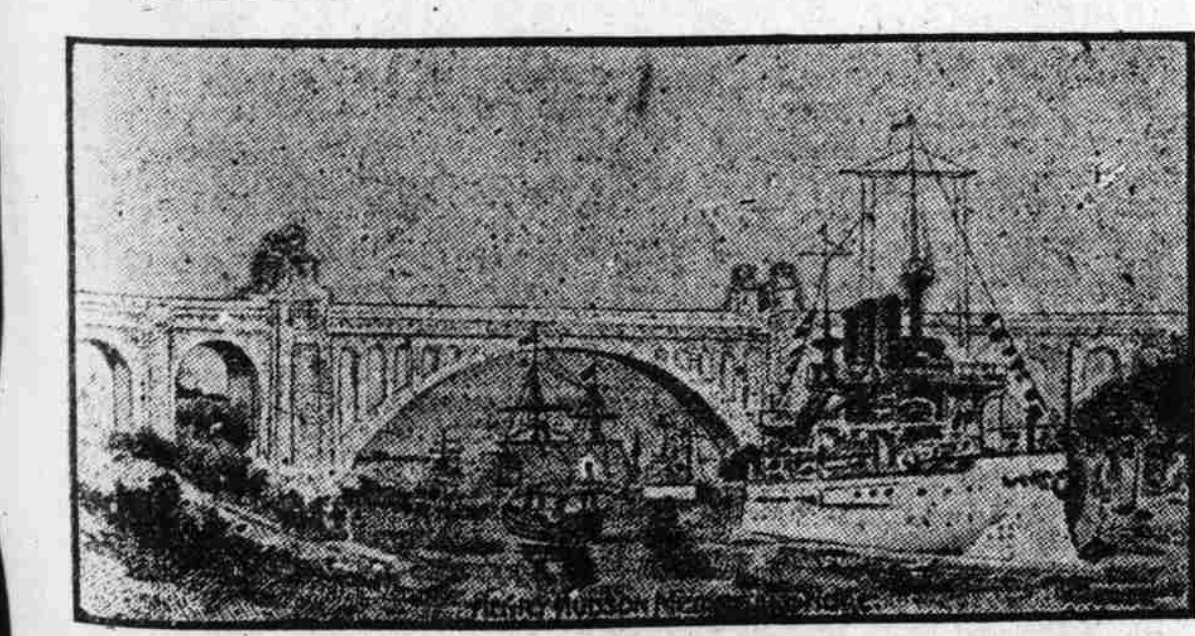
**Sunday, September 26.**  
The Commission is of the opinion that in arranging for the celebration the people should not overlook the divine guidance in the two great events to be commemorated, one of which opened up our State to modern civilization and led to the founding of the city of New York, and 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



HENRY HUDSON.

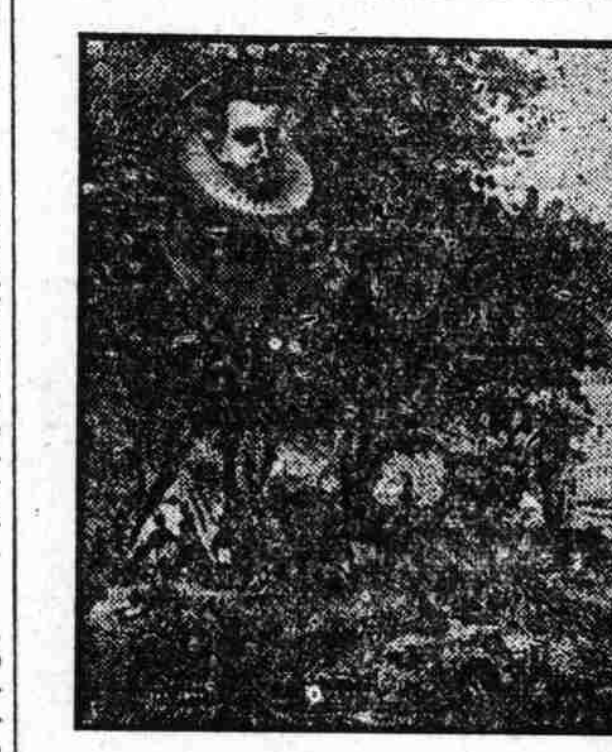
International, national, interstate, State and local significance of the events to be commemorated. The people of Holland, under royal auspices, have built a reproduction of the Half Moon, to be presented to the Commission manned with a crew in the costumes of the period of Henry Hudson. The reception 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.



PROPOSED HENRY HUDSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, NEW YORK.

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

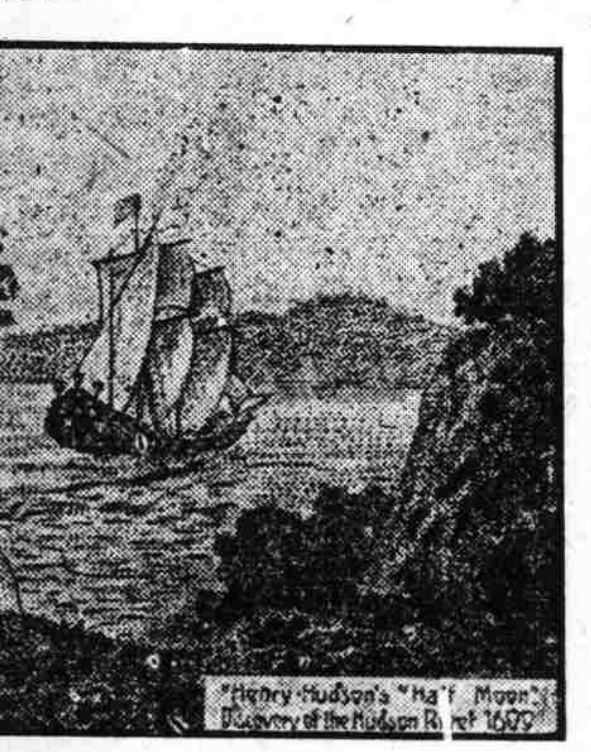


DISCOVERY OF THE HUDSON—VIGNETTE OF HUDSON IN LEFT-HAND CORNER.

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

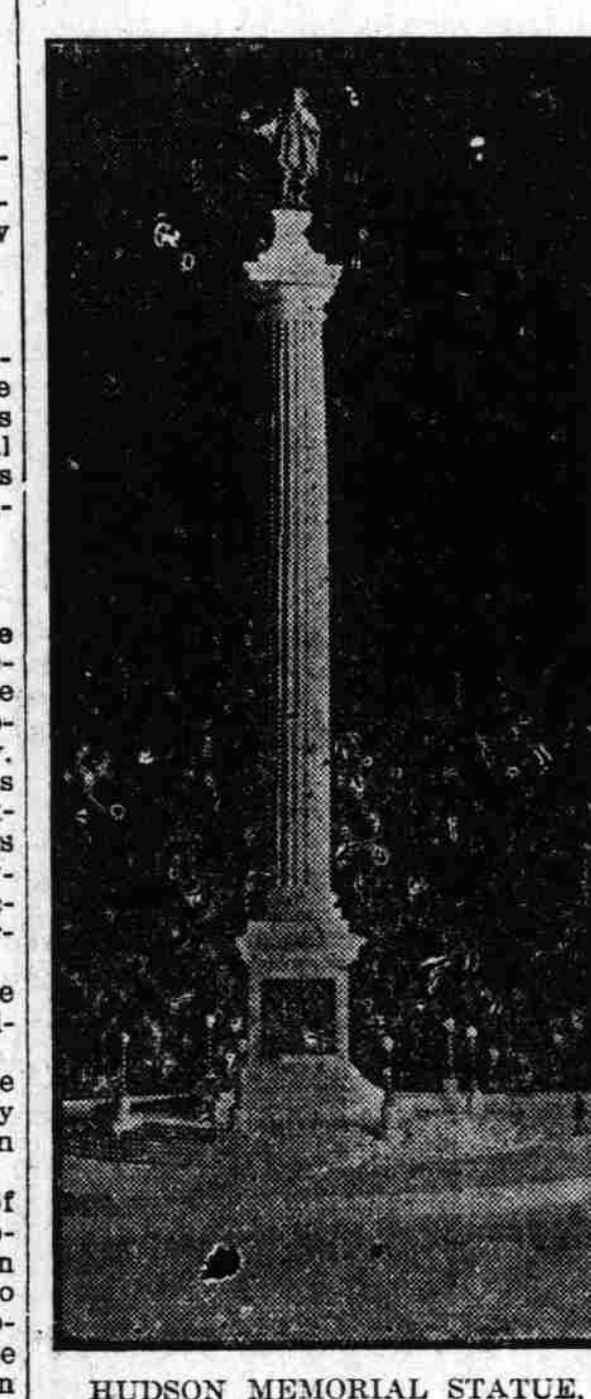
**Saturday, October 2.**  
Saturday, October 2, is designed for a general carnival day in New York City.

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 particularly 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. Brilliance 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.



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-



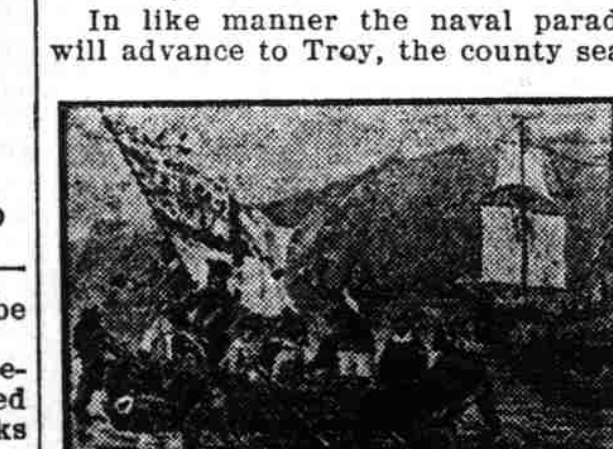
ROBERT FULTON.

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



THE HUDSON RIVER.

The great river which Hudson explored has had many names. It was called Cahohatewa and Skaneatele Gahunda by the Iroquois, Mahicantuc or Mahican river by the Mohican Indians, and Shatanuc 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); Rivier Manhattes by De Laet (1625), or Manhattans Rivier on Dutch maps (1615-1664); Rivier Mauritijs 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 fiord. From Albany to the ocean its rock bottom, with the exception of a few islands, is below sea-level. How far below, is 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.

## The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMITTEES FOR SEPTEMBER 26.

Subject: Temperance, 1 Cor. 10:23-32—Golden Text: Rom. 15:2—Commit Verse 24—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

TIME.—57 A. D. PLACE.—Ephesus.

EXPOSITION.—I. Let no man seek his own, but each his neighbor's good, 23-30. Some of the Corinthians whose thoughts were entirely occupied with themselves and their own rights and privileges were saying: "All things are lawful to me," Paul, who was governed by the Christian principle of love, and therefore thinking of the effect of his actions not only upon himself, answers: "Yes, all things are lawful; but all things are not expedient (or helpful, or profitable)." A true Christian does not ask what is permissible, but what is profitable. He asks, not what I have a right to do, but what will "edify," what will build up the Church of Christ, others as well as myself. "Is it permissible for a Christian to attend the theatre?" one asks. Better ask, Is it profitable, will it edify? "Is it permissible for a Christian to use the Lord's Day as he does other days?" Better ask, Is it profitable, will it edify? In all things "Let no man seek his own but each his neighbor's good." The believer should not be troubled with a morbid conscience, he should not fear to eat anything sold in the markets because of a suspicion it might have been offered to an idol and thus tainted. He need ask no question about that; for even if it had been offered to an idol it really belonged to the Lord; "for the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof" (Ps. 24:1; 50:12; 1 Tim. 4:4). A glorious truth that, with many practical applications. If the earth is the Lord's it is ours also if we are His children. There are some to-day afraid to sit down to the Lord's table unless they have first carefully examined every one there and found that they are perfectly sound in doctrine and in life, lest they themselves be defiled. That is sadly confounding the O. T. laws with N. T. liberty. One can never know perfectly, and could therefore never have a conscience perfectly at rest. Christianity is not morbidness (2 Tim. 1:7; Rom. 8:15). The Christian might even go to a feast made by an unbeliever, and in case he did he should eat whatever was set before him, and not be haunted by the torturing suspicion, "Perhaps this was offered to an idol." He need ask no question about this. But if some one should say, "This hath been offered in sacrifice," then he should not eat, not because he would himself be hurt, but for the sake of the one who said it, that he might not be hurt. His liberty could not be judged by another's conscience, and he would still have liberty to eat as far as his own conscience was concerned, but his liberty would give place to love. Here are two great principles: (1) Every man's liberty must be determined by his own conscience, not another's (cf. Rom. 14:2-10). (2) Liberty must give way before love. The question is not what have I liberty to do, but what does love prompt me to do. If I do partake in grace, no one else whose opinion may differ about what is permissible has a right to speak evil of me concerning that for which I return thanks to God. But if I am a real Christian (cf. Jno. 13:35), I will do nothing that will cause another to stumble just because I have a right to and no one else has a right to condemn me for doing.

If whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God, 31-33. Paul lays down a very simple but very great principle for deciding what we may do and how to do it, "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." That principle will settle all our questions. Do nothing that you cannot do to God's glory, and whatever you decide to do, do it to His glory. Then we can put away all troubles of our conscience and be free from all sense of condemnation. But how many things professed Christians are doing which if they stopped and thought they would soon see that they could not do to God's glory. If you have any doubt about anything you are doing, ask yourself, can I do this to God's glory? If you are not absolutely sure that you can then don't do it. And if you do it be sure you do it to God's glory. We should give no occasion to stumbling to any one of the three classes into which God divides men, Jews, Gentiles, the Church of God. Our own pleasure should never be our rule of action, but the pleasure and profit of others, even all men. Our own profit should be utterly ignored (cf. Phil. 2:4), and we should live for the profit of others, i. e., that they may be saved. We should be glad to give up our liberty or any right if some one thereby may be saved (cf. ch. 9:12, 22). How intensely Paul was occupied with one thing, the salvation of others (cf. Rom. 10:1; 9:1-3; 11:14; 1 Cor. 9:22). This is the Christian principle of total abstinence, abstinence for the purpose of saving others.

Social Position. What satisfaction is it to have social position and political preferment if our conscience is dulled?—Rev. John Hale Larry.

Sacred Truths. The truth of affection is more sacred than the truth of science.—Rev. Lyman Abbott.

EDITOR AND HOUSEKEEPER. Mrs. Catherine B. Bell, editor of the Cannon, of Cannon City, Cal., besides attending to her household and editorial duties finds time to serve as probation officer in her home county, to do the work required of the president of the board of county visitors, to act as special agent to the County Commissioners in cases of destitution and to be the humane officer and secretary of the local Humane Society.

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	Pronehstcheff	2
1728	Behring	10
1735	Lassinious	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
1848	North Star Expedition	5
1849	Flover and Herald	3
1858	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	Pegetthoff	2
1872	B. Leigh Smith	4
1875	English Expedition	4
1878	Jeanette (De Long)	21
1881	Greeley	20
1896	Andre (balloon)	3
Total		752