

# The Citizen

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## WHITNEY KNEW ALL

**DR. COOK'S STATEMENTS CORROBORATED BY BIG GAME HUNTER.**

### COOK'S ESKIMOS ARE PUMPED

**Asked Whitney What Peary's Men Were Trying to Make Them Say—Deny Cook Did Not Go out of Sight of Land.**

St. John's N. F.—Harry Whitney, of New Haven, who arrived here from Labrador on the steamer Jeanie, says he has no reason for doubting that both Cook and Peary reached the pole.

Mr. Whitney was questioned regarding the statements made to him by Dr. Frederick A. Cook in Greenland. He said Cook arrived at Annotok in April of this year and declared that he had reached the north pole a year before. He pledged Whitney, however, not to tell Commander Peary, who was to be informed only that Cook had gone farther north than Peary's previous record, 87 degrees 6 minutes. Continuing, Dr. Cook told Whitney that he had accomplished all he expected to, and more besides, and that he was through with the northern country. Whitney did not communicate the latter part of this statement to Commander Peary.

Continuing, Mr. Whitney said that Dr. Cook had complained to him of Peary's taking over his house and stores, but declared that he had suffered no unfairness. Peary's steward, William Pritchard, was present when these statements were made; like Mr. Whitney, he was pledged to secrecy by Dr. Cook. Murphy, Peary's boatswain, who was in charge of the stores, was absent at Etah on this day and did not hear Dr. Cook's communications.

There were two houses on the Greenland shore, one at Annotok, holding Cook's stores, and another at Etah, holding Peary's stores. The three white men, Whitney, Murphy and Pritchard, sometimes occupied one and sometimes the other of these houses. Murphy is not able to read or write. He had written instructions from Peary which Whitney, at Peary's request, read over to him from time to time. These instructions were very stringent. They directed Murphy to use Cook's stores first and Peary's afterwards.

Murphy was told in them that he was to give Dr. Cook every help if he came along in a needy condition, and furthermore the instruction implied that Murphy was to organize an expedition to search for Dr. Cook, but according to Mr. Whitney this part of the instructions was worded ambiguously. Mr. Whitney said that Cook had a copy of these instructions and would doubtless make them public.

When Dr. Cook and his Eskimos arrived at the house they had no sledge; being too tired to drag it over the rough ice they had left it 20 miles from Etah. The following day some other Eskimos went out, recovered the sledge and brought it in. On it were Dr. Cook's instruments, clothes and food.

After spending two days at Annotok, where Cook first met Whitney, Cook started for Etah. Whitney accompanied him.

The doctor had figured out roughly the date that he would likely get to Upernavik, and when the Dundee whalers or the Danish store ships would reach there, and he argued that he had no time to lose. He planned originally to take two Eskimos and two sledges, but one Eskimo fell sick and this made it necessary for him to cut down the luggage he could take with him south.

New York.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook contemplates the bringing of a suit against Commander Peary to recover damages for slander and defamation, according to friends of the Brooklyn explorer.

Dr. Cook himself had nothing to say regarding the proposed suit, but his secretary, Walter Lonsdale, admitted Saturday that the idea was seriously entertained, both by Dr. Cook and by John R. Bradley, Cook's backer. He said that affidavits had already been prepared in case it was definitely decided to bring the suit.

**Reunion of the Bryan Family.**  
Lincoln, Neb.—William Jennings Bryan and his wife are celebrating Friday the silver anniversary of their wedding with a family reunion at their residence here and a reception to which hundreds of their fellow citizens are invited.

**Wisconsin Man Injured in Collision.**  
Spokane, Wash.—In a head-on collision between two Great Northern passenger trains at Trinidad, Wash., Dr. W. J. Cox of Superior, Wis., was injured probably fatally. His skull was crushed.

**Postmasters Form Organization.**  
Kansas City, Mo.—A permanent organization of postal employees of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Arkansas was formed at their convention here. It will be known as the Southwest Postal association and represents 25,000 postal employees. F. H. Filson, postmaster at Cameron, Mo., was elected president; W. C. Markham, postmaster at Baldwin, Kan., secretary; W. K. Haskell, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Edward Sizer, Lincoln, Neb., were among the vice-presidents chosen.

## THE HOMECOMING WELCOME!



### BALLOONIST FALLS IN RIVER

**CAPT. BALDWIN PLUNGES INTO HUDSON FROM AIR.**

**Wilbur Wright and Glenn Curtiss Make Successful Flights at New York.**

New York.—The first day of flight of the Hudson-Fulton celebration Wednesday was a victory for the heavier-than-air machine. Wilbur Wright successfully circled the great statue of Liberty at the entrance of New York harbor, in his aeroplane, but two huge dirigible balloons, in the upper part of the city, failed in their task.

Both Wright and Glenn Curtiss soared successfully from the aerodrome on Governors Island in their motor-propelled biplanes; both great dirigibles, manned respectively by Capt. Thomas Baldwin and George L. Tomlinson and entered in the New York World's \$10,000 New York-Albany race, were forced to descend because of mechanical difficulties before they were well under way.

Wilbur Wright made three sensational flights and Curtiss made one brief though successful test spin of 30 seconds' duration. Baldwin with his dirigible landed in the Hudson river less than an hour after the start, while Tomlinson, after remaining in the air from 11:36 a. m. until 1:30 p. m., came to earth near White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from his starting point. Neither of the dirigible pilots was injured nor was either craft seriously damaged.

With a lull in the general Hudson-Fulton ceremonies, the eyes of all New York and her million visitors were turned toward Governors Island, where the aeroplane flights were held. Unfavorable winds or rain during the past two days had caused a postponement of all flights and an impatient public hailed with eagerness when it became apparent that weather conditions would permit the men-birds to try out their steeds.

In all three of his flights the Wright machine showed greater speed than that of Curtiss, but the Curtiss flier seemed to keep his equilibrium better and remained on an even keel. Wright, in fact, met with one slight mishap in his first flight when a wing-tip struck the ground on landing and considerably jarred his machine.

### HEADS TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

**Prof. J. H. Raymond, President of Municipally Owned Institution in the Ohio City.**

Toledo, O.—Prof. Jerome H. Raymond, for some years connected with the university, Friday assumed the presidency of the Toledo university, which is owned and operated by the city of Toledo. Mrs. Raymond, who has been a lecturer in literature in the extension department of the Chicago institution, will create a similar department here. Prof. Raymond is an authority on sociology. He first became connected with the University of Chicago in 1894, later was a member of the faculties of the universities of Wisconsin and West Virginia, and went back to Chicago in 1901.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Prof. Harry B. Hutchins began his duties as acting president of the University of Michigan, this being the date when the resignation of President James B. Angell became effective.

### Insurance Man Kills Self.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Dr. Alfred H. Webster, general secretary of the New Era association, a life insurance organization, was found lying dead in the offices of the association with a bullet hole in his head. He had shot himself evidently, with suicidal intent. No reason is known.

### Strike Unsettled.

Omaha, Neb.—All efforts to bring about a settlement of the street car employees' strike by arbitration have so far been ineffective.

### NIGHT CARNIVAL PARADE

**Big Pageant is Concluding Event of Children's Day in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.**

New York.—A night carnival parade of many novel features was the concluding event of Children's day in the Hudson-Fulton celebration Saturday. This pageant was of a generally allegorical and legendary nature. Its bearing upon the events of the week was the representation it gave of arts and ideals that contributed to America's present civilization and culture.

In the planning and construction of these 50 floats the German, Austrian and Swiss societies of the city cooperated with the carnival committee and the Teutonic mythology which the early colonists brought to this part of the country was strongly in evidence. But the classic legends of Greece and Rome were not lacking, and a large number of the floats represented abstract subjects such as Poetry, Music, Art, War, Humor, Good Luck, Freedom and Peace.

New York.—Through streets ablaze with bunting and lined with the greatest crowd ever gathered in New York thoroughfares, a parade of 20,000 men and 54 floats passed before the envoys of 21 nations participating in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. And in its passing, which occupied two hours' time, the epoch-making scenes of three centuries, represented in gigantic figures of wood, plaster, paint and tinsel, were reviewed.

Along the route of the parade—a distance of over five miles—it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 people gathered. Mayor George B. McClellan and Herman Ridder, vice-president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission, headed the line and covered the entire distance afoot. There was no military show, no distinguished personages in vehicles, all with the exception of the police were afoot.

With the end of the parade at Washington square, the crowds broke out of bounds and swarmed back and forth across the square, literally storming the floats in an effort to get souvenirs. It necessitated military severity on the part of the police to save the creations from being torn to pieces.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, was among the guests at a banquet tendered by the citizens of uptown New York to distinguished visitors at the celebration.

### TEST FOR CENSUS AGENTS

**Director Durand Announces That Applicants for Appointment Will Be Examined November 3.**

Washington.—Census Director E. Dana Durand announces November 3 next as the date for making a practical test of the qualifications of applicants for appointment as special agents for the collection of the thirteenth census statistics of manufactures, mines and quarries. Blank applications may be obtained now by writing the bureau of the census. No applications which are received after the close of business October 25 will be considered.

In a circular of instructions relative to the subject, approved by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, the director states that about January 1, 1910, the bureau will employ from 1,600 to 1,800 special agents.

### Reunion of the Bryan Family.

Lincoln—William Jennings Bryan and his wife Friday celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding with a family reunion at their residence here and a reception to which hundreds of their fellow citizens were invited.

### Gaynor Nominated for Mayor.

New York.—Justice William Jay Gaynor of the New York state supreme court was nominated for mayor of Greater New York by the Democratic city convention Thursday.

## COLLISION BETWEEN TWO YARD ENGINES

**Started a Locomotive To Run Wild Five Miles—Five Injured; Three Will Die.**

Youngstown, O.—Following a collision between an Erie yard engine and Train No. 215 of the Pennsylvania road, the engine, without engineer or fireman, ran wild through the city for five miles, finally crashing into a freight engine. Five were injured, of whom three will die.

The injured are: C. A. Simpson, freight engineer; Kent Stafford, fireman; B. F. Cummins, passenger engineer; Chas. Smith, fireman; John Matthews, ambulance driver.

The accident occurred at the Lake Shore cross-over, when the Erie engine crashed into the Pennsylvania train, which was running at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The baggage car was turned over, but the baggageman escaped injury.

Kent Stafford, the fireman, was just throwing in coal, and was knocked off the engine, while Engineer Cummins was thrown from the platform a mile further on. The engine ran wild through the yards, crossing one of the busiest grade crossings in the city and going to the upper mill of the Carnegie Steel Co., where it struck the freight engine, piling up both engines and burying Engineer Simpson under the wreckage. Charles Smith, the fireman, jumped.

Frank Johnson, the flagman at the grade crossing at Spring common was the hero of the wreck. He saw the engine running wild, and without having time to put down the gates rushed in front of the current of passengers, getting them back just in time to see the engine rush by. One man he literally pulled from under the wheels of the engine. Engineer Cummins, when he was thrown from his engine, lit on his head, crushing in the skull. Almost unconscious he crawled 300 yards to the yard office, where he fell to the floor.

Or's ambulance, in driving through Central square, narrowly missed two girls. John Matthews, the driver, swerved the horse into a telegraph pole and himself was thrown to the ground. He was taken to the city hospital.

A month ago the same passenger train was wrecked in the yards here by a spread rail. The engineer was killed, but Stafford, the fireman, who was in this wreck, escaped serious injury.

### "WILLIE BOY"

**Killed His 14-Year-Old Sweetheart and Her Father, Old Boniface—Bad Plute at Large.**

San Bernardino, Cal.—Developments in the chase across the desert wastes of San Bernardino county after "Willie Boy," a "bad" Plute Indian, form a thrilling chapter in this story of real life.

"Willie Boy" murdered his 14-year-old sweetheart, whom he carried away, from the home of her father at Banning four days ago, after he had killed her father, Old Boniface, when the latter refused to let his daughter go away with the young Plute. A posse of deputies, led by Sheriff Wilson, with Indian trailers, found the body of the girl. There was a bullet hole through her heart, and her body was cruelly torn and her feet blistered and cut.

Indian trailers were able to tell that "Willie Boy" had partly carried and partly dragged the girl in the last stage of their flight. He had shot her through the heart rather than let her fall into the hands of her friends. The Indian is believed to have escaped into Arizona.

### Pleaded Guilty to Burglary.

Des Moines, Ia.—After pleading guilty to burglary of a store at Woodbine, Ia., Mrs. Anna Lind, 25 years old, and mother of a 14-months-old baby, was given an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary. Sentence was pronounced at Logan, her home. Mrs. Lind was captured by a night watchman. She wore male attire.

### Murderer and Assaulter Hanged.

Nashville, Tenn.—At sunrise Friday William Mitchell, a white man, who killed Squire W. H. Hindman in Rutherford county, and Cecil Palmer, a negro, who criminally assaulted a woman near Lebanon, Tenn., were hanged.

### MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Extra, \$5.75@6. Calves—Extra, \$9.25@9.50. Hogs—Choice, \$8.10@8.25. Sheep—Extra, \$4.15@4.25. Lambs—Extra, \$6.55@7. Flour—Spring patent, \$5.45@5.75. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18@1.20. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 41c. Rye—No. 2 choice, 76@77c. Hay—Choice timothy, \$15@15.50. Butter—Dairy, 23c. Eggs—Per doz., 23c. Apples—Choice, \$1.50@1.55. Potatoes—Per brl., \$1.75@2. Tobacco—Burley, \$10.25@14.50.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.17. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 62@62½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 46c. Pork—Prime mess, \$24.95@25. Lard—Prime, \$12.27½.

Louisville, Oct. 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.17@1.19. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 41c. Hay—Choice timothy, \$15.50. Hogs—Extra, \$8.10@8.20. Lard—Prime, \$12.27½.

Indianapolis, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Prime, \$5.75@6. Hogs—Extra, \$8.10@8.25. Sheep—Extra, \$4.15@4.25.

## Paul a Prisoner—The Plot

**Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 10, 1909**  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 23:30; 23:35. Memory verse I. GOLDEN TEXT.—"I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress; my God; in him will I trust."—Psa. 91:2. TIME.—May, A. D. 57 or 58. PLACE.—Castle Antonia in Jerusalem. The way between Jerusalem and Caesarea. A prison in Caesarea.

### Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Storm clouds and their silver lining. The darkness deepens, Oh, abide with me.

I. Darkness and Storm from the Jewish Rulers. Acts 22:30—23:5. Paul Cited Before the Roman Authorities and the Jewish Sanhedrim. The next morning after our last lesson the puzzled commandant summoned the Jewish rulers to meet him.

Paul's defense. Paul did not at this time use his accustomed tact and courtesy. But, with one unconscious exception, for which he apologized like a Christian gentleman, he did not utter a discourteous word.

He spoke as a man to his equals. Charged with crimes, he denied them in toto. This was no time for confessing any failures of reaching absolute perfection before God, as in his letters to the Ephesians (Eph. 3:8) and to the Corinthians (1 Cor. 15:9). All that would have been entirely misunderstood. Paul had no mock humility, no Uriah Heep humbleness. He stated the simple fact. (v. 1) "Earnestly beholding," "looking steadfastly on," "the council," as if he would look into their inmost souls, he declared, "I have lived," Greek, "lived as a citizen," obeying the laws of the empire, and fulfilling his duties as a Roman citizen. He was a faithful covenant member of the commonwealth of God to which the other Jews, including the members of the Sanhedrim, belonged. "He lived as a true and loyal Jew." His record was his defense. And this "in all good conscience before God." However men may misjudge him, by their false standards or in ignorance of the facts, he is right in the sight of God, and acquitted "in a higher tribunal than that of the Sanhedrim or Caesar."

### 2. The Silver Lining to the Clouds.

—Va. 6-11. The First Rays. To Divide and Conquer came to Paul while he was explaining his teachings and his work in words of which the record is the barest epitome. He perceived a difference of opinion among the rulers. The two leading parties were almost as much opposed to one another as they were to the Christians.

The Result was that the council came to no decision as to the charge against Paul.

The Second Ray of Light came from Christ Himself. 2. During "the night following the Lord," the glorified Jesus, "stood by" Paul as he had at Corinth (Acts 18:9, 10), and as he did again two years later in the storm at sea (Acts 27:24), showing that he was his ever-present helper, as the electric flash reveals the continual presence of the unseen electric power.

3. Another Storm Cloud. An Ingenious Plot to Kill Paul.—Va. 12-15. 12. "Certain of the Jews (more than 40 (v. 13), . . . bound themselves under a curse." They invoked the curse of God upon them if they should "eat or drink until they had killed Paul."

The Plan was to ask Lysias to bring Paul down from the barracks in the castle of the Sanhedrim hall, under pretense of examining him further. A small guard would seem sufficient. They would excite a tumult, murder Paul and represent the murder as a mere accidental incident.

### 4. The Silver Lining. The Plot Made Known.

The Result Was That Paul Was Sent Safely on His Way Toward Rome.—Vs. 16-35. Paul's Nephew. "The narrative gives the impression that he was quite a young man." It is uncertain how he came to be in Jerusalem, or how he discovered the plot.

The youth told Paul what he had learned. Paul asked a centurion to take the youth to commander Lysias, who immediately laid his plans to foil the plot.

Commander Lysias was more in sympathy with Paul than with the turbulent Jews who gave so much trouble to the Roman authorities.

He assembled a guard of 200 infantry, the ordinary Roman soldiers, 200 spearmen, a special class of light-armed soldiers, and a band of 70 cavalrymen. They started secretly at nine o'clock in the evening, "the third hour of the night" (v. 23), for Caesarea, the Roman capital of Judea, the seaport from which Paul embarked for Rome two years later. They carried a letter from Claudius Lysias to Felix the governor. The whole cavalcade went a little more than half the whole distance, when they came to Antipatris, a fortress and pleasant place of residence built by Herod the Great in the plain of Sharon. The foot soldiers went no farther, but returned the next day to Jerusalem.

The great desire of Paul's heart was assured. Death, nor prison, nor Jews, nor Romans could prevent. His work was so approved of God that he promised him a larger and more difficult field. "So must thou bear witness also at Rome." His wish (Acts 19:21; Rom. 1: 10, 11) was to be gratified in a way of which he had no thought.

The horsemen of the guard given Paul by the Roman governor continued their journey to Caesarea, delivering Paul into the custody of Governor Felix, who kept him in some part of the palace.