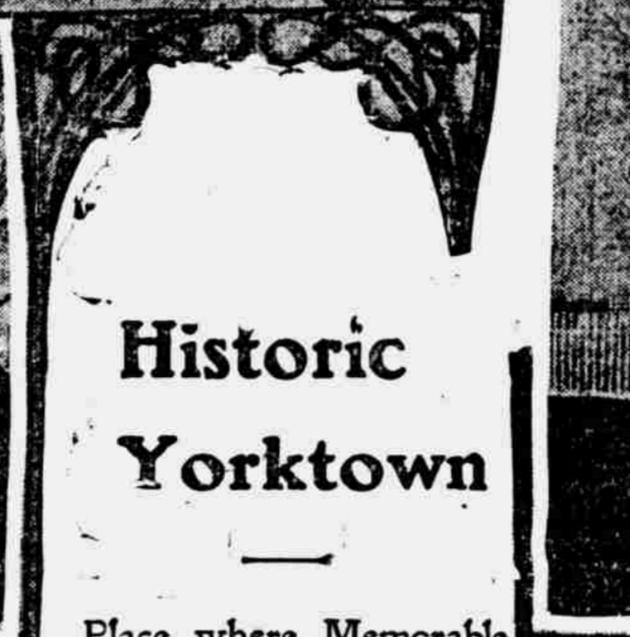


Yorktown Day Fete at the Jamestown Exposition



To Celebrate Surrender of Cornwallis

Senators P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, and John W. Daniel of Virginia, to Make Addresses on Historic Anniversary.

Nearly one hundred and twenty-six years have gone since Cornwallis surrendered to the allied armies of France and America at Yorktown and in keeping with the historical significance of the event, a great celebration will be held at the Jamestown Exposition on October 19, the anniversary of the date. The celebration will be under the auspices of the exposition authorities, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association and the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

This will be one of the last historical days, the ceremonies of which have attracted such wide attention. Representatives of the original thirteen States will meet in the Auditorium, and after the formal ceremonies of the day will organize a new society, which will be known as "The Society of the Descendants of the Declaration of Independence."

Senator P. C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, will be among the orators of the occasion. The idea of banding together in a society the descendants of the signers of the declaration originated with William Shields McLean, a temporary president of the proposed organization. Mr. McLean has made a tour of the thirteen States, and has succeeded in interesting a large number of eligible members.

No effort will be made according to the present arrangement of the program to organize State societies. One national society will be maintained, with headquarters probably in Washington, D. C. The by-laws will provide for the observance of all holidays growing out of the revolutionary war, and also for the proper decorations of the battlefields and the graves of patriotic heroes.

For a long time it has been the contention of many members of the existing hereditary societies that there is a disposition to slight the acts performed by civil officers in favor of the more spectacular deeds done by the army and navy.

At the Philadelphia congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in 1905, it remained for a delegate from the district of Columbia to point out that the grave of John Morton, a delegate to the Continental congress, and one who gave the casting vote of Pennsylvania for the Declaration of independence was neglected and unmarked.

The celebration of Yorktown day at the exposition is peculiarly appropriate with the towering shaft erected on the field of surrender by the national government, almost in view from the exposition grounds, and with the historic features and exhibits of the celebration all in accord and contributory to the success and interest of such an event.

Millions of Americans thrill with patriotic fervor at the mention of Yorktown and a celebration of this kind, according as it will as a side trip an opportunity to walk the street of this quaint old town, to see its historic buildings, its grand monuments, the battlefield, the ruins of the famous redoubts and hear the story of the great surrender from the lips of those who heard it first hand from the brave participants in that glorious event.

PREACHED FIRST SERMON OF THE PASTORAL YEAR.

Rev. Aaron Napier Outlines His Plans For the Year to Milton Congregation.

Milton, Ind., Oct. 7.—Rev. Aaron Napier preached at Friends' church Sunday morning the first sermon of the new pastoral year, and suggested the

YORKTOWN DAY

Celebrated

Jamestown Exposition

October 19

Ceremonies

Under the Auspices of Officials of Jamestown Exposition; Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association; Descendents of Signers of Declaration of Independence.

Orators

U. S. SENATOR P. C. KNOX, of Pennsylvania
U. S. SENATOR J. W. DANIEL, of Virginia

Permanent Organization of Descendents of Signers of Declaration of Independence will be Elected.

Priceless Relics of History In Government Exhibits

Occupying a conspicuous space in the Treasury Department exhibit, government building A, Jamestown Exposition, protected by a massive brass and plate glass frame, are a series of warrants and drafts exhibited for the first time which will not again be on exhibition to the public without special permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, and then only at the department in Washington, D. C. These warrants or checks are framed with heavy plate glass to enable the visitor not only to read the face of the same but also the endorsements on the back thereof.

One of the most interesting of these is the grant to Gen. Lafayette made by Congress in 1824 for his services and sacrifices in the war of the Revolution. His endorsement appears on the back as being paid him January 11, 1825. The amount of this warrant is \$200,000.

The warrant for which Russia was paid \$7,200,000 for the territory of Alaska is also shown. The Emperor of Russia not being here in person, the power of attorney was given to his minister, hence this warrant is drawn in the name of De Stocke. The warrant for which France was paid \$8,000,000 for the territory of Alaska is also shown. The two warrants are for \$8,000,000, paid to the republic of Panama for the purchase of the canal zone through J. Pierpont Morgan is shown here also.

All of the above warrants and checks are the original papers in each instance and are priceless relics to the United States government.

Visitors may have these warrants and checks explained to them in detail by applying to any of the attendants in the Treasury Department space.

work he expects to accomplish the coming year. Fifty additions to the church and a clean, aggressive membership is his hope. Rev. A. R. Jones of the M. E. church assisted in the services.

C. & L. ticket agent will sell you sleeping car tickets to Chicago for their 11:15 P. M. train. Call on him.

Harvard leads all American colleges in point of number of students.

HELD ITS QUARTERLY MEETING.

Milton, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Christian Endeavor Society and Epworth League held its quarterly union meeting at the M. E. church Sunday evening. Miss Nellie Jones was leader and the service was full of interest.

Harvard leads all American colleges in point of number of students.

Historic Yorktown

Place where Memorable Surrender of British Power to Washington and LaFayette Took Place.

Old Town is a Shrine

Yorktown is a shrine for American patriots, historians and antiquarians. It holds the interest possessed by Jamestown Island, and in addition there is the charm of a Virginia town, surrounding even the moldering ruins of Revolutionary days to be seen on every hand. If Jamestown were the Cradle of the Republic, it was at Yorktown that the infant nation received its baptism of fire.

If Yorktown were not one of the shrines of American patriots, it would still be worthy of a visit, for it is quaint, beautiful and untouched by the vulgarizing hand of progress, but aside from this every inch of the old seat teems with historic interest and days may be well spent in and about the quaint old village.

Yorktown is memorable in American history as being the spot where, on the 19th of October, 1781, the army of Cornwallis surrendered to the combined armies of America and France. The first night the American army reposed after the investment of Yorktown, Washington slept in the open air under a mulberry tree, the roots forming his pillow. Cornwallis' headquarters were originally in the fine brick house belonging to Secretary Nelson. He remained there till a servant was killed and the building much injured by the American artillery, when he moved into the town.

Just beyond the national cemetery is a handsome monument marking the spot where Cornwallis surrendered. This monument was erected by Captain Shaw, the keeper of the cemetery, at his own expense.

The place of surrender was about half a mile from the eastern limits of the town on the south side of the road to Hampton.

The Moore house on Temple farm is yet standing on the river above about a mile below Yorktown, and is memorable as being the dwelling where the articles of capitulation were signed by Cornwallis.

The Swan tavern in this town is said to be the oldest in Virginia. On the banks of the river stands the ruins of an old church which was built about two hundred years ago. It was destroyed by the great fire in 1814. The old bell bears the inscription, "County of York, Virginia 1725." The old custom house is another landmark famous for its antiquity.

The beautiful monument at Yorktown was erected by the United States government to commemorate the surrender.

The Nelson monument is a large two-story brick building, fronting on the river, on the main street of the town. In the War of the Revolution it was the residence of Governor Thomas Nelson, by whose father, the Honorable Thomas Nelson, it was erected. During the siege of Yorktown the house was bombarded by the American army and now bears the marks of cannon shot. Governor Nelson, then in Washington's army, had command of the first battery which opened upon the town. Rightly supposing it was occupied by some of the British officers, he pointed the first gun against his own dwelling and offered a reward to the soldiers of five guineas for every bombshell that struck it.

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