

Yorktown Day Fete at the Jamestown Exposition



SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS



NELSON HOUSE



MOORE HOUSE

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 mouldering 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.

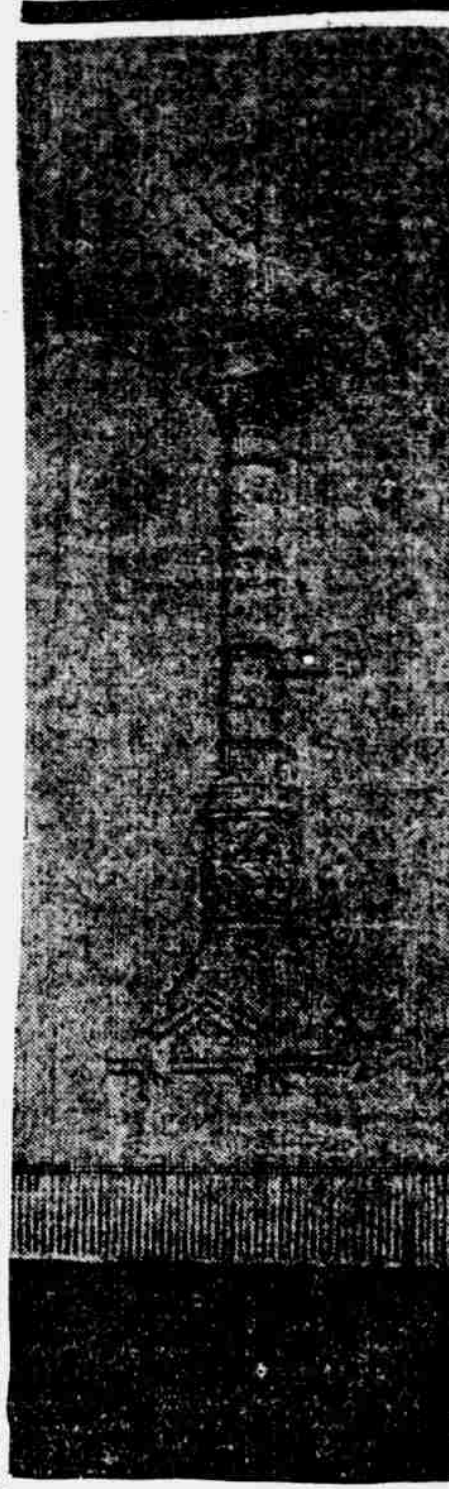
The place of surrender was about half a mile from the eastern limits of the town, on the south side of the road to Hampton. The Moore house on Temple farm is yet standing on the bank of the river about a mile below Yorktown. It is memorable as being the dwelling where the articles of capitulation were 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.

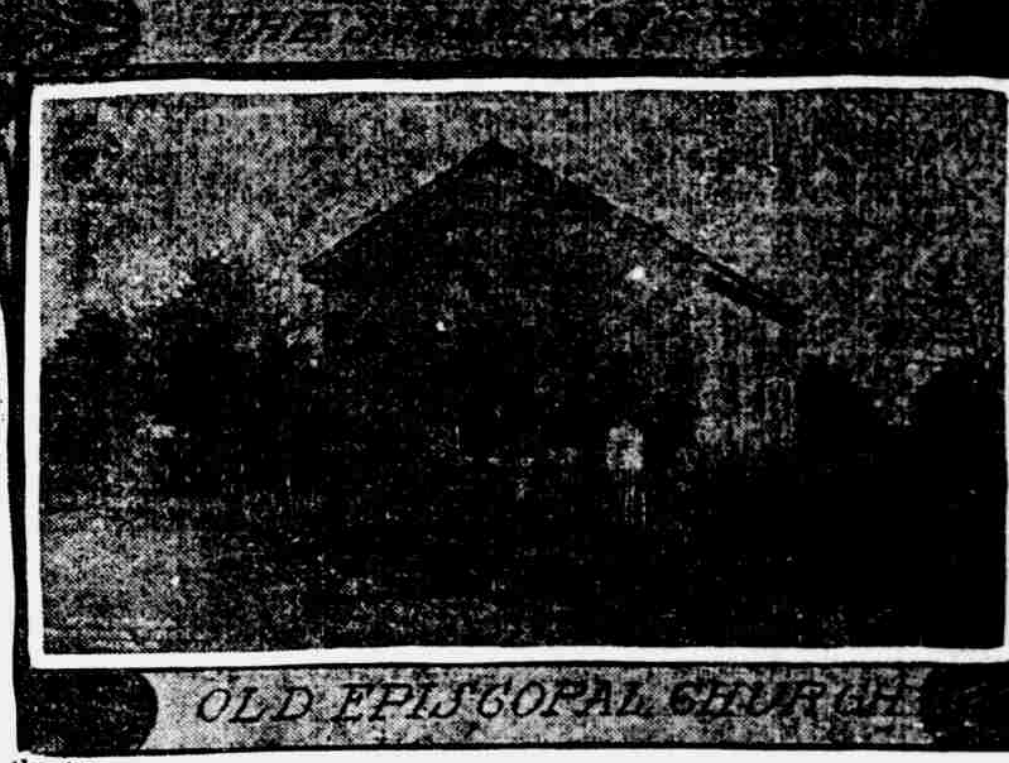
The beautiful monument at Yorktown was erected by the United States government to commemorate the surrender. The Nelson mansion is a large two-story brick building, fronting on the river, on the main street of the town. In the War of the Revolution it was the residence of Governor Thomas Nelson, by whose 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 should be fired into it.

About a mile and a half below Yorktown, on what is called the Temple farm, is the site of an ancient settlement. Nearby are the vestiges of an ancient temple, which was formerly surrounded by a wall, probably intended as a means of defense against the Indians. Within the enclosure are several defaced and broken monuments.

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



YORKTOWN MONUMENT



OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Magnificent Government Pier Exposition's Crowning Glory

With the wane of day, addresses by George Bruce Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury, and by Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition, music by many bands, and as night darkened, a magnificent illumination of electric and searchlights, supplemented finally by a monster display of fireworks, marked the dedication of the great government pier at Jamestown Exposition on Saturday evening, September 14th.

The exposition is magnificently complete and completely magnificent with the dedication of the great pier. The government pier is the great centerpiece of the Jamestown Exposition. Its completion fills the great vacuum in the appearance of the show on Hampton Roads.

The exercises were held just before dark on the arch of the pier, and just as the government officials formally turned the property over to President Tucker, of the exposition, the thousands of electric lights, covering the pier and the exposition buildings were turned on, and amidst the music of many bands, the screaming of whistles in the harbor and the blazing of fireworks.

This magnificent contribution of the general government to the glory and beauty of the Ter-Centennial celebration, represents one of the most gigantic tasks of modern times. The government appropriated the sum of \$400,000 and the contract was awarded in the office of Major Spencer Cooby, the engineer in charge of the work, in Washington, October 21, 1906, to the Schofield Company, of Philadelphia.

The plans called for a total of about 13,000 piles—sheet piles and round piles—considerably over a mile of sea wall, about 300,000 yards of fill and about 450,000 yards of dredging. To complete the plans over 3,500,000 feet of lumber, for either permanent or temporary use, was required. The pier is a double one, enclosing an enormous water basin of 1,280,000 square feet, but its most exceptional feature is a 150-foot steel arch, placed on a mud bottom relying entirely upon the bearing powers of the piles driven for its abutments, was the principal engineering feature of the whole work, as it is the longest single span bridge of the kind in this country, measuring exactly 151 feet and 8 inches from spring line to spring line. In order to place this arch, over 200 piles were driven in each abutment and the concrete placed nine feet below the water line in two large coffer dams. Fourteen different pile-driving machines were used in the pile driving, as high as ten being used at the same time. Nine dredges, seven tugs and twelve scows, all

manned with at least two and sometimes three crews, working either sixteen or twenty-four hours, were used on the dredging.

In operating and handling the material for this gigantic undertaking three locomotives were used, two narrow gauge and one standard gauge. Over two and a half miles of track were laid to connect the various parts of the work with the exposition company's tracks.

In handling the concrete two separate and distinct concrete plants were built, one on the shore for the four sea walls and the other end and the other for the arch, situated on a temporary trestle alongside. One of the hardest obstacles in completing the pier was found to be dredging. The bottom, instead of being sandy, as shown on the drawings of the original plans, proved to be a combination of clay, sand, sandstone, etc., with a large amount of cobblestones and small boulders, which defied the best efforts of anything but the largest dredges.

But now it is complete and in all America there is no sight more grand, more magnificent, more inspiring than this, the culmination of architectural beauty enhanced by an illumination more entrancing than ever before graced the coast of honor of an exposition. Yes, it stands complete, and it is worth waiting for, even years instead of months. A journey of a thousand, yes, many thousands of miles, would be a pleasure with this as the goal.

By day the view from the dome of the mammoth arch is sublime. High above the waters of Hampton Roads, the perspective includes the vessels of every kind and clime as they come and go, the historic Fort Monroe beyond and the men-of-war lying at peaceful anchor. Turning the gaze landward, the view takes the grand plan, the beautiful buildings and grounds of the colonial city, but it is at night that the grandeur of the handiwork of man becomes apparent. On the pier 22,600 lamps beam and sparkle, turning night into day and fairly illuminating the heavens with their radiance. The two great towers, with 3,000 lamps each, the arch and approaches with 4,000 lamps, the sixteen pylons with sixteen lamps each, 500 standards with ten lamps each and four candelas with 300 lamps, create a scene of illumination never before equaled. To accomplish this feature alone over 1,000 horse power of energy is required, producing in technical terms 700,000 Watts.

Add to this magnificence of electric splendor the blaze of 200,000 lamps on the avenues, around Lee parade, on the War path, along the board walk of the beach and setting forth in outlines of fire the many buildings in every feature until the very heavens reflect the radiance and create a scene of splendor of rare excellence.

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 Signers 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 McKean, a temporary president of the proposed organization. Mr. McKean 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 military 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 a grateful 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, affording 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.

YORKTOWN DAY

Celebrated

Jamestown Exposition

October 19

Ceremonies

Under the Auspices of Officials of Jamestown Exposition; Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association; Descendants 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 Descendants of Signers of Declaration of Independence will be Effected

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 wing 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 between 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 Stoeck.

The warrant bears the endorsement of De Stoeck and was placed in the old Regis National Bank, of Washington, D. C., for collection. It may be interesting to know in connection with this warrant that the public at large Alaska is no more or less than nearly 600,000 square miles of land, occupying the northwestern part of North America, with the Arctic ocean for its

northern boundary. Its possession by the United States is associated historically with the friendship of Russia for the North during the civil war.

It is known that the government paid about two cents an acre for the territory, but it is not generally known that the United States has received nearly \$11,000,000 in revenue from Alaska in the past thirty-nine years. In addition Alaska has produced \$125,000,000 in gold, \$80,000,000 in furs and \$98,000,000 in fish, and the wealth of the country has only been scratched on the surface.

In this case are the four warrants of \$5,000,000 in payment of the Philippine Islands and are drawn in the name of Julius Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the government of Spain. These warrants also show the endorsements of Mr. Cambon.

The \$40,000,000 paid to the French company who had already worked part of the Panama canal, and drawn in the name of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., as their financial representative, is also shown. The two warrants, one for \$1,000,000 and one for \$39,000,000, 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.

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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

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

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.

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Miss Chellus—I'm told that your husband, when he was in a mellow mood the other night, remarked that he had "married beauty and brains." Mrs. Bride—Well, well; how nice! Miss Chellus—Nice? Surely you'll investigate, won't you? Evidently he's a bigamist.—Philadelphia Press.

Of the world's population there are sixty-four to the million who are blind.

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