MEMOLIAL ADURESS

OF CAPT. JAS. BOYD ROBISON AT THE COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, MAY 30, 1893.

COMRADES, AND LADIES AND GEN-TLEMEN:-It is just twenty five years, a quarter of a century, since I had the honor of inaugurating the first observance of Decoration day in Bloomsburg. In the forenoon I set the type and printed the posters inviting the assistance of the citizens who, in the afternoon, responded with an abundance of flowers at Snyder's Hall. From there we proceeded to the cemetery and decorated the graves.

This is a day of memories ; proud memories of heroic deeds and noble sacrifices; sad memories of loved ones gone, of bereaved widows, parents and friends. Yet looking around and seeing these youths with their strength and life, and their bright and hopeful eyes, the sadness of the heart is cheered at sight of present joys and pleasant anticipations of the future.

I believe that in all the pages of life's story, there are no recollections and no experiences that will kindle the eye and warm the blood like those of that period when youth, having reached full stature, is entering, with light and joyous step, that transition period into the maturity of manhood.

From sixteen to twenty five is the diamond age of humanity. From the time when the bashful boy first ven-tures to pay his respects to the maid-ens until with his chosen mate he settles into the quiet of domestic life and the cares of business, joyous and light hearted, his outlook on life sparkles with the brightest expectations; his frolics and pleasures are then the gayest, and his hopes and aspirations the strongest. The disappointments and bitterness of the sterner struggles of real life have not yet dimmed the lustre of success. The present is merry and the future is bright. Enjoy it while you may. Every generation before you has had the same happy period. Human nature repeats itself, if not exactly the same, yet as near alike as the tree of to-day is like its kind of a thousand years ago.

It was more than thirty years ago, when the youth of this land were caled upon to give up these joys and pleasures of home. The average age of the volunteers who responded to the calls of the government was less

than twenty years. The drafts brought in older men, but the average even then was less than twenty three. The great battles that saved this union were fought by almost beardless boys. There were more of them in their teens than beyond that age. Life was as bright to them and as joyous as to any of these sons of veterans or of these students. The demands of patriotism called them from the college, the school, the shop and the farm. They gave up the pleasures and pastimes of youth for the stern realities of war. You cannot fully appreciate that sacrifice. God forbid that you ever shall !

Until the crisis came the belief had become fixed that the day had passed when Americans should be called upon to defend their government with

danger or test of valor or merit in the been alive had they seen no service. soldier. He who thinks so is greatly Of young men alive at twenty, in or-mistaken. The true soldier goes dinary life, about two thirds should be where he is sent, and that may be on guard or police duty in the regions of miasmatic swamps, as to the Missis-sippi bottoms or the Lonisianna la- ernment of the United State the widgoons.

The figures of war show that disease, the exposures and hardships of unavoidable incidents of soldier life in all sections are more deadly foes to health and vigor and the vitality of soldiers than battle wounds.

In the unhealthy regions of swamps, in the hot scorching suns of summer and the chilling rains of winter, in inadequate protection from the elements, in food but poorly cooked and limited in variety, and in the many inconveniences and deprivations of the common comforts of life are met more deadly foes than rifle or cannon. He who was so unfortunate as to be sent to southern prison pens was going into comparatively certain death. The records of Andersonville show 'a mortality for the month of October, 1864. of 18 per cent. Do you realize those figures? It means total annihilation of a body of men in less than six months Very few men remained in prison over six months and came home to a future of health. If any did they had fared better than common. You cannot understand the terrible trials of prison life in the south. You may see the picture, but the whole truth in its realism is not there any more than the picture of Niagara Falls can convey the thunder of the cataract or the irresistible force of the moving mass of water. I would not, if I could, describe all the horrors of that life. And even what is told you cannot feel. You cannot feel that gnawing hunger, morning, noon and night, hour after hour, week after week, month after month, while the body shrinks, and you are constantly growing weaker, fighting vermin, looking into the eyes of comrades miserable as yourself; seeing gant and shadows of yourself; jealous lest your comrade shall get a crumb of bread rations are divided as exactly to a hair's weight as human eye and human pension list. judgment can make it. I have had to step in between men to stop a fight because one comrade complained that let the remedy be applied to him and some crumbs fell on his side of the knife, in dividing the bread ration, had been scraped up by another.

Look further and see the scurvied flesh. Scant quantity was joined with scant quality and scant variety. The end of the finger pressed on the flesh left a cavity that no longer sprang back with life, and teeth could be rattled against each other by a touch of the finger. Men's teet were frosted to blackness and to the loss of nails and worse. All this I have seen and more. I have heard in the dark night when every ray of light was shut out, the groaning of those who, compelled to grope their way to another part of the room, have fallen through the unprotected stairway opening to the floor below. Groaning the night long, the stairway having been removed, his comrades could not. and the rebel ment and popular government had guards would not help him. I dare been building the edifice of perpetual not tell you all, but as an American I am proud to say that with grand fortitude those men in their starving conto all the inhabitants thereof had been dition encouraged each other with patriotic fervor to confidence in the liberty bell had rung out its exultant ultimate triumph of the nation. I said men and they were men. Youths, like these before me, made men in the highest sense by the strong growth of patriotism and the forcing culture of trials and hardships. Young it years but old and haggard in experience. From three to five years taken away from one's life between 18 and 25 is no light matter. Those years thus lost can never be regained, and he who loses them is that much behind in the life race. Add the hardships and exposure, wounds or disease, the physi-cal constitution weakened and you cannot see the reality. Think of the have a large bill to count in sacrifice weary marches. Load yourself with by him who obeys the call of his country as a soldier. Here, in the path of peace and homes of prosperity, the killed and crippled are but incidents in history. We are apt to forget the sacrifice of the best years of life, the weakened constitutions, the lingering disease, sometimes latent, but yet, especially with men naturally rugged, springing up in later years to sap the health and strength. Over 369,000 Union soldiers laid down their lives in suppressing rebellion. About two of these by disease to one by wounds. This is remarkable when the record of wars in civilized countries give five derths by disease to one by wounds. It shows the hardihood, as well as the valor, of the American, and the severity of the fighting. In a great many union regiments the record reverses the civilized rule and shows a loss of from three to five by wounds to one by disease. Such records appear in many Pennsylvania regiments. The men, or rather boys, when they went into service were stripped of every piece of clothing and thoroughly examined for every weakening defect. They went into the service in perfect health and strength. Remember this when you see these same men in middle life, broken down, with a lack of vigor and vitality belonging to men at least ten years older.

alive at fifty. When it is considered that in accordance with custom from ows of all deceased soldiers and all soldiers disabled in service are pensioned, and that soldiers of previous camp and field, and the strain of those wars have been pensioned after they pass middle lite, the cry that a few enemies of the soldiers of 1861-1865 are raising against the system of pensions is contrary to the history of the nation and unjust to those to whom the country owes its progressive prosperity. That spirit is no encouragement to the youth of the country should another great emergency arise. The cry in 1861 was: "Young men go! The country needs you and you shall not suffer by the sacrifice." finished their apprenticeship or who in 1861. He enlisted before commencement day. Another enlisted man killed in the same battle was a fine Greek and Latin scholar, And there were many students and graduates from different colleges with us. Nearly all our men were fitted for more than the work of a common laborer, and yet they were getting, for hardships and exposure and the dangers of the battle field, first eleven and afterwards thirteen dollars per month, working week days and Sundays, when a common laborer at that time was getting fifty dollars and upwards with the comforts of home life. I mention these facts because the time has come when men either ignorant or forgetful of the sacrifices of the soldier and of the grandeur of this haggard shapes about you that are the nation and its prosperity as compared with what it would have been had secession succeeded, fall into the habit of that belongs to you, watchful that the slurring the soldier and of crying out in parsimonious horror against the

> If any man has fraudulently obtained a pension, for service not rendered, not in wholesale denunciation of the deserving. If some man who wore the blue, weakened by his exposure is unable to resist temptation to intemperance remember that the great body of his comrades are, on the average more temperate and well behaved citizens that can well be found. And as the general rule.

> When you have pensioned the living and the widows of the dead of over two and a quarter million union soldiers you will have done no more than is done for the soldiers of the Mexican war, most of whom were rebels. About four years ago while waiting

for the change of cars at Northumberland, I saw some veterans who were young man who looked as if he was yond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. in comfortable circumstances with a claim of intelligence, in answer to a remark of another about the soldiers, say sneeringly: "Yes some of them are still around." I thought there were a great many things that man did not know. I had known that regiment. It had served in the same division in which I had served. It had done good service and never failed in its duty. I knew it when those gray heads were young. Some of its members were my playmates. I knew their record in camp and field. About 15 per cent. of their number had died of their wounds. About 4 per cent. had died of disease in their three year's service. Of the survivors who had been discharged from service, had they come home as hearty as when they entered the service, there should have been at the time of that re-union over 600 alive according to life tables. But not two-thirds of that number could be discovered by their comrades who managed their association. They were gathering there from far and near, even from the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast, but they could find no such number alive. In fact we did not see there one hundred And yet that man could sneer because of that hundred. They were too many for his taste. He knew nothing of their sacrifices, of their perils, he knew nothing of the debt he and others owed for the privilege of living in a land of freedom and prosperity, a united and peaceful country. He did not know that he begrudged those few their remaining years of life in the country they had saved. And we know that he was a stranger to that love of country which the soldier feels. Such as he are well described by the poet :



F. J. CHENEY & Co Toledo, O.

According to the Shoe and Leather Reporter, a convict in a certain penidon't unfairly pick out the exception tentiary, whose crime was dishonesty, is compelled to spend his days cutting out pieces of pasteboard to be put between the outer and inner soles of shoes which will be sold as made of

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable peogathering for a regimental re-union. saparilla. They are from reliable peo-ple, state simple facts, and show be-

solid leather.

EL A NON-UNION MAN MURDERED.

Joseph Littig Mysteriously Slain Near Matick, Muss.

WELLESLEY, June 5 .- The dead body of Joseph Littig, aged 38, was found lying directly across the boundar, line between Wellesley and Natick covered with blood from wounds in the head. The appear-ance of the wounds indicated that they had been inflicted with an ax or heavy club.

Littig came to South Natick about seven Littig came to South Nation a local shop years ago during a strike in a local shop and was one of the few original "scabe" left. Two others have met violent deaths. The Germans believe that Littig was done away with by the same people who dis-posed of Kriese and Rohlig, the other nem-union men whe were killed.

938. Main, WilkesBarre, Before coming to this country Littig was a government assessor in Germany, but was discharged on asceunt of drunken habita. He was of a quarrelsome dispo-sition and a heavy drinker. He went fish-ing with two young men mamed Schuman and later went'te the home of Fritz Buch-man. Buchman states that Littig was sober when he started home and that he was to come again Saturday night to go up to Natick and buy some clothes. Before Littig had gone fifty yards from the house he was stricken down. Bussia Buying German Wheat, Bussis Buying German Wheat, Onzasa, June 7.—A Libau milling ferm has ordered 300 pools of wheat from Ger-man superters at Konigsburg, in conne-guance of the bad export arrangements with the southern wheat districts. The firm calculates that it can save one and a half copeaks per pool by buying German wheat for consumption in the Baltic prov-inces. Does.

the weapons of war. Christian sentipeace. The era of liberty, of peace and good will throughout the land and fully established from the day the old challenge to tyranny.

But suddenly the nation was awakened to the fact that the millenium was still far away. The boys accepted the responsibility. No more home caress, the maiden's welcome, the frolic and the dance. Boys became men. The glowing patriotism matured the youth. They took up the duties of the soldier, Do you know what those duties were? No! You may read of them or picture them as you sit in easy chair at home. You may play at them in home drill and picnic camp, but you 50 or 60 lbs. of baggage and go out under the burning sun. Foot sore and weary plod along at will, for hour atter hour and you are engaged in child's play as compared with the forced tramp of wearted lines of thousands of homeless, houseless boys, in dust and heat, or through wind, rain and storm, in driving sleet and chill winds; lying down in wet clothing on wet ground with no cover but the canopy of heaven, days, weeks, months, years. Don't long for the comforts of home ! Bite into the hard bread and fat pork in contentment ; for next day unfed by delayed stores you may have to go hungry into battle. And when the battle comes, with its shrieking shell and whistling bullet, with it comes the thought that to day may be your last on earth. You think of mother and father, of dear friends who may never again greet you at home. Or you may be crippled for life, and, in addition to the waste of years have another impediment in the race with your fellows for the successes of life. One day we had a com-rade, joyous and light hearted making the best of a soldier's life, enjoying sports with us or talking in happy hopes of the coming time when we should return to our friends and home: The next day that comrade is wracked

with pain of cruel wounds or his boy-

Of those who survived their service sh face is cold in death. But the and were discharged I doubt if two-battle field is not the only post of thirds as many are alive as would have should let our lives blossom with the

"High though his titles, proud his name Boundless his wrath as wish can claim ; Despite those titles, power and pelf, The wretch, concentred all in self, Living shall forfeit fair renown, And doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust from whence he sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

The lessons of to-day are the les sons of patriotism ; not merely casting flowers on the sods that cover the graves of the dead. We are taught, while we honor the, memory of the

Why don't you try this medicine Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by HOOD'S PILLS. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

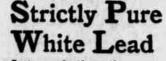
Mudge-That waiter in there is en tirely too smart for his business." Yapsley-"Why ?" Mudge-"I told

him to get me a rare steak, and he said it couldn't be done."-Indianapolis Journal.

When a man speaks disparingly of everybody, one of three things is true; He has the "big head," is on bad terms with himself, or has an intensely jealous and envious disposition-St. Paul Globe.

> If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

You have noticed that some houses always seem to need repainting ; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with



The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his build-ings never look as well. Almost everybcdy knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The

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John I. Lewis & Dros. brand is strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; it is standard and well known-established by the test of years. For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building. For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing informa-tion that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so. IOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.

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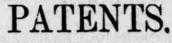
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to tell you all about it.

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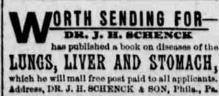
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Indictments Against Palas @: New BEDFORD, Mass., June 7.—In the superior court District Attorney Mnowiton filed an entry quashing the indictments against Walter Faine, third, for embonals-ment while agent for one of the Fall River mills. Mr. Paine is 70 years old, and up to within a few weeks ago had been an ex-ile in Canada since 1878.



Philadelphia Produce Market. PRELADELPRIA, June 6.-Cotton was firm ut quiet at Side, per pound for middling up-

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 6. - Wheat -- Market firmer ind active. No. 2 red 72% per bushel in fore. No. 1 northern 73% delivered. Corn--Market quiet. No. 2, 47% per bushet, lelivared. Oate-- Market Mc lower. No. 2 mixed, 38% per bushel in elevator. No. 3 white, 30c.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LINERTT, June 6.-Cattle-Receipts, 640 head: shipments, 1,180 head: markes inil: 180 to 250 off from last week's prices. Hogs-Receipts, 500 head: shipments, 5,800 lead: market dull, lower: fair light to best reavy, 57.3057.60. Sheep-Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 700 head; market slow, shade of from last set's prices.