

MEMORIAL TO COLUMBUS READY

Washington Expects 200,000 Visitors on June 8.

PLANS ARE BEING COMPLETED

The Program Will Include, Besides a Parade, Reception, Banquet, Concerts and Fireworks Display—Prominent Men of All Creeds Will Participate.

The Knights of Columbus throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and the distant possessions of this country will participate in the Columbus memorial unvelling, to take place in Washington Saturday, June 8.

Work on the statue, the side of which is directly in front of the Union station, has progressed to the point where its early completion is assured.

The citizens of the national capital, through the board of trade and the chamber of commerce, are rapidly completing the arrangements for the entertainment of visitors.

For Police Protection.

The commissioners have sent a bill to congress requesting an appropriation of \$6,000 to provide additional police protection.

The entertainment that has been planned by the citizens' committee consists in part of a big reception at the Pan-American Republics building, in which President Taft will probably participate.

The parade that will precede the unvelling on June 8 will be reviewed by President Taft and notable men in official life. There will be a big display by the naval and military forces of the government.

Floats in Parade.

Following the army and navy contingents in the parade will come the Knights of Columbus division, which will be headed by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia as grand marshal.

Other organizations of the nation interested in Christopher Columbus and proud of his exploits as a contributor in a very material sense to the welfare of humanity will be in the line of march.

President Will Review It.

President Taft will review the parade from the stand at the statue. There will also be public reviewing stands along the line of march.

A public banquet is being arranged for the evening of June 8. There will be accommodations at this feast for 1,500 persons.

WEAR A SPRIG ON MAY 30.

Memorial Day Custom of the Northwest Indorsed by Taft.

President Taft, acting on the suggestion of J. W. Hamilton of St. Paul, has joined in a movement to make general the wearing of a sprig of evergreen or a knot of the national colors next Memorial day.

In a letter to Senator Clapp, who transmitted Mr. Hamilton's request, the president says in part:

"Mr. Hamilton proposes that the custom be established among school children. I think it might well be extended to include all those whose reverence for brave deeds and lives sacrificed for country creates in them the desire to pay some tribute to the honor of the dead and the gallantry of those who still live.

OLD GLORY ON MEMORIAL DAY.

Of all the many questions that are constantly being asked the war department at Washington to answer, the one most frequently put before it is as to the correct position of flying Old Glory on Memorial day at army posts and stations.

To those who have no relation to the military service it is almost the universal belief that the flag should be displayed at half staff all of May 30, but this is not so, for paragraph 444 of the army regulations prescribes as follows:

"444. On Memorial day, May 30, at all army posts and stations the national flag will be displayed at half staff from sunrise till midday, and immediately before noon the band, or field music, will play some appropriate air, and the national salute of twenty-one guns will be fired at 12 m. at all posts and stations provided with artillery.

LOGAN'S GRAVE DECORATED.

Annual Services at Tomb of Founder of Memorial Day.

One of the graves most elaborately decked with flowers each Memorial day is that of General John A. Logan, founder of the day.

General Logan's tomb is found near one of the gates of the cemetery of the Soldiers' home, Washington.



TOMB OF GENERAL LOGAN.

der him and consider it one of their religious duties to remember the last resting place of their old commander.

Every Memorial day the orator selected for the occasion speaks of General Logan's service to the old soldiers and to the nation in founding the ceremony. These meetings are held from a roofed platform surrounded by pillars, after the style of a Greek temple.

The home itself is unique, in that it was in existence before the civil war. It is designed for members of the regular army and is maintained by donations from them.

Lincoln's Pass Valueless.

At one time during the civil war, when the Union army was making great efforts to break through the cordon of Confederate troops which defended Richmond, a gentleman called on President Lincoln in Washington and asked for a pass for Richmond.

AN OLD BATTLEFIELD.

The softest whisperings of the scented south, And rust and roses in the cannon's mouth,

And where the thunders of the fight were born The winds sweetest tenor in the standing corn,

With songs of larks, low lingering in the loam, And low skies bending over love and home,

But still the thought: Somewhere, upon the hills Or where the vales ring with the whippoorwills,

Sad, wistful eyes and broken hearts that beat For the loved sound of unreturning feet.

And when the oaks their leafy banners wave, Dream of the battle and an unmarked grave.

—Frank L. Stanton.

The Escape OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

By FRANK A. HUBBELL, Late Private 1st Penn. Vol. and Capt. Co. D 67th Penn. Portage, Wash.

(Copyrighted 1912 by Frank A. Hubbell, Yakima, Wash.) CHAPTER XIII.

Morning found us near a forsaken camp—a plateau on the mountain side, smoke ascending from a dying camp fire, but farther down some burning embers gave an occasional flare.

We did not want this white elephant on our hands. His gun and the six cartridges were certainly a great boon to us, but not his carcass.

Up the mountain we climb again on our plain trail; we hurry away. Three days and nights have we wandered along. This wearisome winding path, not a sign of friend or foe, not a shot left to kill another fowl.

A few more hours of this misery and we were done; the last thought of a hope was fast leaving. It was beyond the endurance of man.

As we rounded up our little band that night, seeing that every comrade was present or accounted for, each in his own way, according to his teachings and belief, asked the Supreme Being of the Universe to take them away from their sufferings.

The first to awake from that last sleep on the mountain was Lytell, who, out away from us on a projecting rock, was gesticulating in a frenzied way with hands toward high heaven.

TO HARNESS THE DELAWARE. Seven Millions of Dollars Have Been Spent on the Project—Bank of England Said to be Interested.

To supply with power New York, Philadelphia and that expanse of territory between Port Jervis, N. Y. and the cities mentioned, Canadian and American capitalists are speculating on a gigantic water power plant ten or fifteen miles below Port Jervis on the Delaware river, says the Scranton Times.

The plant that is in mind would be bigger than the great plant at Niagara Falls, and supply power as cheap, if not cheaper, than the Niagara Falls station.

Representatives of the men interested have been in and around Port Jervis for some time. They represent what has come to be known as the "Canadian Syndicate."

Securing Land Options.

Options have been obtained on many acres of land on both sides of the Delaware river at Port Jervis, Milford, Barryville, Narrarowburg, Cochection, along the Mongaup river and the Callicoon Creek, which are tributaries of the Delaware and the well known Shohola Falls, in Pike county.

The proposed dam and power plant would be on a much larger scale than the Paupack project of Colonel L. A. Watres and local capitalists, and would in no way interfere. The latter plan only to supply the anthracite region. The Canadian syndicate would have the two biggest cities in the country, excepting Chicago, as their principal market.

Several million dollars have already been spent, it is said, and unlimited cash is ready to push the project forward. A dozen surveyors, sent by the syndicate, are at Port Jervis and have picked out a camp site at the mouth of the Mongaup river. They will make surveys and

throw up one arm from his position on hands and knees, beckoning some one to come and help restrain Lytell, as we thought.

Oh, what a grand, great, glorious and magnificent sight! Looking away to the east, where land and sky seemed to meet, a long line of rose color stretched away over the sky, deepened into crimson, changed into gold, rays of light shot upward, quickly followed by the sun spreading its brightening rays over the wide expanse, and tipped the forest foliage with copper.

Comrades of that long escape, Of days and nights of pain, Should these lines ever reach your sight

Recall that scene again,— Days and nights of ceaseless marching

Through the heart of the enemy's land, With burning tears of deep emotion,

I can see that shoeless band Hurrying through the forest pathways

In the dead of the silent night, With a hush of a deep death spell

Hovering around us in our flight, Yet we turned not from our reckoning,

But onward pressed among rocks and briars, With bleeding feet and limbs uncovered,

Trying to evade their picket fires, Fed by friends, the man in bondage, Fleeting from the white man's doorway,

From their rebel masters' leader, They, our famishing forms did restore.

And we told them of the Northland, And the hope they might retain; And their songs of Halleluiah, Echoed o'er the Southern plain.

When at last we reached the mountain, Far above the forest depths, Worn and faint and lacking raiment,

There we saw the golden drifts Of a land we knew was freedom, By its brilliancy at night,

By the sun shining on its glaciers, We beheld the beautiful sight, But, oh, when by golden light,

The sun lit up the valley below, And chased away the mists from the earth

Where the French Broad waters flow, We beheld our flag in its splendor, As it kissed the breeze of the morn.

And our sweethearts sang a sweet reprieve

While they kissed her from whom they were born.

[THE END.]

their outfit indicates that they are prepared to stay awhile.

To Sell at Wholesale.

So far as can be gathered, the promoters of the idea figure on selling the power that such a plant would make to companies in the towns and cities in the territory served, rather than to the individual.

In the localities where the options have been gotten people have been impressed for several months that the project is a big one. Because of the secrecy which has veiled the doings of the promoters, some have inclined to the thought that it is mere speculation on the part of daring promoters who want to be in a position to take advantage of the movement embodying conservation of natural resources, theorizing that the possibilities of the Delaware for water power may be appreciated in the near future to the event of interesting men of means and thus give those who hold options on the land a chance to make a lot of money.

During the past ten days, it is said, some \$75,000 worth of options along the river have been picked up by a Buffalo lawyer working under cover.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

Why We Are Never the Same After Typhoid Fever.

The statement was made recently that a man was never quite the same after passing through a disease caused by the poisons of germs. This is especially true of typhoid fever.

Such a statement does not necessarily imply that the person who has been through the course of the fever and come out with all the internal organs apparently uninjured, is still to remain an invalid. No; it means that there have been some scars or inflamed tissues remaining in the body, and while they may never cause the slightest trouble, on the other hand they must be considered in all future work.

The germs of typhoid fever frequently attack the brain and nervous system; and no matter how thoroughly the cure has been effected the disturbance to the nervous system often remains throughout life. Where the fever has occurred in young persons much of this effect may be outgrown if the child is allowed to remain free from all strain and run about while it is growing in all its parts. But remember, in those whose growth is completed and well along in life, there is not that reparative process which exists in the young.

The poisonous materials are, as a

rule, taken into the body with food, and carried into the blood from a portion of the intestine. It is at the point of greatest absorption that the poisons remain. Just as soon as this absorption commences tissue changes take place, and as the poisons go throughout the body they are certain to find some weak point for destruction. Just where this will be depends upon the condition and inheritance of the individual. As the course of the fever progresses toward a favorable outcome, nutrition regulates itself and we say that the patient is recovering. And with our present knowledge of the disease and its causes recovery is usual. But don't forget that the body is not in the same condition it was before the attack.

When one reflects how in all parts of the body large portions of the typhoid process, one can readily understand the reason for the long period of convalescence; why weakness continues and why it is not always possible for every organ to regain its former perfect condition.

A tremendous lot of new material has to be manufactured in the body to replace lost material. The human machine has been fearfully racked and torn. The extent of all this racking and injury depends, of course upon the age, condition and habits of the patient and the virulence of the disease.

Man's recreative powers are wonderful; if it were not so, long ago would the world have been depopulated; but there are some delicate organs, such as the nerve centres and the brain, which never fully recover their full strength. Such conditions do not mean that there will be any mental disturbance or pronounced nervous instability, but that the sustaining power is weakened.

One should, after an attack of typhoid or any similar germ disease, remember all this and keep ever in mind that no matter how well they really feel, the human machine must be started again on its daily work, slowly, carefully, until all its different parts have been tested and it is known just where there is any weakness or retarded new growth.

On account of the general well feeling after recovery from a germ disease, the individual is apt to overstrain and overwork some organ. Then comes a breakdown from which it is often impossible to recover. This is the real reason why we see those who have apparently recovered again ill from nervous troubles, perhaps bone disease, or some form of malnutrition.

Ignorance, carelessness and (especially in the country) stupid adherence to grandfather's ideas are the causes of typhoid and other water and food-borne diseases. Typhoid fever can be totally eradicated; there is no excuse for its prevalence. In the cities it is under fair control. It is in the country, up in the hills that ignorance enables it to thrive. Do not take your family to a farm

house until you know all about the water and milk, and especially about the sanitary conditions on the place. Make sure there have been no cases of typhoid fever or other germ diseases among the residents of the farm. This precaution holds good in any other place where you are thinking of sending your family, as well as on a farm.

Have The Citizen sent to you.

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

In your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

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TRY A CENT-A-WORD