

The Stephens City Star.

HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAWAY BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIBED BY GAIN.

CHARLES E. PAINTER, Editor.

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1781 YORKTOWN 1881

The Monument to be Erected Upon the Field of Battle.

THE DESIGNS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

A Cut Showing All of its Proportions.

ORDERS TO THE TROOPS.

PROGRAM OF THE CELEBRATION.

The commission of artists, as provided by the act of June 7, 1880, was appointed by the Secretary of War, in letters dated July 22, 1880, and consisted of R. M. Hunt, of New York; J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, and Henry Van Brunt, of Boston. The commission, in submitting the design and model, which has been accepted by the Secretary of War and the commission of Congress, and which will be the form of the column to be erected at Yorktown, remarks:

"From the point of view of sentiment, this monument is intended to convey, in architectural language, the idea set forth in the dedicatory inscription, that by the victory at Yorktown the independence of the United States of America was achieved, or brought to final accomplishment.

"The four sides of the base contain: First, an inscription dedicating the monument as a memorial of the victory; second, an inscription presenting a succinct narrative of the siege, prepared in accordance with the original archives in the Department of State; third, the treaty of alliance with the King of France; and fourth, the treaty of peace with the King of England. In the pediments over these four sides respectively are presented, carved in relief: First, emblems of nationality; second, emblems of war; third, emblems of the alliance; and fourth, emblems of peace.

"The base is thus devoted to the historical statement; it explains the subsequent incidents of the monumental composition, which are intended solely to appeal to the imagination. The immediate result of the historical events written upon the base was the happy establishment of a national union of thirteen youthful, free and independent states. To celebrate this joyful union the sculptor has represented upon the circular podium which arises from the base a solemn dance of thirteen typical female figures, hand in hand, encircling the drum, which bears upon a belt beneath their feet the words, 'One country, one constitution, one destiny.' It is a symbol of the birth of freedom.

"The column which springs from this podium may be accepted as the symbol of the greatness and prosperity of the nation after a century of varied experience, when thirty-eight free and independent states are shining together in mighty constellation. It is the triumphant sign of the fulfillment of the promise—an expression of the strength and beauty of the Union; but the powerful nation does not forget the remote beginning of its prosperity, and in the midst of its shining stars, bears aloft the shield of Yorktown covering the branch of peace.

"As the existence of the nation is a proof of the possibility of a government of the people, by the people, for the people, the column thus adorned culminates with Liberty herself, star crowned, and welcoming the people of all nations to share equally with us the fruits of our peace and prosperity."

The principal dimensions of the monument, taken from the drawing and model in the possession of Colonel W. P. Craighill, of Baltimore, Engineer Corps, United States Army, who, by direction of the Secretary of War, will supervise its construction, divided for the purpose of a plain understanding by the reader into: 1, the "Base"; 2, the "Podium," or drum supporting the thirteen dancing figures; 3, the "Shaft," or upright column; 4, the "Capital," resting directly on the final course of the column; 5, the "Pedestal," which supports the figure surmounting the monument; and 6, the "Figure," are in height as follows: Base, 25 feet 8 inches; podium, 14 feet 4 inches; shaft, 35 feet 1 inch; capital, 5 feet 4 inches; pedestal, 3 feet 9 inches; figure, 11 feet 4 inches; making the total height from the bottom of the base, resting on the surface of the ground, to the top of the figure, 95 feet 6 inches. The bottom of the base covers a surface area of 945.56 feet. The area for inscriptions on each side of the base is 15,680 square inches. The greatest diameter of the podium is 9 feet 3 inches. The height of the thirteen figures surrounding the podium is 8 feet. The diameter of the shaft at the bottom, 5 feet 5 inches, and at the top 5 feet.

The inscriptions on the base of the monument are to be as follows:

[SOUTH.]

Erected In pursuance of A resolution of Congress, approved October 27, 1781, and one approved June 7, 1880, To commemorate the victory by which The independence of the United States of America was achieved.

[SOUTH.]

At Yorktown, on October 19, 1781, After a siege of nineteen days, By 5,500 Americans, 7,000 French Infantry of the Line, 3,500 Militia, under command of Gov. Thos. Nelson, and 36 French Ships of the Line, Earl Cornwallis, Commander of the British forces at Yorktown

and Gloucester, surrendered the Army, 7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen, 244 cannon and 21 standards. To His Excellency, George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France. To His Excellency the Comte de Rochambeau, Commanding the Auxiliary troops of His Christian Majesty in America, And to His Excellency the Comte de Grasse, Commanding-in-Chief the Naval Army of France in Chesapeake.

[WEST.]

The Treaty, Concluded February 6, 1778, Between the United States of America And Louis XVI., King of France, Declares The essential and direct end Of the present Defensive Alliance Is to maintain effectively The Liberty, Sovereignty, and Independence, Absolute and Unlimited, Of the said United States, As well in matters of Government as of Commerce.

[EAST.]

The Provisional Articles of Peace, Concluded November 30, 1778, And the Definitive Treaty of Peace, Concluded September 3, 1783, Between the United States of America And George III., King of Great Britain and Ireland, Declares His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, To be Free and Sovereign and Independent States.

During the present month will occur the centennial anniversary of one of the most important events which the history of our country has ever yet recorded—the surrender of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, to the allied troops of France and the American Colonies, at Yorktown.

The facts concerning that event, which gave freedom to the Western hemisphere, and secured, we trust for ever, a republican government to our people, are too well known to need a repetition here, but a description of the proposed ceremonies, will no doubt be interesting to our readers.

While rejoicing in the success of our forefathers, which secured our independence and brought into existence the most perfect structure of human government the world has ever beheld, and while thus celebrating that glorious victory, we should be careful to remember that the very foe with whom they battled so fiercely, and from whom by untold sacrifices was wrested our national existence, are closely allied to us by every bond of interest which a similarity of language, inclinations, tastes and laws can dictate; and that in the prosecution of business, its ramifications have become so interlaced between the two nations, that the success of the one is synonymous with the welfare of the other. While remembering this we should endeavor to make our celebration of such an exalted character, as to leave no room for an accusation of selfishness in our patriotic ardor, or to be reproached with offering insult to a nation, which though formerly our sternest enemies, are now our firmest friends.

The programme prepared by the Yorktown Centennial Association covers a period of fourteen days, from October 6th to October 20th; though the official ceremonies will consume but four days, October 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, these will be under the exclusive control of the Yorktown Congressional Commission; during these ceremonies the Yorktown Centennial Association will have no authority in the premises, but will probably be assigned some honorary position, which their eminent services in securing the celebration so well deserve.

The music will be one of the chief features of the occasion. Professor Charles L. Siegel, of Richmond, who has charge of the vocal portion, has been assiduously training for the past two months a chorus of three hundred voices, and, although he has experienced much difficulty in bringing them to a proficiency capable of rendering in a pleasing way the several airs selected, he still hopes by the time the ceremonies begin they will have been sufficiently trained to sing the parts with ease and in a manner not unsatisfactory to a critical ear. The instrumental portion will be under the direction of Professor J. Phillip Sioussa, leader of the Marine band at Washington. This, together with Dodsworth's Thirteenth Regiment band of New York, are the only bands which have been, so far, engaged by the official managers, though there will be plenty of music brought by the militia of the several States, and by the civic associations, to make it continuously lively.

On Tuesday, October 18th, the President and his cabinet, the congressional commission, the governors and commissioners of the States and the guests of the nation will be received by the Governor of Virginia and his staff in Lafayette Hall at 11 A. M.

The chairman of the joint commission of Congress, Hon. John W. Johnston, United States Senator from Virginia, will call the assembly to order at 12 o'clock noon, at the monument site. Prayer by Rev. Robert Nelson, grandson of Governor Nelson, of Virginia, who commanded the Virginia militia during the siege of Yorktown.

The Star Spangled Banner by three hundred voices, under the leadership of Professor Charles L. Siegel, of Richmond, Va. The accompaniment by the Marine Band.

Address of welcome by His Excellency F. W. M. Holliday, Governor of Virginia.

The Marseillaise Hymn by the chorus

of voices, under the leadership of Professor Siegel, the accompaniment by the Marine Band.

Introductory address by the chairman of the commission, Hon. John W. Johnston, of Va.

"Hail Columbia," by the chorus of voices led by Professor Siegel, the accompaniment by the Marine Band.

Laying the corner-stone of the monument by the Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, assisted by the Grand Masters of the thirteen original States. Grand fantasia "International Congress," Sioussa, by the Marine Band, conducted by Professor J. Phillip Sioussa.

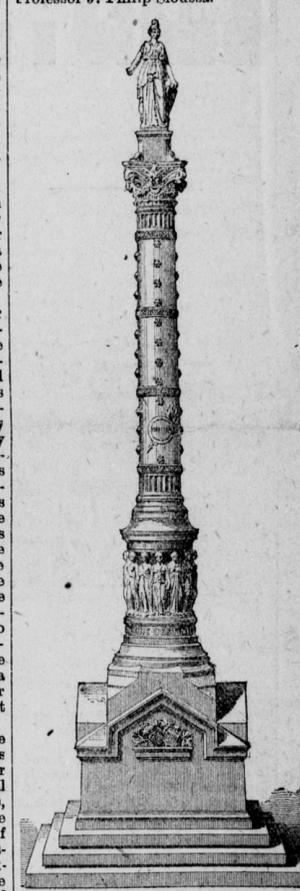
At 7 P. M. there will be a pyrotechnic display from a boat moored in York river.

On Wednesday, October 19, the assembly will be called to order by Hon. John W. Johnston.

Overture "Le Caid," Ambrose Thomas, by the Marine Band. Professor Sioussa, conductor.

Prayer by Bishop Harris, of the M. E. Church, of New York.

Hymn, words by Charles Poindexter, of Richmond; music by J. E. Schmolzer, an eminent German composer, rendered by the chorus of three hundred voices, under Professor C. L. Siegel, accompanied by the Marine Band under Professor J. Phillip Sioussa.



THE YORKTOWN MONUMENT.

1781—October 19—1881.

THE HYMN.

Our fathers' God, who on these plains Of old gave victory to our land, This day in gracious favor designs To bless the labor of our hands, To him let us our voices raise, In lofty hymns and notes of praise, Our grateful homage pay.

His was the strength that nerved their heart, In faith to battle for the right, As did the wisdom high impart, That baffled all the foeman's might; And gave our land in days of yore, Deliverance strong from trouble sore, Of war and bitter strife.

Built on foundation strong and deep, The starward pointing shaft we rear, The proud pageant of conquest that keep, And tell to every coming year, So let us in our hearts upraise, A monument of those bright days Of faith and victory.

The music is of a solemn, devotional character, of much beauty, and is well adapted to the religious nature of the words.

Address by the President of the United States, Centennial Ode, By Paul H. Hayne, the well-known Southern Poet; Music by Prof. Mosenthal, of New York, rendered by the chorus of three hundred voices under Prof. C. L. Siegel accompanied by the Marine Band.

THE ODE.

Hark, Hark! down the century's long-reaching slope To those transports of triumph, those rapture

The voices of main and mountain combined In glad resonance borne on the wing of the wind, The bass of the drum and the trumpet that thrills

Through the multiplied echoes of jubilant hills, And mark how the years, melting upward like mist Which the breath of some splendid enchantress has kissed,

Reveal on the ocean, reveal on the shore The proud pageant of conquest that graced them of yore, When blended forever in love as in fame

See, the standard which stole from the starlight its fame, And type of all chivalry, glory, romance, The fair lilies, the luminous lilies of France.

Oh stubborn the strife ere the conflict was won! And the wild whirling war wrack half stifled the sun,

The thunders of cannons that boomed on the sea, But re-echoed far thunders pealed up from the sea,

Where guarding his sea lists, a knight on the waves, Bold De Grasse kept at bay the bluff bull dogs of Graves,

The day turned to darkness the night turned to fire, Still more fierce waxed the combat, more deadly the ire,

Undimmed by the gloom, in majestic advance, Oh behold where they ride o'er the red battle tide,

Those banners united in love as in fame, The brave standard which drew from the stars beams their flame,

And type of all chivalry, glory, romance, The fair lilies, the luminous lilies of France.

No respite, no pause; by the York's tortured crew, The Gray Lion of England is writing in blood, Cornwallis may chafe and coarse Tarleton aver

As he sharpens his broadsword and buckles his spur, "This blade, which so often has reaped rebels like grain,

Shall now harvest for death the rude yeomen again." Vain boast; for ere sunset he's flying in fear, With the rebels he scouted close, close in his rear,

The French on his flank hurl such volleys of shot That e'en Gloucester's redoubt must be growing too hot,

Thus wedded in love as united in fame, Lo! the standard which stole from the starlight its fame,

And type of all chivalry, glory, romance, The fair lilies, the luminous lilies of France.

O morning appear! when the siege reached its close; See! the sundown outblown like the alchemist's rose!

The last wreath of smoke from dim trenches upcurled, Are transformed to a glory that smiles on this world,

Joy, Joy! Save the wan, wasted front of the foe, With his battle flags furled and his arms trailing low,

Respect for the brave! In grim silence they yield, And in silence they pass with bowed head from the field,

Then triumph transcendent! so Titan of tone That some vowed it must startle King George on his throne.

When Peace to her own time the pulse of the land, And the war weapon sank from the warrior's hand,

Young Freedom upborne to the height of the goal, She had yearned or so long with deep travail of soul,

A song of the future raised, thrilling and clear, Till the woods leared to hearken, the hill slopes to hear,

Yet fraught with all magical grandeur that gleam, On the hero's high hope, or the patriot's dream,

What future, tho' bright, in cold shadow shall cast, The stern beauty that halos the brow of the past,

Oh! wedded in love, as united in fame, See the standard which stole from the starlight its flame,

And type of all chivalry, glory, romance, The fair lilies, the luminous lilies of France.

Oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The Star Spangled Banner by the chorus under Prof. Siegel, accompanied by the Marine Band.

Centennial Poem by James Barron Hope, of Virginia.

Overture by Dodsworth's Thirteenth Regiment Band of the National Guard of the State of New York.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a reception will be held by the President of the United States and his cabinet, the congressional commission and the guests of the nation, in Lafayette Hall. At 7 P. M. there will be a pyrotechnic display from boats moored in York river.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Grand military parade and review by the President of the United States of the troops and other organizations present, under the command of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army, the arrangements for which will be made by him and announced later.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Grand naval review by the President of the United States and exercises of the fleet under command of Rear Admiral Wyman, U. S. N., the arrangements for which will be made by him and announced later.

Col. H. C. Corbin, Assistant-Adjutant General United States Army, will be master of ceremonies.

Too Old.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones were starting for church. "Wait, dear," said the lady, "I've forgotten something; won't you be good, now, and go up-stairs and get my goats off the bureau?"

"Your goats!" replied Jones; "what new-fangled thing's that?"

"I'll show you," remarked the wife, and she sailed up the stairs, and down again with a pair of kids on her hands; "there they are," said she.

"Why, I call those things kids," said the surprised husband.

"Oh, do you?" snapped the wife. "Well, so did I once, but they are so old now, I'm ashamed to call them anything but goats."

Then they went to church. The next day Jones' wife had a dozen pairs of new gloves in a handsome lacquered box of the latest design.

In Washington eight men are kept busy in a photographic gallery making portraits of Giteau for sale.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Strips run lengthwise. The rage for beads is on the wane. Metallic garnitures are fashionable. Crinollets are bustles, with a new name.

Dolmans are the leading fall wraps. Basques and jackets are still fashionable.

Shoulder caps and fichus are much worn.

Silvery gray is revived as a fashionable dress color.

Shirred collars on wraps have taken the place of hoods.

Plainly made dresses are again worn by a selected few.

Small pelerines accompany every fashionable traveling dress.

The rage at the moment is for embroidery in dress trimmings.

Tournures of stiff mohair are worn when any tournure is needed.

The Saxon embroidery on Surah is used in great quantities on some of the new fall dresses. It is used for frills at the wrist and around the opening at the throat, and pieces of it are laid one over the other and used in place of draperies.

News and Notes for Women.

The one wife of the present Khedive of Egypt is a woman of European education.

One of a party of girls who ran a five-mile race at Rio, Texas, died from over-exertion.

An Illinois farmer declared that his daughter didn't earn her salt. She retorted that she would be glad to stand on the same footing as his hired help. He consented, signed an agreement, and soon forgot all about it. That happened five years ago. Now the girl sues for wages and gets a verdict of \$500.

A lady in Bucharest was ailing, and her physician prescribed a sojourn at a medical spring. Her husband refused to let her go, and the lady resorted to law and found a judge who decided that the lady might raise 3,000 francs by a loan to defray her expenses, the husband being held responsible therefor.

Mrs. Florence, the actress, says that she talked with the Princess of Wales in the box of a London theater, and found her charming in manners and person. Her voice is soft and extremely musical, and a slight German accent makes her speech all the more pleasing.

Mrs. Florence pronounces Lady Lansdale and Lady Mandeville among the first of English beauties, and says of Mrs. Langtry: "She is not strictly beautiful. She has a fair skin, and large, round, dark eyes, which she uses very expressively, and with all the art of a professional actress, in conversation. The natural color of her hair is chestnut, but she is often seen with very light or reddish frizzes as with those of the color bestowed by nature. These artificial adjuncts enhance the effect of her really fine eyes."

Hereditary Criminals.

"Hereditary" comes out strong in case of criminals—stronger, perhaps, than in case of saints. For the offspring of saints are often far from saint-like, while the children of burglars and other criminals are almost sure to pay their ancestors the honor of imitating them. A few days ago in a New York criminal court George Lyons, a slender youth of 17, was brought up for sentence for an attempt to commit burglary, he having been once in the County Penitentiary. "Lyons," the Recorder said, "your father is in State Prison, I believe?" "This is my case, Judge, not my father's," the hardened youth replied bluntly. "Your mother is also in State Prison?" "Yes she is," "You are come of a bad stock. I am informed," the Recorder went on. "I suppose I do," Lyons answered. The Judge remarked that Lyons wanted to go to State Prison, as a graduation, but that he should allow him one more chance for reformation and send him to the Elmira Reformatory under charge of Mr. Brockway. "You'd better have me hung, Judge," was the sullen reply. He expressed, however, some dread of the discipline of the reformatory on his way there. His father is Ned Lyons, the desperate burglar, who has been sick of a wound in Connecticut and has now gone to the State prison there. His mother, Lyons' wife, is not by any means unknown in these parts, although her son is mistaken in thinking that she is just at this moment in prison. She happens to be out just now. Young Lyons is the leader of a gang of sneak thieves in New York, and Mr. Brockway can try his own patent reformatory plan on him.—Detroit Free Press.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In Dallas, Texas, a woman is gradually being converted into a petrification. Her feet and hands are already as hard as stone.

General Wallace, our minister to Turkey, drank coffee with the Sultan. The cups were without handles, and were crested with diamonds.

A report of local doctors states that 77 per cent. of the cases of the diphtheria epidemic raging in the province of Orel, Central Russia, are fatal.

We have seen ladies who were infernally shocked at the sight of a man in his shirt sleeves; and their own arms were bare almost to the shoulders! Women are strange creatures.

Detectives are now busy at Washington trying to find out the size of Howgate's defalcation, but it doesn't seem to have occurred to any of them to try and find Howgate.—Philadelphia Times.

Thirteen female physicians are practicing in Clayton, Iowa, and at a recent fire there were not well men enough in the town to run the engine out. It is one grand incorporated hospital.

A Southern journal says this year's rice crop in the Gulf states will reach one hundred and fifty million bushels. It is predicted that the rice industry will soon rival that of sugar growing in Louisiana.

A prominent clergyman, being asked why he accepted the call (one of many) with the largest salary, replied that "he desired to go where there was the most sin—consequently located where the money was most plenty."

Two young ladies in Gaudaloupe, Cal., doing all the work on the weekly paper called the Telegraph, from writing editorials, working at the press, down to mailing and serving subscribers with their papers. The young ladies are said, moreover, not to be at all masculine, but are gentle and fair to look upon.

Governor Roberts, of Texas, exercises a personal supervision of the prisoners in the State penitentiary. Most of them, he says, are young men from the North-west, East and North, who, having strayed from home restraints, have fallen into bad company and got into trouble. He tells them that good conduct will shorten their terms, and, if they behave themselves pardons them out.

The Brigands of Macedonia.

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine relates these incidents: "On one occasion the chief of a band succeeded in capturing a young Armenian whom he suspected of having given information to the authorities as to the whereabouts of his band; whereupon he sent a message to his mother, who lives in a village near, telling her that if she wished to see her son alive she must come at once to a certain spot. Fearing to disobey, the poor woman hurried to the place named, where she met the brigand chief, who immediately said, 'I have sent for you to show you the way I treat traitors;' and, drawing his yataghan, he cut the wretched man into four quarters before his mother's eyes, adding, as he wiped the blood off his weapon, 'Now I am going to the top of that hill. Before sunset you will tell all the inhabitants of your village that they are to come out and see what I have done; should you not obey—and mind, I shall be watching—I shall come and burn the whole village.' Of course, there was no choice but to carry out orders, and come and see the ghastly spectacle. Another instance of the effects of which I was also a witness, was that of a villager in the town of Teronda, who, when the village was attacked by brigands, gave up all his property but a small silver cross which he stoutly refused to part with. Whereupon he was stripped, rubbed over with petroleum oil, and then a match applied. It so happened that this did not prove fatal, but the state of agony of the poor man some days afterward was something piteous to see."

A Thirteen-foot Cornstalk.

The La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle says: Recently we published a statement about cornstalks eleven feet high or so. This was not done without misgivings, because we knew the honest grangers of La Crosse county would hop on to that story with a cornstalk vastly larger. Yesterday our fears were realized when a prominent legal gentleman of La Crosse stalked into our counting room with one trailing along behind him over thirteen feet in length. This stalk was accompanied by an ear of corn over a foot long, containing 936 grains, with a few little gnarly grains to spare. This gigantic corn was planted May 15th, and on the 1st of June was only four inches high and not very promising.