Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1887.

AUGUSTA COUNTY ALL RIGHT.

COURSE OF THE SPECTATOR VINDICATED.

Thanks to those who insisted on organization and a primary election, the Democrats of this county have gained a glorious and important victory, and the offices will be held by the Democrats instead of by the Republicans, as would certainly have been the case if the policy of those who favored a general scramble had been adopted. The *Virginian* can now see who it was that was too slow and failed to understand the sentiment of the people of this county. It asserted that we misapprehended the wishes and feelings of the people, and that if we had mingled with them on Court-day as the editor of that paper had done, we would have learned that they were, by a large majority, opposed to a primary election. It can now see that it was the editor of the *Virginian*, and not that of the SPECTATOR, who was too slow to keep up with the procession. Such was also the case, strange to say, with some of the Democrats, who now have been taught a wholesome lesson.

The SPECTATOR, whilst conservative, has been fast enough to be in the lead on important occasions. It was among the first to nominate Grover Cleveland for President, and when doing so predicted correctly the States and the electoral votes he would carry and be elected. It was the first to put at its masthead, the name of Gen. Fitz Lee for Governor, and correctly predicted that he would excite more enthusiasm than any other candidate, and that he would be elected. It was not only the first, but the only paper, that nominated and earnestly advocated the election of Hon. J. Randolph Tucker for Congress of this district.—It was not only the first, but the only paper, that advocated, urged, and insisted on the absolute necessity of nominations by a primary election to save the party in this county at the recent election. By the first nomination mentioned, the Democracy of the Union gained possession of the Federal Government for the first time for 24 years, and secured for the country an able and honest president; by the second, the Democracy of the State gained a glorious and sweeping victory and gave the State an excellent Governor; by the third, the Democrats carried this Congressional district, and sent to Congress a man who was an honor to the State, and the peer in character, ability and culture of the best and ablest men of that distinguished body; and by the last, the Democracy of the county won an important and decided victory, instead of meeting with a disastrous defeat, as it would have done if that policy had not been adopted. The SPECTATOR has been slow enough to be sure that it was right; and fast enough to keep at the head of the procession. To vindicate the course of the SPECTATOR against the assertion of the *Virginian* that it is too slow and fails to see ahead, is our apology for referring to its course on the occasions mentioned. The SPECTATOR has reason to feel satisfied, of not proud, of the course it has pursued, as the results have shown the wisdom of the policy it advised.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN HIGHLAND.—The Democrats gained a brilliant victory in Highland, and we extend to them our congratulations. The *Recorder* spent a great deal of ammunition in firing at the Democratic candidates, and particularly at L. H. Stephenson. The Democrats were elected, and Stephenson by over 300 majority in an aggregate vote of less than 1,100.

The *Recorder* reports the majorities as follows:—

J. C. Matheny, clerk, 255 maj.
L. H. Stephenson, Commonwealth's Attorney, 322 maj.
J. W. Arbegast, Sheriff, 82 maj.
J. A. Jones, Treasurer, 365 maj.
W. P. Campbell, for Commissioner of the Revenue, 163 maj.
W. D. Gibson, for Supervisor for Monterey District, 43 maj.
S. D. Sterrett, for Blue Grass District, 4 maj.
J. S. McNulty, for Stonewall District, 89 maj.

THE ELECTION IN ROCKBRIDGE.—All the county officers of Rockbridge are Democrats, and all but the Sheriff filled their respective positions since 1870. They have been returned by the following majorities:

Commonwealth's Attorney, 55.
Jno. C. Boude, Circuit Court Clerk, 269.
Jno. P. Moore, County Court Clerk, 482.
James D. Anderson, Treasurer, 379.
Robert R. Witt, Sheriff, 428.

Six Commissioner of the Revenue are Democrats, and are elected by an average majority of 300.

The political status of the Board of Supervisors is unchanged, 4 Democrats, 2 Republicans.

The town government of Lexington remains Democratic, Mayor Haughawaut defeating his Republican competitor by a large majority.

GENERAL NOTES OF ELECTION IN SEVERAL COUNTIES.—In Shenandoah the Democrats carried the county.

In Rockingham, the Democrats elected the clerks of both the Circuit and County Courts, and the Republicans the other officers.

In Alleghany the Democrats elected the Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts, and the Republicans the other officers.

In Highland the Democrats carried the county, more particularly noticed elsewhere as copied from the *Recorder*.

In Albemarle the Democrats lost the clerk by refusing to hold a primary election.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night of last week at Roanoke city, Lew Walton, a freight Engineer on the Shen. Valley Railroad, was killed. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he had gone to sleep on the railroad track while drunk and had been run over by freight train No. 6, of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Walton was thirty-five years old and leaves a wife and two young children. He had been drinking heavily for some days. Undertaker Woolwine took charge of the remains.

Y. M. C. A. HALL AT LURAY.—The Y. M. C. A. at Luray, Page co, has let the building of their hall to Messrs. Warren, Woodward & Co., of that place, for $2499.75. This includes the building complete for all work above foundation. The work is to be finished by Sept. 20th.

Two republicans—Col. Fred. Grant and Gen. Daniel Sickles—were nominated for two important offices by the democratic governor of New York and rejected by a republican senatorial caucus.

Attorney-General Garland announces that he is not a candidate for the vacant supreme court judgeship, and that he would not accept it, if it were tendered to him.

Sheep-Husbandry.

For many valuable reasons which have been frequently presented, as the adverse situation in which our agricultural industries had to be considered, we have never experienced the time when we thought it best to abandon the cultivation of the staple crops adapted to our climate and soil. To do that, would be, in effect, the surrendering in a great measure the continued improvement of our lands under the rotation system, and give over to despair the impoverished acres, once of good natural fertility, that now in their mute pleadings appeal for a better future, and to have their classification in production with others that, in the earlier returning thrift, have been saved from a fate that has set its blight more signally in other quarters of Virginia.

Fortunately for our Valley and mountain country, and we hope for all in the broad scope where adversity has extended its darkened shadows of late years, there are many practical and profitable expedients which come with their timely missions of good in the shape of "Mixed industries," to which we can turn our hand with assurances of gain, without abating one whit the claim which the staple crops and soil improvement have upon us. One of this class is sheep-husbandry, and in its prosecution the comparatively few farmers of Augusta county engaged in it occupy a most worthy position, entitling them, with others here and there in the State, to the distinction of patrons deserving emulation, both for the progress they are making in advancing that interest and in sustaining special laws necessary to every community that would have this industry fostered and grow in its midst. The worthless dog is the bane of this interest.—He seems to be a fixed, though he is not a necessary evil to our civilization, and the best that reflecting people can do now is to tax all alike—the noble as well as the vicious of his kind—to contribute to pay the damages that the species following the leading instincts of its nature inflicts by preying upon our sheep-folds.

In 1875, Augusta county obtained through the instrumentality of its representatives in the Legislature a special law imposing such a tax upon dogs, as did also a few other counties. Here the law has been a fixed principle of our economy, whilst some of the other counties, deluged with the demagogy of the times, had to succumb to the cry which clamored for repeal, consigning this important industry to the hazards it has to endure where regiments of prowling curs, by day and by night, roam unmolested over our fields.

The income from the tax on dogs which has passed annually into the treasury of Augusta county, has been sufficient to pay a fair compensation for the damage done to sheep killed and wounded since the law has been in force. The moral influences with all, whether engaged in rearing flocks or not, have prevailed over the baneful spirit that would have doomed us to a retrograde movement. The law still stands, challenging the support of every citizen whose aspiration for good government rises above sordid aims.

The average number of sheep killed and damaged has been a fraction less than five hundred per year, and each year has witnessed a gradual reduction,—the number for the year ended first of May, 1887, being four hundred and twenty-six, according to the returns compiled by the Clerk of the county. There were eighty-four claimants. The tax on dogs amounts to $1,617.96, which, being apportioned among the claimants, gives something over $4 per head for all killed and wounded. Under the circumstances, the whole ten years of our experience with the workings of the law demonstrate its wisdom and its benefits, giving encouragement for the future not only by a protection of the interest, but in the equally desirable objects on the other hand, the lessening of the casualties it seeks to prevent.

For the past two or three years, judging from our limited means for ascertaining accurately, sheep husbandry has not developed in Augusta county as it did in previous years, though it has increased in Highland and other adjacent country. It is manifest that during the last year more and better systematized efforts were made in its behalf than was the case immediately previous. The receipts of wool at this early time of the season by our dealers is largely in excess of the corresponding periods of the last and previous years. The higher quotations now over this time of former years doubtless contributes to swell the receipts; but apart from that, there are many evidences which will safely warrant the conclusion that the industry has been set forward, and that its continued progress is assured.

Our expert sheep-growers, though not in the numbers that they should be, have not been idle—very far from it. The exhibitions of the State- and our district- and county-fairs have uniformly numbered them with the competitors for premiums.—At all, each of them has scored high notches, and one gained the highest distinction at every exhibition in topping the list of awards, both for his pens and his single animals.

May we not express the hope that the time is most favorable for a larger development in sheep-husbandry as one of our "Mixed industries." A single farmer cannot embrace all in supplementing his income, which, so far as money is concerned, is far from redundant from the staple crops at present. Some there are who pride themselves in cattle, horses, the dairy, swine, fruit, &c., and whilst urging all forward, let the expert in sheep-husbandry press his example upon others having like tastes and inclinations, and thus demonstrate that substantial thousands of wealth from this ancient and honored department of pastorial pursuits can be made, adding to the thrift and resources of the central and empire county of the Valley of Virginia.

Whilst accomplishing all this, let the great old county maintain its prestige in producing the staples adapted to its soil.—With them only, as in the past, her impoverished acres can be restored to fertility. The drill, the mower, the reaper, the turning and the sulky plow representing the progress of culture are the implements which prepare the way, and, as it were, force action to improved tilth. They are as much really for these purposes as they are in readiness to lighten the toil of the husbandman. Their presence begets inquiry even in inactive minds, and they awaken the farmer to the full realization of his responsibilities. Smooth culture, by removing obstructions and stone, is demanded and secured. This accomplished, a rich soil follows. Farmers' clubs in every neighborhood are essential. They bring up the backward brethren to the front, and then they are ranged in the full line of progress. All this can be accomplished and profitably too, though prices are low for our staples, and then one or more of the mixed industries will prove a welcome adjunct.—Let not sheep-husbandry be the last to adopt, but rather one of the preferred, for its associations are of the highest order, bringing smiling prosperity with the blended blessings of food and raiment to those whom God created in his image.

THE PRESIDENT ON ELECTION FRAUDS.—In denying a pardon to a man named Stanley, convicted of fraudulent registration and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment at St. Louis, President Cleveland has struck a blow in vindication of the purity of the ballot-box that will strengthen the hands of justice whenever such cases come before the courts. "I cannot pardon," he says, "a crime against the election laws, except it be in a case presenting unusually strong considerations for clemency. I consider such offenses the worst of all crimes, and I know of none the punishment of which is more important to the public." In this short but vigorous paragraph the President includes and denounces, in language so clear and bold that its purpose cannot be mistaken, all offenses that have a tendency to pervert the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and thus justifies his right to be at the head of affairs, while doing honor to the party that put him there.

AS IN ALBEMARLE, SO IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IN AUGUSTA.—A Charlottesville correspondent of the *Dispatch* says, "for the first time in the history of the county a Republican is elected clerk. This is due entirely to the failure of the Democratic County Committee to order a primary. Two Democrats ran, dividing the party vote, while the Republican candidate received the solid vote of his party, and is elected by a majority of about 200. This result is not a surprise."

So it would have been in this county if we had not had a primary election—there would have been two Democratic candidates for Circuit Court, "dividing the party vote, while the Republican candidate" would have received "the solid vote of his party" and would have been elected.

WHAT A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE SAYS.—The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* says that a member of the Virginia Legislature told him that "on one Saturday evening during the negotiation the difference between the Englishmen and committee amounted to only a few thousand dollars, but that on the following Monday morning there was a marked difference observable in both the manner of the Englishmen and in their terms, and that during that interval they had been the guests of Mr. John S. Wise."

He also expressed the opinion that the representatives of the Council of English bondholders would, on their return to England, recommend the acceptance of the offer made them by the Legislative Committee.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—During the firing attendant on the exhibition of fireworks at the drill ground Monday night of last week a most remarkable phenomenon presented itself. The smoke from the grounds drifted upward in a cloud, which rested immediately over the White House and formed as perfect a profile of the head and bust of Washington as was ever seen in any art gallery in the country. This remarkable sight was witnessed by two members of the Louisiana Rifles, Corp. C. T. Beyer and Private Louis Dauer, who were accompanied by a well-known citizen of Washington.

An Englishman who was recently in Kansas City for a few days on a business trip dreamed one night that he was walking rapidly up the main street of the village of Sunbury-on-Thames, the home of his mother, in England. On arriving at the door of his mother's house he saw that crape was tied to the knob, and that the shutters were closed and the blinds drawn. He related the dream to a friend at breakfast in the morning, and then dismissed it from his mind. In the afternoon he received a cable-gram from his brother announcing that his mother had died suddenly the night before.

PRESBYTERIAN SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In the General Assembly in St. Louis, Mo., on the 24th of May, the invitation of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia to the assembly to hold their next session in that city, and extending their hospitality, was declined, as this assembly has no church in Philadelphia, but they resolved to hold their next session in May, 1888, at Baltimore, and to take a recess on the fourth Thursday in May and proceed to Philadelphia to assist in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Reformed Presbyterians of America.

DESTRUCTION OF LAKE LINDEN, MICH.—We noticed last week the destruction by fire of the town of Lake Linden in Mich. At that time it was reported that, with the exception of a saloon and one or two other buildings, all the houses were destroyed. This was an exaggeration, though but few were spared, among them the jewelry store of Mr. John Hermann, in which Mr. Harry Bolen of this place has been employed since last Fall, so he may not return here as surmised last week.

The Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, a paper that stood forth stoutly for a settlement of the State debt, very justly remarks that when finally Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Braithwaite withdrew the offer made by the bondholders on the 20th of last September to adjust the debt on the basis of the surplus revenue, they only announced in a formal manner what they practically declared as soon as they commenced the negotiations for adjustment.

A water-motor is soon to be placed in the Grace-Street Baptist church to run the new organ that has recently been purchased. It is probable that the Second Baptist church will also get a motor.

It is according to the "eternal fitness of things" that the Baptist organs should be run by water.

President Cleveland left Washington last Thursday for the Adirondacks, where he will pass a few week in vacation. No man that ever occupied the white house has more thoroughly deserved an occasional holiday than Mr. Cleveland, for he applies himself with untiring energy to the public business.

It is said that by the recent decision of President Cleveland and Secretary Lamar, concerning the public lands, as much as 100,000,000 of acres have been taken for the railroad corporationss and other syndicates and restored to private settlers. This was a good work

COLORED COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.—In Warwick and Norfolk counties last Thursday colored Commonwealth's Attorneys were elected, and in other places several of the minor offices will be filled by colored people.

PRIZES AT THE NATIONAL DRILL.—The event of the entire week was the competitive drill of the three battalions, Washington Light Infantry, Louisville Legion, and Rhode Island battalion, and the scene in drill field was decidedly the most interesting and satisfactory to the spectators that had yet been given.

When the individual drill commenced there were fifty-nine men in line. The first word of command took ten men out of line, and the slaughter preceeded for fifteen minutes, when but nineteen men remained. Finally but three remained, and then there was a sharp struggle; it resulted in Private H. G. Stacke, of the San Antonio Rifles, capturing the first prize; Sergt. Conrad, of Co. B, Washington Light Infantry, second; Sergt. Jesse R. Wagner, of Co. A. Louisville Legion, third. Yelling comrades picked up the winners and carried them on their shoulders for quite a while. Sergt. Conrad was escorted to camp by the members of his company.

SIX KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED.—Six persons were killed and eight injured by the collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad between a freight and passenger train at Horseshoe Bend, near Kittanning, Pa., Friday night. The killed were Dale B. Graham, Wymer Snyder, John Dorris, John H. Stouffer, Chas. Biedleman, and Chas. E. Morrell. The injured were W. B. Moore, A. Egan, Clara Albert, Edith Giese, G. H. Pagerly, Hattie Luckett, colored, of Alexandria, Va., Rev. John Alfred, and Rev. R. H. Porter, colored. Hattie Luckett is in a precarious condition. Rev. R. H. Porter, who accompanied her, will recover.

Rev. R. H. Porter was pastor for some years of Mt. Zion Baptist Church (colored) of this city, whence he removed within the past year or two to Pittsburgh.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—At Natchez, Miss., about 6 o'clock last Friday morning the boiler of the Natchez Cotton-Factory exploded with terrific violence, entirely demolishing the engine-room and the pickery which was above it, and bursting in the walls of the main building, causing the roof to settle in the centre of the building. The smoke-stack was almost entirely demolished and the large factory injured to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Five persons were killed and a number of others seriously wounded.

The company's loss is estimated at $40,000, including the loss of time in working the mill.

Rev. Dr. Burchard has returned to New York from another visit to Washington.—This time he saw President Cleveland and had a pleasant chat of over an hour with him. The reverend doctor told a friend that the President invited him to the White House. In the conversation that took place the Doctor admitted that his famous remark, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," was alluded to. "I told the President," said the Doctor to the friend, "it was the will of the Lord that he should be elected."

A LADY DRILLING A MILITARY COMPANY.—At the National Drill at Washington last Friday, Miss Mary C. Vass, a charming young lady from Alabama, left the grand stand, and took command of the Lomax Rifles, of Mobile, and put them through the manual in excellent style.

Gen. Buckner's candidacy for Governor of Kentucky has developed the fact that when Gen. Grant was in financial trouble he offered him his check for $20,000 for personal use. The offer was declined, but Gen. Grant often referred to the incident as one which pleased him highly.

The clearing-house returns of the principal trade centres of the country for last week show an excellent state of business throughout the Union as compared with the corresponding week of 1886.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's eldest daughter is said to have the purest and best soprano voice in New York. She is a beautiful young woman and looks like a Greek goddess.

At the National Drill at Washington last week the Regimental Drill prize was was awarded to the First Virginia Regiment.

Senator Riddleberger is reported to have said last week, that Gen. Mahone will never get back to the Senate.

OLD MAN BARTLE HANGS HIMSELF TO A SALT FURNACE BEAM.—Early this morning some boys who live at Tinkersville, a suburb of Malden, discovered the body of a man hanging from a beam of the old Ruffner salt furnace, opposite the store of M. Beane, of the Welton Coal and Salt Company. In deep fright they gave the alarm, and some men hurried to the place to see what was the matter. The body was cut down and discovered to be that of a Mr. Bartle, a father-in-law of Wilson Woodruff of that place.

Bartle was about 65 years of age, and a widower, and came from Middleport, Ohio, about two years ago, and has lived with his son-in-law since that time.

The manner in which the suicide was planned, shows it to have been premeditated. The rope used was a small clothes line, and as the beam was several feet higher than a man's head, the suicide had prepared a small step, off of which he stepped after having fixed the rope around his neck.

The only cause assigned is that Bartle had been on a spree for several days, and committed the act while laboring under the depression of sobering off.—*Charleston (W. Va.) Star*, May 26th.

ELECTION IN LYNCHBURG.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* of May 28th, says:—

"As was shown in our explanatory report of yesterday, the political complexion of the new Council is as follows: Democrats six, Republicans seven, and Democratic Knights of Labor two. As compared with the last Council, this shows a Republican gain of two members and a Democratic loss of four members, counting the Democratic Knights of Labor as an independent element.

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At its organization, the new Council could not do better than to re-elect Mr. John W. Carroll, the efficient presiding officer of the present Council, to the Presidency, and thus avail itself of his capacity and experience. It will be judged largely by its first acts, and it is all important that it should start aright. Mr. Carroll's re-election would be a long step in the right direction."

This is the John W. Carroll of "Lone Jack" fame, who removed from this place to Lynchburg some years since.

In another paragraph that paper says:—

"The new Council lacks a great deal of being what it ought to be, but it might have been worse."

THE LAVELLE-REYNOLDS AFFAIR.—After a most exhaustive investigation, the jury of inquest convened by Coroner H. V. Gray, M. D., rendered the following verdict in the matter of the death of George D. Lavelle: That the said George D. Lavelle came to his death on the night of the 18th day of May, 1887, by a pistol ball fired by his own hands.

This finding is in accordance with all the evidence obtained, and is the only one which has any rational foundation. Rev. W. C. Campbell officiated in the last sad rites over the remains of Lavelle on Friday, when they were interred in the City Cemetery.

Mr. Reynolds is doing well under the care of Dr. Koiner, and will recover, if no unforeseen complications arise in his condition.—*Roanoke Leader.*

THE GRAND PARADE.

Virginia Makes a Brave Showing in Washington.

THE TROOPS REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT—CLEVELAND AND LEE—NOTES FROM THE CAMP.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—To-day was the great day of the encampment. Last night was cool and showery, and there was a heavy fog this morning, which did not rise until after 9 o'clock; but it was finally routed by sunbeams, and there was queen's weather for the review. The people gathered around the encampment early, and as the Virginia troops have their camp in the most favorable portion of the grounds they attracted the greatest attention. By 10 o'clock the troops began to get in shape for the parade, and an hour and a half later were in line. Thousands of people lined the streets near the camp and the other streets along the route of the procession. The Virginians were prompt in their formations. The reviewing stand was in front of the White House, and for many blocks Pennsylvania avenue was packed, the greatest crowd, of course, being opposite the stand.

CLEVELAND AND LEE.

Just before noon President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland arrived, accompanied by General Sheridan and staff. A few minutes later Governor Lee appeared, accompanied by his staff, in full uniform. The President gave Governor Lee a warm greeting and hearty hand-shake, and the two chatted some moments. At a quarter past 12 the head of the column appeared, and the President rose and advanced to his proper position on the stand. There was cheering as the Marine Band approached and passed, followed by General Augur and his brilliant staff. Next came General Anderson and his staff, who received applause, as did the Stuart Horse Guards, which passed in handsome style. The drum corps of the First Virginia came next, heading that regiment. The Second Virginia followed, with the Harrisonburg Band. The Third Virginia was next, headed by the Stonewall Band, which was applauded loudly. The two colored companies—State Guards and Attucks Guard—brought up the rear of brigade.

VIRGINIA SALUTES.

One thing very noticeable was the accuracy of salutes by Virginia troops. It is but stating plain fact to say that none of the commands which followed the brigade at all approached it in this particular respect. Some of the companies marched well, but the movements of others were rather ragged. Every company was in full-service dress. The following is a complete roster of the brigade as it passed in review:

Brigadier-General Charles J. Anderson: his staff, composed of Major Dinneen, Major Randolph, Major Cary, Captain Pleasants, and Captain Bryan.

First regiment—Bugle-and-drum corps of twenty-eight men; Lieutenant-Colonel, M. L. Spotswood; Major, J. V. Bidgood; Adjutant, J. H. Derbyshire; Quartermaster, L. T. Christian; Surgeon, C. H. Chalkley; Sergeant-Major, E. C. Massey. Company A, Captain Bossieux, thirty men; Company B, Captain H. C. Jones, forty-two men; Company C, Captain Hall, twenty-five men; Company D, Captain Peyton, twenty-six men; Company E, Captain Phillips, thirty-eight men; Company F, Captain Boykin, twenty-nine men. Company B, of the Fourth regiment, Captian Harry Hodges, of Norfolk, was attached to the First regiment as Company G, and paraded thirty-three men.

Second regiment—Harrisonburg Band, fifteen pieces; Captain Joseph Multan, of Winchester, acting as lieutenant-colonel; Captain C. T. Tatum, acting as major; O. B. Roller, acting as adjutant. This regiment was a provisional one, composed of the following companies: Winchester Light Infantry, Lieutenant R. E. Trenary, forty men; Harrisonburg Guard, Lieutenant E. W. Sullivan, forty-two men; Anderson Guard, Captain J. W. Magruder; R. E. Lee Battery, of Petersburg, acting as infantry, Captain John Truesheim, fifty men.

Third regiment—Stonewall Brigade band, thirty-two pieces; Colonel, C. C. Wertenbaker; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Ball; Major, Greenville Gaines; Adjutant, J. McD. Green; Quartermaster, S. L. Cowper; Commissary, J. C. Colin; Chaplain, R. R. Actree; Surgeon, G. T. Klapstein; Sergeant-Major, T. L. Robinson. Company A, Danville Grays, Captain A. L. Duncan, thirty-two men; Company D, Monticello Guard, Captain Thomas S. Keller, thirty men; Company F, Alexandria Light Infantry, Captain Mushback, forty-four men; Company G, Fredericksburg Rifles, Captain Turner McCracken, thirty men; Company H, Danville Blues, Captain John A. Herndon, Jr., thirty-two men; Company K, Pittsylvania Guards, Captain L. H. Pigg, sixteen men; Fitz Lee Troop Cavalry, Captain J. B. Page, Lynchburg, as infantry, thirty-two men.

The First battalion (colored), Captains Paul and Scott, eighty-three men, passed in double rank and made a good appearance.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

The route of march was up the avenue instead of down it, as is usual. The route taken to-day was proper, as it threw the reviewing stand on the right. The distance covered by the troops was about four miles. The procession required about three quarters of an hour to pass a given point. The streets were hot, and the troops looked jaded before they reached camp. Many men fell out; but, to the credit of the Virginia brigade, it only lost two men in this way. These were all right in a little time after they got to camp.

Governor Lee was accompanied by his little son, Fitz, and the latter shared in his father's admiration of the brigade.

SUPERB MARCHING.

The marching of some of the companies in the provisional battallions was superb—the Muscatine Rifles being noted, as well as the Vicksburg Southrons and Lomax Rifles. The Governor's Guard, of Raleigh, N. C., was in the Sixth provisional battalion, commanded by Colonel J. T. Anthony, of Charlotte, N. C. This company, in its rich green uniform, passed in handsome style in platoons with forty men, and the President paid it a compliment of special mention, remarking to Colonel King, of the United States army, who stood beside him, that it was a very fine organization.

Two of the members of the Governor's Guard were affected by heat, and soon after the return to camp were taken to the admirable field hospital, of which Miss Clara Barton is in charge. They soon recovered.

The Staunton artillery did not participate in the review with the Second regiment today, but its thirty men, under command of Captain J. T. Long, did duty as camp guard during the absence of the other troops.

VIRGINIA'S STRENGTH.

Reports made to General Anderson gave the strength of the brigade as it passed in review as follows: Brigade staff, 5; Stuart Horse Guards, 43; First regiment, 239; Second regiment, 186; Third regiment, 218; First colored battalion, 83—total, 769.

Colonel C. C. Wertenbaker was field-officer of the day in the Virginia camp to day.

Virginians continue to maintain their high reputation for thorough guard duty.

HEALTH.

General Anderson reports that the health of his entire command is excellent. Not a single man is reported in the hospital.

Regimental quarters are well supplied with flowers, and Colonel Wertenbaker smilingly remarked that the ladies never forget the Third Virginia.

Colonel Spotswood, at the conclusion of the review, marched the First regiment to the drill-ground for the competitive drill with the Second Ohio regiment. These are the only entries for this contest. The regiment began drilling just before 3 o'clock, and manœuvred for half an hour in the presence of the judges and of an audience of over four thousand persons. At the conclusion of the drill the regiment was inspected in columns of companies, and as rapidly as the army officers completed these inspections the companies were marched back to the camp. The drum corps was then inspected. Before the Second Ohio could enter the grounds another storm of wind and rain, worse than that of yesterday, so far as the wind was concerned, came up and confused the troops to their tents. Some tents were blown down, but not much damage was done.

The Virginians were again in luck, their tents being under the lea of a hill, and also protected by it from the fury of what was really a gale. Rain fell from 4 o'clock until 6 o'clock, when the sun shown brightly, and any little damages were repaired.

LEE IN CAMP.

Just before the storm came up Governor Lee and staff called by General Augur's headquarters, and were entertained very pleasantly by that officer and his staff. General Sheridan was also present, and chatted with Governor Lee; Colonel Kyd Douglas, of Maryland; General Carnahan, of Indiana; General Wright, of Iowa; General Augur, and General Ordway.

The Governor made a tour of the Virginia camp this afternoon, and spend some time at General Anderson's comfortable headquarters.

The uniformity of dress of the entire Virginia command is a matter of frequent and always favorable comment. The uniform is serviceable and soldierly, all agree.

STONEWALL BAND CONCERT.

To-night the Stonewall band gave a concert at the Smithsonian grounds, which was heard by a great crowd.

Washington City.

[From our Washington Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1887.

Recognizing the difficulties that would be encountered in attempting a detailed account of the National Drill, even were the space allotted me much greater than that afforded by the columns of a newspaper, I will not attempt to discuss the subject in detail. The gentleman constituting the committee which, a few months since, conceived of, and have since perfected and carried into execution, the details of so stupendous undertaking as that involved in the bringing together in friendly competition the representative military organizations of thirty-one States and Territories, may justly feel proud of the success of their undertaking.

The space surrounding the Washington Monument covered with its white tents, rendered brilliant by the varied uniforms and regimental colors of the various organizations represented, and the scene enlivened by the strains of martial music, serve to recall the days of 1861 and '62, when, as now, the streets of the National Capital echoed to the tread of marching regiments. From Oregon to Maine and from Wisconsin to Texas, nearly every State in the Union, sent her quota to the Drill, and whatever the decision of the judges may be as to the relative merits of the various organizations, it may be truthfully said that without a single exception, every one of the sixty companies present at the Drill presented a creditable appearance both in camp and upon the drill ground, and the Nation may be justly proud that in her citizen soldiery she possesses a standing army which will compare favorably, if not in point of numbers, at least in proficiency in military discipline, with the expensive standing armies of foreign nations.

The exhibition drills of the various zouave companies were, to the general public, the most interesting of all the exhibitions given by the visiting companies. The manner in which the various fancy movements, wheeling, marching, bayonet and skirmish drills were executed, was wonderful. One of their feats—the scaling of a fifteen-foot fence—was, perhaps, the most difficult yet attempted upon a drill ground. At the word of command they broke for the fence, rapidly formed a pyramid, tossed up and passed over their guns, and with cat-like agility followed themselves. When but two men remained, and the spectators were guessing out a way of saving them, one jumped upon the shoulders of the other, thence to the top of the fence, and there turned about and helped up his fellow.

On Wednesday evening the camp was visited by the most severe thunder storm of the season, but aside from the overturning of two or three of the tents which had not been properly secured, and the consequent drenching of the occupants, little damage was done.

The President accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont, and a party of select friends, left Washington on Thursday last for the Adirondack region, where they will spend a few days in recreation upon the shores of Saranac Lake. It is expected that the President will return to Washington on the 5th of June, and that he will spend the Summer months at his country residence. H.

The Paris Conflagration

A HORRIBLE SIGHT—BURNED BODIES LYING IN HEAPS.

PARIS, May 26.—The bodies of the ballet dancers who lost their lives by the burning of the Opera Comique last night are lying in heaps in the ruins of the theatre. The firemen assert that many bodies are lying in the upper galleries. The number of persons killed greatly exceeds the previous estimates. An excited crowd surrounds the ruins, which are guarded by a military cordon. Many distressing scenes are witnessed.

Up to 2 p. m. twenty bodies, in a terribly mutilated condition had been recovered from the ruins. The remains were principally those of ballet girls, choristers and machinists. Five of the bodies are those of elderly ladies and one of them is that of a child. The firemen lowered some of the bodies from the fourth story of the theatre by means of ropes. By 4 p. m. twenty more bodies had been recovered, and later this afternoon the bodies of eighteen ladies all in full dress were found lying together at the bottom of a staircase leading from the second story. These ladies all had escorts to the theatre, but no remains of men were found anywhere near where these women were burned to death. The walls of the theatre began falling this evening and the search for bodies had to be abandoned for the day. The remains of three men and two women were found in the stage box, where the victims had taken refuge from the flames. It is ascertained that many bodies, lie buried in the debris in the upper galleries, from whence escape was exceedingly difficult. The Government proposes to close several of the Paris theatres because of their deficiency in exits.

The library attached to the theatre was entirely destroyed with all its contents, including many valuable scores. Six thousand costumes were burned in the wardrobe.

The work of searching for bodies was resumed to-night and a number more were exhumed. An official statement says that fifty bodies have already been recovered. M. Reveillon, a Deputy, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, estimated that at least two hundred persons lost their lives in the fire.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

THE WRONG MAN KILLED.—ST. LOUIS, May 26.—A special from Rockville, Mo., says the shooting to death of John Vanderburg in the court-room yesterday, during his preliminary examination on the charge of outraging Jennie Anderson, is now believed to have been a horrible mistake, and notwithstanding she was the victim of some man and identified Vanderburg as the man, yet her identification was of that uncertainty that usually fixes the crime on the first person arrested. Vanderburg was cooking for a camping party four miles from the scene of the outrage at 3 o'clock that afternoon, and at 5 o'clock he was again in camp.

The coroner's jury censured the judge for not disarming and watching the Anderson boys and Edward Evans, from whom something desperate was expected, and they brought in a verdict of murder against Lint Anderson and Edward Evans.

The testimony shows that the constables were watching these men, but were off their guard by their composed manner while the judge was reviewing the testimony. Scarcely had he pronounced "Hold the defendant in ten thousand dollars bond," than Lint Anderson had sent two shots through Vanderburg's body, and Edward Evans fired two more. Friends of the murdered man have been found, and they declare that they will prosecute to the end.

The crop reports from almost every section of the country are satisfactory, and unless some terrible visitation come upon the farmer before harvest, this will be a year of plenty. With good crops in sight, the business world will continue active.—*Richmond State.*

Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1887.

Local Department.

Augusta Female Seminary.

Miss M. J. BALDWIN, Principal.

Commencement Exercises.

—1887.—

MAY 27th, 30th and 31st.

The commencement exercises of the Augusta Female Seminary were introduced on the morning of the 27th ultimo.

It is a matter of congratulation to the friends and patrons of this institution to note the manifest improvement from session to session in the departments brought prominently forward during the commencement exercises.

SCHOOL OF ART.

The programme opened as usual with the Art Exhibition on the 27th ultimo, consisting of specimens of decorative art, including work in China painting, luster and Kensington, which for beauty and delicacy of execution filled the beholder with surprise and admiration. The number and variety, as well as the skill displayed, reflected great credit on the industry and patience of the teacher—Miss Lester—and her pupils. The studio proper, in charge of Miss Fairchild, displayed the work of her pupils for the year, consisting of charcoal studies, object and cast studies in cragon, with a great variety of oil paintings. The exhibition included specimens of every description of work calculated to cultivate and develope taste and talent. To enumerate the works of rare merit would not be in good taste where the class of fifty or more scholars have done so well; but in this instance, as it generally happens, some special notes are called for. A full sized bust drawn in crayon, though not entirely finished, of the late Rev. Dr. Strider, was recognized on the right as the eye of the visitor, on entering the gallery, glanced along its length. It is as faithful in art as it is an affectionate memento by a sister, Miss Minnie L. Strider, who has only studied two sessions in the school. Many visitors lingered with delight before the admirable portrait. Miss Alice J. Aunspaugh, of Lynchburg, contributes in the portraits of her father and that of her associate and friend, Miss Annie E. Kinnier, of the same city, a graduate of the school, who died a few months since, similar exhibitions of talent and culture. We cannot close this portion of the report without reference to the harvest picture by Miss Louise C. Hawes, of Staunton, which attracted marked attention.

THE COMMENCEMENT SERMON.

In addition to the school, there was a large congregation at the Sabbath morning services of the First Presbyterian Church where the usual sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Dinwiddie. Rev. Alexander Martin, D. D., of Danville, had been engaged for the occasion, but was unavoidably prevented from attending by sickness.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Principal reports, with heart-felt gratitude to God, that the session of 1886-'87 has been one of unusual prosperity. The boarding department has been filled to its utmost capacity—boarders and day pupils together numbering 200.

In consequence of exemption from sickness, there has been little or no interruption to study, and the progress of pupils in every department has been most gratifying. The work accomplished and standard reached in the music and art departments, as exhibited to the public, are a guarantee of the thoroughness of the training in every other study.

The great aim of teachers and principal seems to be to press on to higher attainments each year and to secure for their pupils the best results that faithful training can accomplish.

THE CONCERT PROGRAMMES.

The concert programmes were "fastidiously good" and reflected great credit in the selection, on Professors Hamer, Hintz, Eisenburg and Miss Douglass, and on their pupils in their brilliant execution of all the pieces. It is seldom, indeed, that music of so high a character is rendered so perfectly by school-girls. The solos, both vocal and instrumental, were highly appreciated. The vocal solo—"Thema und Variationen," as rendered by Miss Kate McGuffin, has never been surpassed in any school.

Following is the programme of the evening of the 30th ultimo:

Part First.

Overture—Rosamunde (six pianos).....*Schubert.*
Misses A McLean, M McCullough, O Edwards, J. Meetze, H Wilkins, A Fitzhugh, A Wallace, I Jeter, A Dobbs, C Webb, L Briggs and J Hamilton.
Vocal Sol