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VIRGINIA.

A Stanford Lady's Trip through the "Famous Valley."

Notes by the Way-side. A pleasant excursion, as far as the "Famous Valley" is concerned, was made by a party of ladies, who, on the 25th of July, left for Staunton, which was reached at 12:10 on the morning of the 26th. We were assured there was no danger of a strike on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, but feared the Valley Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio might be involved. We stayed in Staunton until 10 o'clock, A. M. We found the town vastly improved since our visit five years ago, and would scarcely have recognized it. Many handsome residences have been built—new streets laid out, etc. Our stay was too short to see much of interest—left anxious to get down the Valley as soon as possible. The trip was pleasant—nothing occurring to mar our enjoyment, everything being quiet on the road. Our route lay through the beautiful Valley of Virginia. What a charming contrast this trip with the one of ten years since! Then we traveled slowly in a lumbering old stage-coach, through tracks of desolation made by the Despoiler; hundreds of monuments in the charred remains of once happy homes—to the glorious "little Pitt," who boasted the would not leave enough sustenance in the valley for a sparrow to subsist. But he who rules over all, stayed the hand of the ruthless invader before utter want and ruin prevailed. Now we were wheeled by the iron horse through smiling fields of golden grain and waving corn—all traces of the late war having vanished before the enterprise and thrift of its inhabitants, who, having been shorn of everything save honor, turned the sword into plowshares, and with diligence began to till the soil, which nobly rewarded them by an abundant return for the labor bestowed. This has been a prosperous year; God has abundantly blessed their labors with a greater yield of wheat than at any time since the war, and the prospect of a bountiful corn crop. The farmers are busy threshing their wheat and preparing it for market, with the pleasing hope of "better times." I heard a farmer say, a few days since, that he had raised twelve hundred bushels of wheat on fifteen acres of ground. The land is regarded as very ordinary. Can Kentucky beat that on her poor land?

But I have digressed. We passed through Harrisonburg, which is a flourishing and pretty town. We touched several smaller towns and villages, until we reached Mt. Jackson, where the beauty of the scenery had increased to such an extent that we felt as if nature had almost exhausted her storehouse in beautifying the surrounding landscape. The broad expanse of meadow land owned by Gen. Meigs cannot be surpassed in loveliness of richness. We reached Winchester at 3 o'clock, P. M. That grand old historic town has grown into a city, and its inhabitants enjoying prosperity and quiet, where once anarchy and desolation reigned. The theatre of war for many months at one time, happy in the possession of her loyal people, at another in the hands of the invader. The two large Cemeteries adjoining the town, the National and Confederate, attest the magnitude of the struggle. The National Cemetery is well laid out, each grave marked with a marble tablet, and a handsome monument erected over officers who fell bravely leading their men to meet the terrible onslaught of Jackson's veterans—men who were defending "the best government the world ever saw." Side by side, with only a fence between, sleep our brave, who gave their lives to defend what we thought just and right. Our beloved Ashleys sleep here as quietly and peacefully as if patriotism had never stirred their breasts to deeds of valor. The noble Turner or Hancock white steel, except to be seen and the thickest of the battle, rendered conspicuous by his noble bearing and flowing beard. He will ever live in the hearts of his countrymen. He was the darling of his soldiers, but the dread of his foes—how terribly he avenged the death of his beloved brother, and then gave his life a sacrifice to his country. In the centre of this grand city of the dead is a handsome monument erected to the memory of the "Unknown"—brave ones who left their happy homes in the sunny South to

come to Virginia's rescue, and gave their lives in her defense. Their bodies rested by the wayside, on the battlefield, on the mountain top, and some were laid in secluded nooks by loving comrades, who marked the spot with rude boards, thinking, doubtless, when the war was over to carry some consolation to the "heart-broken" families at home by taking them to the bones of the loved ones, but alas! they, too, fell and shared the same fate. When the war was ended, patriotic men and these bones together and took them to this place, where—thanks to the heroic women of Virginia—this Monument was erected. What matters if they were unknown to their fellow men? God knew them. He knows who they are—not one of them will be lost; but in that "great day," ye sorrowing ones, you shall see and recognize those you loved and lost here.

There are many places of interest to the traveler in Winchester, but to one who had been absent from her native State for two years, they were of secondary importance. We stayed but a short while to see old friends, then came on to Smithfield, W. Virginia, where I am enjoying, in my native village, a season of pleasure.

While in Virginia we found the people much excited upon the nomination of a Governor. Col. Holliday is the choice of the people of the Valley, but many there here equal claim to merit. Virginia can boast of no one who could ably fill the "gubernatorial chair," that it is difficult to decide which would be the most acceptable.

In this State the greatest excitement exists as to the location of the Capital. Charleston, Clarksburg and Martinsburg are mentioned as suitable places. An election has been held recently to decide, but have not heard the result. Of course, a large majority of this portion of the State are in favor of Martinsburg. This is the all-absorbing theme. Neither the State nor the movements of the President excite any comment, but whether every voter will not see the propriety of choosing Martinsburg as the location of the Capital. What matters if it is on the border? Our State was so artistically laid out by a few that I wonder why they did not say where we should have the seat of government, and like loyal subjects submit, without consulting the voice of the people. Much enthusiasm is manifested at these public meetings. Many whose talents ought to be devoted to the study of law, have an opportunity of displaying it, in speeches. We, of the ladies, have not the privilege of hearing these orators—our duty not being an advocate of women's rights—as we are not of opinion upon the subject, and have to amuse ourselves in some other way; the most pleasant way to spend the time during the warm season is to be found in picnics, excursions, etc.; an account of one of the latter I will now give. Several strangers visiting our little village, their friends, thought it as well as such of country as would interest them; so proposed an excursion to Harper's Ferry, and "Maryland Heights." A party readily agreed to the proposition, so on yesterday at 6 o'clock, A. M., in private conveyances, we started. After a delightful ride of seven miles, behind a horse-drawn carriage, we arrived at Kentucky stock, we reached Charleston, our county seat, where our party was increased to twenty-three, and with happy hearts we pursued our way. We passed through a beautiful "valley" among many in the valley, dignified by the name of town; nothing of interest there, save a paper mill, which we proceeded to visit. We were much interested in the process of making paper. They showed us for the purpose, which is allowed to go through a state of fermentation, then into immense boilers, where it is cooked, and then through various pieces of machinery, whence it comes thick box paper; nothing but a mass of pulp.

Being satisfied with our investigation, we drove on, reaching Bull Run Heights which overlooked a little village called by the same name—then beyond Camp Hill, from whence we could see the town of Harper's Ferry, nestled among the hills and mountains. This is an old town, and was enriched with the noise of machinery and the busy hum of workmen. Here was once an Arsenal, a United States Army and many machine shops, but alas! here too, the destroyer has been at work—nothing left save the foundations. There is nothing attractive in the ruins of Bull Run Heights, but nature has resumed her sway, covering the hills and heights with a beautiful verdure, rendering the scene most romantic. We crossed the beautiful bridge that spans the Potomac just where the Shenandoah enters its waters into that grand old river. This bridge is the Great Green of Vir-

ginia; parties wishing to enter the confederate state have only to cross beyond the centre of the bridge, when they will be in Maryland. Our route lay for a half mile along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and then turns abruptly up the mountain. We drove a mile and a half up the heights, where the road becomes more difficult of ascent, so we had to leave our vehicle at a farm house near by and climb the mountain, but nothing daunted, we determined to accomplish it. We had to make our way up a narrow pathway, where scarcely a breath of air could penetrate—under our feet immense rocks and rolling stones. The day was intensely warm, all these things combined necessarily made our progress very slow, but buoyed up by the prospect promised by some of the party who had been there before, we endeavored to make our way. After climbing for an hour and a half, we reached the top—then crossed over a cleared track for a distance of a half mile, when we came to the remains of a fort, built during the late war, upon which we climbed. Oh! what a sight met our gaze. We stood enraptured. All fatigue and weariness were forgotten, as we drank in the loveliness surrounding us. The Potomac gliding peacefully and quietly along—on the one side the beautiful valley of Virginia, on the other, the vale of Maryland, both interspersed with beautiful woodlands, and dotted here and there with villages and towns—it seemed like fairy land. We vainly would have lingered long on this enchanted spot, but the declining sun warned us how rapidly the shades of evening were approaching.

So with one last, long, lingering gaze, we reluctantly retraced our steps. The descent was easy and rapid, and we were soon by the side of a beautiful spring, where a bountiful refreshment awaited us. We rested at the farm house near by, where we were shown a picture and a gun once owned by the notorious John Brown. He had lived on this mountain for a year before his daring attempt at an insurrection, planning and perfecting his arrangements. We now could see our vehicle in the descent and very notable to avail ourselves of the opportunity, and were soon wending our way by the side of the canal and over the bridge into Virginia again. Other places of interest must be visited—first, the engine house where Brown fortified and defended for several weeks. The port holes are still to be seen. Over the front entrance is painted in large letters—"John Brown's Fort." Why this place was preserved during the war, when all the buildings near, were destroyed, is a mystery. Surely the spot was well chosen for the invader. Perhaps it was kept as a monument of John Brown's folly. To us the place brought up recollections that it would have been well not to revive. It was the "Bastille" during the war and many loved ones, and friends, were incarcerated there. We must now climb another rugged hill which led to a rock jutting over a precipice, that is known in history as "Jefferson's Rock." Thomas Jefferson is said to have exclaimed when standing on it, viewing the grand scenery presented—"It is worth a trip across the Atlantic to behold such a scene!" But he had never been in Maryland heights. This rock was in some danger from continued rains, of sliding over the precipice, so some enterprising one conceived the idea of making it secure by placing it upon four immense iron pillars. The place is a romantic spot, a suitable spot for lovers to make a "lover's leap" in case they failed to procure the object of their desire. I am happy to say, I have never heard of such a catastrophe—Virginians are either too sensible for such things, or the surroundings are so inspiring as to induce a favorable response. I think one of our party thought so, as by a strategic move, well known to those versed in such matters, he succeeded in inducing a fair one to linger on the enchanted spot until the hour fixed for our departure. From the contented, self-satisfied air of the lover, we judge he was successful! Some of the party who were bent upon seeing every thing of interest, visited "Burns Island," a lovely spot where persons lose themselves in the contemplation of nature's beauty, and prefer to picnic rather than climb the heights.

We must now turn homeward, we had seen and enjoyed enough for one day. We stopped on "Bull Run Heights," where we had another charming view and spread out on the green turf, our evening meal. Night having come, we resumed our journey with a pleasant breeze, and with the light of a myriad of stars, our ride was made delightful. With tired limbs and aching feet, we reached home at 11 o'clock, P. M., where we were soon enjoying "tired nature's sweet restorer," and by the next day ready for another jaunt, which is proposed.

EDUCATIONAL.
Rockcastle County Teachers' Institute.
The Rockcastle County Teachers' Institute convened in the Baptist Church at Broadhead, on Monday, Aug. 13th, 1877. Dr. J. J. Brown, Common School Commissioner was elected Chairman, J. L. Whitehead, Secretary, and J. W. Brown Assistant Secretary. The following were enrolled as members:
S. F. Storr, Robert White, W. L. Allen, E. H. Hessel, A. James, John Bishop, T. D. Mullins, E. M. Denny, J. N. Brown, W. P. Hayes, J. T. Sowders, J. F. Watson, W. P. Bloomer, T. J. Hayes, Wm. Hayes, Wm. Woods, L. T. Stewart, A. T. Fish, L. P. James, Sam. Cummins, Fannie Mullins, Alice Lewis, W. M. Bloomer, Celia B. Adams, Wm. Davis, S. H. Martin, J. H. Van Hook, J. L. Whitehead, Sallie Myers, R. H. Swinney, J. W. Brown, J. W. Lutz, M. Cook, Lucy West, Mattie Lewis, G. F. Reynolds, W. A. Hammonds, James F. Nichols, Clara Whitehead, Mollie Hessel, Bettie Stephens, Alice Parsley, R. E. Snodgrass, H. P. Kinsler.

The following were elected honorary members: Messrs. A. K. McHenry, James Crawford, D. W. Lewis, Wm. Sawyer, T. Roberts, Eugene Snodgrass, Lee Carter, Sam. M. Burdett, R. H. Frith, W. D. Walhin, Dr. Burdett, and Misses Lila Crawford, Jennie Rowland, Helen Conn, Lucie Woodard, Carrie Pierce, Mr. W. A. Davis, and Miss Alice Lewis, were elected critics. Prof. W. C. Grinstead, of Boyle County, presided over the exercises throughout. Only a synopsical report of the proceedings is here given.

FIRST DAY—MORNING.
After organization, Dr. Brown and Prof. Grinstead explained the objects of Teachers' Institutes. They were for the purpose of teaching teachers how to teach. Each member of the Institute was called upon to give his views on the general method of teaching. Quite a number responded, and at 11:30 A. M., the Institute adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON.
After some excellent music by the young ladies and gentlemen, R. H. Swinney, explained his method of teaching phonics and spelling. He was followed by W. C. Grinstead and other members in discussion. Reading was next explained by Dr. J. L. Martin, in a very happy way. The discussion following, was participated in by Prof. Grinstead, E. Snodgrass and J. H. Van Hook. Mental Arithmetic was next explained by the Institute. The queries followed in the post office produced considerable amusement, and elicited some lively arguments. The critics made their report, and then the Institute adjourned till the following day.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.
Mr. W. A. Davis introduced Mathematical Geography, giving a very simple and beautiful method of teaching sound. S. F. Storr and Prof. Grinstead, spoke on the same subject, explaining the cause of the change of seasons. Recreations—Miss Lucy West gave a clear method of teaching the Rudiments of Arithmetic. Prof. Grinstead followed her, giving the method of teaching the fundamental rules of Arithmetic. The Institute was next pleasantly and profitably entertained with the reading of "The Raven" by Sam. M. Burdett, and "The Lavin" by Prof. Grinstead.

AFTERNOON.
Primary Grammar was disposed of by Joseph Watson. A brief discussion followed. Mr. A. Jones gave his method of teaching Common Fractions. A lively discussion ensued, which was participated in by Grinstead, Martin and others. Prof. Grinstead and Sam. M. Burdett then read some good selections, and after the critics report, the Institute adjourned.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.
Made by the young ladies, J. L. Whitehead exhibited a satisfactory method of teaching penmanship. Decimal Fractions were materially simplified by J. W. Brown, followed by Prof. Grinstead. An essay, subject "Slavery" was read by Miss Clara Whitehead. It was well written, full of truth, and every body applauded it. Prof. Storr read in a felicitous manner "The Negro's Conversion." By unanimous wish Sam. M. Burdett again read "The Raven."

AFTERNOON.
J. W. Brown discussed upon the Verb. His lecture on this subject showed a familiar acquaintance with English Grammar, especially the Verb and its various modifications. It was among the most interesting lectures of the week. Mr. Brown thought we should have but three moods. S. F. Storr agreed with him and further thought there should be but three tenses. Prof. Grinstead introduced a very spirited argument in regard to transitive and intransitive verbs, the voices, etc., which was indulged in at length by nearly all present. The subject was next discussed. Critics report and adjournment.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING.
A method of finding the Greatest Common Divisor and Least Common Multiple was given by Mr. Whitehead. The Institute discussed Compound Numbers. Square and Cube Root were systematically presented by Prof. Grinstead. The members were much interested in his remarks. An early session to adjourn, made by J. J. Brown, who was exceedingly hungry, was carried. "Go West, young man, Go West!"

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Mr. Storr discussed the Infinitive Mood, followed by J. N. Brown, who gave his method of teaching a class to parse. Sam. M. Burdett and A. Parsley discussed Compulsive Education. After recess Judge James G. Carter spoke at length on the Common School system in Kentucky. His remarks were listened to with deep interest.

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EDUCATIONAL.
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EXERCISING.
J. E. Woodard was elected Chairman pro tempore, and Messrs. Grinstead, J. W. Brown, J. N. Brown, White, Van Hook and others, related their experience in school management.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING.
Messrs. Prof. Storr took up the subject of Longitude and Time, and disposed of it in an interesting way. He also gave a method of proving the solution of problems by solving out the sides. The applications of Percentage was discussed by Grinstead and others.

AFTERNOON.
Whithead spoke at length on School Government. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:
Resolved, 1st, That we approve of Teachers' Institutes, believing that they are in many respects beneficial to the teachers.
2nd, That we cordially thank Prof. Wm. C. Grinstead, of Boyle county, for his valuable services in successfully conducting this Institute; also, Dr. J. J. Brown, our County Commissioner, for his untiring labors to promote the schools of the county.
3rd, That Judge James G. Carter and Sam. M. Burdett have our thanks for the interest they have manifested in our proceedings, and for the addresses with which they have entertained us.
4th, That we are sincerely grateful to the people of Rockcastle and vicinity for the generous hospitality they have shown us. We especially desire to return our thanks to the officers and members of the Baptist Church for the gratuitous use of their new and beautiful Church.

J. W. BROWN, J. L. WHITEHEAD, R. H. SWINNEY, Comtee.
The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A motion of J. H. Van Hook to hold the Institute at Broadhead next year was defeated. After select reading by request of the members on the part of Prof. Grinstead and Sam. M. Burdett the Institute adjourned at six o'clock. J. J. Brown, Chairman.
J. L. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.
J. W. BROWN, Asst. Sec'y.

Girl's Attitude to Young Men.
There is a thing of which I want to speak, and that is the behavior of young girls toward young men who are not lovers, but simply friends. Let me tell you that our sex was not made to be woosers. The custom prevalent among a certain class of young ladies of asking, directly or indirectly, the attention of young gentlemen is not an admirable custom. "My son," said a lady to me not long since, "is much prejudiced against a young girl whom I admire, because she is constantly sending him notes, inviting him to be her escort here and there, and planning to have him with her." A modest and dignified reserve, which is neither prudery or affectation, should distinguish your manner to gentlemen. Too great familiarity and too evident pleasure in the society of young men are errors into which no delicate and pure-minded girl should fall.

The Boston Globe says that the word "mule" signifies "to stop," being a Greek word. The Detroit Free Press says: "The Globe is wrong. The word 'mule' is derived from the Indian dialect, and means 'to kick.' The Free Press is wrong. 'Mule' is Canadian. It means a woman on wash-days.—[N. Y. Herald. All this discussion comes from not being a Harvard graduate. O, pueri, vos estis, omnes wrong. 'Mule' est deriva Latina lingua, of quae the comparative est mulier, because a woman est mulier-quam a mule. How est hoc for alius?—[St. Louis Journal.

In order to secure the greatest amount of milk, cows should, during the hot weather, have an abundance of good, clean water. The hot sun of these days renders the grass less succulent as it matures, and dries up the natural supply of water, so that it will stand the farmer in pocket to pump a liberal supply for his stock four, or even five times a day, wherever there is not an abundance of clean, fresh water supplied by natural means. The use of surface water from stagnant pools is at once injurious to the animals themselves, and to their milk.

A cheap and wholesome article of vinegar may be made of water, molasses and yeast, say twenty-five gallons of water, four of molasses, and one of yeast. This, when it ferments, will yield very good vinegar. A fair imitation of white wine vinegar may be made of mashed raisins and water kept in a warm place for a month.

Many a sweet girl, with tender, loving eyes, has wept away the moments of love's young dream, while the young man who was to tell her all that it is pleasing with the lively stable man, trying to hire four dollars' worth of horse and buggy for a dollar and a half.

Do not stuffy your baby with Opium and Morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is always safe and reliable and never disappoints. 25 cents.

A Spanish proverb says, "The man who on his wedding day starts as a lieutenant in the family, will never get promoted."

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Practices in all the courts of the 8th Judicial District.

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Office South Side of Main Corner of Depot Street

Will remain permanently at his office (suitable for the purpose) to examine, fill, and extract teeth. Particular attention paid to the preservation and regulation of the natural teeth, and to the use of the most improved and perfect methods of dental work, in the latest and most beautiful style of the art.

For Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required. All communications promptly attended to.

SCHOOLS.
STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

STANFORD, KY.

WITH A FULL CORPS OF TEACHERS

this Institution will open

ITS EIGHTH SESSION,

ON THE

2ND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

ALL THE BRANCHES OF A

THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE

are taught, as well as

MUSIC, THE LANGUAGES, DRAWING AND PAINTING.

TERMS MODERATE.

In Tuition, prices range from \$25 to \$50 in the regular departments. Primary, \$25; Intermediate, \$30; Preparatory, \$35, and College, \$50.

For full particulars, as to Board, etc., address

MRS. M. C. FREEMAN, Principal, Stanford, Lincoln Co., Ky.

TARRANT COLLEGE!

FOR

GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

Crab Orchard, Ky.

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