

which the city already had. He therefore moved that Attorney J. L. Rawlins be employed at a cost not to exceed \$200.

Councilman Lynn said he believed that legal assistance was necessary, but he wanted to know if the employment of Mr. Rawlins would meet with the approval of Mr. Hall.

City Attorney Hall said as far as his individual feelings were concerned he was willing to bow in submission to the wishes of the Council.

Councilman Karrick objected to the employment of Mr. Rawlins. He thought that the city attorney be allowed to select his own assistants. He moved to amend Mr. Young's motion to that effect. It was put with the following result:

Ayes—Karrick, Lynn and Anderson—3.

Noes—Folland, Heath, Smith, Tud-denham, Hardy, Hyde and Young—7.

The original motion was then put and carried.

THE POLICE DIFFICULTY.

Councilman Folland said that it was about time some action was taken on the reports of the committee on police, which had been laid on the table week after week. The City Attorney had promised to give his opinion on the matter several weeks ago, but he had heard nothing of it up to the present.

City Attorney Hall replied that he had given his opinion on the question some time ago. Everything was clear on the points embodied in that opinion but there were points involved that would require considerable research to settle satisfactorily. By Tuesday next he hoped to be able to give a more thorough opinion on the subject and the matter went over until that time.

The following appropriations were made:

APPROPRIATIONS

Mount & Griffin.....	\$ 700
Mayor's fund for purchase of one-half of balance due on purchase of Thomas Kane estate.....	3,700
Total.....	\$4,400
Adjourned for one week.	

THE SCHOOL TAX CASE.

Yesterday afternoon in the matter of the Board of Education vs. Leonard G. Hardy, collector, the demurrer to the complaint in intervention was withdrawn in Judge Anderson's court, and a decree by consent was entered. L. G. Hardy was appointed referee to make distribution of funds paid into court, at an allowance of \$12.50 per day. Following is the text of the decree:

On this day this cause came on to be heard before said court upon the complaints of intervention filed by Lewis P. Kelsey and James G. Gillespie on May 14th, 1891, and C. R. Savage and others filed, July 25th, 1891, and which said complaints of intervention are by consent consolidated, and will hereafter be heard together as one cause.

And it appearing to the court that neither the said plaintiffs, the Board of Education and Joseph B. Walden, nor the defendant, Hardy, has made any defense to the said complaints in intervention, and consent to this decree; and it likewise appearing that the defendant, L. G. Hardy, upon his own motion, has paid into court the sum of \$35,803.53, being the amount illegally collected by him from the said intervening plaintiffs and others

in whose behalf the said intervening complaints are filed, and that said sum is now in the hands of the clerk of this court, subject to the orders thereof; and now the court doth order, adjudge and decree that the said taxes were levied and collected from the said plaintiffs and the others aforesaid, without any authority of law, and that the money now in the hands of the clerk as aforesaid, should be refunded to those who paid the same.

And the special school taxes of 1890, referred to in the pleadings and paid by the plaintiffs in said intervening complaints to the said defendant, Hardy, being void and there being no legal authority to collect the same, and because this court is not informed as to the persons who paid the same sum and the amounts paid by each, it is further ordered and decreed that Leonard G. Hardy be, and he is hereby appointed referee to take proof and report to the court, with all convenient speed, the names of the several persons who paid to the said defendant, Hardy, the moneys so deposited by him with the clerk of this court, and that said referee make weekly reports to this court of the names of the persons so paying and the amounts paid by each; and also the number of days occupied by him in and about the said reference to the date of making his report; and that on the coming in of said reports successively the clerk pay to the several persons mentioned therein, or to their attorneys for them, the amount reported due to them respectively, less such deduction as may be necessary to pay the said referee the per diem of \$12.50 and 10 per cent. allowed the attorneys of said intervening plaintiffs for their services in this behalf; and that said clerk pay out of the money in his hands the per diem reported due to the referee, and 10 per cent. of the gross amount appearing to have been paid by the several persons named in each report to Sutherland & Judd and R. H. Cabell, as attorneys for the intervening plaintiffs, and the fees of the court.

T. J. ANDERSON, Judge.

Dated Sept. 30th, 1891.

A GLANCE AT THE SOUTH.

Having passed through the picturesque Piedmont country to the Shenandoah valley recently, I thought a few lines might be interesting to your readers. For a distance of fifty miles, from Gordonsville to the Blue Ridge, the Piedmont country is most delightful. It consists of lovely valleys, about several miles in width, and narrowing till the hills seem almost ready to touch each other. It is one of the most interesting and picturesque portions of the South.

Charlottesville, the county seat of Albemarle county, is a pretty place situated upon rising ground at the base of the southwest mountain, containing several thousand inhabitants. There are several manufactories in active operation, such as woolen, fertilizing and flouring mills, cigar and tobacco manufactories, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and various other minor branches of industry, besides banks, stores, hotels and other places found in such a city.

About a mile east of the R. R. depot is the University of Virginia, which is attended by 500 students, and is a large, handsome building, with magnificent grounds. It contains a library of 35,000 volumes—the largest in the South.

Monticello, the home of Jefferson, is plainly visible from the C. & O. railroad. It is a grimmy but old Virginia mansion. It faces the west and is sur-

rounded by a thick grove of trees. It was here the author of the Declaration of Independence sought repose from the cares of exciting public life; it was here amid the beautiful in nature that the political principles of Thomas Jefferson were fostered and matured. The man is dead, but the products of his pen and the impress of his statesmanship will live on as long as the world stands and republics endure. Near the gateway, at the entrance of the grounds, is a modest tomb and on it an age-scarred inscription to the memory of the sage of Monticello.

Monticello was confiscated during the war by the Federal authorities but was subsequently released. According to Jefferson's will a large portion of the property was to revert to the commonwealth of Virginia for educational purposes.

About six miles from Cozet we drove through the grounds and inspected the Miller Manual Labor school, an extensive institution for the education of the orphans of the country. The buildings are of brick and stone, and present an imposing appearance. Here are educated 160 boys and 90 girls until they become eighteen years of age, free of charge. The students are furnished with board and clothes—in fact the institution is their home until they become to the stipulated age when they are qualified to battle in life for themselves. They spend from eight o'clock to twelve noon reciting in the schoolroom, and the afternoon is spent in the work shops learning mechanical arts. From 7 o'clock to 9:30 p. m. they are in the study room preparing their lessons for the next day, so they are kept busy and have no time to spare in idleness. Between Afton and Basir we run through a tunnel $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, right under the Blue Ridge range and soon find ourselves at a new boom town. Basic City is less than two years old. It is here that the Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western railways, two of the largest systems in the South, cross each other, so she possesses excellent railroad advantages—a good mail and passenger service. She has now in process of construction a mill which will give employment to 1000 skilled laborers. Further on we come to Waynesboro, one of the oldest towns in Virginia, named in honor of General Wayne of Revolutionary fame. It is situated in the heart of the Shenandoah valley, meaning "the beautiful valley of the stars." This valley is undoubtedly the finest country of the South. It was from this section that the Confederate army drew most of their stores, and though the people were not overrun with battles, yet they felt the heavy drain made upon them by their own army.

The site of Waynesboro is an undulating plateau at the height of 1400 feet above sea level. South river, a branch of the Shenandoah, flows by the town and offers its power for any use man may see fit to make of it. Within its bosom are bass and other kinds of fish, and the mountain forests adjacent offer sport to the huntsman.

The place has two furniture factories, a sash, door and blind factory, hydraulic engine works, a flouring mill with a capacity of 125 barrels a day, and an ornamental woodworking establishment.