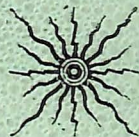


“A Souvenir”



..... OF THE

DEGENNIAL CELEBRATION



..... OF

ROANOKE CITY, VIRGINIA.

Held June 18th, 1892.



Introduction

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THE 18th of June, 1892, being the Tenth Anniversary of the existence of Roanoke City, Virginia, was celebrated in a manner, the remarkable success of which will be referred to as an epoch in her history. The generous fund subscribed to defray the necessary expenses being more than adequate, the surplus was designated by the General Committee to be used for the publication of this brochure, as a souvenir of the occasion, to contain a short historical sketch, official statistics and extracts from leading newspapers, relating to the Decennial Celebration and order of procession of the Grand Parade.

In presenting this pamphlet to the public, the last duty of this Committee has been performed, in the hope that the public, whose interest it has been the endeavor and pleasure of the Committee to serve, will approve of its labors.

Respectfully,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROANOKE, VA. DECENNIAL CELEBRATION.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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HON. JOHN W. WOODS	Church and School Statistics
GEO. L. BENNETT	City Statistics
JUDGE SAM. G. WILLIAMS	Professions and Science
CAPT. HENRI DAVIN, Chief Marshal.	S. W. JAMISON, Treasurer.

• • • ROANOKE, • VIRGINIA • • •

THE city of Roanoke is in Roanoke county, in that portion of the Valley of Virginia known as the Roanoke Valley, which lays between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany mountains—at this point being only a few miles apart.

It is 53 miles from Lynchburg, Va.; 219 miles from Washington, D. C.; 266 miles from Baltimore, Md.; 199 miles from Richmond, Va.; 257 miles from Norfolk, Va.; 153 miles from Bristol, Tenn., and 239 miles from Hagerstown, Md. The altitude of the city is over 1,000 feet above sea level.

It is the centre of a great mineral region, and with fine agricultural and timber lands, healthy and salubrious climate, splendid railroad facilities combined with the liberal policy of its founders and the enterprise of its people, it has grown from what was known in 1882 as the village of Big Lick, with 600 inhabitants, into the city of Roanoke, with 25,000 inhabitants.

“The nucleus of the city of Roanoke was Old Lick, officially known as Gainsborough, a stage station on the Lynchburg and Salem turnpike.

“Gainsborough was established in 1838, being inaugurated with a considerable boom in town lots, some of which sold as high as \$250 each; yet in 1870 the village only contained a mill, tavern, stage station, two or three stores, three churches and about fifteen private residences, and even some of these had been moved away previous to 1882.

“In November, 1852, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad was opened, and the residents of the neighborhood naturally gravitated to the vicinity of the railroad about three quarters of a mile distant from Old Lick, and a new village started around the depot, and in course of time became known as ‘Big Lick.’ The origin of the name Lick is from the saline marshes, where

wild animals came to lick the salt, and all such places throughout the country became known as Licks.

“In November, 1870, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, by consolidation with connecting lines, became the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, and after some time, having become financially embarrassed, was sold at public sale in February, 1881, and was purchased by a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, who afterward renamed the road the Norfolk and Western.

“On February 28, 1874, the town of Big Lick was incorporated, and in November, 1881, twenty-nine years after its establishment, contained about 600 inhabitants, and was the centre of considerable trade, the number of buildings of all kinds at this date being 119.

“In the summer of 1881, after the survey of the Shenandoah Valley railroad to a junction with the Norfolk and Western

railroad, Mr. Kimball suggested that the name of the town be changed from Big Lick to Roanoke—this being the name of the county and, derived from the Indian name of the valley, Raw-re-noke, the meaning of which is said to be 'shell money' or 'precious money'." On the 23rd day of July, 1881, the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company was organized. On February 3rd, 1882, the act was passed changing the name of the town from Big Lick to Roanoke.

On June 18, 1882, the Shenandoah Valley made a junction with the Norfolk and Western railroad, and on the following day the first through train over the Shenandoah Valley railroad ran from Hagerstown to Roanoke.

"On January 31, 1884, an act was passed granting the town of Roanoke city privileges, it having at that date a population of over 5,000 persons and containing 1,170 buildings.

"While the charter changing the name from Big Lick to Roanoke was granted on February 3, 1882, yet amongst the earlier

town authorities and the officials of the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company the junction of the railroads on the 18th of June was considered the real inauguration of the town."

For the year 1882 the assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the village amounted to \$353,000; while at the present time the assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the city is about \$13,000,000. These figures alone tell of its wonderful growth.

Its industrial institutions are varied and great, and give employment to a great number of skilled mechanics. The following are some of its industries:

	Employees.
The Roanoke Machine Works,	1,500
Three large Iron Furnaces,	400
Two Rolling Mills,	400
Iron Bridge Works,	250
Shelf Hardware Works,	300
Duval Engine Works,	100
Carriage Works,	100
Virginia Brewing Co,	50
Cushman Iron Works,	25

Roanoke Manufacturing Company,	50
Bower Manufacturing Company,	25
Roanoke Mineral Wool Works,	25
Fishburne Tobacco Works,	50
Three Ice Factories,	40
Three Brick Works,	150

Also many smaller industries too numerous to mention.

It is also the official headquarters of the Norfolk and Western, the Shenandoah Valley and the Roanoke and Southern railroads, in the offices and yards of which fully 800 men are employed.

It has about fifteen miles of street railroads (dummy and electric), fine water, gas and electric light works, three finely organized fire companies, two military companies, several excellent public schools, numerous churches of all denominations, fine hotels, market houses, banks, building associations, and in fact all the conveniences of much older and larger cities; and last, but not least, the most energetic and enterprising citizens in the State.

STATISTICS OF ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

Assessed Valuation, Capitation and Population.

Year.	Assessed Valuation, Real and Personal.	Assessed Capitation.	Estimated Population. Per cent. to Capitation.	Total No.
1882—	\$ 353,364	\$ 304 . . . .	.3	912
1883—	1,079,012	1,274 . . . .	.3	3,822
1884—	1,731,599	1,822 . . . .	.3	5,466
1885—	1,506,210	1,608 . . . .	.3	4,824
1886—	1,965,367	1,235 . . . .	.3	3,705
1887—	2,342,109	1,617 . . . .	.4	6,468
1888—	2,499,704	1,933 . . . .	.4	7,732
1889—	3,208,508	2,977 . . . .	.4½	13,396
1890—	4,450,687	3,730 . . . .	.4½	16,890
1891—	10,998,779	4,813 . . . .	.4½	22,861
1892—	12,645,425	5,127 . . . .	.4½	24,354

NOTE.—For the years 1882 to 1886 inclusive, it is considered that comparatively fewer persons coming to the new city were accompanied by their families than after 1886. The percentage of three persons would cover the population. Since 1886 the percentage of families has increased, as evidenced by the largely increased number of dwelling houses erected. The percentage of persons to capitation is correspondingly increased.

Public Schools.

	1882.	1892.
No. of Teachers employed,	5	31
No. of Scholars enrolled,	215	2,805
Salaries paid Teachers,	\$1,020.00	\$14,800.00
Value of Public School property,	1,200.00	85,000.00
Value of Private School property,	none	50,000.00
No. Scholars in Private Schools,	"	400

\$75,000 has been appropriated to be expended for school purposes in 1893.

Churches.

	1882.	1892.
No. Sunday School Scholars,	191	3,896
No. Church Members,	390	5,718
Value of Church property,	\$4,600.00	\$317,350.00

In 1882 the school district was known as Big Lick District, and covered much ground which is now outside the city limits.

Insurance.

No. Companies represented in	1882—	14
“ “ “ “	1887—	12
“ “ “ “	1891—	38
Amount of Policies issued in	1882—	\$ 768,700
“ “ “ “	1887—	1,186,700
“ “ “ “	1891—	6,239,626
Increase from 1882 to 1887,		54 per cent.
“ “ 1887 to 1891,		527 per cent.

The above does not represent the business in full, some companies refusing to make returns.

Miscellaneous.

	1882.	1892.
Tons of Freight forwarded,	30,485	147,927
Tons of Freight received,	37,898	564,541
Express receipts,	\$2,400	\$96,000
Postoffice receipts,	1,000	40,000
W. U. Telegraph receipts,	200	30,000

Banks.

Year.	Capital.	Deposits.	Bills.
1883—	\$150,000	\$ 137,000	\$ 209,000
1884—	200,000	160,634	243,711
1885—	200,000	157,048	245,625
1886—	200,000	163,844	256,392
1887—	200,000	267,452	336,552
1888—	200,000	382,295	492,429
1889—	250,000	744,255	806,685
1890—	400,000	936,261	1,138,335
1891—	714,000	1,569,531	1,947,000
1892—	900,000	1,418,000	1,997,000



Opinions of the Press.

From Philadelphia Press, June 19th.

ROANOKE, VA., June 18.—Chauncey M. Depew after an extended trip through the industrial South said: "With the best climate in the world, unequalled conditions of health, vast forests untouched and inexhaustible veins of iron and coal, this section is the bonanza of the future." The scenes and displays of industrial development witnessed to-day in this "Magic City" of the Virginia valley clearly indicate that Mr. Depew's reputation as a prophet of progress is not second to his accuracy as a foreteller of political results.

A little more than ten years ago the site of Roanoke, now a thriving industrial city of 25,000 population, was a wilderness. It was a country, however, filled with mountains of iron ore, of coal, of all kinds of natural wealth producing minerals, and vast virgin forests, all of which are so necessary for the furnace, the forge and the

factory. The magic wand of capital and labor touched the long slumbering hidden treasures and the earth gave up her wealth.

And right in the heart of this almost inexhaustible supply of raw materials, nestling at the foot of a beautiful mountain, shrewd and bold men of brains and energy and money founded a city which grew and prospered until it has well earned the title of the "Magic City of the South."

Located as it is at the gateway between the picturesque, booming Shenandoah Valley and the rich and beautiful Southwest Virginia, the natural junction of railroads which now spread from Roanoke as spokes from a hub, the predestined city has increased beyond the expectations of the founders and its foster mother, the Norfolk & Western railroad. It turns with a face full of hope and expectancy to a bright and assured future.

Right royally have the good people of the Old Dominion celebrated to-day the decennial of the Magic City, and Southern hospitality has been lavishly dispensed to all who came to join in the merrymaking.

In 1882 Roanoke had 400 people—to-day she has 25,000. The city's streets were filled with visitors from far and near who came

to unite with the citizens in the festivities.

The most impressive feature of the day's carnival of pleasure was the monster parade which forcibly illustrated the growth of Roanoke. Nearly 10,000 men were in line, the like of which has never before been seen in the Old Dominion. Scattered here and there in the mammoth procession were gayly decorated floats, numbering nearly 100, all indicative of the manufacturing, mercantile, mining, artistic and professional interests of the city. These presented a picture of the varied life of Roanoke, and showed at a glance a story of remarkable progress.

The soldier boys added lustre to the line. Military companies containing the flower of Virginia chivalry from all parts of the State, Virginia Military Institute lads and the famous Blacksburg cadets, vied with one another in executing maneuvers which deservedly won the applause of the fair daughters and gallant Southern sons, who with hundreds of strangers, many of them investors in Roanoke's prosperity, lined the avenues when the parade marched by.

But to the keen students of progress, the striking feature of the parade was the battalion of 1,100 uniformed sturdy mechan-

ics, employes of the immense Roanoke Machine Works, who marched in perfect order to the harmonious strains of their band, the latter composed of employes, famed throughout the South.

Another prominent factory mustered 200 men in the line, and the contented workmen of nearly every firm and corporation of the city joined in the procession. Then there were 300 wheelmen in line. They came from a dozen cities and made a display unequalled in the history of cycling in this State.

Over fifty lodges of secret societies from Roanoke and other points far and near added to the interest of the parade. The Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Eagles, the Mechanics, and others, formed a sight worthy of the retinues of ancient splendor. All paid homage to the "Queen of the Valley." The men marched to the inspiring strains from ten brass bands, some of them from the State and others from a distance.

During the day the musical festival given by a chorus of 250 trained voices accompanied by an orchestra of twenty-five pieces delighted the visitors.

In the afternoon the soldiers pleased the multitude with a sham battle which

stirred the hearts of many a veteran and recalled scenes of the war and those dark days which are gone never to return.

During the day there were sports of all kinds and descriptions. Two professional base ball teams furnished amusement for admirers of the king of out-door games. Other athletic games and sports were well attended.

The display of fireworks was the event this evening, and as the heavens were filled with brilliancy shouts of admiration, of approval and exultation were heard.

The orator of the celebration was Hon. H. Kyd Douglass, of Maryland. Mr. Douglass congratulated the people of Roanoke upon the upbuilding of their industrial city and predicted a brilliant future for the Virginia valley. He dwelt upon the vast resources and national advantages of the South, of the enterprise of the people, and advised all who are seeking for the most advantageous point as a place of residence or investment to look to Roanoke.

Many of the visitors departed late tonight, but others stayed over to further investigate the claims of the Magic City as a place for investment, so favorably had the demonstration impressed them. They will

examine natural resources of this section, they will again look upon the handsome buildings of which there are many in the city; they will see the army of men at work and fully realize that of Roanoke the "half has not been told."

There is no better place in this country for capital, manufacturing industries of all kinds and labor to make money and enjoy all the comforts of city life than Roanoke. And Roanoke stands ready to welcome all who may desire to come.

Editorial from The Sun, Baltimore, June 18th.

Roanoke, Va., commenced last night the celebration of its tenth anniversary and will continue its demonstration to-day. The completion of the Shenandoah Valley railroad from Hagerstown to Big Lick was virtually the beginning of Roanoke, which in ten years has grown from a station to a hustling, go-ahead city. In spite of its rapid progress, its prosperity has been laid on solid foundations, and there need be no fear that it will share the fate of some of the boom towns in the South which have sprung up in a night only to disappear as quickly as they arose. The "Magic City,"

as its friends like to call it, has been developed by the magic of hard work, untiring energy, business shrewdness and determination, and that is the only sort of magic that amounts to anything in these latter days. Roanoke is a big and lively ten-year-old. May it be twice as big and twice as lively when it celebrates its 20th birthday.

From the Sun, Baltimore, June 18th.

ROANOKE, VA., June 17.—Roanoke is in a fever of excitement over the decennial celebration, which commenced this evening with a grand concert and an address by Gen. H. Kyd Douglass, of Maryland, and which will conclude to-morrow with an industrial and military display, sham battle, base ball game and horse racing. The city is already filled with visitors, and to-morrow the crowd promises to be the largest in the history of the city. Trains on the Norfolk and Western, Shenandoah Valley and Roanoke and Southern roads came in crowded to-day, and to-night's arrivals promise to tax the hotels and boarding houses to their fullest capacity.

Many of the citizens have thrown their doors wide open to the strangers, and so far

as feeding the crowd is concerned the amplest preparations have been made. The city is beautifully decorated and presents a striking and effective appearance. The decorations are general throughout the city, including hundreds of private residences.

The Second Virginia regiment, Colonel Joseph A. Nulton commanding, is in camp here on the banks of Roanoke river. * * * The First Virginia regiment, from Richmond, and the Fourth Virginia, from Petersburg and Norfolk, will reach here to-night. Gen. Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, will command the brigade, and his staff are also here. There are also many prominent men here, but none command as much attention as does Mr. F. J. Kimball, the energetic and sagacious president of the Norfolk and Western railroad, who has done so much for the building up of Roanoke and development of Virginia.

The concert to-night took place in the Decennial tabernacle which seats 5000 people, and it was crowded. Mr. P. C. Leary, a former Baltimorean, was the musical director, and to him in large part is due the credit for the great success of the concert. Mr. Leary was at one time leader of the choir of St. Peter's Episcopal church, Bal-

timore, and is now the leader of the First Presbyterian church of this city. He was a pupil of Professor Prevost, and is a fine musician.

At this concert, which was free to the public, the chief features were the most excellent and finished rendering of the choruses by a body of two hundred persons, accompanied by an orchestra of twenty-five instruments and solos by Mrs. E. B. Silverthorne, soprano, and Mrs. W. Hodgson, contralto. Particularly worthy of mention was the "Inflamatus" chorus, with solo obligato, by Mrs. Silverthorne, and the splendid contralto solo, "Oh Thou that Tellest," by Mrs. Hodgson.

Both of these ladies possess rare and beautifully cultivated voices that would create pleasure and enthusiasm in our largest cities. The choruses were rendered in splendid style and were enthusiastically received. Taking into consideration the fact that but four weeks has been given to their preparation, the execution and interpretation of the singers were commendable in the highest degree. Taken as a whole the concert was a brilliant and artistic success. All who participated were Roanoke singers and musicians.

At the close of the first part of the program, Mr. Jas. S. Simmons, a leading business man and formerly of Maryland, delivered an address of welcome; after which Col. John E. Penn gave a detailed history of Roanoke.

Gen. H. Kyd Douglass was the orator of the evening, his address being delivered between the first and second parts of the concert program. He was introduced by Mr. Jas. S. Simmons and was accorded a hearty reception. His introduction was most felicitous and departed somewhat from his intended line of remarks at several points by throwing in some exceedingly appropriate impromptu remarks. He spoke substantially as follows:

"When I first saw this place, about ten years ago, it had the humble name of Big Lick and a population of about 500, of various colors, sexes and conditions. To the world at large it was altogether unknown. Now it rejoices in the euphonious name of the City of Roanoke, with a population variously estimated from 18,000 to 40,000 according to the imagination, mathematical genius and conscience of the particular citizen who makes the estimate. When the new regime entered upon and possessed the

land a new name was a necessity, although it was suggested that hereabouts some 'big licks' would be struck toward opening up the riches of Virginia. But what should the name be? When Romulus gave his name to Rome it was because more vultures were gathered in the air over his head than that of his brother Remus. How many buzzards greeted Mr. Kimball, then president of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, when his associates shrewdly suggested to give his name to the new town, does not appear in history or tradition, but, unaccustomed as he was to giving patronymics, he waived the well-deserved right and gave to your city the beautiful name of Roanoke. Since then he has done more for Roanoke than Romulus did for Rome, and to-day she is pre-eminently the most conspicuous and prominent city of tender years in the South. A little Hercules among 'infant industries,' she will soon be saying to the other towns of Virginia what I heard a modest gentleman of Hagerstown say to a Philadelphian: 'You are altogether too far from our city even to amount to much!'

"Why this marvelous growth? Upon what food hath this little infant fed that she hath grown so great? The town was

fortunate in the character of the men who laid the foundations of its prosperity. It had fewer adventurers, violators of the law, financial sharks and monumental liars than the average new town, although Ananias and Sapphira would not have a monopoly if they had gone into the real estate business in this and adjacent booms.

"But your founders were men of ability, energy, integrity and tenacity, who honestly endeavored to promote the interests of the whole community as well as their own. They were not easily discouraged and did not once lose their faith, even during the several years of depression through which you passed so gloomily."

General Douglas then spoke of the year when the stock of the Land and Improvement company was not salable at 70, and empty houses were visible all around the town; then in a speech from Hotel Roanoke he tried to comfort the young men by promising to start a female seminary to furnish them something pretty and lovely and hopeful to look at and work for.

"But the great promoter of Roanoke," he continued, "was the Norfolk and Western railroad, its capital, the capital it drew, and the able and indomitable men who

fashioned its policy. That railroad company spent about \$2,000,000 in shops, public works and public buildings in this city. The Roanoke Land and Improvement Company started, laid out and pushed the town to its success, having spent its original capital at the outstart. The water and gas works have spent \$600,000. The Crozier Company have put \$1,500,000 in this and adjacent counties. I cannot and need not enumerate other enterprises which have contributed to its wealth and prosperity. All this capital was supplemented and made effective by the liberal, courageous and unique policy of the railroad company.

"Mr. Kimball's theory, that by aiding and developing the country through which the railroad ran, the prosperity of the road would be developed and made permanent, was untried and unique. This is shown by comparison with the policy adopted by other railroad companies who have always been unwilling to make heavy expenditures anywhere until remuneration was in sight.

"I confess I had misgivings as to the daring and dashing policy adopted by the Norfolk and Western company. Beautiful stations all along the line, beautiful hotels,

the encouragement of every point of interest, direct and indirect assistance to numberless local enterprises, the encouragement of new towns, mines and all kinds of manufactures have illustrated this broad and beneficial policy.

"The result has been striking, and while this town has been building, the Norfolk and Western railroad has become one of the great trunk lines of the country. Stretching from Hagerstown, in Maryland, to Bristol, Tennessee; from Norfolk, on the Atlantic coast, across the two Virginias, the Ohio river and into the heart of Ohio, with branches like iron tentacles in every direction, it traverses and has opened up an empire of riches, and its future greatness is now beyond doubt and apprehension."

General Douglass then spoke of the riches of Virginia in coal and wood and ores, its untold wealth and the awakening faith and energy of her native and adopted citizens, and of the rising towns and the great future of Norfolk.

"The past of Roanoke," said the speaker, "arouses wonder and pride. Her present is prosperous and hopeful. Her future is full of rich promise. For Roanoke, Norfolk and all her towns with their new pros-

perity, much depends upon the State and legislative policy of Virginia. Virginia has boundless wealth but little capital. This she must have. Her laws should be liberal but just. With no toleration of monopolies, trusts or corporate control on the one hand, there should be on the other no narrowness, no fanatical bitterness, no persecution nor confiscation of capital.

"With her past history and future hopes Virginia should be broad minded. I love this old Commonwealth, my native State, and her magnificent history. I watch with pride and bounding hope her new development. May Roanoke be typical of her new life, and pressing forward in her course may she help to lift up the Old Dominion to that pre-eminence in time of peace which in the struggles of a ruinous war she never lost."

Roanoke is noted above all Virginia cities for the hustling, aggressive character of its business men and the entire harmony with which they work where anything affecting the interests of the "Magic City" is concerned. Some two months ago a number of gentlemen connected with the Commercial Association of Roanoke, an organization composed of leading merchants and

business men, conceived the idea of appropriately celebrating the completion of the Shenandoah Valley railroad from Hagerstown to Big Lick, which was virtually the foundation of Roanoke. Accordingly a mass meeting of the citizens was called, and a general committee of more than a hundred of the most active and enterprising citizens selected to prepare for celebrating in proper style the tenth anniversary of the city. Mr. Jas. Simmons, a prominent real estate agent, was elected chairman of the committee, and Col. J. H. Dunstan, the first mayor of the Magic City, was chosen secretary. Sub-committees were appointed at a meeting of the executive committee a few nights after its selection to take charge of the details of the undertaking, and since then they have been working night and day to make the decennial celebration a grand success. The splendid opening to-night and the attractive program for tomorrow attest the thoroughness of the work of the gentlemen having the celebration in charge.

Editorial of the Sun, Baltimore, June 20th.

THE ROANOKE DECENNIAL.—Elsewhere will be found from *The Sun's* representa-

tive an account of the concluding proceedings of the decennial celebration of Roanoke, Va. The military and trades display on Saturday far exceeded the expectations of its sanguine projectors and indicated that the foundations for the future growth and prosperity of the Magic City, situated in the most beautiful portion of Southwestern Virginia, have been laid so broad and deep that the recent boom collapses have not affected it. Indeed, leading merchants and bankers assert that the business of the city was never on a more solid basis or in a more prosperous condition. Even conservative citizens are estimating that in ten years from now Roanoke will have a population of 75,000 or 100,000, and they are anxious that Baltimore should step in and partake of this valuable trade by the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio road from Lexington to Roanoke. The suggestion is worthy the serious consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad authorities and the business men of Baltimore. Roanoke and the entire southwestern part of Virginia is developing at a remarkable rate, and the trade of that section is naturally tributary to Baltimore. But there are forces, and important ones at that, which will largely

divert this trade unless active, aggressive steps are taken to prevent it.

From the Sun, Baltimore, June 20th.

ROANOKE, VA., June 19.—Yesterday was a red-letter day in the history of Roanoke, and its decennial wound up in a blaze of glory. Perhaps no city in this country of the same age has made more decided progress in wealth and population, and certainly not one ten years of age has ever made a more creditable display of great and diversified industries than was made by the "Magic City" yesterday. The day was ushered in by the firing of ten guns at sunrise, and soon the population was astir, while the early trains came in packed with people, and on all the country roads people came in carriages and wagons, on horseback and afoot, until by 9 o'clock it was estimated that there were at least 15,000 visitors in the city. This added to the enthusiastic population of 25,000 in Roanoke, which almost in a body flocked to the streets, produced a scene of animation on the principal streets that would have compared favorably with Baltimore, Charles and Lexington streets during the busiest hours of the day.

Capt. Henri Davin, a highly cultivated and gallant Frenchman, was the chief marshal of the day, and it was largely due to his knowledge and skill in handling large bodies of men that order was brought out of the chaos which seemed to prevail, and the procession made to move nearly on the appointed minute. The procession moved north from South Jefferson and lateral streets to the music of a dozen bands. First came a squad of police followed by Chief Marshall Davin and aids, the executive committee and city officials in carriages, and Brig.-Gen. Charles J. Anderson and staff on horseback; then came corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, under the command of Col. Scott Ship and Capt. Marshall. Their natty uniforms, elastic step and perfect movement caught the immense crowd, and throughout the march they received an ovation. Then came the First, Second and Fourth Virginia regiments, handsomely uniformed, with the bearing of well-trained soldiers. Following these were companies from Winston, N. C., Richmond, Danville and Lynchburg, Va., and Hagerstown, Md. These were followed by several lodges of Knights of Pythias, Roanoke's excellent fire department and

other organizations, constituting a most attractive and effective display.

But the most striking feature of the display was the parade of the workers in the Roanoke Machine Works. They turned out eleven hundred strong, their uniforms being a buff cap and blouse, black belt and pantaloons. They had been carefully drilled for the occasion and marched like army veterans. Marching four abreast and compactly, the line extended for three squares, and their happy faces and enthusiastic shouts as they swung along with steady step attested much more strongly than boom language could do the prosperity of the mechanics of Roanoke. Of these eleven hundreds of the bone and sinew of the "Magic City" one hundred were colored men, and their fine appearance and superior marching elicited applause and commendation all along the line of march. The Roanoke Machine Works men were followed by others from the Crozer and other large industrial establishments, all of them being well uniformed.

Following the procession of workers in the shops came more than one hundred floats, showing the large and varied industries in operation in Roanoke and which

have been largely instrumental in building the city up. Some of these were exceedingly unique and most of them striking and highly creditable. To attempt to indicate the most attractive display would be invidious where all did so well. Suffice it to say the display was a surprise to the visitors, both in extent and completeness, and reflected credit on all who had part in the affair. Just as the parade was dismissed a splendid shower of rain fell, cooling the atmosphere and imparting new life to everything.

As soon as the soldiers had lunched preparations were begun for the sham battle, which took place on the open plain south of the city, near the banks of the Roanoke river. The site was admirably selected, the rising ground on each side of the river forming a natural amphitheater, and excellent opportunity for the 15,000 to 20,000 people who were present to witness the mimic battle. The participants were all the military in attendance excepting the Institute boys, and for about half an hour the battle raged fast and furious. Eight pieces of artillery were rapidly loaded and fired, and there was an incessant rattle of musketry. When the battle ceased and

the smoke rolled away from the plain it was found that nobody was hurt, and the great crowd went back to the city highly delighted with the entertainment and glad that it was only a mimic battle.

At 7 o'clock in the evening a review and dress parade was given by the cadet corps of the Virginia Military Institute to President F. J. Kimball, of the Norfolk & Western railroad. The reviewing party with Mr. Kimball were Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. H. Kyd Douglass, Mrs. Kimball, and Miss Needles, of Baltimore. The corps never did anything better, and their movements elicited loud applause. Mr. Kimball was greatly delighted with their movements, and the military gentlemen were emphatic and enthusiastic in their approbation of the precision of movements and execution of the manual. The review took place on the beautiful lawn of the Hotel Roanoke and was witnessed by several thousand people.

At night, from a commanding eminence in the city, there was a beautiful display of fireworks, which concluded the day's festivities.

The credit for the great success of Roanoke's decennial was largely due to the

executive committee, which was composed as follows: Jas. S. Simmons, chairman, J. H. Dunstan, secretary, and Messrs. Jos. T. Engleby, G. L. Stevens, Wm. G. Evans, Geo. W. Ramsey, John E. Penn, Henri Davin, and J. Allen Watts. These gentlemen worked night and day, and backed as they were by the liberal business men of the city, a demonstration creditable to all was the result.

The assessed valuation of real estate in Roanoke in 1882 was \$353,364. In 1892 it was \$12,645,425. The capital in business on which license is paid is \$1,600,000. The population in 1881 was 400. The registered vote of the city is now 5,127 against 304 in 1883, and the population of the city is at least 25,000. These figures speak volumes, and are in themselves a complete refutation of the story circulated about the time of the boom collapses at several points in Virginia that Roanoke was also on the decline. The figures quoted, supplemented by a visit to the numerous industrial establishments, wholesale business houses, the banking houses and other trade barometers, will demonstrate that the city was never in a more solid and prosperous condition than at present.

Recently the Roanoke and Southern railroad has been completed to Winston, N. C., where it connects with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, and this new line promises to become an important factor in the growth of the city, the trade the road has already brought being largely in excess of all calculations.

The business men of Roanoke disclaim that it has ever been a boom town in the general acceptance of the term, but that the rapid rise in prices has had for its basis a busy, producing population, constantly increasing, and there seems reason for this claim when the solid results achieved are considered. Every year has witnessed the establishment of important industrial enterprises involving the investment of millions of capital. Within the past twelve months over \$1,100,000 has been invested in industrial plants on the lands of the West Roanoke Land Company, including an iron furnace which turns out 200 tons of iron daily, and the Norwich Lock Company, which has a capital of \$400,000 and gives employment to 400 people. The Norfolk & Western road is now building a belt line around the city on which other important industries will be located.

Perhaps no city in the country has a more abundant supply of pure water. This is obtained from Crystal Spring, which gushes out from the foot of Mill mountain at the rate of about six million gallons a day. This rate is maintained through summer and winter, at the same temperature, plenty cool enough to drink without ice, and in fact as clear as crystal. The amount consumed and wasted daily by the city is a little less than 2,500,000 gallons, or at the extraordinary rate of 96 gallons per capita. There is a splendid reservoir on a spur of Mill mountain into which water is forced by powerful pumps. The reservoir forces an abundance of water into the highest buildings in the city. The works are owned by a water and gas light company.

The business men of Roanoke are exceedingly anxious for the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Lexington to Roanoke. They are confident that in ten years the city will have a population of 75,000, and they rightly claim that Baltimore cannot afford to have such a trade, naturally tributary to it, diverted to Philadelphia and New York, particularly as the extension could be made at a comparatively inconsiderable outlay when the

great value of the stakes is considered.

The annual amount now paid the wage earners in Roanoke is not less than \$4,000,000. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises is \$8,125,000, and in land companies about \$11,000,000. Roanoke has eight building and loan associations with a subscribed capital of \$3,000,000. The banking capital amounts to \$2,000,000 and the banking institutions are all in a prosperous condition.

The church property is now valued at \$400,000 and \$200,000 additional is now being put in new churches. The public schools now have over 1,500 pupils, and handsome and commodious buildings have been erected. The Terry Building Co. has just completed at a cost of \$175,000 a magnificent seven story stone and brick structure to be used as banking and office building. It would reflect credit on any city. Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a public building, and a site has been selected.

As indicated above the Roanoke Machine Works is the largest industry here. The plant in this great establishment embraces all the latest improved labor-saving machinery. There are now on the pay-rolls

over twelve hundred employes, who turn out fourteen first-class freight cars a day and four great consolidation freight engines every four weeks. Among the orders now being filled is one from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 500 freight cars, with a capacity of 60,000 pounds each, and all provided with air-brakes. These are to be used in the transportation of exhibits for the Chicago Exposition.

From the Baltimore News.

Wonderful has been the growth of Roanoke. Ten years ago it had a population of hardly 600, and to-day it has one of more than 25,000. Nowhere else than in America would an increase like this be possible. A showing so marvelous is due partly to the happy circumstances of situation. Then as the population formed, it was made up of people of energy, enterprise and foresight, proud of their town and determined that it should excel. And so with every passing year Roanoke has gained in numbers and importance until it celebrates its decennial as one of the most striving and progressive cities in this country, with a future whose greatness few would undertake to

measure. There is, indeed, no stopping or halt in the course of a place like Roanoke. Onward is the motto of her citizens, and in ten years more she will proudly be able to boast of quite a metropolitan importance. Roanoke is closely connected by the ties of friendship and business with Baltimore, and from nowhere will congratulations come to her more hearty and sincere than those wafted from the Monumental City.

From the Journal of Finance.

Your correspondent here has referred several times recently to the approach of "Roanoke's Decennial Celebration," and I write now to announce the complete success of the enterprise.

Many thousands of visitors gathered in our city to witness the greatest combination street parade that Virginia ever saw. Military, civic, trade and industrial marked the features of this day's business, and the procession comprising this variety of outdoor entertainment was a distinguished success.

The trades display was an actual demonstration of results, and many creditable floats represented the industrial develop-

ments in manufacture, wholesale and retail mercantile establishments, statistical information relating to the banking, real estate and kindred interests.

The Roanoke Machine Works was represented in the display by over a thousand men in uniforms of brown linen and blouse, and this was the most impressive feature of the day, as it represented just so many bread winners and marks a solved-problem, the duplication of which goes on forever in our community, thus explaining why Roanoke has over 25,000 population to-day, whereas ten years ago she could boast of only 400.

The building of a city comprises three essential features—population, employment and good government—and this demonstration makes it clear to the most casual observer that Roanoke can claim beyond question all of these requisites. The parade occupied part of the forenoon and afternoon, and later in the day the electric cars and vehicles of all descriptions were taxed to their utmost in conveying the throng to the scene of a proposed sham battle.

Many of the spectators had participated in actual war, and as the artillery roared and the musketry rattled, regiments

charged and retreated, stormed parapets and deployed at double-quick into line of battle, received or gave repulse and finally the victory won, we all retired from the field with the consciousness that this great event had been fittingly terminated, for life is a great battle.

From the Manufacturers Record.

VIRGINIA'S "MAGIC CITY."—Roanoke has long been known as the "Magic City" of Virginia, and certainly no city in the South better deserves this title. In ten years it has grown from a straggling village of 400 people, to a big busy city of 25,000 inhabitants, with good streets, gas and electric lights, horse, electric and steam railways, fine office buildings, banks and hotels, and industrial interests of sufficient importance to support all this population and ensure the permanence of the city.

The growth of Roanoke, to which attention has been so frequently directed by the decennial celebration of last week, furnishes an interesting object lesson in Southern development. The secret of the success of Roanoke is good management on the part of those who have had an active part in

developing and promoting the city. The iron ore and limestone in the immediate vicinity of the city have been the foundation of a great industry, and the fact that the city is a railroad center has added largely to its importance and prosperity. But there are many other localities in the South that offer equal and perhaps better facilities for iron-making, yet have not grown nor prospered as has Roanoke. And there are numerous railroad junction points with larger railroad facilities than Roanoke has ever enjoyed, yet they have not attained a tithe of the activity and growth of Roanoke. Why? It is merely a question of management.

The city of Roanoke was put upon its feet and set agoing by men who meant business—men who formed definite plans before they began and then systematically executed them. The object of these builders of Roanoke has never been to sell a whole county in town lots nor to plant new industries where there was neither necessity nor opportunity for them. The one object in view from the start has been the establishment of a city by natural means, and this, after all, is the only manner in which permanency and prosperity can be assured.

Of course the influence of the Norfolk & Western railroad has been very potent in placing Roanoke in its present position, and the progressive policy of this company is a guarantee of the success of any enterprise to which its aid is extended. But whether it be the Norfolk & Western or any other railroad, the principle is the same, and the results accomplished remain unchanged. The application of business principles, the exercise of a conservative judgment and the adherence to a well-defined plan are absolutely essential in the building of any city that is expected to have permanence and prosperity. A disregard of these essentials brings either failure or a phenomenon of a city that is as unstable as an iceberg that drifts into the warm Gulf Stream. Had such sound principles been more widely adopted in the development of the South there would have been no ground for the mistaken but, nevertheless, widespread impression that the South is suffering from collapsed booms. One collapsed boom makes a louder noise than five quietly successful and prospering towns.

From the Democratic Advocate, Westminster Maryland.

A more delightful trip is difficult to im-

agine than a journey from Westminster, via the Western Maryland railroad, to Hagerstown, thence via the Norfolk & Western to Roanoke, Virginia. The route lays through Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties in Maryland, the three most productive and highly improved counties of the state; through Jefferson county, West Virginia; Clark, Warren, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, and Roanoke counties, Virginia. There is no section on the face of the earth more productive, more beautiful, more healthful or more prosperous. Good farm buildings, sleek, fat cattle, fine horses and well-tilled farms attest the condition of the agriculturists, while all along the route there is abundant evidence of manufacturing and mining prosperity. The scenery is unsurpassed, ever changing, ever charming, ever new. After crossing the Potomac the route is flanked on either side by mountain chains, and here and there lofty spurs rear their forms from the comparative level stretches. Rivers wind their course through the valley, sometimes clear, sometimes muddy, sometimes flowing placidly, and sometimes rushing wildly over rocks and boulders.

Charlestown, in the lower valley, and Roanoke, in the upper, are the substantial towns of that section. The former has made a wonderful growth, steady and sure, developed by the establishment of industries that have weathered the past eighteen months of depression. The latter—Roanoke—has made the most wonderful growth of recent times. Going on up the valley, one is struck with the vastness of the conceptions of those who have started cities. At Shenandoah, Elkton, Shendun, Basic City, Buena Vista and Glasgow, vast tracts of land have been laid off into streets and avenues, and lots sold. Hotels of large proportions, of handsome architecture and all modern improvements, are to be seen at every place. Buildings for manufactories, large and substantial, are monuments of the energy, enthusiasm and confidence of their builders. Large business blocks in the most modern style of architecture, stand scattered about upon what were to be corner lots in busy cities. Uncompleted foundations for manufactories and business houses, and naked frames for residences show the suddenness of the collapse of the booms. It is safe, we think, to say that not less than ten millions of dollars have been spent on

these new towns between Luray and Roanoke, two-thirds of which now seem lost.

* * * * *

The Valley of Virginia is one of the richest sections in the world. Coal, iron, timber, lime, clays and all raw materials for manufactures are at hand, and the agricultural lands are rich and capable of sustaining a vast population. * * *

But it is particularly of Roanoke we wish to speak. That was the objective point of the *Advocate's* representative in response to an invitation from the committee of that progressive city in charge of its decennial celebration. It was our first visit to the Magic City, and we had no conception of its solidity. Ten years ago it was called Big Lick, with a population of about 600. To-day it is a busy, bustling city of 25,000, and it has struck a "big lick" in reality. Its progressive citizens claim that Roanoke was never a boom town, but that its growth has been steady from the beginning, and continues to-day. During all the depression since the fall of 1890, Roanoke has steadily grown, and at the present time business houses and residences are going up in all parts of the city. The style of architecture there is the handsomest we have

seen. There are some business blocks that would be a credit to cities many times larger, and \$25,000 residences are to be seen in every part of the city.

Roanoke is laid out on a large scale, and enough territory is included in her limits for a city of 200,000 people. No more will be added during the next ten years. The extension business has ended, and the development companies are now bending their energies, not to sell lots, but to locating new industries, while the city authorities are grading and paving the streets. They have made good progress already, and the officials recently elected are expected to carry the work forward more rapidly.

The city has many extensive manufactories, the chief of which is the Roanoke Machine Works, employing 1,200 persons. This establishment has orders ahead all the time, one of the recent ones being for 500 freight cars for the Pennsylvania railroad. The company maintains a first-class band among its employes, and during the great industrial parade last Saturday placed about 1,100 uniformed men in line, furnishing the men with uniforms.

Roanoke has two morning and two afternoon dailies. The hotels are far

above those ordinarily found in cities the size of Roanoke, the chief of which are the Ponce de Leon and Hotel Roanoke. The latter is the leading one and stands on an eminence, and the two acres of ground attached are enclosed by an ornamental stone fence that cost about \$20,000. The grounds are beautiful and well kept and the building is a handsome structure with a frontage of about 250 feet. It has all the modern improvements and is well managed.

The celebration began on Friday, and opened with a grand concert by 200 voices and two soloists, an orchestra of sixteen pieces and the Machine Works band, of twenty-eight pieces. The concert was given in the tabernacle built for the accommodation of Sam Jones, the revivalist, which seats 5,000 persons. The tabernacle was packed, and the concert was a grand success. The musical program was divided into two parts. Between the first and second, Mr. James S. Simmons, master of ceremonies, made an address of welcome, Col. John E. Penn gave a historical sketch of Roanoke, and Col. H. Kyd Douglass, of Hagerstown, delivered an oration.

Saturday morning there was a military and industrial parade, about five thousand

people being in line. The military included three regiments, the Virginia Military Institute battalion, and four or five independent artillery and infantry companies. The floats of the business establishments were handsome, suggestive of energy and enterprise, and gave a fair representation of the variety and magnitude of the business enterprise of the city.

Late in the afternoon a sham battle was fought in the southwestern part of the city, and was witnessed by many thousands of persons. The spot selected was admirably adapted for the battle. There was a level bottom of about one hundred acres. On one side was a hill and on the other Mill mountain. At the foot of the mountain flowed the Roanoke river, and near it the tracks of the Roanoke & Southern railroad. Batteries were stationed on the hill and the mountain side, and the infantry participating were divided into three divisions, one at each of the two bridges spanning the river, and one back at the base of the hill. The battle was brought on by the Lynchburg zouaves deployed as skirmishers. Then the artillery belched forth, the reports reverberating among the hills and valleys. The infantry then became engaged, and

the rattle of musketry and the booming of the cannon gave a very realistic representation of war. The scene was an exciting one. The smoke became thick, and through it could be seen the retreats and advances of the contending forces. The bridges were taken and retaken, and the usual varying tide of battle was illustrated. During temporary lulls brass bands could be heard, and the bugle sound directing the movements.

The celebration was happily conceived, well planned and admirably carried out, creditable alike to the committee in charge and to the enterprising city of Roanoke.

From the Washington Post.

On Saturday and Sunday last *The Roanoke Times* published sixteen page editions giving full and well-written accounts of the various features of the celebration which was held on the previous days, and which was intended to call attention to the marvelous growth, within a single decade, of what has come to be known as the "Magic City" of Southwestern Virginia. The celebration was evidently a complete success. The address and concert were listened to,

and the sham battle, the Machine Works exhibit, and the parade of nearly a hundred business firms and corporations in so many floats admirably arranged were witnessed by thousands of visitors from abroad.

The city of Roanoke has good cause to celebrate. In 1882 the population was 400; it is now 25,000. In 1883 the registered voters were 304 in number; they are this year 5,127. The assessed value of real estate in 1882 was \$353,364; in 1892 it is \$12,645,425. The Shenandoah Valley railroad reached the place in 1882 and its prosperity began. It has now splendid buildings, churches and schools and numerous workshops. The amount paid annually to wage earners is not less than \$4,000,000; \$8,125,000 are invested in manufacturing enterprises and over \$11,000,000 in land companies. Its banks have a capital of \$1,000,000 and they are all prosperous. So little is all their growth the result of a "boom" in the illusive sense, that the prosperity of the city is now said to rest on a sounder basis than ever before.

From Carroll News, Union Bridge, Md.

ROANOKES DECENNIAL.—On Friday and Saturday of last week Roanoke, Va., held

a celebration that would do credit to a much larger and older city, and well sustained her title of "Magic City of the South." The celebration began on Friday with games and horse racing, ending with a grand concert and public addresses at night.

The concert took place in the Sam Jones Tabernacle which seats 5,000 people, and it was crowded.

At this concert, which was free to the public, the chief features were the most excellent and finished rendering of the choruses by a body of about two hundred persons, accompanied by an orchestra of twenty five instruments. Particularly worthy of mention was the "Inflamatus" chorus, with solo obligato, by Mrs. Silverthorne, and the splendid contralto solo, "Oh Thou that Tellest," by Mrs. Hodgson. The "Anvil Chorus" was also highly enjoyed. Taken as a whole the concert was a brilliant and artistic success. All who participated were Roanoke singers and musicians.

Saturday was a red letter day in the history of Roanoke and its decennial wound up in a blaze of glory. Perhaps no city in this country of the same age has made more decided progress in wealth and population,

and certainly not one ten years of age has ever made a more creditable display of great and diversified industries than was made by the "Magic City" yesterday. The day was ushered in by the firing of ten guns at sunrise, and soon the whole population was astir, while the early trains came in packed with people, and on all the country roads people came in carriages and wagons, on horseback and afoot, until by 9 o'clock it was estimated that there were at least 15,000 visitors in the city. This added to the enthusiastic population of 25,000 in Roanoke, which almost in a body flocked to the streets, produced a scene of animation on the principal streets which would have compared favorably with Baltimore, Charles and Lexington streets during the busiest hours of the day.

The great feature of the day was the parade and trades display. About 5,000 men in uniform were in line including a number of military companies, 1,000 men from the Roanoke Machine Works and large companies from other industrial establishments, with a dozen bands of music.

As soon as the soldiers had lunched preparations were begun for the sham battle, which took place on the open plain

south of the city, near the banks of the Roanoke river. The site was admirably selected, the rising ground on each side of the river forming a natural amphitheatre, and affording excellent opportunity for the 15,000 to 20,000 people who were present to witness the mimic battle. The participants were all the military in attendance excepting the Institute boys, and for about half an hour the battle raged fast and furious. Eight pieces of artillery were rapidly loaded, add fired, and there was an incessant rattle of musketry. When the battle ceased and the smoke rolled away from the plain, it was found nobody was hurt, and the great crowd went back to the city highly delighted with the entertainment and glad that it was only a mimic battle.

At night from a commanding eminence in the city, there was a beautiful display of fireworks, which concluded the days' festivities.

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least 25,000. These figures speak volumes, and are in themselves a complete refutation of the story circulated about the time of the boom collapse at several points in Virginia that Roanoke was also on the decline. The figures quoted, supplemented by a visit to the numerous industrial establishments, wholesale business houses, the banking houses and other trade barometers, will demonstrate that the city was never in a more solid and prosperous condition than at present.

Within the past twelve months over \$1,100,000 have been invested in industrial plants on the lands of the West Roanoke Land Company, including an iron furnace which turns out 200 tons of iron daily, and the Norwich Lock Company, which has a capital of \$400,000 and gives employment to 400 people. The Norfolk & Western road is now building a belt line around the city on which other important industries will be located. One electric car line is in operation and another is being constructed.

The annual amount now paid the wage earners in Roanoke is not less than \$4,000,000. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises is \$8,125,000 and in land companies about \$11,000,000. Roanoke has eight

building and Loan associations with a subscribed capital of \$3,000,000. The banking capital amounts to \$2,000,000 and the banking institutions are all in a prosperous condition. The church property is now valued at \$400,000 and \$200,000 additional is now being put in new churches. The public schools now have over 1,500 pupils and handsome and commodious buildings have been erected. The Terry Building Co. has just completed at a cost of \$175,000 a magnificent seven story stone and brick structure to be used as banking and office building. It would reflect credit on any city. Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a public building, and a site has been selected. Numerous buildings are in process of construction in all parts of the city.

From Danville Daily Register.

The decennial celebration of Roanoke on Friday and Saturday last was possibly one of the most glorious events that will ever be chronicled in her history.

Military troops to the number of 3,000 or more were encamped in the city and participated in the parade, sham battle, &c. ; 1,500 men employed in the Roanoke Machine

shops, uniformed, joined in the procession and presented an interesting spectacle; cadets from different colleges and institutions of learning in the state numbered at least 500, formed a part of the military pomp and splendor.

The two military companies of Danville were present, and added much to the occasion by their splendid appearance. The Blues, under the immediate charge of Lieutenant Penn, were applauded and praised on every side. Captain George C. Cabell, Jr., was put in charge of several companies and had control of a line in the procession.

The Grays, under the command of First Lieutenant J. Paul Taylor, were never overlooked or neglected when praise was given for the gentlemanly manner in which the men conducted themselves. The Danville Cornet band accompanied the Blues and rendered the sweetest of music while making the trip, and while in the city were always ready and in place to inspire and enthuse the soldier boys as they marched through the heat and dust in the streets of the magic city.

The sham battle which occurred at 6:30 p. m. Saturday, was one of the most interesting features of the occasion; and fully

15,000 men, women and children, residents and visitors were on the grounds to cheer the victorious companies as they marched past.

On Friday evening the grand concert was given, in which music by the most cultured musicians was listened to by an audience of 10,000.

The second day of the decennial celebration began this morning at 9 o'clock with a chime of the city bells; then the parade was formed with the head of the column resting on south Jefferson street. At 11 o'clock it moved forward along the lines marked out for its progress. The merchants and manufacturers had over seventy-five floats, and other avocations were well represented; more than 2,000 soldiers, four artillery companies, nine full brass bands, four drum corps, six or eight secret orders, fire department and many other attractive features composed the grand parade, which was two miles long and required an hour and fifteen minutes to pass. The evening program was equally interesting.

From Spirit of Jefferson, Charlestown, W. Va.

ROANOKE'S BIG CELEBRATION.—We last week made our first visit to Roanoke,

Va., the occasion being the decennial celebration of that magic inland city, which took place on Friday and Saturday.

The celebration was opened Friday evening with a grand free concert and other exercises in the Sam Jones tabernacle, an immense building capable of seating 5,000 which was well filled until the close—after eleven o'clock. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. W. C. Campbell, the historical address by Col. John E. Penn and the oration by Gen. H. Kyd Douglass. The historian gave an interesting sketch of the early days of Roanoke, when the Shenandoah Valley railroad ten years ago tapped the Norfolk and Western at what was then Big Lick, a quiet village of four or five hundred inhabitants, following with data showing the grand and rapid growth of the city since that time. The address of Gen. Douglass was replete with humor, good sense and information, complimentary to the great and growing city and her good people.

The parade on Saturday was a grand affair, and greatly exceeded our most sanguine expectations. There were in line about fifteen hundred militia, including the 1st, 2nd and 4th Virginia regiments, V. M. I. cadets, Blacksburg cadets, and compa-

nies from Winston, N. C., and Hagerstown, Md. Some eleven bands of music enlivened the route of procession. The Roanoke Machine Works turned out eleven hundred uniformed men with their own excellent band at the head of the column. The trades' display was a magnificent one, and would have done credit to a city of much older and larger growth. A base ball game and sham battle enlivened the afternoon, and were witnessed by an immense throng. At night the celebration was brought to a close with a firemen's parade and pyrotechnic display.

The growth of Roanoke in the short space of ten years has been marvelous. The population has increased from four or five hundred to some twenty or twenty-five thousand, and from a contracted area in 1882 it now covers several square miles, many of its buildings being of the most handsome and costly character.

From Mining Journal, Frostburg, Md.

The old town of Big Lick, now Roanoke, Va., struck its biggest lick last Saturday.

That was the day ten years ago when the Shenandoah Valley railroad linked steel

with the Norfolk & Western system at that place.

That was the day, too, when the first passenger train over the former line reached Roanoke.

The observance of the occasion began on Friday, as the crowd began to grow in density—a crowd at first content to view with curious delight the red, white and blue drapery which embellished the extemporized arch, the lofty edifice, elegant residence and shapely cottage.

At night Sam Jones' tabernacle—an indoor campmeeting ground of over 5,000 seats—was filled by a brilliant assemblage, including a trained chorus of 200 voices. The musical equipment beside comprised two bands, piano and anvil accompaniment. The choruses were the sonorous outpourings of melody.

The *Journal* enjoyed the honor of guest-hood of the executive committee and sat a few feet from the real hero of the occasion, F. J. Kimball, of Philadelphia, Pa., president of the Norfolk and Western railroad company.

Saturday opened warm and sultry, but at an early hour the country people began coming in. By 9 o'clock, the hour at which

the great combination military and trades' procession was to start, everybody was there.

At last the line, over three miles long, began to move. First came 185 Lexington cadets, clean, white and new young fellows, marching with the utmost rhythmic precision. Then came other soldiers, about two strong regiments in all, and these were supplemented by the 1,100 employes of the Roanoke Machine Works uniformed and drilled for this occasion.

In due time the trades' display followed. The samples of Roanoke manufacture shown were equal to those of the best in veteran seats of mechanical handiwork. Their number and diversity are too great for mention here.

For the most part the line moved too rapidly. It was exactly an hour passing a given point.

At 6 o'clock p. m. the sham battle came off. Apparently there were about 2,000 men and 8 pieces of artillery engaged. The scene was quite realistic. As usual, the "accursed invader" was driven back and the "Battle of Roanoke" was over.

In its proper place the *Journal* omitted to mention the display made by the South-

west Virginia Improvement Company—a cube of coal whose title was personified by a young lady attired as “Pocahontas”—a type of the greatest factor in the material development of Southwest Virginia in particular and the State in general!

The circular accompanying this display further says: This block of coal was quarried out of the solid vein, one mile from the outcrop and 500 feet under the mountain top.

This is the largest single block of semi-bituminous coal ever taken out of a drift mine in the United States. It is a cube whose sides are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, contains over 91 cubic feet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards, weighs 7,000 lbs., or $3\frac{1}{2}$ net tons.

All day and night Thursday and Friday the Norfolk and Western system poured its heavy loads of humanity into the city, and all of Saturday, Sunday and Monday—day and night—it took them away without bustle, jostle, hitch or accident. Under the circumstances it was a task of onerous magnitude performed with phenomenal success.

From The Daily Sentinel, Winston, N. C.

Roanoke's decennial celebration last

Friday and Saturday was a great success. What would have been in most cities of her size the centennial celebration, was with the Magic City only her tenth birthday party.

The Forsyth Riflemen returned yesterday somewhat fatigued but jubilant over their trip to Roanoke. They term the decennial celebration a magnificent and successful event. It is estimated that at least fifty thousand visitors were in attendance Saturday. The Riflemen participated in a three hours' march. The Winston company had 49 men in line, the same being the largest number of any company there.

From the Buena Vista Advocate.

If in ten years Roanoke has accomplished such great progress as her steady march forward demonstrated in her decennial celebration last week, who shall cast the horoscope that limits her bounding movements in the matchless grandeur that styled her the “Magic City” of the “Mother of States.” Such a celebration, according to *The Times* of that city, and concurred in by all who witnessed it, in all its peculiar and popular characteristics, is without a parallel in all our history. The citizen sol-

diery from many cities and towns, and the splendid corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, at long intervals in that long moving column displaying in hundreds of devices and styles of handicraft and commercial distinction the attainments in all progress of the young city of twenty-five thousand people, made a spectacle upon which the thousands of beholders feasted their eyes and delighted their hearts.

Only ten years ago the Shenandoah Valley railroad quietly and more in dream-like than as the moving figure in inaugurating the grandest material development that ever threw its beams of light across Virginia, planted its southern terminus at the little hamlet of Big Lick, that justly boasted of its good neighborhood commerce and its solid population of genuine worth of only four hundred people. Attractive and attracting upon its entry into the valley of the Southwest nearly three thousand miles of old and new railroads are ringing out immense growth and rich realization for Virginia. Millions upon millions of money have been placed in the State and the mighty moving forces of development of latent wealth are telling a new story and making a new history for our people.

Roanoke, spinging from the little hamlet, presents the "Magic City" as the first representative of new life.

Roanoke is entitled to the full measure of her great accomplishments, and is gliding in full sail upon the current that leads to the highest worth and to that large and diversified prosperity which makes her the exemplar in her people and in her enterprises of all who would aspire to achieve the same results. Buena Vista extends her sincere and warmest congratulations to the "Magic City" of the State.

From the Richmond State.

Roanoke, Va., has a right to celebrate her tenth anniversary. She began before the days of booms, and her phenomenal and solid growth has in no way been dependent on them. She went in a business way about her task of making a city, and by legitimate and strong methods not only advertised her good points but was able to prove that they were good points.

From Shenandoah Valley, New Market, Va., June 23rd.

From a "Big Lick" came wonders. How all has been accomplished is difficult

to explain. The fact still remains, that out of Big Lick has been evolved Roanoke, Va.—the wonder of the South.

Many suffering the discomfitures of a melting June sun were wondering why Roanoke's decennial could not have come "sooner or later," when there would have been more tolerable weather; but the infant was not so born. To be orthodox, birth-days must be celebrated at the proper dates—"rain or shine," "hot or cold."

Roanoke's decennial proper took place on the 19th. Its magnitude and success are almost as astounding as the growth and prosperity of the city.

Decorations, life, animation, joy, goodwill and happiness pervaded the entire city. All felt they had something to celebrate and were proud of it—entering into the spirit of the occasion with a vim that was contagious. The stranger vied with the native celebrating an event in which every Virginian felt an interest and pride.

On Friday night the ceremonies were formally opened at the Jefferson street tabernacle. The vast audience of fully 7,000 persons were treated to a concert worthy of any city. The music was furnished by the Roanoke Machine Works band and the

J. O. U. A. Mechanics band. Their rendition of selections from Mozart, Weber, Handel, Rossini, Gounod and other noted authors, was of a high order and called for many encores.

Saturday was the big day and was ushered in by the booming of cannon early in the morning. Soon all was a stir. Roanoke's 25,000 people turned out to greet its 15,000 visitors, and their greetings were warm and their hospitality unbounded.

The procession was several miles long, and was composed of the First, Second, and Fourth Virginia regiments; Virginia Military Institute, Blacksburg, Winston-Salem, Lynchburg, Danville and Hagerstown cadets, and other military organizations, numbering about 1,300, under the charge of Gen. Chas. J. Anderson; firemen; Knights of Pythias; 1,000 men (uniformed) belonging to the Roanoke Machine Works; a dozen or more bands and fife and drum corps; floats gayly caparisoned, representing the various trades and industries of Roanoke. On one of the floats was the largest solid piece of bituminous coal ever mined in the United States. It is a cube, the sides of which are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and was found in Pocahontas mine a mile from the entrance

of the shaft. The trades' display could not have been more creditable, and it indicated that Roanoke had something more than talk to sustain it.

During the evening a sham battle took place beyond the city limits and was witnessed by 25,000 persons congregated on the hill-tops. The booming of cannon, the rapid firing of musketry, the gleaming of bayonets, the flashing of sabres, the charges and counter charges, and the cheering of troops and spectators, made a scene of intense interest not often witnessed in these days of peace and prosperity.

Roanoke has three railroads—N. & W., from Norfolk to Bristol; Shenandoah Valley, from Hagerstown to Roanoke, and Roanoke & Southern, from Roanoke to Winston-Salem, N. C., and their connections; dummy lines to Salem and Vinton; about 25 factories, giving employment to some 2,000 hands,—the largest being the Roanoke Machine Works, employing fully 1,000 persons; electric street cars; fine water works; a splendid fire department; opera house; court-house, jail, 14 churches, schools, four daily newspapers, etc.; the Terry building, nine stories high, for offices, etc. There are nine hotels—the Hotel Roan-

oke and Hotel Ponce de Leon being the most noted. The Hotel Roanoke is unsurpassed in the State for its beauty, convenience and appointments, with the most attractive grounds and surroundings.

Many of the residences are well and attractively built, with ample grounds, away from the business centre of the city—the tendency being to “flee to the hills.”

One of the leading features in this city is its banks, which have had sufficient means to tide over business men in times of financial depression. One of them, the First National Bank, has a capital of \$100,000, and a surplus of \$100,000, and although no interest is paid, it has a very large line of depositors. On last Friday, \$102,000 were deposited on check account, (not embracing the deposits of other banks) and the amount paid out on that day was \$103,000—mostly on the pay-rolls of the various corporations of the city, and did not include amounts remitted to other banks—making a cash transaction of over \$205,000 in one day.

The transactions of this and other banks indicate the volume of business done by this city.

The indications are that this city will continue to gradually grow. Buying and

selling lots and building houses do not make continued prosperity. People and something for them to do, at fair wages, are necessary to the permanent growth and prosperity of any place. Roanoke has lived through the boom, (though many say it never was a boom town) and business depressions, and now has about 2,000 mechanics actively at work, at wages averaging about \$2.00 per day. Buildings are going up, and rents for dwelling houses are much less than formerly, which will have the effect of inducing more people to locate in Roanoke, as rents heretofore have been excessive.

Conservative men say the indications are that now is a good time to make purchases in desirable localities; that the present industries will continue, and new ones are likely to come here. There is a better financial feeling in Roanoke now than a year ago. While property is not as high as it was, those who make purchases feel secure, and there will be no depreciation, but rather gradual advances, and there is demand for property from renters of moderate means.

From the Rockbridge County News.

As advertised, Roanoke city celebrated

the tenth anniversary of her existence on last Friday and Saturday. The parade and display were in full keeping with that city's enterprise and progress. The most striking feature of the affair was the trade display, which showed her wealth and the great secret of her success. It was estimated that there were 15,000 visitors present. Everything went off smoothly and in order, and our former citizen, Captain Henri Davin, is given great credit for his share in arranging and conducting the procession and making the occasion a success. There is no question but that Roanoke is a prodigy of growth, and this celebration fully proves it, and her people richly deserve the encomiums that have been showered upon the city for this splendid exhibition.

From the Lynchburg News.

ROANOKE, VA., June 19.—The second day of the decennial celebration began this morning at 9 o'clock with a chime of the city bells; then the parade was formed with the head of the column resting on South Jefferson street. At 11 o'clock it moved forward along the line marked out for its progress. The merchants and manufacturers

had over seventy five floats, and other avocations were well represented, more than two thousand soldiers, four artillery companies, nine full brass bands, four drum corps, six or eight secret orders, fire department and many other attractive features composing the grand parade, which was two miles long and required an hour and fifteen minutes to pass. The evening program was equally interesting.

From the Bristol News.

After having enjoyed the hospitalities of the fair city of Roanoke—the "Magic City" of the South—for two or three days, it is hardly to be expected that an editor can find words to express his admiration of the manner in which the people entertain, as well as the grand scale on which the decennial celebration was conducted. To say it was a great success is putting it in a very tame way. It probably surpassed anything of the kind ever held in the State. The rapidity with which Roanoke has risen from a wayside station, ten years ago, to a city of 25,000 inhabitants, with her furnaces, great workshops and industrial plants is truly marvelous. It is almost impossible to

make the stranger believe that all this has been accomplished within such a short period. It but demonstrates what can be accomplished by united effort and concert of action.

Last Saturday was the grandest and most glorious day in the history of the "Magic City," and well may her citizens feel proud of the manner in which everything passed off. The city was beautifully decorated throughout. The day was ushered in with the boom of cannon, the chiming of bells and the soul stirring strains from numerous bands. The soldiery in their bright and attractive uniforms, the gleam of musketry, flashing swords and roll of drums gave a military aspect to the gala occasion. Fully 20,000 visitors were in the city, and with all the jam and bustle of the great mass of people perfect order reigned. The parade was grand beyond description. It was led by over 1,600 military, followed by the trades' display, making a line five miles in length. The floats were gotten up in attractive styles, without regard to expense, it seemed. A feature that attracted everybody was the display of the Roanoke Machine Works: 1,100 of the 1,500 employes were in line, uniformed, and led by the

Machine Works band, the finest in the State.

The Pocahontas Coal Company exhibited on a float the largest solid lump of bituminous coal ever mined in America. It was a perfect cube, and weighed 8,700 pounds. On the top was a living representation of Pocahontas, and stationed around the body were several miners, in their every day costumes, with lamps and tools. Column after column could be written on what was seen and done,—the musical concert Friday night in the tabernacle, witnessed by over 5,000 people; the sham battle Saturday afternoon, the fireworks Saturday night, the blocks of buildings recently erected, and in course of erection, and many other things that are worthy of special mention, but we must desist. All praise to the "Magic City" and her progressive citizens. Bristol may well take pattern after the way they do things, especially the manner in which they pull together.

It takes a big pay-roll to make a big town; and that's what's the matter with Roanoke. When one plant can put 1,100 men in a parade the conviction is engraven on the mind of the spectators that that town is going to get there.

From the Henry County Bulletin.

When we go to press the echoes from the decennial celebration of the "Magic City" will have rolled so far that our words of praise will swell but faintly the triumphant song with which her many-throated industrial enterprises granted those who, on the occasion, went to gaze upon her all-enthusiastic face and bid her godspeed.

That the celebration itself was a decided success is a thing of comparatively small moment, which executive committees, brass bands, quick-witted advertisers, cheap railroad fare and military pomp and pride might have accomplished for many a less pretentious town; but that the city stood in that smiling valley, touched to busy life in a single decade by the genius of labor, was a fact that received more admiration than the artful design of advertising floats; more enthusiasm than the flash and roar of battle, and more inspiring and intoxicating thought than the beauty of fair women or the strains of soulful music.

That this noble young city of the Old Dominion may go on to new and grander industrial victories, is the sincere wish of every patriotic Virginian—and the hearty way in which the people of sister towns and

cities crowded into her gates to extend a congratulatory hand, shows that no rivalries, real or imaginary, stinted the grip of honor, to whom honor is so richly due.

From the Bedford Index.

The greatest event of the kind that has ever occurred in the State took place in Roanoke Saturday, being the celebration of the city's tenth birthday.

Initiatory work with minor attractions, such as racing, baseball, etc., took place Friday. Friday night the grand decennial concert took place in the Jones' tabernacle, 5,000 people being present; a chorus of 250 voices, an orchestra of 16 pieces, the Roanoke Machine Works band of 30 pieces, the J. O. M. band of 18 pieces, besides soloists of high rank, all of which was home talent. To say that the concert was a success would not be doing it justice. It was grand, and shows what Roanoke can do in the musical line.

We will not attempt to give any description of the parade which took place Saturday. All who saw it were loud in praise. It was over two miles in length and required an hour to pass a given point. Military

from all parts of the State participated, floats representing the different business enterprises of the city were in line, nine brass bands gave life to the occasion, bicyclists, tradesmen in uniform, firemen and others helped to swell the number and make a grand display. Undoubtedly the most prominent feature of the parade and that which created the most comment was the 1,500 employes of the machine works, headed by their own superb band.

As a general thing when cities and towns get up a thing of this kind the object seems to be to get the people to congregate and then let them shift for themselves, or do what is possible to get what money they have. What a pleasant contrast was experienced in Roanoke Saturday. Ice water in huge barrels was found at every corner to allay the thirst caused by the heat. Every courtesy was shown visitors, and private houses were thrown open to receive those who could not obtain accommodations at the hotels. Besides, there was no disposition to charge higher than the usual prices, just because the people had the money to spend.

The crowd, which was enormous, was thoroughly good humored and everybody was there for a good time.

Roanoke is certainly deserving of great credit for the manner in which she celebrated this tenth birthday, and her name is on thousands of tongues in praise to-day.

From the Norfolk Public Ledger.

The citizens of Roanoke are to-day engaged in a celebration which illustrates the victories of peace. Ten years ago the place was but a small village, but capital and skill combined have caused its industries to multiply and its population to increase until it is now known throughout the country as one of Virginia's most prosperous and progressive cities. The *Public Ledger* expresses the wish that the future growth of this "Magic City of the Southwest" may be as rapid and substantial as its past has been.

The victories of peace were forcibly illustrated in the Roanoke celebration last Saturday by that portion of the line of parade in which were seen 1,100 men who are employed in one establishment—The Roanoke Machine Works. Their skill and industry have contributed largely to the upbuilding of the "Magic City of the Southwest."

From the Norfolk Landmark.

To-day will be a memorable one in the history of Roanoke. Her great decennial celebration closed this evening in a blaze of glory. Early this morning the streets were filled with marching soldiers, bands of music and business floats. It was 10 o'clock when the procession moved. The parade was probably the longest ever held in Virginia, fully 7000 men were in line and ninety floats. The parade was reviewed by ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee and other distinguished gentlemen. The weather was extremely warm but no casualties occurred. To-night seven thousand pounds of fireworks were set off, and the outgoing trains were loaded with people returning to their homes. It is estimated that over 15,000 strangers were in the city to-day.

From the Valley Virginian.

The city of Roanoke recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of her nativity. The occasion called forth a civic and military display highly creditable and entertaining. We do not blame Roanoke for rejoicing. She has much to be proud of. Her achievements of a decade are marvelous, and the

promise of her future is as much calculated to produce a feeling of satisfaction in her citizens. Those who looked upon the site of the city ten years ago, and now behold the fruit of a busy decade are alone prepared to understand what persevering energy may accomplish. We congratulate those who, with unshaken faith and untiring efforts, have stood by her in evil as in good report and made of Roanoke what she is. There's a lesson in it to the people of our town. If Roanoke has accomplished so much, what may we expect of Clifton Forge in ten years. A proper use of the advantages we have would insure the realization of the dreams of the most visionary.

From the Fincastle Herald.

Roanoke's decennial celebration, which took place last Friday and Saturday, was a splendid success. The young city may not only be appropriately called the "Magic City" from its rapid growth, but this may be applied to it on account of the push and vim with which its guiding spirits enter into an enterprise that they decide upon. When it was announced a short time ago that Roanoke intended to celebrate its

tenth anniversary, it was not dreamed that she would make such a signal success of it, and her efforts would result in one of the biggest displays of the kind ever seen in Virginia, but such was the case. Her people were equal to the occasion, and the thousands of visitors who flocked there to participate in and witness the demonstration, left with the most favorable impression of the "Magic City."

Saturday was the principal day of the celebration, and the parade and sham battle were the principal events of the day.—The parade was a magnificent one and spoke volumes for the energy and public spirit which characterize the merchants and business men of Roanoke.

While the trade review with its unique and tastefully gotten up floats astonished the visitors, the contingent from the machine shops, numbering 1,100 men, was a distinctive feature, and could not fail to impress one with the solidity and permanency of Roanoke's industrial life.

The "Magic City" has scored another triumph and added additional evidence of the enterprise of her citizens. May she expand and grow until she reaches metropolitan proportions.

From the Franklin Times.

The decennial celebration of Roanoke was a great success. The trades display, soldiery and fireworks added no little to the attractiveness of the occasion. The machine shop force, to the number of fifteen hundred people, participated in the parade. Not less than ten thousand witnessed the procession.

The sham battle which took place about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, eclipsed everything in interest, attracting fully fifteen thousand spectators.

It would not surprise us if Roanoke were one of these days to become the State's capital, and the town of Rocky Mount an active, busy, bustling little city. Stranger things have often happened. Ten years ago the population of Roanoke was not as large as that of Rocky Mount to-day.

Much, however, depends upon the energy and enterprise of their citizens.

From the Fredericksburg Free Lance.

Roanoke's decennial celebration opened last Friday. The city was crowded with visitors. Every business house in the city was gaily decorated, and a large number of

private residences also. There were baseball games, horse races, military drills, etc. A grand concert was given Friday night, there being two hundred and fifty voices in the chorus. Saturday there was a grand parade with ten thousand men in line. The floats alone were two miles long. That evening there was a sham battle and at night a grand display of fireworks.

Roanoke never does anything by halves. Her people are thoroughbreds and distance nor track ever count against them when they enter a race to win applause for their young city.

Dollars are counted only as they aid to develop and increase their city's prosperity.

We know of no city in the State whose people have been as liberal in the expenditure of private and public funds to make their city grow, and the beauty of it is every dollar expended has brought a return twofold to the public welfare.

Roanoke has the best wishes of the *Lance* for its continued prosperity.

Order of Parade.

The following formation of the line of parade was taken from "The Roanoke Times" and "Evening World."

1st DIVISION.

Chief and squad of 10 Mounted Police.
Chief Marshal and Aids.
Decennial Executive Committee, City Officials
and distinguished Guests in carriages.
Gen. Anderson and Staff.
Virginia Military Institute Band, 13 pieces.
V. M. I. Cadets, 200 men.
2nd Regt. Va. Fife and Drum Corps, 10 pieces.
2nd Regt. Va. Volunteers, 400 men.

Floats.

Pocahontas Coal Co.; Virginia Brewing Co.;
Roanoke Cold Storage Co.; Crozer Iron Co.;
Roanoke Sanitary Plumbing Co.
—Total, 8 floats.

2nd DIVISION.

Marshal and Aids.
Richmond Blues Band, 15 pieces.
Richmond L. I. Blues, 50 men.
Norfolk Battery, 42 men and 8 guns.
A. & M. Cadets and Drum Corps, 60 men.
Roanoke Machine Works Band, 30 pieces.
1,100 Uniformed employes of R. M. Works.

Floats.

Fishburne Tobacco Factory; Roanoke Milling
Co.; Bell Printing Co.; Hammond's Printing
Works; Roanoke Paper Box Factory; Roanoke
Mineral Wool Co.; Roanoke Steam Laundry;
Carr's Bottling Works, Engleby Bros.;
Priddy & Dunlap; Fuqua & McMillan; J. E.
Mulcare; Roanoke Iron Cornice Co.
—Total, 14 floats.

Uniform Knights of Pythias, mounted, 60 men.

3rd DIVISION.

Marshal and Aids.
4th Regt. Band, 18 pieces.
4th Regt. Va. Volunteers, 300 men.
Portsmouth Battery, 40 men and 8 guns.

Floats.

Brugh & Meadows; C. J. West; D. L. Solomon;
A. Picken; Copper & Stone; Jennings &
Body; Thomas & Burns; Joseph Cohn; N.
Schloss; Heironimus & Brugh; Snyder &
McBain; Enoch Bros.; Hughes & Camp; W.
C. Thomas.
Total, 17 floats.

Magic City Encampment; Elks and other orders,
150 men.

4th DIVISION.

Marshal and Aids.
Hagerstown, Md., Band, 16 pieces.
Hagerstown L. I. Company, 40 men.

Winston, N. C., Rifles, 49 men.
Lynchburg Zouaves, 35 men.
Lynchburg Home Guard, 40 men.
Lynchburg Battery, 38 men and 8 guns.
Danville Band, 15 pieces.
Danville L. I. Blues, 40 men.
Danville Rifles, 37 men.

Floats.

Brown & Johnston; Evans & Bro.; Nelson & Myers; M. L. Smith; J. Goldstein; Webb & Yager; Workman & Co.; Berlin Auction House; H. V. Lineback; J. M. Tinsley & Son; Huff & Angell; Will. A. Carr; Roanoke Daily Times; Singer Manufacturing Co.; Huff, Andrews & Thomas; J. M. Gambill & Co.; Hobbie Music Co. —Total, 17 floats.
Junior Order of American Mechanics, 120 men.

5th DIVISION.

Marshal and Aids.
1st Regt. Band, 21 pieces.
1st Regt. Va. Volunteers, 350 men.

Floats.

Wm. Rickers; Skinker & Sims; Roanoke Architects; Sands Transfer Co.; Virginia Brick Co.; Duval Engine Co.; Norwich Lock Co.; Cushman Iron Co. —Total, 16 floats.
Mechanics of above companies, 300 men.
Two Lodges I. O. O. F., 70 men.

6th DIVISION.

Marshal and Aids.
Phillips' Roanoke Band, 18 pieces.

Chief and Assistants Roanoke Fire Department.
Vigilant Fire Company, 40 men, with Steam Fire Engine, Hose Reel, Hook and Ladder Truck.
Friendship Fire Company, 60 men, with Steam Fire Engine, and Hose Wagon.
Junior Fire Company, 30 men, with Hose Wagon and Reel.

Floats.

Carpenters and Builders; The City Statistics; Adams Express Company; Transparent Ice Company; Real Estate Agents; Chadwick Two-Wheeler. —Total, 8 floats.
Forty expert Wheelmen.
Several hundred calithumpians.

In conclusion the Executive Committee take great pleasure in recommending the Roanoke Board of Trade to the readers and all others who wish further particulars in regard to the city, its trade and industries, or any other information that may be required.



