

The Manassas Journal

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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1913

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE STAR OF THE WEST

Dr. Clarkson Tells Most Graphically This Story of Historic Interest

(BY H. M. CLARKSON, A. M., M. D., FORMER SURGEON, C. S. A.)

About the beginning of the latter half of the last century, important political events in the United States followed each other in quick succession—the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas Struggle in 1856, the Dred Scott decision in 1857, the John Brown Raid in the fall of 1859, the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States in 1860, all culminating in the Secession of South Carolina on the 20th day of December of the same year. This significant occurrence in the conservative city of Charleston naturally attracted the attention of the enlightened world to the metropolis of the Palmetto State.

Charleston with its beautiful harbor, always a point of historical interest and naturally defensible, was in 1860 garrisoned by four fortresses. Castle Pinckney, built on a shoal near the city, was un-garrisoned and of minor importance; Fort Johnson, on James Island, was comparatively of little use; Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, three or four miles from Charleston, was built on the site of the little fort of palmetto logs made memorable in the war for independence by Gen. Moultrie's heroic defence against the British fleet in 1776. Fort Sumpter was the most important, rising apparently out of the sea in the middle of the entrance to the harbor, about a mile from Fort Moultrie, and three and one-half miles from the city. It was built of brick and concrete masonry, and its walls, sixty feet high and from eight to twelve feet in thickness, were pierced for three tiers of guns, the first tier for forty-two pounders, the two for eight-inch and ten-inch Columbiads.

During the fateful year of 1860 Colonel Gardiner, of the United States army, who had been in command of Charleston Harbor, with headquarters at Fort Moultrie, being unjustly suspected of sympathy with the secessionists, was removed from his post on November 20 and was succeeded by Major Robert Anderson, of Kentucky, a brave and gallant officer, who had distinguished himself in the war with Mexico. Major Anderson found all the harbor defenses in poor condition and so wrote to Adjutant Gen. Cooper, of the United States army calling special attention to Fort Moultrie "as inviting attack by its weakness."

Anderson's position was delicate and every day more and more threatening. Although the Carolinians allowed a continuance of mail facilities between Charleston and his headquarters at Fort Moultrie, and while he witnessed the seeming warlike preparations going on around him, he could hear of nothing encouraging to him from his government at Washington. Consequently on the night of the 26th of December just before the rising of a full moon and after spiking his guns and burning everything of consequence, he moved secretly by means of small boats the little garrison of seven officers and sixty-one artillerymen, with a few women and children, from Fort Moultrie to the more defensible stronghold of Sumpter. Early next morning, as the dawn was breaking over the waters of the harbor, the smoke of the burning material revealed to the astonished people of the city this

COUNTY TEACHERS MEET

Session Much Enjoyed - Tax Capacity of Bennett Assembly Hall

An attendance which taxed the seating capacity of the large assembly room of Bennett Grammar School, marked the opening exercises of the fall meeting of the Prince William County Teachers' Association on the morning of Friday, October 17th.

The exercises were presided over jointly by Superintendent G. G. Tyler and Mrs. Larkin, president of the Association.

An excellent musical program arranged with special reference to the needs of the primary teachers, was rendered by the little pupils of the primary department of the Bennett Grammar School, under the direction of Mrs. Hodge, head of the department of music in the Manassas Public Schools.

A valuable report on the "Teaching of English in the Grammar Grades," was submitted by Miss Edith Haydon, principal of the Haymarket High School.

Miss Haydon was followed by Dr. Merchant in an instructive lecture on the "Inspection of the Eye, Ear and Throat," a demonstration in connection, affording great assistance to the teachers in fulfilling the requirements of the County School Board in reference to this important branch of school inspection. Dr. Merchant increased the indebtedness of our teachers to him by an offer of free inspection of the Manassas Public Schools, winning thereby a rising vote of thanks.

In the afternoon, Mr. Hoon, of King's Cross Roads School, held the close attention of the audience in an explanative schedule of the problems of the one-room school.

Mr. Yarborough, principal of the department of agriculture in the Manassas High School, won the favor of the teachers by a brief but interesting talk on his specific subject.

It was decided to place the athletics of the district under the control of the Manassas High School Association, Mr. Wheatley Johnson being elected chairman.

Perhaps the most delightful feature of the entire session was the cycle of story-telling, which formed the chief attraction of the reception to the teachers Friday night in Ruffner High School Auditorium. A justification of the story as an important adjunct to elementary training is scarcely necessary in these progressive days. The richer background for the development of intensive study of history, literature or science can be secured with best results only through a wide range over the pleasant fields of fable, myth and legend.

The program of Friday night was developed under the control of the Normal Training Department of the Manassas High School to afford the teachers types of stories in a cycle from the earliest folk-lore to the highest ethical development in the famous romance of the Bible—"Ruth and Naomi." They were told with artistic excellence by a group of teachers from Bennett Grammar School and the Normal Training Class, being given as follows:

- Fairy Tale—"The Little Ginger-bread Man"
- Miss Ruth Round
- Folk Tale—"The Three Bears"
- Miss Charlotte Smith
- "Uncle Remus Story"
- Miss Marie Leachman
- "African Dialect Story"
- Miss Minnie Swart
- Nature Myth—"How the Robin's

CONFEDERATE SIGNALMAN SPEAKS

Confederate signalmen were invited by Lieutenant Round, president of the organization, to the United States Signal Corps Association at Chattanooga. The interesting address of Mr. Washington A. Clark, president of the Carolina National Bank, of Columbia, S. C., was as follows:

Mr. President, Comrades of the Blue and Gray and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am debtor to your president for the opportunity now accorded me of addressing the survivors of the Signal Corps of the Federal Army. As a survivor of the Signal Corps of the Confederate Army I esteem it no empty privilege to bring to you our fraternal greetings and to join with you in all that will best promote the era of good feeling and such as shall insure to our reunited country the heritage of material prosperity and insure to her a proper place among the nations of the world.

Looking back through the vista of a half century, with a vision ripened by experience and meliorated by age, I can better understand the fundamental principles involved in the questions out of which grew the war between the states. I can see, on the one hand, the South standing for the sovereign rights of the states, and upon the other the North standing for the integrity of the Union. True, there were those moved some by mercenary motives and others by partisan principles, but the grand underlying principles actuating the great leaders and the masses were those above referred to. The germ of this controversy lay hidden in the plan of Union, and as it developed had to be settled.

Nor do I see alone the diversity of opinion by which parties were moved, but rather the hand of Providence dealing with us as a nation. We had outgrown the swaddling clothes of the infant republic and had reached the period of maturity when we must put on the dress of a leader among the nations of the world. Great things are accomplished only by great travail and at great cost often of life as well as treasure. Thus, in my judgment, the sacrifice had to be made to fit us for the destiny awaiting us. Sad, it is true, that so much of human life had to be sacrificed and so much of treasure spent, but as patriots and heroes we must regard these sacrifices as but just tributes to the great cause whereunto as a people we have been called. It took fifty years to heal the wounds thus inflicted and to enable us to see with clear vision the ends for which the sacrifice was made. Fifty years is but a span in the life of a nation. We have now just reached the time when the survivors of that great struggle can come together in this year of jubilee and vie one with the other in bringing to perfection the fruition of the sacrifice made. Fifty years ago the place occupied by us was the foremost among the nations of the world. If we shall faithfully perform that duty, we shall do well; but if in this we fail, we shall fall short of the heritage which awaits us. In my judgment, the English-speaking people in the hands of Providence, are as a light set upon a hill to enlighten the world. When I say the English-speaking people I confine myself to Great Britain

CHATTANOOGA ADDRESS

Confederate Signalman Speaks Before the U. S. Veteran Signal Corps Association

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POLK MILLER DIES MONDAY

Well-Known Humorist Passes Away at His Home in Chesterfield County

Polk Miller is dead. The words were sadly repeated in every home in Manassas last Tuesday morning when the first news came to town through the daily papers.

Mr. Miller had been in his usual health until last Saturday after which he was slightly indisposed but the illness was considered unimportant and his death, due to heart failure, came as a great shock to family and friends.

Surviving him are two daughters, Misses Maude and Virginia Miller, who made their home with him at Bon Air; a son, W. Withers Miller, of Richmond; a sister, Mrs. Wiley, of Blackstone; and a brother, Capt. A. T. Miller. Mr. Miller was born on August 2, 1844, and moved to Richmond as a mere boy in 1860, where, during the later years of the war, he saw active service in the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers.

After the war he entered the drug business with an old Richmond firm and for a generation his old drug store was one of the landmarks of the city.

As a Richmond paper says, "With a genial, kindly humor and a ready fund of anecdote, a facility with the banjo which was little short of marvelous, and a gift at imitation of the negro dialect which no professional actor has ever equaled, he attracted many of the best known men of Richmond about him in the leisurely days when mule cars ran up Ninth street and when men had time to make the acquaintance of each other."

He was a well known business man of Richmond, a veteran of the Confederate service, and has been for the past twenty years an entertainer of nationwide reputation.

From tobacco factories in the neighborhood of Richmond, he selected a quartet of negroes with untrained but melodious voices. Very soon he began making engagements for lectures and entertainments and for the past twenty years had been in constant demand in every state of the union. In recent years he traveled less, almost retiring completely from the lecture platform. He last appeared in Manassas during the winter of 1912-13 at a farewell performance with Colonel Booker. Manassas was the only town of its size on the route.

"Few, if any, have done more," says The Times-Dispatch, "to teach the people of the North the true history of the ante-bellum Southern plantation and the real relations which then existed between master and servant."

In the midst of all his fun and frolic, he never failed bitterly to condemn the injustice to the negro himself, of an act which set free millions of people hitherto entirely dependent on their masters, without at the same time providing in any way for their maintenance or support. Never descending to the baroque of minstrelsy, the black-face or other stage tricks for his effects, Mr. Miller was able to make almost any audience see the real character of the Southern darky with both the humor and the melody which are native to the race.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from the Second Presbyterian church at Richmond, in which Mr. Miller was at one time a member of the board of deacons.

MR. YARBOROUGH SPEAKS

Discusses the Selection of Seed Corn and Improvement of Corn Crops With Farmers

At the Farmers' Institute this morning, Mr. C. H. Yarborough, Jr., director of agriculture of the Manassas High School, made an address on "The Selection of Seed Corn." The remainder of the time was taken up by the report—and discussion relative thereto—of the committee on legislation which was made by Mr. W. I. Steere, chairman of the committee. This report was made at the Groveton meeting several months ago, but, owing to lack of time, no action was taken.

Mr. Yarborough's interesting address is given below:

THE SELECTION OF SEED CORN. I once heard Judge Cassell, of Radford, say in a speech on Corn Growing that, "A farmer has no time to thin or replant corn." This should become the motto of every man interested in growing America's greatest crop.

Experience has taught farmers that ordinary seed corn, selected in the spring, from the corn crib, does not all come up, so they plant more than is wanted or would do well on the land, expecting to thin to the desired stand.

A better and more sensible way is to plant seed, all of which will germinate and give strong, healthy plants, thereby using no more seed than is necessary. The methods, which are commonly practiced, do not give satisfactory stands even after it is thinned, and replanted corn seldom amounts to anything except to furnish a little fodder.

If the farmer will spend a little time in counting the missing hills in some fairly good fields of corn, he will soon be convinced that poor stands are responsible for a loss of 10 to 15 per cent. of our crop. Most farmers are plowing, harrowing, seeding, fertilizing, and tending 10 to 15 per cent. of ground in their corn fields, from which they never receive any returns.

The first thing to do is to select proper seed corn, seed that will grow, and give results, seed that will produce strong and healthy stalks, at the same time giving good returns in grain and which will cut down the per cent. of barren stalks from one-half to one-tenth. How to do this I am going to tell you. Go through your fields and tag desirable ears, those that are well placed on the stalk, neither too high nor too low, taking into consideration the stalk, its health, etc.; next, at shucking time separate these stalks with the ears, and shuck separately. It is better to let this corn stand and thoroughly ripen in the field, before cutting. Then pick out the most desirable of these ears, taking into consideration six things: 1st, The ear should have straight even rows, close together; this insures a high percentage of grain to cob. 2nd, The butt and tip should be well filled. 3rd, The ear should be at least ten inches long and 7 1/2 inches in circumference, if it is one of our standard, one-eared varieties, such as Boone country white. 4th, The grains on the cob should be deep, with a good and prominent germ. 5th, The cob should be small, at least medium, in order to insure a higher percentage of grain than cob. 6th, Every grain should be of the same color; white grains in yellow varieties, and vice versa, are objectionable. After thus selecting, proper care should be taken of the seed corn.

Put in a dry place, with temperature not too warm nor too cold, but warm enough to prevent freezing, also store in a rat-proof place. Next, test for germination. The venture to say that not 5 per cent. of the farmers here have even thought of testing their seed corn for germination (to see if it will grow.)

The process is a simple one, and can be done at a time of the year when you are not busy and, I believe, will furnish quite a pleasant diversion. No farmer can afford to plant seed corn without knowing whether it is going to grow or not. An ear of corn may look good, and you may think that it will produce (grow), but you have no authority for so thinking, and to be on the safe side, and settle the question beyond a doubt it is "up to you" to test it and see if it will.

The germination test is simple, as I have said, and the only equipment you need is a box, some sand or sawdust, a piece of muslin or a piece of blotting paper. A box, 20x10x4 is large enough to test about 25 ears of corn. Fill the box with the sand and sawdust within an inch of the top, and

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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1913.

THEY SAY

The most deific utterance in the world is They Say; and the most irresponsible. It is the scapegoat of the ages; an impalpable authority somewhere in the background, made responsible for morals, ethics, fashions and idiosyncrasies.

They Say that wired tunics will be worn. Long ago women discarded wired crinolines and the horrors of "hoopskirts"; a few freakish followers do not make a fashion.

They Say that Mrs. Pankhurst spells mischief. Mrs. Pankhurst is saving herself alive by leaving England for the present, and already has assured Americans that she rejoices in the absence of militancy which this country shows. That is all.

They Say a hundred publishers that only "trash" sells. The really great sellers, those which sell by the hundreds of thousands, have been some of the best novels published each year. These tremendous sales have brought the authors an approximate amount of money. Every year these have been outsold by the English Bible and the plays of William Shakespeare, which two books have broken all records as best sellers.

They Say vox populi—that only follies and froth on the stage increase the box receipts; that "the public" will have nothing else. It happens that the public has packed houses with its greatest crowds to see Shakespeare's plays given by Mr. Sothorn and Miss Marlowe. Other instances of tremendous drawing plays have been Burrie's "Peter Pan" and Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird"; but there are many others.

When is vox populi vox Dio?—Baltimore News.

AVAILABLE

When Andrew Jackson added to the laurels of New Orleans the fame of the Seminole war, the leaders of the party saw in him an "available" candidate and elected him president.

When William Henry Harrison had finished his Indian campaign and had aroused the military enthusiasm of the country, the Whigs found him "available" and elected him.

When Zachary Taylor by his "rough and ready" tactics had united his army with that of Winfield Scott and had ended the Mexican war, he became "available."

When General Scott himself had come home from the wars a popular hero and had received the applause of the nation, the Whigs thought him the most "available" man with whom to stop the Democratic landslide.

When Ulysses S. Grant had overwhelmed the greatest military leader of our history, his reputation and his record made him "available."

When Horace Greeley, forgetting ancient malice, made the nation listen to his plea for a reunited country, he was deemed "available."

When Grover Cleveland made a remarkable record as mayor of Buffalo, his prowess exalted him as "available."

When George Dewey went into Manila bay, regardless of torpedoes and mines, many editors urged him as the most "available" candidate that could be presented.

When Woodrow Wilson applied with power in New Jersey the principles he had taught at Princeton, he was in every sense "available."

Many things make men available. But it has remained for the Progressives of New York to find in the disgrace of an impeached governor a title as an "available" candidate for congress!—News Leader.

EXPRESSING his regret that he did not stay in Congress, Sulzer says that he was tempted by his ambition to round out his career as "Governor of the greatest State in the Union." Didn't he know that he isn't eligible to the governorship of the Old Dominion?—Times-Dispatch.

JUSTICE DEAN of a neighboring city is a firm advocate of truthfulness. As proof positive, the other day a negro charged with disorderly conduct was fined two dollars less than the ordinary sum

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE PANAMA CANAL

The information that the President takes the same view of the law's defects as do the opponents of the free tollage clause for coastwise vessels in the Panama Canal, and that he means to urge upon Congress its repeal or at least its substantial modification so as to meet the objections of the British government, has not come to the public authoritatively, but it is to be hoped that the announcement is founded on fact. Mr. Wilson's motives or lofty standards cannot be questioned, but no President, save Mr. Lincoln, ever has been confronted with a stronger challenge for their application in practice. Thus far he has demonstrated that he possesses extraordinary influence with the present Congress. If he could obliterate this objectionable clause he would gain not only the gratitude of all those citizens who oppose the free tollage for American vessels, but his international reputation as a man of the highest integrity and fair dealing would be firmly established.

Our good faith in the matter of free tollage for our own ships while we insist upon payment on the part of bottoms of other nations has been often challenged. Europe has loudly complained that it was not fair play. British papers have insisted that we are violating our treaty with that government. To say that as the canal belongs to us, we may do with it what we choose may satisfy us, but not other peoples. With the same right we might say, the canal is ours, hence we decline to permit any other vessels but American to pass through it.

The canal belongs to us, but only to the extent that this country has been permitted to build it and hold it as a trust for the benefit of the commerce of the whole world. This was stated plainly and was so fully understood at the time by Britain that there was no thought in Downing Street to question our meaning. The free clause was an afterthought and if the truth must be admitted it has been a humiliation to us. It should be eliminated.—Washington Herald.

A DEPLORABLE CONDITION

Have you been inside the railway station at Manassas of late? If so, you will not be seeking another opportunity, and if not, we shall not request the visit.

That the Southern Railway is ignorant of the unsanitary condition, the unsightly appearance and the general management of the building, stands beyond a doubt, for whatever may be said to the contrary, as a company of progress and of standard, the Southern is for clean buildings, good service and satisfactory business with the public and for the public good.

In one direction, take this instance of conditions in Manassas: Several nights ago, during the cold weather of the past week, two ladies were obliged to go to meet the late southbound train due here about 11 p. m. Arriving at the station, they were unable to go inside. The door was locked! And there the two ladies stood on the platform waiting for the train.

It may be true that persons in Manassas seldom have occasion to meet a train due here at 11 p. m., but it is also a well-known fact that this night train brings a number of passengers to town any day in the week—and they are not all male passengers who do not require an escort home.

This is the only train man, woman or child may take from Washington after five o'clock in the afternoon, and there is absolutely no reason why the waiting room may not be open to persons to meet them, especially in cold and rainy weather. Whether man, woman or child, the need is the same.

THREE YEARS

It has been only three years since Woodrow Wilson left Princeton University to become the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He resigned the presidency of Princeton October 20, 1910. Has any other American crowded more into three years of public life?—The Sun.

CONGRESS CLUNKS into office in a way that precludes the possibility of unpleasant discussion of his campaign fund.—Washington Star.

AN official in Scotland expresses the hope that the United States will keep Mrs. Pankhurst once she comes within our territory. This is the first intimation that Scotland bears us enmity.

BASE ball players may be compelled to write their own stories for print, but considerate vaudeville managers will hardly insist on their writing their own monologues.—Washington Star.

You Are Cordially Invited

To visit and inspect the new safe deposit box equipment just installed in our vault by the Invincible Metal Furniture Co., of Monroe, Wisconsin. We want you to make this place your banking home. Keep your most private papers and valuables in your own compartment of our vaults and feel as every patron should—that you are a part of this institution.

The National Bank of Manassas

3 PER CENT PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

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WE PAY HIGHEST PRICE SPOT CASH AND BEST INSPECTION. SEE US BEFORE YOU SELL

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- Buy our feed if you want a fat horse. Bran, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Whole Corn, Wheat, Oats and Hay.
- We buy all kinds of Country Produce from a hen egg to a car of fat stock. Cash paid for trade.

Conner's Market

CONNER BUILDING

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

—Miss Anne D. Bodine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Bodine, of New Keyville, and Mr. Thurman A. Cooper, of Washington, were married at noon last Monday in Philadelphia. After a bridal trip to New York, they will reside in Washington.

—The quarterly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union, Potomac Association, held all-day services at the Manassas Baptist church last Tuesday. An interesting program was carried out and a delightful luncheon served to the guests.

—One of the events of the Halloween season will be the masquerade given to be given by the Manassas German Club in Conner's Opera House on the evening of Friday, October the 31st. The management urgently requests couples to masquerade.

—The fifth annual Prince William County Sunday School Convention will be held to-day and to-morrow in the Manassas Baptist church. The first session will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All Sunday school workers are cordially invited to attend.

—One of the most unique and attractive affairs of the Halloween season will be the party given next Thursday evening in the M. I. C. building by the ladies of Grace M. E. church, South. An evening of fun, frolic and refreshments is promised for the sum of twenty-five cents.

—Mrs. Ada Davis, who has been suffering from facial neuralgia, was taken to the University Hospital at Charlottesville last Friday for treatment for a disease of the fifth nerve. An operation was performed Monday and Mrs. Davis is improving as rapidly as can be expected.

—Mr. Emmor J. Pennypacker died at his home in Washington Tuesday at the age of 61 years. Mr. Pennypacker moved away from Manassas more than ten years ago but there are many friends in town who will be sorry to learn of his death. He is survived by a widow, one daughter and two sons.

—At a hearing of the oyster-men last October it was stated that many packers were putting too much water and not enough oysters in their cans. The United States Department of Agriculture has taken preliminary steps toward fixing a standard for the amount of oyster meat which shall be contained in a can.

—A number of our townspeople enjoyed the "free lunch" with Nash & Cannon this week for the Majestic range demonstration, and are ready to give them the banner for hot biscuits, soup and coffee. Also after being pressed down by more than a dozen "man-size" men, the cake, "like truth crushed down to earth, will rise again."

—Miss Lillian Lewis Leachman was tendered an informal farewell party last Tuesday evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Pendleton Leachman, near town. Several young people from town attended. Miss Leachman leaves next week with her sister, Mrs. D. B. Smith, to spend the winter attending school in Cape Girardeau, Mo.

—While attending the Gettysburg reunion last July, Mr. Jas. F. Gulick, of this place, was presented an old Bible by Mr. George Flemming, of Philadelphia. The Bible with the words, "G. O. Baines, 4th Georgia Regiment, Infantry, Pickett's Division," was found by Mr. Flemming on July 8, 1863. Fifty years from this date he presented the volume to Mr. Gulick, a veteran of the Confederate service, who has heard from Mr. R. L. Baynes, of Spring Place, Murray county, Georgia, a nephew of the owner of the book. On the strength of this note, Mr. Gulick will mail the Bible this week. An account of the happening was published in THE JOURNAL last July.

—On account of the inclement weather last Sunday morning only a few veterans were present at the Baptist church when Rev. Dr. H. L. Quarles, pastor of the church and chaplain of Ewell Camp, C. V., conducted the special services to which his comrades were invited. The church was attractively decorated with potted plants and the "secesh" flower.

—President H. U. Roop addressed the Eastern College Y. M. C. A. last Wednesday evening. Immediately after Dr. Roop's address the following officers were elected: President, Clarence Corkran, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Inman O. Kibler, Marshall, Va.; secretary, E. C. Dameron, Burlington, N. C.; treasurer, Edgar D. Marine, Brookview, Md.

—Mr. W. I. Steere represented the Manassas Presbyterian church last week at the fall meeting of the Washington Presbytery. Dr. William Hart Dexter was continued as stated supply for the ensuing six months. In the evening at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Secretary of State Bryan addressed the gathering on the subject of "Christian Education."

—Representative Flood was host at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club Wednesday night, preceding the usual midweek dance, when his guests consisted of Miss Anna Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Colby Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Porter, Mrs. Harry Williams, Miss Edith Gracie, Mr. John Barrett and Miss Hume, of New York. —Evening Star.

—Elimination of football from West Point athletics is advocated in the annual report of Col. Townsley, superintendent of the United States Military Academy. Col. Townsley states that 75 per cent of the men needing surgical attention at West Point last year were injured in football games, which is no adequate compensation for the physical training resulting from participation in the game.

—Following a preliminary hearing at noon Monday before United States Commissioner R. P. W. Garnett, Robert Gaines and Lewis Zena, charged with conspiring with others to break out of the District workhouse at Occoquan, were held for the action of the United States court. The prisoners were arrested on complaint of Mr. W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of the Occoquan workhouse.

—Mrs. Virginia T. Douglass died last Saturday in Cutpeper. Funeral services were conducted in Alexandria Sunday by Rev. William J. Morton, rector of Christ Episcopal church, and interment was made in the Presbyterian cemetery. Mrs. Douglass, who was a first cousin of Mrs. B. E. Ide, spent some time here last summer as a guest in the home of Mrs. Lou Nicol on Main street.

—The Misses Meade, Mr. R. A. Meade, Miss Monie Tyler and Miss Mary Scott, of Haymarket, were guests last Saturday at the wedding of Miss Virginia Meade, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stasius Meade, and Mr. Daniel Junter Harrison. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride at Braddock Heights by Rev. William J. Morton, rector of Christ Episcopal church, Alexandria.

—Mr. Lorin Waters, of Alexandria, a brakeman on the Southern, had a narrow escape last Friday when he fell between two moving freight cars near Grant avenue crossing here. Medical attention was immediately given and he returned to Alexandria at once. Latest reports say he is improving rapidly from a sprained ankle and several broken bones of the foot. Mr. Waters married Miss Bertie Muddiman of this place.

—Mr. George William Tansill, aged 29 years, died after a long illness, last evening at his home on the Blandsford road, near town. He is survived by a widow, who was a daughter of the late Major John H. Renoe, and three young children. The funeral will be held from Woodbine church next Sunday afternoon, with interment in the graveyard there. The Modern Woodmen of America, of which he was a prominent member, will attend the funeral.

—Mr. William C. Farquhar, a policeman of the seventh precinct, died at his home in Washington Wednesday, as a result of an attack of paralysis following the taking of the Pasteur treatment for a dog bite. The funeral was held at Holy Trinity church this morning at 9 o'clock, with interment at Mount Olivet. A delegation from the Modern Woodmen and a police escort attended. Mr. Farquhar was a son of Capt. and Mrs. Chas. B. Farquhar, who live near town.

—The marriage of Miss Olivia Richards Leachman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pendleton Leachman, and Mr. Allen Laws Oliver, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., will take place next Tuesday evening at half after seven o'clock in Trinity Episcopal church, the Rev. F. Leslie Robinson, of Cismont, a former rector, officiating. Miss Leachman will be attended by her sister, Miss Marie Leachman, as maid of honor, and Mr. Palmer Oliver, of Cape Girardeau, will be his brother's best man.

—Members of Congress this week received letters from Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, proposing a plan whereby the \$60,000,000, collected by the Federal government as a tax upon cotton immediately following the Civil War, can be disposed of, and asking members to apportion the fund among the several Southern states for pensioning Southern survivors of the war and widows of the Confederate dead. Gen. Young thinks this would be an equitable and generous way of returning to the people of the South money unlawfully taken from them by the government.

—Patrons' Day is being celebrated to-day in the Manassas Public Schools. At 1:15 this afternoon is scheduled the annual parade of the school children—a wonderful sight. At the conclusion of this feature, Dr. Heck of the University of Virginia will make an address to the assembled patrons and children along the lines of medical inspection in the schools. Dr. Heck made a lasting impression upon his audience last June at the commencement exercises of the Manassas High School.

—LATER.—We understand that on account of the inclement weather Patrons' Day is postponed. Dr. Heck will speak, as announced, this afternoon.

—The Rev. M. S. Eagle, rector of St. Paul's church, Haymarket, has called a meeting for men only, for October 24th, at 7:30 p. m., in the Parish Hall of St. Paul's church, Haymarket, at which time will be discussed the all important question of the day, "Eugenics." All men are cordially invited to attend.

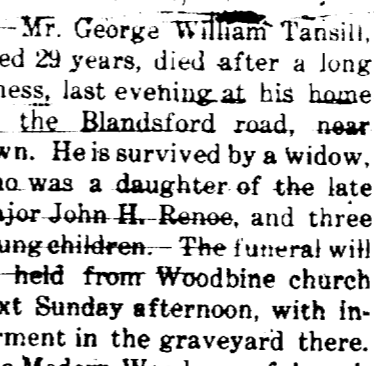
—Distinguished speakers are expected to be present, but all are asked to participate in the conference. Remember the day and the hour—Friday, October 24th, at 7:30 p. m.

It is not literally true, as has been said, that THE JOURNAL does job work for nothing, but it is very nearly true. Our prices are so low that it is not to be wondered that the above idea gained credence. Try us and find out.

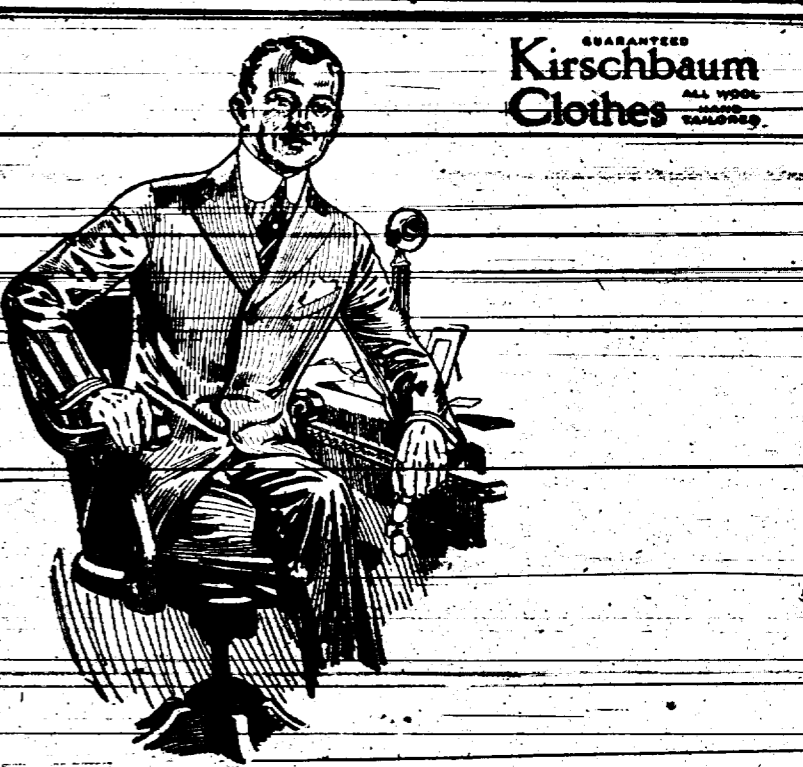
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Man's Thoughts vs. God's Thoughts

By REV. J. H. RALSTON
Secretary of Correspondence Department
Messy Bible Institute, Chicago



TEXT—In 5:7—"Let the unrighteous man forsake his thoughts."

This appeal seems strange, for Christianity insists on its rationality, and rationally implies thinking. God says, "Come, let us reason together, though your sin be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow, though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool." Jesus asked the question, what think ye of Christ? There must be some reconciliation between this claim of reason and the text.

In the first place we must have in mind the person receiving the appeal—he is unrighteous. He may be contrasted with the wicked man referred to in the same verse, but the matter of his unrighteousness, or unregenerateness is the thing now to be held in mind. Then we must consider the sphere of thought. The man is not asked to forsake all his thinking, for in some things his thoughts are correct, indeed, more correct than those of the righteous man. Those things belong to the unregenerate state and he thinks rightly on them. Ministers sometimes preach to their congregations on subjects that are not spiritual, and many that are in the pew know far more about the subject than the preacher, and often smile at his ignorance. The unrighteous man thinks quite properly on finance, commerce and politics, but when it comes to spiritual things he is out of his realm. Here the person who may be of very limited intellectual attainments may be his instructor. The African or Korean may know far more of spiritual things, because born again, than the educated European. Thus we find that the appeal is to the unrighteous person, and the sphere of thought is the spiritual. Here is where the unrighteous man is asked not to think. And why?

The words of the lord, "My thoughts are not your thoughts" imply that there is some unfavorable comparison between the thoughts of the lord and those of unregenerate man. God's thoughts are certainly always right. If this be true, man's thoughts are certainly wrong. When man stands naked before God this fact will be demonstrated to the confusion of multitudes.

We may also say the unrighteous man should forsake his thoughts because they have been shown to be usually wrong. That man has some quite correct thoughts in the spiritual sphere may be conceded, or responsibility would be lessened, but the law of his thinking is wrong. Habitually his thoughts are wrong. A comparison of man's thoughts and those of the lord as given in the Bible clearly demonstrates this. When Jesus was on earth he said to the Pharisees that they thought in their prayers they should be heard for their much speaking, that is, a prayer 20 minutes long was twice as good as one ten minutes long. The Bible declares that men thought God to be as one of themselves. Simon Magus thought that the gift of the holy spirit could be had for money, and the apostle pronounced a fearful curse on him. He has successors in these days. Naaman furnishes us an illustration of how men think as to the conditions of redemption. He thought that the prophet Elisha would come out and call on his God and see his head over the place of the leprosy—but nothing of the kind. He was simply instructed by the prophet, who did not seem overwhelmed with the great Syrian's magnificence, to dip seven times in the Jordan, and his flesh should be as that of a little child. How squarely are man's thoughts on redemption opposed to God's simple requirement to repent and believe!

Again, as long as man is unregenerate he has a prejudice in him that vitiate all right thinking on spiritual subjects. Here it may be said as heath at the door. The stream cannot be pure if the fountain is foul. One of the tests of a man's regenerate state is his changed thinking on spiritual subjects. He sees things differently, a new world has been opened to him.

Another reason for forsaking his thoughts is that he is wasting his time in doing that which has already been done, even conceding that he thinks rightly. One may ask in wonder, am I not to think this religious problem out for myself? No! It has already been thought out, and the record is in the Bible. Some one may say this intimates ready-made thinking, and ready-made things are to be suspected. We do not suspect a suit of clothes ready to be put on, or a package at a reputable store, nor a piece of furniture, nor a canned good. This is an age of ready-made things, and if we have the guaranty that the maker is reliable we may be content. God has thought all these things out. No man could have done it.

MANASSAS ADDRESS

Continued From First Page

and her two daughters, Canada and the United States. Statistics show that they contribute nine-tenths of the talent—material, mental and spiritual—which is now being devoted to bringing the world in subjection to the Christian civilization. To this destiny we have been called; a high privilege indeed. But bear in mind, my friends, that with every privilege there is a corresponding responsibility and along with this high privilege goes the growing responsibility of executing aright this trust. If we shall well perform this duty a great place as a nation awaits us, but, if in that we shall prove unfaithful, history affords abundant examples of the awful result. In the life of a republic there are many pitfalls, and none more dangerous than that of prosperity. As a nation our prosperity is unparalleled; our dangers, therefore, great. Let us strive, therefore, to avoid such pitfalls and to build this republic upon a foundation more lasting than stone; built rather upon the "Golden Rule" and thus present to the world a nation with a conscience ever prompting us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Let that be our motto and we shall enjoy the satisfaction of duty well done.

[Following this introduction Col. Clark gave a series of the experiences of the Confederate Signal Corps, especially in connection with the siege and defense of Charleston, with which he was identified. He remarked as a singular circumstance that the best history of the Confederate Signal Service was written by the historian of the U. S. Signal Corps and incorporated in the valuable papers published by that organization.

It is especially interesting to note that it was another South Carolina officer, Capt. E. P. Alexander, afterward a prominent general in the army of Northern Virginia, who organized the Signal Service of the Confederacy at the order of President Jefferson Davis. He was an officer on Beauregard's staff and sent from Signal Hill, near Manassas, early in July 21, 1861, the message to Gen. Evans at the Stone Bridge, notifying him of the Federal movement by the way of Sudley. Gen. Alexander visited Manassas a few years ago and located the point from which he sent the first signal message ever sent on a battlefield. At Lieut. Round's request he wrote an interesting history of that event which was published in the proceedings of the U. S. Signal Association in 1902, and reprinted at the time in THE MANASSAS JOURNAL.]

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COUNTY TEACHERS MEET

Continued From First Page

Breast is Red"

Miss A. Selina Taylor
Greek Myth—"Demeter and Persephone"
Miss Ruth Round
The Niebelungen Cycle—
I—"The Rhine Gold"
Miss Lucy Buck
II—"The Valkyrie"
Miss Grace Metz
III—"Siegfried"
Miss Alice Metz
IV—"The Twilight of the Gods"
Miss Dorothy Haydon
Bible Story—"Ruth and Naomi"
Miss A. Selina Taylor

The morning session of Saturday, the 18th instant, brought the institute to a close by a thought-provoking lecture on "Orcharding" by Mr. Yarborough and a spirited Round Table discussion.

An important measure which will be brought before the District School Boards, will be the question of allowing teachers several days during the session for visiting other schools.

It was decided to have a spring institute of two days which will bring together exhibits of the work of the county schools, in all departments, an extra day being provided for a spelling match amongst the district grammar school pupils.

The following officers of the county branch of the State Teachers' Association were elected on Friday afternoon:

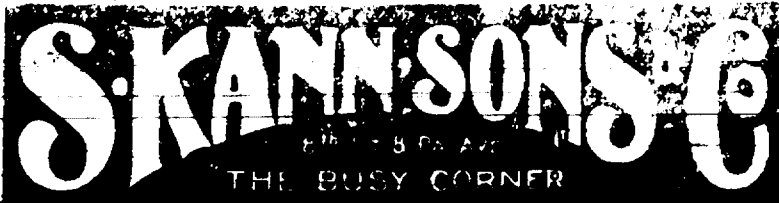
President—Mrs. Larkin.
Vice Presidents—Superintendent G. G. Tyler; Manassas District, Miss E. Johnson; Brentsville District, Miss Mooney; Coles District, Mrs. Wright; Dumfries District, Mr. Ellicott; Gainesville District, Miss E. Haydon, and Occoquan District, Mr. R. C. Haydon.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Kirk.

Miss Lulu D. Metz and Mr. Earl Merrill were chosen as delegates to the State Teachers' Association which meets in Lynchburg during the Thanksgiving holidays.

From the register we have taken the names of teachers present: Charlotte L. Smith, Gordon Lightner, Ruth A. Round, Edith M. Haydon, Wilhelmina H. Tulloss II, Georgia Arnold, J. A. Seese, Lulu D. Metz, Eugenia H. Osbourn, Cora E. Mooney, Dora Glascock, Percy S. Haydon, E. Pearle Payne, Leona Harman, Eleanor Wilkins, Portia I. Moran, Ola Whitmer, C. H. Yarborough, Jr., Minnie Swart, A. B. Kirk, Chloe E. Lay Hodge, Mae House, Martha Via, E. S. Hoon, F. E. Brown, Clara E. Nichols, Pearl A. Long, B. Limstrong, Emily Johnson, Richard Haydon, Earl Merrill, Ella M. Garth, Wheatley Johnson, Selina Taylor, L. J. Larkin, Kate N. Willcoxon, H. B. Willcoxon, Mary Weber, Bertha Wine, Ada Arrington, Wm. Y. Ellicott, Mattie S. Matthew, Nettie Wright, Margaret Robinson, Helen Pearl Snow, Hattie E. Pullen, Claire Keeney, Maude S. Norman, Rena Ellicott, Maxine Mayhugh, Vanetta M. Keys, Mary M. Rosenberger and Carrie Lee.

THE BOND ISSUE.

The bond committee of the Town Council had as their guest last Tuesday night, Mr. L. A. Trowbridge, president of the Hanchett Bond Company, of Loudoun, Ill. Mr. Trowbridge looked over the town very thoroughly and expressed himself as much pleased with our appearance, but was surprised to find we had made so much progress without the public utilities. It was his opinion that as soon as the systems are completed real estate values would be increased at least \$150,000, and in three to five years would be doubled. He told the committee what they had already learned by correspondence with bonding companies in several of the large cities, that the bond market is very slow at present as the issues of municipal, road, school, county and state bonds over the country has been immense in the past few years, and interest rates have advanced. He said, however, that he was prepared to make the council an offer for the entire issue whenever they are ready to consider it.



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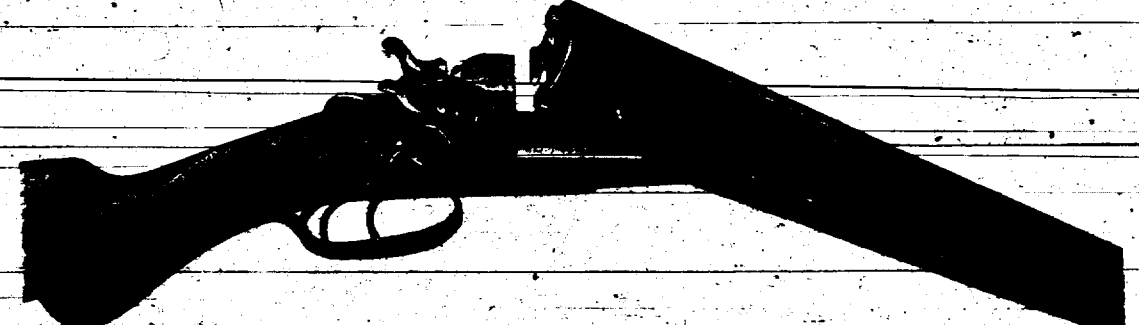
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- Double Barrel Hammer Guns . . . \$12.00 up
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