

The Manassas Journal

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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

JUDGE NARRATES STORY

Young Woman, Both Beautiful And Brave, Risks Life to Aid Confederates.

The account below is a portion of an interesting letter from Judge J. B. T. Thornton to Representative Rufus Hardy, of Texas:

As requested by you, I give below the statement made to me by the late Newton M. Curtis, who for some time represented the Odgensburg District (N. Y.) in Congress.

General Curtis told me that on July 20, 1861, after General McDowell had decided that it would not be advisable for him to attempt to cross Bull Run at McLean's or either of the other nearby fords as he had intended, and the Confederates expected, but instead to move by way of Sudley, he proceeded to obstruct the roads leading to these fords, and ordered the pioneer corps of Davis' brigade to fell trees to

blockade the said roads. A young and beautiful woman mounted on a splendid horse rode up to the party and inquired for the General in command, and then addressing herself to him asked: "Why are you obstructing our road?" He answered, "To prevent the approach of those we are not ready to receive." She replied, "Stop at once, or I will report you to General Beauregard, and he will teach you the impropriety of obstructing the private road of a Virginia gentleman." At this time General Curtis stated that McDowell's army was moving as quietly as possible in the direction of Sudley Mills, but at the same time preparing to shell the Confederates, on the other side of Bull Run, in order to mislead and deceive them, as to the real intent. The young lady, after riding around and evidently observing what was being done, departed. The sequel is told by General John B. Gordon in his "Reminiscences" in the following words: "As our guns were unlimbered, a young lady, who had been caught between the lines of the two armies, galloped up to where the General and I were sitting on our horses, and began to tell the story of what she had seen. She had mounted her horse just in front of General McDowell's troops, who it was expected, would attempt to force a crossing at this point. This Virginian girl, who appeared to be seventeen or eighteen years of age, was in a flutter of martial excitement. She was profoundly impressed with the belief that she really had something of importance to tell. The information which she was trying to convey to General Ewell she was sure would be of vast importance to the Confederate cause, and she was bound to tell it. General Ewell listened in silence for a few minutes, and then called her attention to the Union batteries that were rushing into position and getting ready to open fire upon the Confederate lines. He said to her, in his quick, quaint manner: 'Look there, look there, Miss! Don't you see those men with blue clothes on, in the edge of the woods? Look at those men loading those big guns. They are going to fire, and to fire quick, and fire right here. You'll get killed. You'll be a dead dame in ten minutes. Get away from here. Get away.' The young woman looked over at the blue coats and the big guns, but paid not the slightest attention to either. Nor did she make any

seen. General Ewell, who was a crusty old bachelor at that time, and knew far less about women than he did about wild Indians, was astonished at this exhibition of feminine courage. He gazed at her in mute wonder for a few minutes, and then turned to me suddenly, and, with a sort of jerk in his words, said: 'Women—I tell you sir, women would make a grand brigade—if it were not for snakes and spiders!' He then added much more thoughtfully: 'They don't mind bullets—women are not afraid of bullets; but one big black snake would put the whole army to flight.'"

General Fitzhugh Lee who was present with Generals Gordon and Early and others at the time, confirmed the above report, and told me that he was so much impressed with the earnest and intelligent manner in which the young lady narrated what she had seen, that he was tempted to suggest to General Beauregard the propriety of investigating the report, but decided not to do so.

For fear General Beauregard might think it impertinent. The young lady was Miss Cecelia Mason, the step daughter of Major J. W. McLean, afterwards of Appomattox Court-house, and the daughter of Dr. Mason, a descendant of George Mason of Gunston Hall, the author of the Bill of Rights of Virginia.

SUMMER MILITARY CAMP

Military Instruction to Be Given by Army Officers at Asheville During July.

The United States Government Students' Military Instruction Camp, which is to be held at Asheville July 6th to August 7th, is expected to draw a large number of young men to Asheville this summer to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to get a month's vacation in the mountains of North Carolina with the added advantage of practical military instruction under U. S. army officers.

Only three of these camps are to be established and Asheville was chosen on account of its cool and healthy climate and excellent transportation facilities. The camp site is on a spur of Smect mountain, closely adjacent to the Grove Park Inn and at the terminus of a street car line giving frequent service to all other hotels. Asheville people are much interested in the success of the camp and intend to do everything possible to make the stay of the student soldiers as pleasant as possible as well as instructive. The city has contributed city water connections and electric lights to the camp and both the Greater Western North Carolina Association and the Asheville Board of Trade are lending every assistance and will furnish all information desired.

The camp will be in charge of U. S. army officers who will conduct all drills and instruction work and will give their personal attention at all times. The government will furnish tents, bedding, cooking utensils and necessary equipment and all meals will be prepared by army cooks under the supervision of officers. For the purpose of explaining the advantages of the camp to students in Southern colleges and universities, Col. Sanford H. Cohen, manager of the Greater Western North Carolina Association, is now making a tour of the leading institutions, making addresses to students at each.

SUCCESSFUL TERM CLOSES

Prof. Russell, of Fredericksburg, Addresses Student Body and Audience at Occoquan.

The closing exercises of the public school of Occoquan was attended by a large and intensely interested audience on last Friday evening. The two rooms of the large and attractive building had been decorated for the occasion and when lighted with the new acetylene lights presented a very pleasing appearance. A carefully prepared program, consisting of music on the piano and violin, singing, dialogue and papers was admirably carried out to the credit of each participant.

Without in the least detracting from any who took part in the exercises, it is but fair to say the two papers read by Misses Irene Ledman and Margaret Hammil were unusually fine.

The school and the community were fortunate in having to address them Prof. E. H. Russell, president of the State Normal at Fredericksburg. The professor said in his opening remarks that he felt no little embarrassment in that he had not been given any idea or suggestion as to what kind of an address he would be expected to make; whether to the student body or to the visiting audience, but that he would attempt the impossible and address his remarks to both. That he succeeded was the unanimous opinion of all. The professor's speech was brimful of thought and humor, and held the attention of the children and visitors from the time he began until he finished. That speech was a timely one and will do good. It is a pity it was not heard by more of our people.

The school term under Mr. R. C. Haydon and Miss Marguerite Van Sicker has been a very successful one; both teachers and pupils have worked hard and their labors have not been in vain. It is with sincere regret that we learn Mr. Haydon will not return to our school another term. He took charge of the school under circumstances somewhat discouraging, but by hard work, devotion to his work and another idea but success in his thoughts he has wonderfully succeeded. He leaves us with the best wishes of all. AN EYE WITNESS.

BROWN SHACKLEFORD.

The marriage of Miss Edna Philmore Shackelford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shackelford, of Remington, and Mr. Henry Ashby Brown, took place at high noon last Saturday in St. Luke's Episcopal church in that city. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Shackelford, as maid of honor. Mr. Byron F. Dixon, of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., was best man. Following the ceremony the young couple left on a tour including Niagara Falls and Canadian points. They will be at home, after July 1, at Remington.

The bride, who is a sister of Mrs. L. E. Hixson, of this place, was the recipient of many handsome and useful gifts. Several pre-nuptial events were given in her honor.

Mrs. D. R. Lewis and Mrs. D. H. Prescott were delegates from the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church to the annual meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies

STARS ELICIT APPLAUSE

Local Amateurs Score Great Success in Production of "The Old Vermont Farm."

Rivalling all former successes staged here by amateurs or professionals, "The Old Vermont Farm" was played to crowded houses in Eastern auditorium last Friday and Saturday under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of Trinity Episcopal Church.

The cast was admirably selected and excellent in every phase of portrayal. Much of the credit for its success is due to the professional services of Mr. G. Stuart Braddock, of Washington, D. C., who wrote the play and superintended the rehearsals.

Mrs. D. M. Pitts as Ruth, the daughter of Uncle Si of the old Vermont farm and the wife of Frank Ralston, a Boston scion of wealth, surpassed herself in the portrayal, adding new laurels to her crown of many triumphs.

The part of Mr. Ralston was played by Mr. F. H. Cox, and the role was attended with a thoughtful interest as well as repeated applause. Mrs. Ralston, his mother, was most acceptably taken by Mrs. C. M. Larkin, who played the part of the objecting mother, and, finally, in an impressive curtain scene, gave her blessing to the happy pair.

The unique character of Uncle Si lost nothing of its intended force at the hands of Hon. C. J. Meetze who elicited prolonged applause at every appearance.

His New England wife, in the person of Miss Florence S. Lion, was an amusing and well-played part, especially in its portrayal of the power of the feminine half of the matrimonial contract. In the role of Samantha Ann, Mrs. F. R. Coles was excellent, both in stilted, action and speech. Miss Mary Beverly Leachman, as Sally Ana Pickles was a revelation as the small hired girl and a few years later as the charming waitress in the wake of the fashionables. Zeke, the chore boy, was a marvel of facial contortions and muscular alertness in the person of Mr. Clarke Johnson, while, perhaps, the best tramp ever seen on the local stage was played by Mr. Aylott D. Clarke.

The part of Miss Waterson of Philadelphia was taken with graceful abandon by Miss Mamie Lipscomb, while the part of Miss Nell Parkman, the Boston society girl, was played with realistic charm by Miss Marie Leachman. Mr. R. Frank May was engagingly happy and polysyllabic in the character of Prof. Philander Tickelitcher who was also interesting in his visible regard for the young lady from Philly.

Mr. J. D. Janney as Ned Clearfield and Mr. Francis Lewis as Ted Clearfield, capably led the cast in the comedy scenes. Messrs. Marshall Hayden, Carroll Rice, Harvey Janney, Edward A. Roads and Torrence Wolford. The college girls were admirably taken by Misses Charlotte Smith, Sallie Larkin, Ruth Round, Amelia Brown and Mary Garrison.

During the course of the play the audience was delighted with songs by Mrs. Pitts, Miss Marie Leachman, Mrs. G. Raymond Ratcliffe and Miss Mary Lee Chapman, instrumental numbers by Miss Mariel Larkin, Miss Margaret Roop and Miss Julia Lewis, and dances by Miss Garrison and Mr. Wolford and about thirty little folks of the town whose names were given in a recent issue.

The committees in charge were as follows: Finance, Mrs. M. J.

W. Fewell Merchant and Mrs. James R. Dorrell; advertising, Mrs. E. H. Hibbs, Mrs. J. Jenkyn Davies and Miss Daisie H. Brown; refreshments, Mrs. G. Raymond Ratcliffe, Miss Selina Taylor and Miss Grace B. Moran; cast, Miss Julia W. Lewis, and hall and seating, Mrs. Geo. C. Round and Mrs. J. F. Burks.

MISSES BRAND ENTERTAIN.

The Misses Brand entertained at bridge and five hundred Wednesday evening in their home on Grant avenue. Six tables were played on the porches which were enclosed with roses and honeysuckle and lighted with Japanese lanterns.

The bridge prize was won by Mrs. Margaret Lewis and Dr. C. R. C. Johnson, and the five hundred prize went to Miss Charlotte Smith and Dr. W. A. Newman. Punch and ices were served.

The guests were Misses Ruth and Charlotte Smith, Ruth Round, June and Marie Herrell and Margaret Temple Hopkins. Messrs. Z. B. Clark, Margaret Pringle Lewis, J. L. Harrell, C. M. Hopkins, A. M. Crigler, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. G. Raymond Ratcliffe, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Merchant, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. C. Johnson, and Messrs. R. L. Gaither, Marshall Haydon and E. A. Brand.

REV. O. G. HUTCHISON WEDS

Miss Mabel G. White, of Upland, Pa., Becomes Bride of Smethport Pastor—Visit Home.

A pretty wedding took place last Saturday afternoon at the bride's home in Upland, Pa., when Miss Mabel Gertrude White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John White, and Rev. O. Grey Hutchison, pastor of the Smethport (Pa.) Baptist church, were united in marriage by Rev. Bergen D. Stelle, pastor of the Baptist church at Upland.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Joseph Stutz, of Philadelphia, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Susan W. Hutchison, of Manassas, as matron and maid of honor. Mr. John White, brother of the bride and mayor of Woodlyne, N. J., attended the groom.

The bride has been a teacher in the Sunday schools of Upland for thirteen years and has a wide circle of friends in her community. Mr. Hutchison, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Westwood Hutchison of Manassas, has been in Pennsylvania several years during which time he was graduated from Crozier Seminary at Chester and accepted several Pennsylvania pastorates.

A shower of bridal presents, including many handsome pieces of cut glass and silver, were presented by the friends of the bride at the home of Mrs. Mabel White.

After a visit to relatives in Virginia and trips to Mount Vernon, Arlington and other places of interest in this section, Rev. and Mrs. Hutchison will return to make their home in Smethport, Pa.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. C. R. C. Johnson is erecting an addition to his residence on north Main street.

Fresh coats of paint have been applied to the outside woodwork of the two warehouses adjoining Nash & Cannon's.

The fencing has been removed from the residence of Mrs. R. J. Adams at the corner of Church

BRILLIANT COMMENCEMENT

Manassas High School Graduates Class of Eight—Three Receive Normal Certificates.

The annual commencement exercises of Manassas High School were held last night at Conner's Opera House with a capacity audience in attendance.

The platform was decorated with potted plants. A row of chairs to the left was occupied by Miss Osbourn, Superintendent Tyler, Lieut. Round, Rev. J. F. Burks, Rev. T. D. D. Clark, Dr. H. L. Quarles, Prof. I. N. H. Beahm and others. The ushers were Messrs. O. D. Waters, H. P. Davis, W. W. Garrison and Clarence W. Wagener.

The graduates are Misses Sara and Kathryn Donohoe, Mary Akers, Myrtle Johnson, Mildred Harrell and Messrs. W. Carroll Rice, George Dent Adamson and Herman F. Steele. Mr. Steele was given both the academy and agricultural diplomas.

The normal department granted certificates of graduation to Misses Grace and Alice Metz and Miss Dorothy Haydon, M. H. S., '13. The diplomas and certificates were presented, as in the past, by Hon. George C. Round.

The exercises opened with the entrance of the students and graduates who were seated upon the platform. Rev. J. F. Burks offered the invocation which was followed by a chorus under the direction of Mrs. Templeton Hodge, instructor of music.

Several excellent choruses were rendered later in the evening and the program was further augmented by the salutatory, Miss Sara Donohoe; recitation, Byron's, "She Walks in Beauty," Miss Alice Metz; essay, "My Ideal Teacher," Miss Lucy Buck, and valedictory, "The High School and the Community," Mr. Herman F. Steele.

In the absence of Hon. R. C. Stearnes, state superintendent of public instruction, who was detained by illness, Dr. H. L. Quarles made the address to the graduates. The subject of his eloquent discourse was "Personal Greatness."

Dr. Quarles also made the presentation of English prizes, which consisted of many handsome volumes. The two prizes offered in memory of Mrs. Metz, the former principal, were won by Miss Mildred Harrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Harrell, of Manassas, and Mr. William Harlow, of Burke. The subject of Miss Harrell's paper was "The Value of Literature in the Home." The English department gave to Mr. Alfred Prescott first honors in English in the sophomore contest. Miss Lucy Buck won the volume offered by Miss Kirk, head of the English department, for the best paper on "The English Language."

Herman Steele was awarded a scholarship to the University of Virginia and also received from his fellow students a set of the works of Shakespeare.

Prof. I. N. H. Beahm, of Hebron Seminary, pronounced the benediction, congratulations were offered on every side, and the happy crowd dispersed.

Prof. and Mrs. C. F. Baskerville, of Chicago University, who have been visiting Mrs. Baskerville's parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Quarles, left Monday for New York, sailing Thursday on the Aquitania to spend four months abroad. Although they will travel over the continent Prof. Baskerville expects to devote most of the time to study.

PARCEL POST OFF ABUSED

Country Produce Shippers Under Impression They May Demand Exorbitant Prices.

It was cupidity that killed the goose that laid the golden egg, and the same vice may make the new parcel post services of but little value to the farmer if he is not careful.

Because certain farmers and others who have farm produce for sale imagine that the new service practically brings the consumer to their door, it is said they have fallen into the mistaken notion that they are at liberty to charge what they please and the consumer is helpless in the matter.

Their eyes are likely to be opened soon, it is asserted, as the result of a series of practical investigations which are to be undertaken under the auspices of the Housekeepers' Alliance and allied bodies in Washington.

Shortly after the plan outlined in a newspaper story of the possibilities of marketing by parcel post, was practically adopted by the postal officials and after the article, with additional technical information concerning the rules and methods of the parcel post service, was circulated broadcast letters began pouring in from the truck and other farmers asking that their products might be listed with those that had already been received at the Public Library, where housewives go daily to read the prices quoted.

LIST BECOMES VALUABLE.

The department readily complied, and soon the list of quotations at the Public Library began to assume valuable proportions for the thrifty housekeeper. But there is apparently a rift in the lute, and the Housekeepers' Alliance, it is understood, is going to try to mend it.

Tentative plans have been formulated whereby consumers' clubs will be formed, with three persons to each club, for the purpose of ascertaining definitely which farmers or other produce sellers are disposed to sell at reasonable prices and under fair terms which use due care in packing their produce for shipment by parcel post, and which give prompt and satisfactory service in other respects. In this way the entire surrounding country will be covered, and from the results of these trials the Housekeepers' Alliance will be in a position to give valuable information to Washington housekeepers, and, incidentally, to benefit fair-dealing farmers and others who have supplies for home consumption for sale at reasonable prices and under reasonable conditions.

EXORBITANT PRICES ASKED.

This action, it is said, has been prompted by the tendency shown in some recent letters received from country produce sellers to charge exorbitant prices, apparently based upon misinformation as to city prices. For instance, one man at Lanestown, Va., writes he will sell three dozen eggs for \$1, although the market prices quoted in the city papers showed that strictly fresh eggs may be obtained in the city markets at from 25 to 30 cents a dozen. Another at Woodwardville, Md., offers country butter at 40 cents a pound in lots of from one to five pounds, and at 35 cents for larger lots, although the best creamery butter, according to late quotations, is selling there at 40 cents a pound, with medium grades at from 32 to 35 cents a pound. A poultry farm at New Lisbon, N. J., wants 40 cents a dozen for non-fertile eggs the year round, and a man at Denver, Pa., offers fresh "white sanitary eggs" at \$1 for two dozen. Still another at Delaplane, Va., offers his eggs at Washington quotations, "plus 10 cents."

Home-grown cherries, according to quotations, bring from 15 to 25 cents a quart, but an or-

chard company in Sleepy Creek, W. Va., offers "a very nice crop of Montmorency cherries," in 32-quart crates, by parcel post, at \$3.25. This variety, it is stated, is one of the best sour cherries, and excellent for pies and other culinary purposes.

The cherry seller's, however, is not the only reasonable offer. A shipper of clams at Quilby, Va., guarantees to send "absolutely good, fresh clams that will reach any destination within the first zone within twenty hours after they are dug from their beds," at 5 cents a dozen. He says two weeks ago he was informed in Washington that such clams brought 25 cents a dozen, "but from the way they looked," he added, "I don't think they had seen water for at least a month." He states he is now shipping his clams to consumers in Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis and Hagerstown by parcel post.

CANNED FRUIT FOR SALE.

A woman at Betterton, Md., has for sale at present spring chickens at 40 cents a pound, but will sell "just-laid eggs" in five-dozen boxes at 25 cents a dozen and in two dozen boxes at 27 cents a dozen and canned fruit at \$3.50 a dozen quart jars.

A novel offer has been received from a man at Fort Hunter, Pa., who has 140 acres of mountain land that is said to grow "the best mountain herbs in the world, including sassafras, wild cherry, pipsisewa, blackberry, pennyroyal, May apple, life everlasting, wintergreen, peppermint, ditty elderberry, dandelion, rhubarb, white poplar roots, powder willow, chestnuts, dock, plantain, motherwort, ironweed, bonaset, blood root and spicewood."

Another man has several spring lambs now ready for the market and he would like to know the name of any person or firm who wants them. A man at Mulvern, Pa., wants to sell "asparagus plumosa as a cut fern and smilax as a decorative green" by parcel post. A woman at Free Union, Va., has twenty dozen guaranteed fresh eggs every week to sell at 25 cents a dozen, and another at Trevilians, Va., offers to sell them at that price the year round. She also has vegetables and fruit for sale. A man at Dalaplane has honey, white comb, for sale at 16 cents.

Letters have been received from all parts of the country as the result of Postmaster Praeger's circular. One from Wyallop, state of Washington, wants his name listed on the produce list for Tacoma and Seattle. He has "fresh-laid, superior table eggs, the year round; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries in season, cut flowers, bulbs, perennial plants and gladioli bulbs." Another at Tecumseh, Neb., offers shoulders, 10 to 15 pounds, at 10 cents a pound; hams, 10 to 16 pounds, at 22 cents, and bacon sides, 8 to 14 pounds, at 26 cents a pound. He guarantees they are "sugared in brine and smoked with real smoke," but will sell them to the first caller, who wants them.

FRESH-GROUND CORN MEAL.

VA., offers "old Virginia corn meal ground and shipped the same day in ten-pound packages for 50 cents a package, charges paid."

Even the librarian at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is asking for the fullest information obtainable as to the efforts by the Postoffice Department to bring the consumer in closer touch with the farm producer, and the chairman on education of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs has had her attention drawn to the new movement and wishes information in the interest of a gardening and canning school conducted under her supervision.

These letters give some idea of the spread of the information

about the movement in which Postmaster-General Burleson is said to be deeply interested and to which Postmaster Praeger has devoted much time and thought.

The action of the Housekeepers' Alliance, however, is said to be the first step taken by private individuals and consumers to bring this trade between consumers and farm products sellers to a practical basis. The experience of many who have found a saving in obtaining their marketing, or certain articles for household use, direct from the farm has inspired the belief, it is said, that the scheme is generally feasible. But it is first necessary to enlighten the farmer and sometimes his wife as to city conditions and to make it clear that fair dealing is an indispensable condition to the development of a business that will absorb surplus produce that is now either sacrificed or goes to waste, and at the same time result in a saving to the city purchaser.

LIVER TROUBLES AND THEIR CURE

Polk Miller's 25 Years' Fame.

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Wood's Seeds

Seed Potatoes FOR FALL CROP.

The planting of Seed Potatoes in June and July is increasing to a wonderful extent. A great many farmers claim that they give better crops planted at this time than they do when planted in the spring. Potatoes planted in June and July mature in the cool weather of the fall, at a time when they can be harvested to best advantage.

The Seed Potatoes we offer are put in cold storage early in the season, so as to keep in first-class, vigorous condition.

"Wood's Crop Special" giving prices and full information about Late Seed Potatoes and all other Seasonable Seeds, mailed free on request.

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It will pay you to examine the stock and prices before placing your order.

Foot's Wall Paper House

BIDS WANTED

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned committee until noon Monday, July 6, 1914, for the construction and completion of a Town Hall at Manassas, Va., in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Town Clerk or Nash & Cannon's Hardware Store. Bids will be opened by the Town Council who reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

ALBERT SPRENGER,
R. H. BRAND,
C. E. NASH,
Committee.

Manassas, Va., June 3, 1914. 6-5-14

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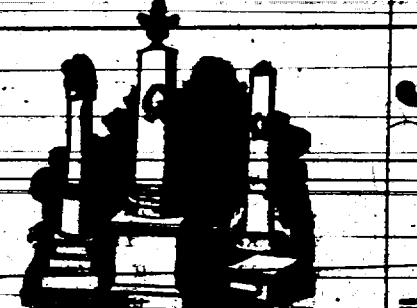
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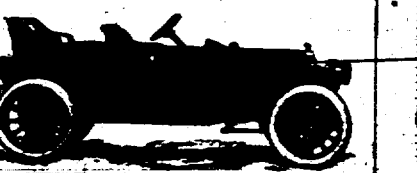
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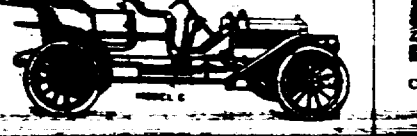
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BIDS WANTED

Bids will be received by the School Board of Brentsville District until noon Friday, June 12, 1914, for the erection and completion of a six-room brick school building at Nokesville, Va., in accordance with specifications and plans which may be seen by calling on either one of the members of the Board, viz., R. H. Davis, Bristow, Va.; J. T. Flory, Nokesville, Va.; or J. R. Cooke, Greenwich, Va. Bids to be opened at a meeting of the Board to be held at Nokesville June 12, 2 p. m. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. At the said meeting on the above-named date, the School Board will also proceed to the appointment of teachers for the coming term, let contracts for furnishing wood to the schools for the term.



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The Manassas Journal

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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

ANTIDISEASE DAY

Governor Ralston, of Indiana, has agreed, at the instance of the Anti-tuberculosis Society, to call an "Antidisease" Day next October in his State. It would be well if the movement spread to every other State and included all diseases no less than tuberculosis.

As it now is, virtually all the Commonwealths observe "Tuberculosis Day" in some form. The ceremonials take the style of sermons, lectures, editorials and articles on tuberculosis, its prevention its treatment.

If the propaganda were broadened to cover hygiene and the science generally of prevention, the results would be well worth the while. We have made headway against tuberculosis because of educational methods of this nature. It is true the death rate is not greatly lowered, but fewer people contract the disease, and there is a wholesome knowledge as to its ravages and the way of escape.

If typhoid, malaria, pellagra—at least what we know of it—Bright's disease, heart disease and other maladies prevalent in this country were discussed from various public forums at least once a year in every State, the cumulative effect would be tremendous.

The great obstacle to the rapid spread of the battle against disease is that science is just learning how to couch its lessons in everyday language and terms that are homely enough to appeal to the man in the street and the woman in the home.

The friend to germs and all manner of disorders is the technical phrase, the pompous air of secrecy with which the profession of medicine too often surrounds its works and the reluctance to "get on all fours" with the layman.

If these traits are eliminated or softened and a national "antidisease day" promulgated, we shall have reason to hope for a quick dwindling of the death rate.—Times-Dispatch.

NO SEAT—NO FARE

Riding on railroad trains in New Jersey is going to be very much more comfortable this summer as a result of the decision just handed down by Justice Swazey, of the Supreme Court of that State. A man boarded a crowded car of the Atlantic City and Shore Railroad and refused to pay his fare on the ground that he had no seat. The company endeavored to recover under the act passed to protect railroads from trespassers, but was unable to show that the defendant passenger had boarded the train in violation of any rules or with the intention of traveling free or of any of the kinds of misconduct enumerated in the act. Justice Swazey ruled that the defendant was not a disorderly person within the meaning of the law, and, therefore, not subject to forcible ejection from the train. While the effect of the decision is limited to New Jersey, the interest in the outcome of the case will be as wide as the practice of crowding trains and collecting fares from those who stand as well as those who sit.—Boston Transcript.

MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS

Yesterday's news dispatches recorded another motorcycle tragedy at Pittsburgh. Others more ghastly remain to be recorded if the sport, which it is not and should not be termed, is permitted to continue. No good purpose is served by motorcycle racing. The machine has aptly been called the automobile of the poor man, and such it undoubtedly is applied to practical purposes, sanely and wisely regulated and handled, it is a useful and pleasurable machine. The thousands of owners and riders of these vehicles should be schooled to a knowledge of their awful power and dangerous nature when carelessly or foolishly operated. This cannot be done by demonstrations of the high speed at which they may be run.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

POOR GEORGE!

As if the militant suffragettes were not bad enough with their hysterical outbreaks at royal receptions and threats to kidnap one of his children, poor King George now has a card scandal on his hands, wherein a distinguished member of his household is accused of cheating at poker. And then there's Ulster's threatened civil war, not to speak of the ructions raised by Lloyd George and other radical reformers. Uneasy must lie the head that wears the crown of King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India, not to speak of a few dozen other titles. He evidently has no soft job.—Philadelphia Record.

MR. EDISON'S BEE

If Mr. Edison is right, the busy bee improves each shining hour, not only for itself but for science. Here for countless ages we have been laboring under the impression that its chief mission was, like that of woman, to make life sweet, to establish honey factories, when all the time it has been an animated model of a flying machine, and has been trying to show us how to go and do likewise. Mr. Edison has taken the hint, and some day he thinks an extremely light electric battery may enable aeroplanes to accomplish the feat of the bumblebee, which with its small wings propels a body 7,000 times heavier, like a shot through the air, by the velocity with which it moves these wings. Mr. Edison's bee may perhaps lead the way to the highest development of the art of aerial navigation.—Baltimore Sun.

A HALF-MENDED MISTAKE

It is a pity that President Wilson should have allowed himself to be manoeuvred into a false position in regard to his Memorial Day address, and then at the eleventh hour have reversed his decision not to speak. It will be remembered that he similarly vacillated in regard to his Gettysburg address. It would really seem as if the President were often in need of better advice than he is getting—advice that comes in such a way as to carry conviction with it. As a result of this blunder, he faced an almost hostile audience, and lays himself open to the charge of having reversed himself at the last moment for political reasons. Unfortunate as this is, his words of Saturday were golden. Not a jingo sentiment came from his lips; he refused point-blank to glorify war. He dwelt upon the nobler sacrifices of peace, and yet he gave just and unstinted praise to the men of the Civil War, who are, as he said, above all others secure in their imperishable fame and the imperishable gratitude of the republic. These little addresses of the President are of extraordinary felicity.—New York Evening Post.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE IN A NOVEL FORM

Boston, prolific in suggestions, and usually in good suggestions, comes forward with the latest plan for meeting the demand for decreased letter postage. It involves the admission to the mails of sealed letters bearing a one-cent stamp, but on condition that such letters shall not be entitled to the special privileges of first-class matter.

The plan was formulated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and is described in the Springfield Republican as follows:

The Chamber's suggestion is that sealed letters, for which speedy transportation and prompt delivery are not expected by the sender, be admitted to the mails at one cent. This arrangement would meet a large part of the demand for one-cent letter postage, which comes from men who now have to send for two cents a large quantity of bills, checks and other matter for which prompt delivery is of no special importance and for which the present third-class service would be adequate if it admitted sealed envelopes.

In other words, persons would be given their choice of sending letters for one cent or two cents, depending whether or not prompt delivery was desired. The volume of first-class mail carried for two cents would be materially reduced by this arrangement, and the preference now accorded it in all stages of its transmission would be correspondingly more effective.

Whether the plan is feasible in every way, it is ingenious certainly and merits the attention of the postal authorities.—Baltimore News.

"War is Hell," said General Sherman. Not so: it's a joke.

Drives 4,000 Miles Behind a Team of Goats

Washington, July 22—Having driven a team of Angora goats a distance of more than 4,000 miles, Captain V. Edwards, a ranch owner of San Diego, Cal., arrived here from San Diego yesterday.—News Item.

This is almost as ridiculous as the man who recently drove fifteen miles and back, taking almost an entire day, to pay a debt of ten dollars.

Had he been one of our customers with a check account he could have mailed the check for 2 cents postage, saved his time, his horses and still have a receipt for the money paid. A Check Account is a real convenience.

The National Bank of Manassas

3 PER CENT PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

INSURANCE IS A PROFESSION

Select your agent and companies as you would your Banker, Lawyer, or Doctor, since your financial existence may depend on this and the best costs no more than the poorest. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Established in 1878

FIRE TESTED TIME TRIED REPRESENTING MILLIONS

Home people adjust your fires—no New York sharpers. It will pay you to talk it over and get our rates :: ::

Lipscomb's Fire Insurance Agency

PILLSBURY FLOUR

Conner's Market for Groceries and Feed, Fresh and Salt Meats, Feed Potatoes, Seed Oats, all kinds of Grain Seeds, also a full line of Garden Seeds. Just received a car load of Corn, Oats and Pillsbury Flour. Come and let us give you prices.

Cash Paid for all Kinds of Country Produce

Dealer in Live Stock from one to car load lots. :: :: :: ::

Conner's Market

CONNER BUILDING

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

YOUR-

ability to earn money amounts to but little—unless you make use of a definite and systematic plan for saving a part of your income. The future holds out the "Glad Hand" to the man who persistently makes use of our Bank Account Plan. The one plan that does not require a deposit of a specific amount at stated intervals. With this plan you can make a deposit of any amount—at any time it suits your convenience. It is the one definite, systematic plan that conforms to the needs of each individual depositor. Why not start today?

The Peoples National Bank OF MANASSAS, VA.

New Ice Plant

It is our pleasure to announce that our ice plant is now in full operation and visitors are most cordially received to inspect the process. We are able now to supply you in any quantity with pure ice manufactured from pure water with the proper machinery in the proper way.

Our plant is new and equipped with all modern improvements, insuring a sanitary product which may be used with entire satisfaction. Prompt, courteous service and delivery is the end we aim to attain.

We solicit a trial and pledge satisfaction.
Call or phone

DAVIS BROS. ICE & FUEL CO. MANASSAS, VA.

Fine Candies

Direct from the factory—Impossible to become stale in the hands of the jobber—Sizes of packages from 10c to 5 pound boxes, 80 cts. to \$1 per pound. This line includes Norris' Exquisite Candies, Liggott's Chocolates, Fenway Chocolates, and Guth Chocolates—Goods received every week or two in small quantities to insure freshness.

Dowell's Pharmacy "THE REXALL STORE"

Manassas Ice Co.

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I have given my plant a thorough overhauling and am now in a position to supply pure artificial ice in any quantity at all times. My plant is not new, but is equipped with all MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. The water which flows from our well is as clear as crystal and when further purified by distillation, furnishes cubes of ice fit to place before the most fastidious.

Phone

E. L. CORNWELL

Postoffice Placed in Second Class by Order of Assistant Postmaster General.

Owing to the increase in receipts, by order of First Assistant Postmaster General Daniel C. Roper, the Manassas postoffice has been raised from the third to second class. The change is to take place July 1, when Postmaster Sinclair is to have a handsome increase in salary.

The rules and regulations of the United States Postoffice Department prohibit the delivery of mail from the general delivery window on Sunday in either first or second class offices. Mail will be distributed, as in the past, and the lobby will remain open for the convenience of box holders.

This action of the department brings to the front the movement for the erection of a new postoffice. The bids of the landowners are now in the hands of the government officials and a speedy decision is much to be desired.

LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM.

Wheat crops and grass in this section have been damaged by the dry weather.

Mr. E. E. White, of Dumfries, attended the Dumfries horse show, returning via Washington, where he lost his pocketbook containing a good sum of money.

Some are planting for corn and with others corn planting is over. Mr. E. L. Cockrell has the finest field of corn around.

It seems to be a great pleasure to the people of Dumfries to drive out every Sunday afternoon to the new road on Neabsco bridge.

A large force is at work on the new railroad bridge at Occoquan. Mr. W. F. Brambell, who broke his leg in February, is now able to get around on one crutch.

Mr. L. E. Strother lost a very fine yearling colt, making seven horses and colts he has lost during the past eight years.

Mrs. W. N. Stickman, of Washington, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Strother.

Mrs. Rose Sinaett, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. James Carrigan, has arrived at her Egypt farm to spend the summer.

S.

ITEMS FROM BUCKHALL.

Mr. Arthur Farquhar, of Washington, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Farquhar.

Miss Marjorie Gaitheue, of Manassas, is the guest of Miss Courtney Kinchele.

Arthur, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Lund, fell Saturday dislocating his thumb.

Mrs. Sarah Lyle, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the neighborhood the past week, has returned home.

Raymond Evans, the 4-year-old son of Mr. Herman Evans, of Clifton, was badly bitten by a horse while playing Saturday afternoon at the home of his grand mother, Mrs. Emily Speake.

The ladies of Buckhall M. E. church South gave an ice cream social Saturday night which was quite a success.

Mrs. Cora Bailey and children, of Manassas, were the guests of Mrs. George Hensley last Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. N. B. Hensley and daughter, Miss Beulah, were Manassas visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis, of Hoadley, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ocie Carter.

Miss Effie Virginia Weaver has returned home after spending several weeks at Bealeton.

Mrs. Harry Spittle, of Washington, D. C., was a recent guest of Mrs. John L. Payne.

Mrs. Sara Jane Speakes, of Manassas, has returned home after spending a week with her son, Mr. James T. Speakes.

A. B. C.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, at the district meeting held last week.

Mrs. F. E. Ransdell, Mrs. Robert A. Hutchison, Miss Laura Tavener and Miss Myra Payne were also in attendance.

Some excellent but unsigned news matter received this week prompts us to repeat a rule every newspaper must observe: Communications of any nature, to insure publication, must be accompanied by the name of the sender—not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

The Richardson Stock Company is to play "East Lynn" tonight in Conner's Opera House. A complete change of program will be made for the show on Saturday night. The audiences of several weeks past will be glad of the opportunity to see the Richardson stars again.

We have been requested by Mayor Brown to state that boys will not be allowed to climb the water tower without written permission from their parents, countersigned by the Mayor. Under all other conditions the offenders will be arraigned for trespassing, and dealt with accordingly.

A marriage of interest in this section took place in Washington last Wednesday when Miss Helen Stevens became the bride of Mr. W. B. Mansfield.

Mrs. Mansfield is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Stevens, of Centerville, and a sister of Mrs. Bryan Gordon, of Manassas.

Miss Mary Neville Dogan was graduated with the class of 1914 from the state normal school at Harrisonburg and returned Wednesday morning to "Paradise," near town. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dogan, attended the commencement exercises Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Balderson, of Strangeway, have announced the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Cleve May, to Mr. Wilbur J. German, of Manassas. The wedding is to take place Monday, June 23, at the home of the bride-to-be. Mr. German, it will be remembered, recently purchased the former residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Cornwell.

Since receiving a letter from Dean Page, of the University of Virginia, President Roop, of Eastern College, has awarded a University of Virginia scholarship to Powhatan Moncure, 3d, of Bealeton, of the senior academy class. A portion of the letter follows: "This is to remind you that your academy, on account of being on the accredited list of this university, is entitled to a scholarship, the same to be awarded by you to one of your graduates. I shall be glad if you will award this scholarship at the close of your term, making public announcement at the time, and if possible give notice in the public newspapers of such awards."—J. M. Page.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lawrence are spending several days with Mr. Lawrence's father, Mr. John R. Lawrence, at Ballston.

Mrs. James W. Wyckoff and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Clarence H. Wyckoff, of Burke, visited friends here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith and Miss Clyde Smith, of Birmingham, Ala., are guests of the Misses Smith, of West street.

Mrs. Irving A. Buck, of Front Royal, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Buck, left Monday to visit relatives in Maryland.

Mrs. Myra Payne was the guest of Mrs. J. A. C. Keith and Mrs. A. D. Payne during the district meeting of the U. D. C. last week at Warrenton.

Mr. Francis A. Hutchison, a student of Richmond College, is at home for the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Westwood Hutchison.

Miss R. Anna Hettinger, Mr. Richard Hettinger and Mrs. Stott, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wenrich.

Mrs. R. J. Adamson leaves tomorrow for a visit of several days to her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Adamson, of Petersburg.

Mrs. Hervis U. Roop and Miss Margaret Roop are guests of Mrs. Roop's mother and sister, Mrs. E. B. Kephart and Mrs. L. F. John, in Faribault, Minn.

Mr. Joseph F. Gulick, who spent the last session at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., is now at the University of Chicago for the summer months.

Mrs. Walter Shannon and Misses Elizabeth and Mary Poole Shannon, of Norfolk, are expected today to be guests of Mrs. E. Wood Weir on Centre street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gulick and little Virginia and Louis Gulick, of Washington, have arrived to spend the summer with Mrs. Gulick's mother, Mrs. M. E. Akers, of Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hensley, of Dumfries, were in town Monday en route to Luray, where they attended the Sunday school convention of the Baltimore conference, Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Miss Dorothy Brock, who has been studying music abroad the past year, returned to her home in Washington yesterday after a visit to Miss Elizabeth Covington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Covington, of Loch Lomond, near town.

All the news of the county fifty-two weeks for \$1.00—THE JOURNAL.

Mrs. Heymond is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Lewis, near town.

Drinkard Lodge, No. 313, A. F. & A. M., has in contemplation the erection of a Masonic Temple at Haymarket.

A license was issued here Monday for the marriage of Miss Ruth W. Malls and Lewis F. Mayhugh, both of this county.

Rev. T. D. D. Clark, the former pastor, will preach at Antioch the second Sunday, June 14, at 11 a. m. and at Haymarket at 8 p. m.

Rev. J. F. Burks will conduct services at Trinity Episcopal Church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School meets at 10 a. m.

The health officer reports the discovery of several hog pens within the corporation limits, which is strictly forbidden by a town ordinance.

The State Highway Commission has advertised for bids for the construction of two miles of macadam road between Manassas and Canova.

The Conner building, adjoining Nash & Cannon's, formerly used as a barber shop, has been rented by Mr. Robert Flaherty who will open a pool room.

The Monogram Club of Manassas High School is enjoying a picnic today at Bland's Ford bridge. The party includes about twenty members and guests.

Little Miss Esther Warren Pattie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Frank Pattie, arrived Monday morning at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hynson, of East street.

Rev. E. A. Roop, pastor of Grace church, returned yesterday from Luray where he attended the Sunday school convention of the Baltimore conference, Methodist Episcopal church South.

Miss Louise Simmons, of Talbot, Md., and Prof. Eugene Hall, of Morrisville, were married last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Mary S. Paxton, near town. The officiating minister was the bride's father, Rev. C. E. Simmons.

Franc's New York Minstrels showed in Manassas Wednesday evening to a crowded audience under canvas. The show was good, clean and refined, and amply merited the attendance, which was increased by last year's performance here.

At a meeting of the directors of the Central Mutual Telephone Company, held yesterday, it was resolved that messages passing through switchboards should have precedence over local messages and subscribers are requested to give way to such messages.

Elder E. E. Blough is to attend the annual conference of the Church of the Brethren which convenes June 23 at Seattle, Wash. Elder Blough represents the Eastern district of Virginia on the standing committee of the conference which begins its sessions on June 18.

While at work in the sewer trench on East street Wednesday about 5 p. m., Arthur Glenn, of Charlotte, N. C., and John Randall, of Manassas, both colored, were bruised and considerably jarred when a stick of dynamite, which failed to explode at the proper time, was struck by a pick in the hands of Glenn. He was blown several feet down the trench. Medical aid was rendered at once and both are progressing rapidly. We understand that Randall returned to work this morning.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had planned some special temperance meetings for June, to be addressed by Mrs. Sparks, a female resident and native of Prince William.

Mrs. Sparks, however, is sick, and in her place Miss Emma Howland will come, a lady who has a fine reputation as a public speaker. Her appointments are at Sudley church, on Sunday, 21st, 11 a. m.; at Grace Methodist church in Manassas, on same day, at 7:30 p. m.; at Nokesville, on Thursday, June 25, at 7:30 p. m.; at Occoquan, on Sunday 28th, at 11 a. m.; at Dumfries, on same day, at 7:30 p. m.; at Kepp, in Belle Haven church, on Monday night, June 30, and at Woodbine Baptist church, on Tuesday night, June 30.

POULTRY FACTS



SUCCESS IN RAISING DUCKS

One of First Essentials is to Have Quarters Dry and Clean—Keep Old and Young Separate.

(By ANNA GALLIGHER.) Ducks always sleep on the floor or on the ground, therefore all such places should be as clean and dry as possible. Keep the floors covered with clean litter or straw, and change it every day, or as often as necessary.

If a large number are housed together, once a day is none too often. Keep old and young separate, and don't keep ducklings of different sizes together. The larger ones will abuse the smaller ones, especially at feeding time.

It is best to keep not more than 35 in a flock, as they grow faster than when a large number are kept together.

Pekin ducks that have been well fed and cared for through the winter will usually begin laying very early in the spring; sometimes before the cold weather is over. Ours used to begin about the last week in February. But it is difficult to keep the eggs from getting chilled, when they begin to lay so early, and besides, the first few eggs a Pekin lays each season will not hatch.

If the weather is not too cold, March is about the proper time to begin setting the eggs. Remember they will not keep in hatchable condition very long. Wrap each egg in paper and keep in a cool place (50 to 60 degrees is about right) and turn every day until placed for hatching. These directions should be observed in caring for other eggs.

If incubators are used, the ducklings will be very thirsty after they are hatched. Open the outside door



A Bad Arrangement for a Duck House.

and look through the glass once in a while. If they are too warm they will be panting with their mouths open.

They should be removed at once and given a drink of tepid water. If the air is cold they should be placed in a brooder as soon as taken from the incubator.

Be sure to have the brooder properly regulated. The temperature should be about 90 at first. Keep the ventilators in operation all the time, and lower the temperature as the ducklings get older.

When two weeks old 75 degrees will be warm enough. When four weeks old they need not be kept in a brooder at night if they have a comfortable place to sleep in.

Don't overcrowd or overheat in brooders. The first feed for the ducklings is dry bread soaked in sweet skim milk or water. Don't let it soak too long or it will get gummy, and that is what ducks do not like.

They cannot or will not eat sticky bread if you simply shake it out of their mouths, and then it is wasted. Old ducks do the same thing. Place some clean water beside the feed each time. If water will do when the ducklings are older.

Some coarse, clean sand should be placed in the water each time or in some shallow vessel near the feed or water. They need both grit and water when eating.

Do not add sand or any other material to the feed. Don't confine ducks to the kind of feed. They like a variety. Never give young ducks milk. They will smear their heads with it and become very messy.

Bread is very good for young ducks, but it is very fattening. We feed raw mixtures to newly hatched ducks. They will eat raw mixtures, but it will sometimes cause bowel trouble.

Too much milk will sometimes cause the Green-foot. It is essential from the start. If there is plenty of grass in the yard that will do, although they like it best when it is added to their grain food.

We use green clover, green rye, cabbage, dandelions, onion tops, etc. Green oats are also good for this purpose. All should be cut small enough for growing ducks to eat with ease.

We do not often begin feeding raw mixtures until the ducks are several weeks old, although some green stuff is added once or twice a day.

The Pekin ducks should be fed four or five times a day from the time they are hatched until ready for market. The best time to sell ducks is when from 10 to 14 weeks old. At this age they should weigh anywhere from four to seven pounds each.

Eggs for Hatching. In getting eggs for hatching purposes, try to select them from the strongest birds.



STEEL STOCK

PAYING QUALITIES OF MULE

Three-Year-Old Span Will Be Good for Twenty Years' Service—Always in Demand.

Much has been said and written about the Missouri mules. Envious residents of other states have even intimated that the Missouri mules were so closely allied that there is a marked resemblance in looks and disposition, says an editorial in the Missouri Ruralist. This of course is a slender, but we are proud of our long-eared hybrid just the same. It is nothing unusual for a good team of mules to sell at \$300 and upward, but when they double up on that figure there is comment, even in Missouri. A span of raw three-year-olds sold at the American Royal for an even thousand dollars. This was a record for Kansas.



Harder Than Horses.

St. Louis City, but had been topped at other places. Before the show was over a world's record had been established. A yearling mule sold for \$550, more money than had ever been paid for a mule of that age before.

Probably just as valuable animals are raised in other states, but they lack the prestige, and the Missouri farmer gets the cash. Imagine a Kansan or a man from Iowa or Illinois selling a yearling mule for over half a thousand dollars. The idea is preposterous.

A mule buyer purchased these fancy animals. He expects to make money on his investment, and it is reasonable to suppose that he knows his business. When you come to think the matter over the price is not exorbitant after all. The three-year-old span will be good for 20 years of service, and will earn many times over the original sum paid for them.

BONEMEAL GOOD FOR SWINE

Good Results Obtained at Missouri and Nebraska Stations—Strengthening the Bones.

All kinds of bonemeal are used in the manufacture of fertilizers, but not all kinds are suitable for feed for swine. Bonemeal from a glue factory which has gone through the process in which acid was used is not suitable feed, but any bonemeal, especially green bone that is ground finely enough, may be fed. Steamed bonemeal is good.

At the Missouri station bonemeal was fed with good results. About an ounce of meal was fed to each hog per day.

At the Nebraska station four lots of pigs were fed to determine the value of wheat shorts, tankage and steamed ground bone as supplemental to cornmeal. The hogs were pastured on alfalfa, and for this reason the lot fed on corn alone made about as satisfactory gain as any, although the lot which was fed bonemeal in addition to the corn had the strongest bone.

Shorts strengthen the bone, and tankage with corn produced much stronger bones than corn alone. Where mixed rations were given, or skim milk or good pasture, all of which supply ash material, it is doubtful that bonemeal is of much value other than for the purpose of strengthening the bones.

Notes for Farmers. The best ration for the lamb will not be the best ration for the ewe. Nevertheless a fairly good though rather expensive feed mixture for both of them will be oats, four parts; peas, four parts; corn, three parts; on meal, two parts. If it were possible to separate the ewe from the lamb, it might be advisable to give the lamb a larger proportion of corn and the ewe a smaller proportion of corn. Enough grain should be given to keep the ewe in good flesh, but not fat. The foregoing ration for the lamb is not of first-class quality, and therefore it will be necessary to give a good-grain ration.

Plants for Animals. Plants build up the dead matter in the earth into higher forms, in which process they store up the heat and energy of the sun. Animals eat plants and get free the heat and energy which the plants have stored up. Plants grow that animals may live.

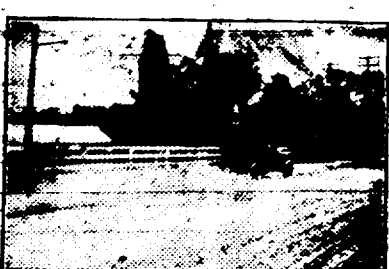
Better Roads for Ontario. Better roads for Ontario provinces are to be made with the \$10,000,000 appropriation, expenditure of which will be under the supervision of a nonpartisan committee appointed by the government.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

GET RID OF DUST ON ROADS

One of the Most Important Problems to Confront Highway Engineers—Two Methods Suggested.

(By L. W. PAGE.) The most important problem which has confronted highway engineers in recent years is the getting rid of the dust on roads. Not until the introduction of motor vehicles, however, did this become a factor of sufficient importance to engage the serious consideration of road builders and road users. Fast motor traffic has reached such proportions at the present time as to shorten the life of our most carefully constructed and expensive



Dust Raised by Automobile Traveling at High Speed.

macadam roads to a great extent, and to keep them in a loose and uneven condition.

The macadam road has been developed with the object in view of withstanding the wear of iron-tired horse vehicles, and it has met successfully the demands of suburban and rural traffic until the advent of the automobile. When in its highest state of perfection, the road from which such a road is made is so suited to the volume and character of traffic which passes over it that only an amount of dust is worn off sufficiently to replace that removed by wind and rain. The dust remaining should be just enough to bond the surface stones of the road thoroughly, forming a smooth, impervious shell. A road of this character wears uniformly under the traffic for which it was designed, and always presents an even surface.

When such a road is subjected to automobile traffic, entirely new conditions are brought about. The powerful tractive force exerted by the driving wheels of automobiles soon disintegrates the road surface. The dust, which ordinarily acts as a cementing agent, is thrown into the air and carried off by wind or is easily washed off by rains. The pneumatic rubber tires wear off little or no dust to replace that removed by natural agencies. The result is that the stones composing the road become loose and rounded, giving the greatest resistance to traction, and water is allowed to make its way freely to the foundation of the road.

Many remedies have been suggested and tried for meeting this new condition, but a perfectly satisfactory solution of the problem is still to be found. Some success has attended the efforts of those who have sought to find a cure for the evil and this is encouraging when the many difficulties to be overcome in the treatment of these roads of miles of roadway are considered. It is apparent that this problem can be solved only by the adoption of one or two general methods.

(1) By constructing roads in such a



Road Treated With One Application of an Oil Emulsion—Automobile Traveling at Rate of 40 Miles an Hour, With No Dust Resulting.

manner and with such materials as to reduce to a minimum the formation of dust, and (2) by treating the surface of existing roads with materials that will give the same result. Among the materials which have been applied with some success to the finished road surface without the agency of water, the mineral oils and coal tar are undoubtedly the most important.

Aims to Promote Road in West. A plan to promote road building in western states was embodied in a bill introduced by Senator Warren. It would grant \$60,000 acres of public land to each of the following States: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

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SILK AND COTTON BROCADES—23 inches wide, in three beautiful designs, and in all the wanted colors; good 50c value. Special a yard..... 29c

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COTTON CREPE—32 inches wide, in all colors of brown, tan, rose, gray, raspberry, lavender, rose, light blue, cadet, pink, cream, white and black; 25c value. Special a yard..... 15c

WHITE BOX CREPE—36 inches wide; used for making dresses and waists; 30c value. Special a yard..... 25c

WHITE FRENCH CRINKLE CREPE—40 inches wide, and worth 75c a yard. Special a yard only..... 50c

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MANASSAS, VA.

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PREFERRED CARRIER OF THE SOUTH

SCHEDULE

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Subsidiary figures published as information and are not guaranteed.

Trains to MANASSAS as follows:

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 9—Daily local, 8:55 a. m. Delivers connection at Orange daily except Sunday to C. & O. No. 408 for Gordonsville and Richmond.

No. 111—Except Sunday, 11:25 a. m. Local for Warrenton and intermediate points.

No. 43—Daily through train, 11:42 a. m., will stop at Manassas on Sat.

No. 113—Except Sunday, 4:25 p. m. Local for Warrenton and intermediate points. Pullman Parlor Car.

No. 17—Except Sunday, local from Washington to Warrenton, 6:12 p. m.

No. 15—Daily local, 5:14 p. m.

No. 41—Daily through train, 11:05 p. m., stops to let off passengers for Washington and Alexandria and to take on passengers for points at which scheduled to stop.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 10—Except Sunday, local from Warrenton to Washington, 6:54 a. m.

No. 16—Daily through train between Manassas and Washington 9:10 a. m.

No. 114—Except Sunday. Arrive Manassas 10:45 a. m. Local for Warrenton and intermediate points. Pullman Parlor Car.

No. 10—Daily local, 1:10 p. m. Connects at Orange with C. & O. Railway from Richmond and Gordonsville.

No. 112—Except Sunday. Arrive Manassas 4:10 p. m. Local from Warrenton and intermediate points.

No. 44—Daily through train between Manassas and Washington, 6:35 p. m.

No. 36—Daily through train, coaches and sleeping cars for Washington and New York, 9:23 p. m., stops on flag. Receives connection daily except Sunday, at Orange from C. & O. from Richmond and Gordonsville.

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No. 49—Daily local for Harrisonburg and intermediate points, 9:30 a. m.

No. 217—Daily local to Harrisonburg, 5:25 p. m.

No. 213—Daily except Sunday to Harrisonburg, 4:46 p. m. Stops on flag at Haymarket, Belvin and Linden. Pullman Parlor Car.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 218—Daily local, 9:10 a. m. from Harrisonburg to Washington, 10:55 a. m. Pullman Parlor Car.

No. 28—Daily local train between Harrisonburg and Washington, local from Manassas to Washington, 1:56 p. m.

Trains Nos. 218, 217, and 13 in connection with Main Line trains Nos. 9 and 10, between Manassas and Orange afford good service and from Richmond through Gordonsville and C. & O. Railway.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

HER WEDDING GIFT

By S. MAYFIELD.

Oiga Anderson had a new place. But a new place was far from a new experience to Oiga. A widow with a baby of three must be prepared to follow the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, in search of employment. A concession must be made in the wages for the privilege of keeping the baby. In this event the wages were so low that it was only a question of time till she felt compelled to seek another place with better wages, and board the baby out. After three years Oiga was disheartened, discouraged, desperate.

Her husband had died two months before the baby's birth, leaving her penniless.

The first two weeks of the baby's life she had been too ill to care about the baby. The fact that it was a girl with possibly the same problem to face that she herself was facing, only added to her misery.

When the baby was two weeks old, Oiga dragged herself from her bed in a free ward of a hospital, and placed her baby in a baby farm while she meant to work as a general housemaid.

Oiga had been one week in her new place, when the postman brought her two letters, one with a foreign postmark. They were the first letters Oiga had received in years, and her curiosity and surprise were so great that she stood for some time in her kitchen looking them over without attempting to open them.

As her new mistress was out for the morning, Oiga had a few hours to herself. She took the letters to her room for the difficult but delightful task of reading them.

She chose the one with the foreign postmark to read first.

It was written in Swedish to the effect that an old sweetheart of hers was now a widow with two children. He asked her for old sake's sake to come back and marry him. Financially he was well fixed. Write him favorably and he would send her the money.

Poor, poor Oiga!

She took another letter from the envelope.

"Mrs. Anderson please come rite away to get your baby, I cant keep it no longer next monday when I get married, Mrs. Kimball."

And this was Monday.

Suppose she pretended to herself that she never had received the letter. Why not borrow Helga's savings? Helga had offered them many times when she had been so hard pressed that she did not know which way to turn. She had always refused them before, but now Peterson could return Helga the money and she need never know.

Her mistress was out. She had only a suit case of clothes. She could take that, shut the door, and no one would know what had become of her. Mrs. Kimball must find the baby a home. Maybe she would adopt her; she was to be married again. Each year the struggle had been harder. As the baby grew older the demands upon Oiga increased, and she saw no hope of meeting them. She had cared for her baby more with a dull sense of duty than from mother-love. She felt no pang at the thought of abandoning her to her fate or Mrs. Kimball, as the case might be.

Instinct must have been keener than her feeble desire to free herself from her burdens, for she deliberately put on her hat and went for her baby.

Although a bride of six weeks, it was Sylvia's turn to entertain the "Peoria Avenue Reading Club."

Her flushed face and more flustered manner were attributed by her friends to a perfectly justified anxiety lest her refreshments be subjected to the time-honored jest upon a bride's housekeeping. But this was not the cause of her excitement. Sylvia was a typical twentieth century bride, equipped with a domestic science course, and calm with the assurance that her sandwiches were toothsome and her cake a triumph of the culinary art.

The fifth and last member of the club had arrived.

"Girls," said Mrs. Jenney, as she sank into a deep leather chair and patted her rolls of beautiful hair, "I just can't read De Morgan about—or to myself, for that matter. I will sew. Who will read for me? I suppose you Miss Mackings must have De Morgan. Anyway, I want to peep around at Sylvia's pretty new things."

"Oh, bother De Morgan and sewing both," said Sylvia. "Let's talk. No-body cares for De Morgan, unless it's Jane."

"You needn't blame me for De Morgan."

"Enough say no more. Put De Morgan on the shelf—the proper place for him, to my way of thinking. Please turn on the electricity under my new kettle. Now, isn't that cozy?"

Sylvia smiled to talk, no she can't tell how brilliant and good and noble, etc., etc., said Clara.

"Nonsense. Can't you remember when I wasn't married, sometimes I think I must have been born married to Carl. Just now he has gone on that mysterious journey known as The Road. I suppose in time I will get used to it. Her hair is pulled out of the dead this morning, certainly."

BEYOND LIMIT OF PATIENCE

not given to any human being to be more alone than that.

Sylvia was always charming, but now her face took on such a variety of bewildering expressions that the impressions of her friends were almost as vivid as if they were viewing a mental panorama.

"When the train pulled out of the depot—"

"Never mind the train, Sylvia, you said that once before, and it is well on its way to New York now," interrupted Mrs. Jenney, emerging from the depths of her easy chair.

"I skip the train, but I must insist upon the loneliness. And the nearer I approached my brand-new house the more lonely and deserted I felt, and my awe of my brand-new maid began to be almost fear. In fact, I began to think it was most unfeeling of Carl to go away and leave me with such a stranger."

"Yes," sighed Mrs. Jenney, "command me to a really companionable housemaid."

"I score your ignorance, and I pity you," laughed Sylvia. "When I returned home I found a baby less than three sitting on the porch. One hand was a red apple, held in a sheer linen pocket handkerchief like a bouquet. She had taken two bites through the handkerchief. She wept like anything like the Walrus and the Carpenter, and held up a finger that a bee had not been able to resist kissing."

"See who I found on my doorstep, I said to Oiga, who answered the bell. 'Isn't she adorable? I wonder whose baby she is.'"

"Mine," acknowledged Oiga doggedly.

"Yours? Why—when—"

"In her broken English or Swedish, as you please, she confessed that while I was at the station with Carl she had gone for the baby, as the woman who had been boarding the baby could not keep her any longer. Father's dead. She has been farmed out ever since I said nothing, but I was badly thinking as I consulted 'Gret-aid,' then applied some simple remedy to the bee sting. But I found nothing in 'Gret-aid' to assist me with the problem or fact that the phlegmatic Oiga was the mother of that beautiful baby. Later I stole into the room where the baby lay sleeping after a delectable feast of sponge cake and milk. The dear little 'pinkie' was bound with some soothing lotion in absorbent cotton. I watched the blood pulsing through the delicate veins on her white temples.

"A feeling of so much love and longing surged through me that my own heart seemed to stop beating and miracle of miracles. When it resumed its regular work it seemed to me that it began to beat in time with the baby's. Having once experienced that thrill, I could not conceive of life without that little tune 'our hearts seemed to be singing together."

"In the kitchen Oiga was polishing my wedding silver with so dull and listless an air, that it seemed nothing short of miraculous that it ever came out bright and shining. She turned such an apathetic face when I mentioned her name, that my compassionate and sympathetic frame of mind became almost pugnacious."

"It must have been the father who had some Olympian ancestor," interrupted Mrs. Jenney.

"Poor soul, she never had and never would solve the problem of taking care of herself and that baby. She could marry an old sweetheart of hers if it was not for the baby. She begged me to let her keep the baby with her until she could find some one to adopt her. When I discovered that I was beside myself with joy."

"You girls may think I am crazy. You know grandma gave me \$300 to buy anything I wanted for a wedding present. It immediately popped into my head to buy that baby."

"My soul be on thy guard!"

"What an idea!"

"Just like Sylvia!"

"In two hours' time I had that woman packed up, gave her my \$300. She promised never to come back and claim the child. She has gone."

"And the baby?"

With her finger on her lip, Sylvia beckoned them into the next room. The baby was still asleep. Her yellow curls were damp on her forehead, one chubby hand tucked under her chin. A bare foot with the dearest pinkiest toes was peeping from under the cover. Sylvia glanced at the girls apprehensively. Their eyes were glued with tears, but Sylvia saw approbation and eternal allegiance to the new regime swimming in the tears.

"Have you really adopted that baby?"

"What will be do?"

"Silly, do you think if we women cannot resist that blessed lamb, that a mere man can?"

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Mia Method.

"How is it, colonel?" asked the hopeful young bank-steerer, addressing the heavy-headed master of the craft, "that you have always been so successful in picking out juicy subjects and never have to waste your time on unprofitable subjects?"

"I simply wait till I hear a man say that he is a pretty good judge of human nature," replied the veteran, "and then I know he is just what I am looking for."—Puck.

Apportioning the Task.

"Mamma," said Bobby, at the conclusion of his nightly prayers, "does Jesus hear prayers, too?"

"Yes, dear," she said.

Bobby thought the matter over for a moment and then said, "I suppose Jesus listens to the little boys and and God to the big folks."

Small Girl Finally Rose in a Revolt Over the Much-Disturbed Study of German.

German lessons were the bane of little Elizabeth's existence. But her aunt, who had just finished her education in Germany and was acting as her tutor, was determined her favorite niece should master the German language in her kindergarten days. A well behaved little girl was Elizabeth as a rule, but when occasional outbreaks of temper called for punishment one method used and one that to the child's peculiar reasoning seemed the refinement of cruelty, was to compel her to go to her room and say her prayers in German. That punishment always called forth tears and protests.

One afternoon while she was poring over a child's book in the detested German and trying to understand the little story she was reading Uncle Jim was surprised to see the usually quiet Elizabeth rip the leaves from the book, tear them into strips and throw them angrily aside as she burst into tears.

"I just couldn't help it," sobbed Elizabeth; "that German is so hard I couldn't make anything out of it. I suppose Aunt Mandy Holles will be mad all through like I am this very minute. Reckon I'll have to say those German prayers twice this time, 'n' I might as well do it now as any time."

Rushing to her mother's room little Elizabeth knelt solemnly at the side of the lounge and between sobs twice recited the German prayers. Rising and wiping away her tears, she said to her astonished mother, who had seen nothing of the outbreak of temper:

"There, mamma, dear, I've been very naughty, and I wish you'd tell Aunt Mandy Holles when she comes home that I took my punishment twice with her d-d old German prayers."—New York Herald.

Tango Not New.

The tango, according to Le Cri de Paris, is no new dance in France. It is derived from the "dogaade" or "dogade" of Auvergne. Madame de Sevigne, who saw it danced at Vichy in 1676, declared that she was intoxicated with it, and that if it were launched at Versailles, all the court would go crazy over it. It is surmised that the old French dance was taken by the gipsies (who often ran over Auvergne) over the Pyrenees to Spain, from where it went to the Argentine and now returns with the new name of "the tango." "All the clergy of central France," says Le Cri, "thundered in the eighteenth century against the 'dogade.' It was forbidden under pain of excommunication, and interdicted in public assemblies, but the Auvergnais resisted and triumphed. Will the tango show the same vitality as its ancestor of Auvergne?"

Ghastly Indian Rite.

For nearly a hundred years the British have tried to suppress the ancient Indian rite of "sati," or the self-immolation of Brahmin and other high class widows at the cremation of their deceased husbands. But from time to time a case is recorded and it is believed that there are many more which are never heard of. A story reached London from Calcutta recently of one of these tragic cases of self-destruction. The night after the death of a babu named Manoranjan, his widow, a girl of fourteen, prepared a funeral pyre in a corner of her house unknown to any one, and, rising early next morning, she saturated her clothing with kerosene oil, ignited it and lay down on the pyre. She was discovered and dragged from the flames, but died as a result of terrible burns.

Amnesia.

A case described as "The Twilight State and Subsequent Amnesia After Slight Concussion of the Brain," is reported in a German medical journal. A woman, thirty-one years old, murdered her four children by drowning. The deed was committed after she had sustained from her husband some twenty blows on the head. The immediate effects of the crime and of her injury caused not the least disturbance in her mind. There was entire absence of any recollection of the murder, in fact total amnesia.

Seek Radium in Colorado.

State authorities of Colorado are making a thorough study of minerals having or supposed to have radio activity, and authorities now assert that every curative mineral spring in the State has been investigated.

It is said there are fifteen springs in Colorado having radio activity. Over two hundred springs have been tested. An effort is now being made to secure the services of the highest authority on such subjects in Germany.

Eat Horses for Snails.

Exportation of hundreds of thousands of Roman, or white, snails to the United States this season has led to a small famine in Paris. To stop the American demand, the Roman variety is being grown, and French contractors are urging the American trade because higher prices are obtained from Americans. Mouth-watering shells ingeniously filled with carefully prepared cones of horsefish are being sold as genuine Romans in many Paris restaurants.

Railroads Needed in Alaska.

More than 99 per cent. of Alaska is owned by the United States, and this vast area was bought by the government for less than two cents an acre.

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