The Manassas Democrat.

INDUSTRIAL EDITION

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GOVERNOR MANN HERE TOMORROW

SPEAKS AT FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Wired to The Democrat Acceptance of Invitation—Closing Session of Institute for Term.

Richmond, Va., April 19, 1911.
To THE MANASSAS DEMOCRAT:
I expect to be at the Farmers' Institute Friday.
WM. H. MANN,
Governor.

William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia, will be the principal speaker at the term closing session of the Farmers' Institute of Northern Virginia to be held in Manassas tomorrow. An invitation extended by a committee of citizens was accepted this morning in a telegram to THE DEMOCRAT.

Governor Mann will arrive in the morning and be met at the depot by a delegation of citizens headed by the Institute committee comprising George C. Tyler, George C. Round, R. H. Davis and W. M. Wheeler.

The committee of citizens will meet tomorrow morning in the office of THE DEMOCRAT and proceed to the depot to welcome the Governor.

The Governor will address citizens of Manassas and Prince William County in the Court House shortly after ten o'clock, along lines of education. The fact that his time here is limited probably will not permit a visit by him to the schools of the County as planned.

Governor Mann always has taken great interest in the activities of Agricultural Schools from the drawing of the first bill authorizing their institution.

With special reference to preparation of soil and cultivation to conserve moisture Prof. C. H. Allen, of the Office of Experiment Stations, will speak on corn.

TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS.

The regular spring examinations of teachers will be held in the Bennett building, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 27, 28 and 29, beginning at 8:45 o'clock each morning.

OPERA STARS SHINE IN SPRING FESTIVAL

BRILLIANT MUSICAL FIRMAMENT

Principals of Savage Opera Company and Thomas' Orchestra Appear in Manassas in May Music Festival.

Grand opera stars of transcendent brilliance will appear in the Manassas musical firmanent on May 5, on occasion of the May Music Fettival under direction of Mrs. Frances Thomas Gordon.

Richard P. Backing, the noted tenor, will repeat his triumph of last year, on the eve of the termination of a most successful engagement with the Savage Opera Company. Miss Kathryn Horrisberg, sought by the Metropolitan Opera Company, also will appear. Miss Ethel Tozier, who has been requested to play with the Thomas Orchestra, is a feature of the presentation.

The program in detail will appear next week in THE DEMOCRAT. Eastern College Conservatory of Music will hold a reception for the visiting artists.

Prof. H. F. Button, of the Manassas Agricultural High School addressed the students of Eastern College Monday morning. His subject was "Agriculture."

ENTERS ETERNITY ON EASTER DAWN

MRS. HARRIETT HIXSON IS DEAD

Funeral Services Conducted from Family Residence Sunday Afternoon, With Interment in Manassas Cemetery.

Easter dawn, sanctified by the Resurrection, marked the passing of Mrs. Harriett Hixson, who died shortly after nine o'clock last Friday night after a lingering illness. She was 67 years old. The funeral was held from the residence Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, Elder Badger officiating. Interment was in the Manassas cemetery.

Shortly before death she was stricken by paralysis.

Miss Harriett Hickerson was born in Rappahannock county in 1844, and moved with her parents to Greenwich, Prince William county. In 1867 she married George Hixson, of Manassas, and since has made this town her home. She is survived by her husband and three daughters, Mrs. Mollie Larkin, widow of Lucien Larkin, Mrs. Lucy Arrington, and Miss Lillian Hixson.

Mrs. Hixson was prominent in activities of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Memorial Association, and the beautiful Confederate monument is an evidence of her efforts with others in the societies to mark the resting place of Southern heroes.

Eloquent, indeed, is the tribute to her memory by a friend, who says: "Mrs. Hixson is too well known to require any detailed account of her life. A helpmeet to family and friends, she recognized her first duty to those whom God had committed to her care. Charity characterized her life."

FIELD MEET ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

Probable Attendance by Governor Mann Will Draw Immense Crowd.

The presence of Governor Mann will give added interest to the second annual track and field meet of the Northern Virginia High School Athletic League to be held on Round Field Saturday afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock.

Husky young men from The Plains, Unionville, Remington, Louisa and Calverton will compete for the handsome silver trophy offered by the business men of Manassas.

Following are the officials: Referee, Conrad Johnson; starter, G. A. Batten; announcer, C. J. Meetze; clerk of course, H. P. Davis; timers, Prof. H. F. Button and F. O. Smith; track judges, Thos. H. Lion, Geo. G. Tyler and R. Weir Waters; field judges, G. W. Ralston, H. T. Davies and R. C. Haydon; marshal, D. J. Arrington.

RESOLUTIONS

On April 14 the spirit of Mrs. Geo. W. Hixson winged its flight, leaving vacant the place she filled so well and faithfully as wife, mother, grandmother and neighbor.

Mrs. Hixson was one of the charter members of the Manassas Memorial Association and for a number of years its treasurer, taking an active part in raising funds for the Confederate monument of this town and caring for the graves and preserving to posterity a true history of the deeds of valor of the men who wore the grey.

We, as an association, shall miss her in our councils and work of love as we meet to strew flowers on the graves of our gallant dead. As an association we extend to her loved ones our sympathy in this dark hour when her voice is silent.

WESTWOOD HUTCHISON,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
Committee for the Manassas Memorial Association.

RESULTS IN DIAMOND CONTEST

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE

Miss Lillian Jones	14,488
Miss "Dinah" Davis	4,003

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO

Miss Alberta Davis	5,986
Miss Mary Leachman	4,815

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGES

We, the undersigned submit herewith the certified vote recorded in the Diamond Ring Contest conducted by THE MANASSAS DEMOCRAT, including all ballots cast up to 9 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, April 19, 1911.

J. WALTER BERNHARD
JAMES E. NELSON

Diamonds Sparkle for Winners

Miss Lillian Jones, of Manassas, and Miss Alberta Davis, of Bristow, today are the happiest, proudest young women in all Prince William County. Hundreds of their admirers have demonstrated the popularity of these young women by the majority vote in the contest instituted by THE DEMOCRAT. Indeed, they have reason to be proud of the distinction. And what greater happiness for a girl than possession of a precious jeweled trinket, like the valuable, beautiful diamond rings that THE DEMOCRAT has just presented them. We are proud of our contestants, honored by their association with us in this enterprise. They are the faircst in all this fair land, worthy of diamonds, the most precious gems.

Determination and energy are admirable qualities that the contest has emphasized in these young women. They have proved to themselves and to their friends that they have the proper spirit of realization. It is not so much the intrinsic value of the gem as the personal characteristics represented in winning it.

Each of the contestants, both the winners and those who lost, deserve the highest commendation for their efforts, and the contest, aside from its material reward, has proved their ability to meet and overcome difficulties. The lustre of the jewels, if anything, is dimmed by the qualities of their possessors.

The contest stimulated the spirit of competition, more than exciting rivalry, and the winners earned the beautiful rings by hard work. For interest the contest is without a parallel in newspaper experience.

The office of THE DEMOCRAT presented an animated scene last night when the vote was counted in the presence of contestants and their friends. So close was the competition that not until the last ballot was cast could the outcome be prophesied, let alone determined.

The editors and managers of THE DEMOCRAT present this Industrial Edition with the hope and the belief that it will fulfill its mission. If through this medium capital is attracted to Prince William county and homeseekers brought here, we will feel that the effort is worth while. The purpose of the issue is not flattery, an appeal to the vanity of any individual or any interests, but to present the facts of our resources and advantages where we believe that results may be attained.

Any omissions in this issue may be attributed to unusual and unexpected difficulties arising in its production, and not to any lack of willingness or effort on our part. Many contributors failed to bring in their copy until the edition was on the press. We desire to thank George C. Round for much valuable information. He has been of great assistance to us, supplying us with much data and material. Others have been very considerate.

Lucky Winners Express Gratitude

Bristow, Va., April 20, 1911.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that Mr. Frank E. Garrison has this day paid to me the sum of Sixty Dollars in Cash, that being my choice of the options in the prizes offered by THE MANASSAS DEMOCRAT to the contestant receiving the greatest number of votes in the Diamond Ring Contest conducted by the said newspaper in district number two. I take great pleasure in commending the management of THE DEMOCRAT for its impartial, honest and straightforward manner of handling this contest. Respectfully,
ALBERTA S. DAVIS.

Manassas, Va., April 20, 1911.

EDITORS MANASSAS DEMOCRAT:
In expressing my gratitude to all friends who assisted me in winning the grand prize of a $75 diamond ring, or $60 in cash, I must also commend THE DEMOCRAT for the impartial manner in which the contest was conducted, and your promptness in making settlement. Please accept my thanks for $60 in money received this morning.
Wishing THE DEMOCRAT continued success, I remain, Yours sincerely,
LILLIAN M. JONES.

TENDER PATHOS IN WRITTEN FAREWELL

APPRECIATION OF WORTHY LIFE

Western Editor Eulogizes Judge Wm. E. Lipscomb—Sounds Appreciative, Sympathetic Notes.

There is a note of tender, sympathetic appreciation of the life of Judge William E. Lipscomb, in an editorial from the pen of O. W. Garrison, editor of The Golden, Colorado, Globe. The bond of relationship was established through marriage. In many respects their lives are parallel.

Following is the appreciation from The Globe:

Two weeks ago Sunday, Judge William E. Lipscomb, of Manassas, Va., passed away, aged 78 years. He was the father of Mrs. Frank E. Garrison, formerly of Golden. Judge Lipscomb was one of the best known men in Virginia. For many years he was a widely popular judge, known for his almost instinctive knowledge of the law and for his honesty and unswerving adherence to unprejudiced interpretation of the law. He was a famous politician. Locating in a chosen section of Virginia at an early age, he remained to the end, was married, raised a family, made a reputation and died well beloved by a wide circle of neighbors and friends. The writer had the pleasure several years ago of making the acquaintance of Judge Lipscomb at his home at Manassas, Va. He was a true son of the South, and the cause for which his friends and neighbors fought was close to his heart. He never recovered from a feeling of wrong that the famous old home of General Lee, at Arlington, was taken from the family and made a National cemetery. His descriptions of how the armies of the North and South surged back and forth over the country around Manassas during the war, and of the consequent terror, suffering and loss to the inhabitants was a revelation that gained our deep sympathy. Such men as Judge Lipscomb and such women as his faithful wife belong to the old school, to the old regime that has nearly passed away, never to return. Judge Lipscomb was a man of deep religious convictions, a man whose word was his bond, and who held his friends close to him with a grip of steel. The news of his death brought a pang to us and a reminder that this life is after all but the space that lies between the parentheses of a cradle and a grave, but the star of hope rises in the east as life's sun goes down for the last time on earth. And all of the joy of heaven clusters around that hope and faith. We lay our loved dead away to await the great morning of the resurrection, and are left with our grief, but something whispers to us there will be a surcease of grief and tears.

HEARTS UNITE AT EASTERTIDE

HOME OF G. C. ROUND THE SCENE

Niece of Prominent Manassas Business Man Weds Professor James Chapman Johnston of Harrisonburg.

The delicate perfume of Easter flowers added charm to the marriage ceremony which united for life Prof. James Chapman Johnston, of the chair of English in the Harrisonburg High School, and Miss Althea E. Loose, instructor in physical education at the State Normal School at Harrisonburg.

The wedding was solemnized Saturday noon at the hospitable home of George C. Round, an uncle of the bride, in Manassas, by Rev. John L. Jackson, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal church, of Harrisonburg.

Prof. Johnston is a gentleman possessed of rare scholarly attainments, and in addition to his educational duties is editor of the Harrisonburg Daily News, and is prominently associated with the industrial progress of his home city.

The bride has been a frequent visitor in Manassas, and is known to all for her womanly grace and lovable traits of character.

ONE WALLOPED, AND ONE TOOK FRIGHT

EASTERN BALL TEAM VICTORIOUS

Randolph-Macon Took the Count While St John's Mellin's Food Babies Took to the Woods.

Eastern took the measure of the strong Randolph-Macon College to the tune of 5 to 0.

The day was ideal for baseball, being the best weather the team has had to play in this season.

The weather may have had something to do with the players, for it was the most listlessly played game witnessed here for some time. Especially was this true of the Eastern aggregation. Perhaps the work of Hall on the mound kept the players from having any life. He did two-thirds of the work, and since the team had comparatively little to do, it is small wonder they developed several cases of innocuous desuetude. Others showed marked symptoms of the hookworm, while one or two gave evident expression to their feelings through the familiar and suggestive shady-nook yawn.

Hall was on the firing line for Eastern, and simply toyed with the visiting sluggers. Hall's pitching was the most spectacular exhibition of sphere twirling ever witnessed on the Eastern Field. It was a regular fanfest, during which Hall sent eighteen of the players to the bench. He was master of the situation at all times, and the outcome was never in doubt.

The Methodists left here enthusiastic in their praise of the Eastern team. They are true converts to Eastern baseball doctrine.

The only redeeming feature for Eastern, outside of Hall's masterly pitching, was Curry's and Mabry's slugging. They hit at opportune times.

For Randolph-Macon, Green pitched a very creditable game, but was unsteady in the pinches. Ives played well in the short field.

Eastern team did not have an opportunity to show its form, since Hall did most of the work.

Bevelle for the visitors sprained his ankle severely and had to retire. Cleary received a fast one over the temple, but remained in the game.

MELLIN'S FOOD BABIES RETIRE.

St. John's College, after a very successful trip through Virginia, defeating Washington and Lee, V. M. I. and V. P. I., came to Manassas, and was so overwhelmingly outclassed by the Eastern ball tossers, that they simply quit the field. White was pitching and had the Cadets under his magic control. In the three and one-half innings played, he fanned seven men. The lame excuse for St. John's withdrawal from the field was a miscalled strike. This occurred at a time when it did not amount to anything, and was not even the third strike. The Mellin's Food team played the baby act to perfection.

WELLINGTON A THRIVING TOWN.

Situated on Harrisonburg branch of Southern Railway, six miles from Manassas.

It has one store with postoffice, railroad and Southern Express agencies, now run by Mr. O. Wells, who recently bought out C. C. Leachman. Mr. Leachman had been in continuous business there for twenty-three years.

A farmers' hall at this place is frequently used for religious services.

A Romance of the Soil

Brentsville! No community in all Prince William County has witnessed a more phenomenal rise nor a more rapid decline, and then, as though to compensate, a steady, substaintial growth upon a firmer foundation than ever.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century an obscure hamlet became the capitol of the County. The court house was moved from Dumfries to Brentsville in 1812. Then families began moving in and soon the village boasted a population of five hundred souls. For almost a century, seventy-two years to be precise, Brentsville was the seat of government and the educational, social and commercial center of the County.

There were those who believed that sinister Fate had marked the village when the county seat was taken to Manassas on January 1, 1894. Vacant houses appeared where once was life and busy streets were all but deserted. The population dwindled away. But the optimists, the real builders, had faith in the community and remained. Their confidence was not misplaced. Against odds that would have removed many a community from the map Brentsville is recovering from its loss and today has a population of 120. Brentsville has a future. The optimists up there will make it come true.

The fight over the removal of the court house is memorable. No chapter in the history of governmental affairs in Prince William County is marked by strife so bitter. Three elections were required to determine the proposition. Brentsville struggled bravely. Twice by a narrow margin of fifty votes, first in 1872 and again in 1888, Brentsville held the county seat. But Manassas won in the election of August, 1892, and the first court was held here the following January.

The town of Brentsville was incorporated February 11, 1882, and the charter never has been revoked, although the municipal form of government ceased after 1893. A. W. Sinclair was the last mayor.

The legislative act authorizing incorporation of the town of Brentsville designated Edwin Nelson as clerk, and Joseph Reid and W. W. Kinacheloe as councilmen to order and hold the first election. Dr. J. Willett Lesch was the first mayor.

Brentsville was alternately occupied by Confederates and Yankees during the Civil War. Union soldiers encamped there tore down many houses.

A strip of woodland near the home of C. W. Latimer was the scene of conflict between six Confederates and seven Yankees in the spring of 1863. One Union soldier was killed and buried in a spot near the present home of Tom Cooksey. The others were captured. While taking their prisoners to guard-house the Confederates were surprised near Catletts by Union cavalrymen who recaptured their own men. The Confederates escaped.

The general store at Brentsville is conducted by R. H. Keys. Mail delivery is by rural route from Bristow.

Farrar's Rock, an old swimming hole, is a point of interest. It is named after a man who was drowned there. The boating is fine.

Constipation brings many ailments in its train and is the cause of much sickness. Keep your bowels regular must, am, and you will escape many of the ailments to which women are subject. Constipation is a very simple thing, but like many simple things, it may lead to serious consequences. Nature often needs a little assistance and when Chamberlain's Tablets are given at the first indication, much distress and suffering may be avoided. Sold by all dealers.

MIMES AND MASKS

Manassas is not on "the kerosene circuit."

Shine dramatic companies sidestep the town, because they have learned by sad experience of playing to empty benches and walking the ties to the next stand that the people of this town will not part with their coin to barnstormers. This is an exceptional advantage we have to offer people seeking a place where they can live in peace.

The old school tragedian in linen duster with fur collar and cuffs, frayed silk tile and shabby shoes, the wandering minstrel with red plug hat and drab frock coat decked with blue pearl buttons are conspicuously absent from these parts. Neither does the blare of "the ten, twent, thirt," band startle peaceable citizens, and cause one to lose all doubt as to the cause of crime. Fortunately we are spared.

Proximity to Washington and Baltimore with frequent train service, gives our people an opportunity to witness the finest productions on the stage, so why should they give up money to provincial Thespians, mutilating the art.

However, Manassas will be on a high class theatrical circuit next season, if plans in contemplation by E. R. Conner, manager of the fine new opera house, are realized. He proposes to bring meritorious productions here, booking on a reliable circuit for the season. It will prove a paying investment, as Manassas people will pay to see a good show, as is evidenced by attendance at local talent productions, which are better than nine-tenths of the offerings of the average traveling organizations.

Conner's Opera House is one of the finest little theatres in the State, representing an investment of $10,000, has a seating capacity of 600, is electrically lighted, and equipped with modern and adequate stage paraphernalia. It is an evidence of Mr. Conner's confidence in the future of Manassas and testifies strong love of dramatic art in this community.

To encourage the booking of meritorious traveling organizations in Manassas, it might be well for the Town Council to remit, or at least remove, the license.

SPEAKING OF SPOKES

Speaking of spokes the industry has declined in Manassas, and where once thousands were manufactured none now are turned out save by an occasional mechanic who whiles away leisure earning a few pennies. But the stave mill is running full blast, employing seventeen men and distributing about $700 in the monthly pay envelope.

The mill is situated one mile east of town and has a daily capacity of 8,000 pine staves which are used for lime, glass, meat and apple barrels in the Maryland and Virginia markets. The plant, owned by Borden Bros. & Co., limited, represents an investment of $15,000, and is under the management of D. F. Bowman, who has been with the company for twelve years and came here to run the local enterprise when it was established in 1904.

The company is considering plans to erect a stave mill near Buckhall on the site of a tract of 355 acres of timber which it owns.

Farmers, mechanics, railroaders, laborers rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Takes the sting out of cuts, burns or bruises at once. Pain cannot stay where it is used.

Senior Bank of Prince William

Citizens of Manassas and Prince William county point with pride to the National Bank of Manassas as a representative financial institution. The senior bank of the county and town has been identified with the progress of the community from the moment its doors were opened for business on March 1, 1896. It is a powerful influence in the upbuilding of the community.

There were many who declared that they did not believe a bank would be a paying proposition in Prince William county. But the founders of the institution with unbounded confidence in the future of the community knew that the enterprise was destined to be successful. The deposits of the first day amounted to more than $5,000 and the total since has reached $300,000. The capital, surplus and undivided profits are $79,765.42.

The first officers of the National Bank of Manassas were President H. F. Lynn and Cashier Westwood Hutchison, who now are serving in that capacity, and Vice-President R. H. Lynn, who at death was succeeded by C. A. Heineken.

Thos. H. Lion acted as cashier in the bank for a month, but resigned upon finding that the duties interfered with his law practice. He was succeeded by A. G. Clapham, who afterward was made assistant cashier. Mr. Clapham resigned in December, 1900, to take a position as cashier with the First National Bank of Farmville. G. R. Ratcliffe was then elected teller and remained until April, 1903. Upon his resignation J. P. Leachman was elected assistant cashier.

The following deaths have occurred in the original board of directors: Robert Portner, C. I. Hynson, T. B. Putnam and R. H. Lynn.

The bank was the scene of a sensational attempt at robbery after midnight on Saturday morning, November 12, 1904. With nitro-glycerin the thieves shattered the vault door, but were unable to open the inner safe. After temporary escape they were apprehended, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. When Westwood Hutchison heard that robbery had been attempted and before he learned that the cash in the safe was intact he arranged by telegram with banks in Washington and principal cities for funds to transact business without interruption when the bank opened its doors in the morning.

Buckhall

Buckhall, three miles southeast of Manassas, is one of the oldest settlements in the County, and has a population of about 100. A general merchandise store is conducted by C. A. Evans and M. A. Hensley who conduct the telephone exchange, and another by D. E. Kincheloe, postmaster. Religious services are conducted in the United Brethren Church by the Rev. J. W. Brill, and in the M. E. Church, South, by the Rev. J. S. Williams. Miss Beatrice Limatrong teaches the public school. The Buckhall band of ten pieces is directed by Robert A. Payne.

Brief Sketch of Libeau Brick Plant

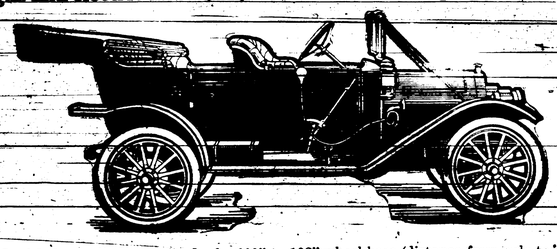
With the opening of the building season the brick plant operated by A. Libeau, near Bradley, presents a busy scene. The plant has a daily output of 10,000 brick and gives employment to a number of men. The machine is operated by horse power. The brick is of excellent quality and has been used in many of the most substantial buildings of the town and county.

As Power, Stability and Wheel-base are the Leading Features in Any Automobile

Investigate the Flanders-20; the E.M.F.-30 and Studebaker-40

before you buy a motor car. If you have had EXPERIENCE (Oh, what a lot experience means), or have wisdom enough to keep out of a fire, you can't help but see the great advantages in MECHANISM, POWER, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY, BEAUTY, COMFORT and PRICE offered in this line of gas and electric machines, sold under a broad guarantee against break or defect.

THE world-renowned 30-horse power E. M. F., with its sterling qualities, is not even nearly approached by anything ever put on this market in the shape of an automobile regardless of cost and with it we challenge anything for POWER and SPEED within the range of TWICE THE PRICE.



ALL E.M.F. cars are made with the same chassis and power-plant, with 108" wheel-base, differing only in type of bodies; all are equipped with Splitdorf magnetos, horn, gas and oil lamps, all ready for the road, and sold for $1000, in any standard type body, for two, four or seven passengers.

The little 20-horse power FLANDERS with four cylinders, 32" wheels, 100" to 102" wheel-base (distance from axle to axle), with four cylinder rings on each of four piston-heads, weighing 1400 pounds, equipped with magneto, horn, gas and oil lamps complete, for $700, is a marvel in every particular, and the same power-plant with the vestibuled or fore-door, five-passenger body for $800 is the sensation of the season—the latter model has ene extra speed forward. The E. M. F.—30 has four cylinders, 4x4½", which does also a 4¼x4¼" (being exactly the same area), figure out 30-4-10 horse power; BUT the extra length of the E. M. F. cylinders, as in a gun barrel, give immensely more power, which, coupled with the fact that each of its cylinders has ONE MORE RING on each of its four piston-heads, gives a little over ONE-FOURTH MORE POWER than the 4¼x4¼" cylinder having four compression rings less, which, with the equalization of weight and the elimination of one universal joint by placing the transmission gear on the rear axle, and using the cone clutch, as is done on the Packard and other $4,000 cars, accounts for the remarkable demonstration of POWER shown in hauling the 110-ton railroad locomotive from a standstill into Los Angeles and negotiating the "Gumbo" and other difficult mud-roads encountered in the "Path-Finding Glidden Tour" test from Detroit to Denver and return, the "Munsey Historic Tour" and hundreds of remarkable feats in its earlier days when the car was not nearly so perfect as it is today.

In addition to the usual types of bodies we are also offering the same car in a five-passenger detachable tonneau with semi-torpedo effect for $1050, and the same car with a full vestibuled or fore-door seven-passenger body—a most dignified, exclusive, classy and fashionable effect, with adjustable ventilators in the dash for winter or summer, with the standard equipment, complete for $1,100.

Ask for a demonstration under the most strenuous conditions, and you will be an E. M. F. enthusiast. The car is its best advertisement.

THE DAVIS-WENRICH MOTOR CO., Limited

BRISTOW AND MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.

"TAFFY" for the Candy Factory

From an humble beginning in an obsolete building where one journeyman and a helper made not more than five hundred or six hundred pounds of candy a day, to a commodious four-story structure with fifty expert workers manufacturing tons of sweets, where pounds before were produced—this is an epitome of the history of the Hopkins Candy Company. Now more than $1,500 is distributed monthly in Manassas from the pay envelopes of the employees.

C. A. S. Hopkins established the Hopkins Company on May 1, 1900, and occupied the old building adjoining the Peoples National Bank for office and warehouse. For a factory he erected a small building and there one candy maker and a helper were employed. They manufactured between five hundred and six hundred pounds of plain candies a day.

The business prospered and within a year the capacity of the little factory was doubled, making the factory and shipping room about 25x40 feet. Then the force was increased to five employees. The next enlargement was a two-story building and a brick engine room.

The business continued to grow and prosper and Mr. Hopkins found it was becoming too large for his available capital. The enterprise, now a proved success, seemed to be limited only by the output. Mr. Hopkins then decided to incorporate his company and build a modern candy factory to fill the orders which had been turned away because of insufficient capacity.

The Hopkins Company, Incorporated, was organized and started business on July 15, 1907. The new factory was completed and occupied February 1, 1909. The Company now boasts the most modern and complete factory in the South. The product is sold in every State east of the Mississippi River, and if business grows as fast in the last year as in the past, the present plant will have to be increased to fill the orders, taken by seven salesmen covering territory from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Company first was incorporated for $50,000, but finding the amount inadequate the capital stock was increased to $75,000. The preferred stock carries a dividend of eight per cent and the common stock paid twelve per cent last year.

"Generally debilitated for years. Had sick headaches, lacked ambition, was worn out and all run down. Burdock Blood Bitters made me a well woman."—Mrs. Charles Freitoy, Moosup, Conn.

Get the habit of buying your Bread and Cakes at

BELL BROS. BAKERY

instead of doing your own baking. You will find it

Just as good—Just as cheap, and so much less trouble

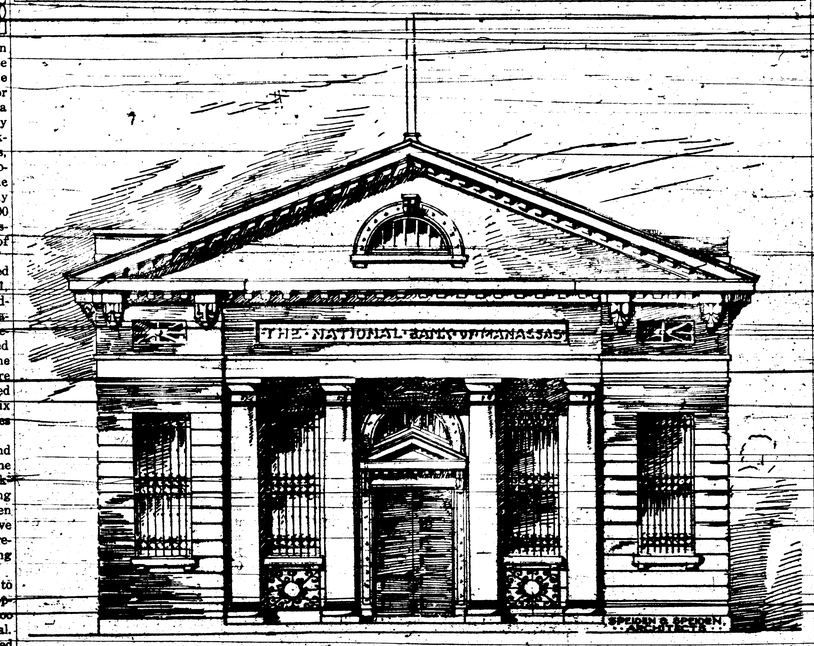
SEED POTATOES OF ALL KINDS

GARDEN SEEDS OF ALL KINDS

Cheaper than Anyone in the County

S. C. CARTER

New Home of The National Bank of Manassas



Monumental to the National Bank of Manassas as a representative financial institution of Prince William County, the above illustration shows the handsome new Bank building to be erected at an approximate cost of $10,000 on the property owned by the Bank at the northwest corner of Main and Center streets. It is a splendid evidence of the growth of the enterprise with the development of the County and the Town.

Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth

The Manassas Industrial School for colored youth, at Manassas, Va., was founded by Jennie Dean, an unusually gifted colored woman, fifteen years ago, with the idea of offering an opportunity to colored boys and girls not only to learn the three R's, but also agriculture and the trades that they might find open to them in their own communities. For the girls all the departments of housekeeping, sewing, dairying and poultry raising are taught.

Starting in a very humble way, with only one little cottage and ten acres, the school has steadily grown in equipment and efficiency. Within the last three years the plant has more than doubled its facilities. A beautiful brick trades and library and recitation building has been completed, a new dormitory and dining room wing has been added to the girls' building, a small but well arranged hospital has been erected, new heating, lighting and water plants installed, and a modern sewerage system built through the grounds. In the shops the students have now the advantage of modern tools and machinery, and the class rooms are well appointed.

The school can also show thoroughbred stock, cattle, poultry and swine.

There are now accommodations for 150 students. The indications are that applications will be in for all available rooms long before the opening of the new season on the first Tuesday in October.

Altogether, this is one of the most progressive schools of its kind in the South. It numbers among its friends and supporters some of the most prominent philanthropists, educators, financiers, statesmen and social workers in the country.

When a medicine must be given to young children it should be pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made from loaf sugar, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers.

Prince Willam ...HOSPITAL...

Humanitarian movements in Prince William county promise to materialize in the near future in the form of a modern hospital to be erected in Manassas at a cost of not less than $7,000. Tentative plans have been formulated and an aggressive financial campaign is to be instituted this summer. More than $500 already has been contributed toward the proposed institution.

Civic enterprise in Manassas is evidenced in offers of citizens to donate a site for the Hospital. The Manassas Realty Company has offered a beautiful site, an eminence on Peabody street, immediately west of the Wenrich property. John R. Tillett offered to donate an acre of ground adjoining his residence on Fairview avenue in a most desirable part of town, and Judge C. E. Nicol has given the promoters of the enterprise choice of two attractive sites, one on South Main street and another on Grant avenue.

The Prince William Hospital Corporation was formed under the laws of Virginia and is capitalized at $20,000.

CRYSTAL CUBES

Clear as crystal and pure as morning dew, 10,000 pounds of artificial ice is consumed every day during the summer in the homes and shops of Manassas. The glistening cubes are the product of the plant of the Manassas Ice Company, one of the best in this section of the State. The equipment is modern, and the latest appliances to eliminate impurities from the product are in use. The plant when established three years ago made about two and one-half tons a day, but the demand has increased steadily, and enlargements have been made to keep pace with the growing business. E. L. Cornwell is manager.

DEMOCRAT ads bring results.

When Nature Turns .....Photographer.....

When Nature turns photographer she reveals the treasures of a golden Eldorado. The mellow sunlight of an October afternoon sifting through the branches of an old pine tree painted an image on a rusty shovel in a brook. The late D. P. Bell working in the stream near Sinclair's Mill, amazed at the revelation, turned a spadeful of earth to discover that platinum was the agency Nature had employed to take the picture.

More valuable than gold, commercial platinum now is believed to exist in paying quantities on the site of the miraculous imagery. Analyses have shown that the ore runs 7-10 of an ounce to the ton, and platinum is valued at $40 an ounce. A New York company is negotiating to operate the 10,000 acres held under lease by G. W. Bell and D. P. Bell, Jr. Soon after the discovery D. P. Bell, Jr., studied in a correspondence school, and now by his own efforts is a recognized authority on geology and mineralogy.

This promises to become a substantial business enterprise.

Bring North Pole ...to Your Door...

An enterprise that, figuratively and literally, to "cut a great deal of ice," as the saying goes, is contemplated by A. Conner in the erection of an artificial ice plant at a cost of about $10,000, on his property at the northeast corner of Center and West streets.

The plant will have a daily capacity of five tons. The distribution will be local with some shipments to nearby points. The building and power now on the site will be used. In the event his plans mature Mr. Conner will install the plant in the immediate future.

Just two lines were needed to fill this column and here they are.

Daughters of the Confederacy

A small number of Confederate ladies met on the upper balcony of the Cannon House in Manassas on July 21, 1896, for the purpose of organizing a Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Garnett, of Baltimore, presided.

Mrs. E. E. Meredith was elected president, and associated with her the following ladies: Mrs. Thurston Wolfe, Mrs. Alice Trueheart Buck, Miss Effie Nelson now Mrs. Spieden, Miss Selina Wolfe, Mrs. J. B. T. Thornton, Miss Lena Taylor, Miss Lillian Hixson, Miss Nellie Clarkson now Mrs. Redding, and Miss Fannie Simpson now Mrs. Ransdell.

The Chapter has steadily grown and now numbers about seventy. Mrs. Effie Spieden, the present president, is serving faithfully and satisfactorily.

The objects of this association are educational, literary, memorial, social and benevolent—to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the war between the Confederate States and the United States, to strive for justice and perpetuity of honor, to those heroes of the Southland who, with steadfast courage, this world hath not equalled, have writ in the annals of history a record which dims the lustre of Thermopyle.

Virginia presented the Alpha and Omega of the Civil War—Manassas and Appomattox—and as she was the battleground she is necessarily a vast burial ground. Consequently much of the work of the association is memorial.

The Chapter is taking care of several needy Confederate women besides aiding needy veterans. Contributions of money and necessaries are yearly sent to the Confederate Home for Women in Richmond. Each recurring Christmas a box is sent to the noble old veterans at the Soldiers' Home.

Prizes have been awarded to High School pupils for best prepared papers on Southern heroes and Southern history. A handsome picture of Jefferson Davis graces the wall of the High School building, a gift from the Daughters of the Confederacy. Memorial exercises with the school children taking part are always celebrated on January 19 and June 3.

In the Light of the "MIDNIGHT OIL"

While others sleep men worth while toil onward in the night. The aphorism is as true now as when sung by the poet of long ago. Wisdom loves the lonely worshipper and in the rays of the midnight lamp reveals many secrets. Such are the influences that have have moulded Elder J. W. Leedy into a type of self-made man. He has overcome difficulties that would discourage a less courageous soul, and only by great struggles attained the high position he now occupies.

There have been pecuniary rewards in his career, for within the last ten years Elder Leedy has bought and paid for a farm of 325 acres, one of the finest in Fairfax county. After the toil of the day he mastered Latin and Greek and possesses a library consisting of many rare and valuable works.

He has worked as a carpenter, and his handicraft is shown in many Government buildings in Washington, including the Capitol building. As foreman on the new War Building specific recognition was given him in a government recommendation for good and faithful service. Also he was foreman of carpenters in Engineer Department. In such capacity he made a rating of 87.8 per cent in civil service examination.

Elder Leedy had charge of the erection of three public buildings at the Jamestown Exposition. During the last year he has erected the Brethren church, known as Copp Chapel, in Rappahannock county; the fine residence of Dr. R. E. Wine in Manassas, and now is building a handsome residence at Kensington, Md., for M. M. Bushong and B. G. Bushong.

While working as a carpenter Mr. Leedy studied ancient and modern theology and now is rewarded with eldership, the highest gift within the Brethren church. Within the year he has been chosen elder of Mount Olive and Mountain Grove churches in Rockingham county; Copp Chapel, Bronson and Sycamore churches in Rappahannock county; Mt. Pleasant church in Warren county; Brentsville church in Prince William county and Arkton church in Shenandoah county. Few have received greater recognition in face of great difficulties.

Annual Reunion, United Confederate Veterans.

For above occasion, Southern Railway takes pleasure in announcing excursion tickets will be placed on sale May 13, 14 and 15, 1911, Washington to Little Rock, Ark., and return at $23.60. Correspondingly low fares from points in Virginia. Final return limit May 23, 1911. By depositing ticket with Special Agent, Little Rock, and upon payment of fifty-cents ($.50), tickets will be extended to June 14, 1911. Stop-overs allowed going or returning at principal stations.

For full particulars consult Agents or write L. S. Brown, G. A., 705 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Season is Now Open for my High Grade

Ice Cream

When buying cream ask about the percentage of butter fat, as that is the basis of all cream, then compare it with mine.

L. E. BEACHLEY

FOR THE BEST RESULTS ADVERTISE IN

The Democrat

Largest Circulation in Prince William County

PRINCE WILLIAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

School bells in Prince William county ring summons for 2,450 children to study, to learn their lessons from 76 teachers in 55 school buildings. The youngters range from the boy with tangled curls and the girl in gingham dimity to the demure maidens of sweet sixteen and the manly young fellows a year or two older. All are being educated along lines that will train them to become men and women useful to the community, and the school system imparting this knowledge is the best in the State.

Seven months is the average length of the term in the county schools, but a longer period is advocated in many of the smaller schools.

Interest of patrons in the schools is evidenced by new buildings and improved school grounds. A new school building was erected in Gainesville in 1908 and another in Nokesville in 1909. A four-room modern structure was completed in Haymarket last year. Bids are requested for a new two-room modern building at Woodbridge and plans are contemplated for a two-room modern structure at Catharpin. Brentsville patrons want a new school building, and in the event a structure is not erected negotiations probably will be made for the purchase of the old court-house property.

Elementary agriculture, domestic science and manual training have been introduced with great success in rural schools, leading the pupils to courses preparatory to entering the Manassas Agricultural High School or other educational institutions.

The following statistics of the county schools will prove interesting: Number of white teachers, 60; colored teachers, 16. Number of buildings for white schools, 40; for colored schools, 15. Number of pupils enrolled for the session of 1909–10, ages from 7 to 9 years, 860; 10 to 14 years, 1,194; 15 to 17 years, 349; 18 to 19 years, 47.

In a recent interview, George G. Tyler, the efficient division superintendent, said:

"Some of the greatest needs of the schools as I see them are better pay for many of the teachers, longer terms in the smaller schools wherever the parents can be induced to keep up the attendance, better buildings and equipments in many places, a more kindly interest on the part of our most prominent citizens and less hurtful criticism.

"I might mention many other things that are urgently needed. I might also mention some of the defects and failings in the schools, but find that this side of the question is always given special prominence by those who do not understand the difficulties with which school officers and teachers have to contend.

"It would be a great benefit to the schools if all those interested would purposely turn their minds often to the great good the public schools are doing with all their defects, and treat the defects and faults with the same jealous consideration they would show to any irregularities that might occur in their homes or churches.

"Having observed the public school system all my life from the standpoint of one who loves and believes in it, I am convinced that the school levies bring infinitely larger returns in a spiritual, moral and material sense, than any other money raised by the taxpayers, and that any personal labor of love put forth in behalf of the children, through the public schools, brings to them blessings which we cannot begin to estimate."

Farmers, mechanics, railroaders, laborers rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Takes the sting out of cuts, burns or bruises at once. Pain cannot stay where it is used.

ST. JOSEPH INSTITUTE

In 1893 an extensive tract of land in Virginia, 37 miles south of Washington, D. C., known as Linton's Ford, and comprising a great portion of the battlefield near Bull Run, was offered to Mary Help Abbey as a site for the erection and maintenence of an Industrial School for friendless boys and girls.

The proposal was rather out of the ordinary as the Benedictines, as a rule, do not conduct such institutions, it not being contrary to the spirit of the Order as art, industry and agriculture, characterized monasticism in the ages of Faith. The offer was gratefully accepted and confirmed by the then reigning Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII, during the episcopal visit to Rome by the Right Reverand Bishop Haid, D. D., O. S. B.

Father Julius, O. S. B., then director of St. Mary's College Belmont, N. C., was chosen to undertake the ardous task of laying the foundation of the institution which has since developed into the present beautiful establishments of St. Joseph's School and St. Maur's Priory.

Untold difficulties had to be overcome and extreme poverty endured as the mother-house, Mary Help Abbey, could not render any financial aid to the new Abbey Church then building. Unswerving confidence in God and persevering labor under the most trying circumstances characterized Father Julius and his worthy co-laborers, and with the help of outside friends, success finally crowned their efforts.

Father Julius is ably assisted by the Reverand Fathers John, O. S. B.; Dominic, O. S. B.; and Boniface, O. S. B. Lay Fathers Placidus, O. S. B., Willibald, O. S. B., have cast their lot with the good Fathers.

The Benedictine nuns also secured a site for a spacious Academy and a home for friendless girls. The undertaking has since surpassed all exceptions.

This Benedictine settlement near Bristow has a bright future before it. The fact of its proximity to the National Capital greatly enhances its value and brightens its prospects. By the system in vogue in these homes the children are not only trained to take their part in the active affairs of life, but are thoroughly grounded in Christian truth and morality.

Gainesville

Scene of the first skirmish in the Second Battle of Manassas, Gainesville today is prosperous in peace. A pretty hamlet of about one hundred inhabitants, situated on the Manassas Branch of the Southern railroad in a rich agricultural district, evidences of plenty and of happiness greet the vision in productive fields, filled graneries and in the attractive homes.

Gainesville is located on the Manassas branch of the Southern railroad and is one of the best live stock shipping points in this section. A leading industry is the dairy conducted by T. E. Meredith who keeps 25 cows and ships milk to Washington. Religious services are held in the M. E. Church, South. The Rev. Homer Welch is pastor. Miss Kate Willcoxen is teacher of the public school. M. Cave runs the general merchandise store. A livery stable, harness shop and blacksmith shop are the other business establishments. Before the railroad was built Gainesville was a stage station.

Bilious? Feel heavy after dinner? Tongue coated? Bitter taste? Complexion sallow? Liver needs waking up. Doan's Regulets cure bilious attacks. 25 cents at any drug store.

..HEBRON.. SEMINARY

Hebron Seminary was founded in April, 1897, at Brentsville, Va., where it was operated successfully for a number of years. Afterward it re-organized and moved to Nokesville, Va., and set up in business in an entirely new building, 64 feet square and three stories high, besides basement. The building has good class rooms a commodious chapel and excellent dormitories. It is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas. It is co-educational and open to all irrespective of creed.

Hebron Seminary stands for true education—in complete living, as evidenced by a life of true service.

While the school is undenominational in one sense, yet it is denominational in its management and is under the auspices of the Church of the Brethren.

W. R. Free, of Nokesville was a very important factor in locating the school on its present site as he generously donated five acres of land. The citizenship of the community has worked, together nobly in the removal of the school and its establisment at Nokesville and in its maintenance.

Its trustees are M. G. Early, president; I. R. Flohr, secretary; W. F. Hale, treasurer, J. W. Good, I. D. Byrd, H. W. Herring, L. M. Neff and the president of the school ex-officio.

It has an advisory board composed of some of the best men in the country.

The operation of the school is dependent upon the income of the school from the student body and such gifts and bequests as friends are pleased to bestow.

Each session of the school year is divided into fall term, winter term and spring term. The actual enrollment for the two years at Nokesville is as follows: Session 1909–10, fall term, 48; winter term, 65; spring term, 53. Session 1910–11, fall term, 63; winter term, 77; spring term, 60.

The faculty at present consists of I. N. H. Beahm, president; J. F. Graybill, B. Mary Royer, Rhoda C. Newcomer, M. Estelle Metz, Jennie S. Miller, S. E. Beahm, A. S. Heisey, Pearl Z. Shaffer, G. B. Croft. The last four are student assistants.

The Nicol Literary Society has been with the school all these years and plays an important part in the work as an educational factor.

With aid of enterprising men in and around Nokesville, and friends of the School elsewhere, the success of the work is practically assured.

The school is a public benefaction to the community and is in no sense dependent upon any one individual. We have able, public spirited men who have contributed largely to the success of the school and will continue to do so.

Catharpin

Catharpin, a prosperous community of 75 inhabitants, is situated six miles north of Gainesville, the nearest railroad point. A grist mill is operated by F. H. Sanders and another by E. R. Pattie, both of whom conduct general stores. Catamount Stock Farm, owned by W. M. Buckley, is noted for its fine horses.

Fifty pupils from the hamlet and surrounding districts are enrolled in the public schools. Miss E. C. Wilkins and Miss Pearl Sanders are the teachers. Plans are outlined for a new two-room modern school building. The Rev. Homer Welch conducts religious services in Sudley M. E. Church, South, two miles distant.

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT, the leading newspaper of Manassas and Prince William county.

ST. EDITH ACADEMY

Noble womanhood! This is the ideal enshrined in the lives of little girls and young ladies by the Sisters of St. Benedict in St. Edith Academy, near Bristow. They are taught the useful things of life as well as the ornamental, graces of sweet womanhood are cultivated with the domestic arts which, after all, are crowning achievements of the true woman.

They are equipped to occupy the highest stations in life.

St. Edith Acadmy in the highest sense is a "home of learning."

The institution was founded in 1894 on land given by Miss Ann Phillips. Then but sixteen pupils were enrolled, but today more than 80 girls from all the States comprse the attendance. They are taught art, music, china painting, classics and given instruction in homemaking.

Commanding a magnificent view from an eminence the Academy building is one of the finest educational halls in this section of the State. It is equipped with dormitories, refectory, recreation halls, class-room, all the appointments in fact of a high-class home school. A magnificent library contains more than 2,000 volumes.

The beautiful campus surrounded by woodland and with a pretty stream running by, contains tennis courts, basket ball field, golf links and playgrounds.

The institution occupies 592 acres with 150 acres in cultivation, the remainder in woodland. The Academy boasts one of the finest poultry farms in the County and keeps more than 1,000 fowl.

A writer in describing the institution says:

"With lavish hand Virginia deals out scenery to the observer in every part of the rich domain; but it is indeed doubtful if one can find a more delightful or fairer scene than that in which the Academy is embossed. A gently-undulating plain, increasing in elevation towards its western limit, where the outlying spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains rise to the far distant sky line, gives to the landscape a picturesqueness and beauty which are rarely surpassed.

"The invigorating presence of the purest mountain air, with a supply of cool, healthful water are among its physical advantages.

"The extensive farming lands and grounds of the Academy are known as "Lintonsford" and comprise a vast portion of Prince William County. Broad Run, a tributary of Bull Run of historic fame, eccentric in its wanderings, forms a charming natural boundary on both sides of the estate, and affords opportunity for the healthful exercises of skating during the few weeks of winter, and fishing and boating parties in the balmy spring.

"As one of the few advantages this institution offers over others, may be mentioned the annual excursion to the Bull Run Battlefields, rendering the study of history not only more attractive but practical as well.

"The claims of the institution, however, are not based solely on its outer charms. Every means is employed to promote educational interests. The buildings, while plain, have large, airy rooms, neatly furnished, and offer a comfortable home to young ladies during their residence."

Constipation brings many ailments in its train and is the cause of much sickness. Keep your bowels regular madam, and you will escape many of the ailments to which women are subject. Constipation is a very simple thing, but like many simple things, it may lead to serious consequences. Nature often needs a little assistance and when Chamberlain's Tablets are given at the first indication, much distress and suffering may be avoided. Sold by all dealers.

The Birmingham Stock Farm

W. B. BULLOCK, Proprietor

Importer and Breeder of Percheron, Belgian, Shire Coach and Hackney Stallions

For the next 30 days, I will sell any of the above breeds cheaper than any other firm in America. I have now running in the fields a fine lot of two year old Percherons, coming three, that I can sell you from $400 up. All sound and guaranteed Breeders. I also have a fine selection of Imported Stallions, the best that could be found in Europe. The party that bought all our last Stallions was in Europe before any of the other importers got there, and he had the pick of England, France and Belgium. That is why we can sell No. 1 stud Stallions cheaper. Come and make one a visit and look over this fine bunch of Stallions and take one home with you, that will suit your country I will give you good terms on any Stallion you might select, and every horse will be backed up with an ironclad guarantee. I want to hear from any good parties that read this adv and tell me their wants and if a Company has to be formed to buy one of these Stallions, I will send a good man to help you form the Company.

W. B. BULLOCK, Prop.,
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.

WHEN YOU NEED

FLOORCOVERINGS

it will pay you to visit WILLIAM J. GIDDINGS' NEW STORE, 618 13th St., Washington, D. C., where there's an immense stock of

High-Grade Carpets and Rugs at Lowest Prices

This new stock of Floorcoverings is composed of the latest and best weaves in Carpets and Rugs from America's foremost mills. Bought to best advantage they are offered at prices that will pet purchasers big savings. The stock also includes complete lines of Mattings and Linoleums.

Axminster Rugs

	Worth	Now
27 in. x 60 in	$3.50	$2.50
36 in. x 72 in	$5.00	$3.50
4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in	$10.50	$7.50
6 ft x 9 ft	$20.00	$14.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in	$25.00	$18.50
9 x 12 ft	$27.50	$19.50

Velvet Rugs

	Worth	Now
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in	$20.00	$16.50
9 ft. x 12 ft	$26.00	$19.75

French Wilton Rugs

	Worth	Now
54 in. x 27 in	$6.50	$4.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in	$60.00	$40.00
9 ft. x 12 ft	$60.00	$45.00

Kashmer Rugs

	Worth	Now
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in	$12.50	$8.50
9 ft. x 12 ft	$15.00	$10.50

Carpets

Brussels Carpets—85c value. Now, per yard ... 89c

Velvet Carpets

$1.15 value. Now, per yd ... 89c
$1.50 value. Now, per yd ... $1.17

Axminster Carpets

$2.00 value. Now, per yd ... $1.65

Linoleums

75c value. Now, per yd ... 50c
85c value. Now, per yd ... 69c

William J. Giddings'
New Store, 618 13th St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Formerly of Giddings & Steele

Fire Insurance!

The awful alarm has just recently been sounded

Why wait for a Loss?

Select companies represented
Rates really reasonable

INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Jas. E. Nelson, Agent

P. O. BOX 85

Manassas, Virginia

NOTICE

I am prepared to grind Table Meal, Graham Flour and Feed of all descriptions at the Old Cider Mill Stand, one mile southeast of Manassas on Saturdays. Will also make Cider on same day.

I respectfully ask a share of your patronage.

J. E. BRADFIELD.

KEEP POSTED AT THE POSTOFFICE

If people did not have the postoffice to go to after all the trains have gone, what in the world would they do? I fear we would all perish of ennui! To the persons who want to find out all about their fellow townsmen it is a source of infinite information. One can come pretty near telling by the facial expression of a man as he reads a letter whether it is a dun, a love missive or warning that relatives are coming for a visit.

Then, too, the postoffice is a great social equalizer, removing all class or caste. One meets there on an equal footing the four hundred or twelve hundred, according to what the population may be. While they may not recognize you, anyhow with them you "brush elbows," a term in itself denoting social familiarity.

Also, as a citizen of this great republic you have a right to assume an air of proprietorship while in the postoffice. You and only 100,000,000 others own these United States. Speak kindly but firmly to the postmaster, and if he presumes upon your condescension demand all the deference due you as an employer. Accept no excuses, and give him to understand that he is paid to give you letters, papers circulars and all kinds of interesting reading matter any time you demand them, and that failure to do so is neglect of duty. Instruct the children to call for mail on their way to and from school, morning, noon and night, and every time you send them down town on an errand. This will greatly lessen the chance of any of your mail being overlooked. We are not quite sure whether freight trains and switch engines carry mail, but it is a safe plan to make inquiry every time they whistle in. The postmaster will appreciate the interest you take in his work.

Eleven hundred and twenty thousand pieces of ordinary mail, and seven thousand two hundred pieces of registered mail are handled annually in the Manassas postoffice. The three rural carriers handle one hundred and eighty-eight thousand pieces of mail annually. Each year four thousand eight hundred money orders are issued and paid of an approximate value of $21,425. The annual stamp sales, steadily increasing, now aggregate $7,900. When the $8,000 mark is reached Manassas will be a second class postoffice.

Postmaster H. P. Dodge is a most efficient official. He received his first appointment from McKinley, and was twice appointed by Roosevelt. The business of the office has more than trebled since he took charge ten years ago.

Postmaster Dodge is ably assisted by Miss Blanche W. Coates, assistant postmaster; B. F. May, clerk; Howard P. Young, carrier Rural Route No. 1; Daniel P. Bell, carrier Rural Route No. 2; Walter M. Haydon, carrier Rural Route No. 3.

HOW TRUE!

(From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

Colonel Henry Waterson says that "a first-class hotel and a well managed theatre will do more to make a village a town and a town a city—that is, to draw and hold the stranger within the gate—than next after an attractive newspaper, all else combined."

Well, add first-class schools and comfortable well filled churches and some other smaller things, and the colonel will have it down about right.—Times-Dispatch.

History is Being Made.

The Washington Sunday Star records it. Get The Sunday Star, with Magazine, from your newsdealer.

Trinity Episcopal Church

Just after the close of the Civil War the Rev. Hanson Boyden and Dr. William Dame held Episcopal services in Manassas for the benefit of a small band of Christian people residing here.

A year or two later the Rev. John McGill, who had charge of the church at Centerville, started a mission at Manassas holding services here once a month.

The number of communicants gradually increased and they decided to try and raise sufficient funds to build a church edifice. Robert C. Weir gave the lot and Mr. Chase, a former resident, cut a model of the present edifice from a cigar box. The church was in process of construction for years owing to the lack of funds.

In 1878 Trinity had its first pastor-in-charge, the Rev. Arthur P. Gray, who remained for nine years. After Mr. Gray's removal to another diocese, the Rev. B. T. Turner served Trinity for a year in connection with St. Paul's at Haymarket.

The Rev. Thomas D. Lewis, of Zion church, Fairfax, then came to Manassas for services twice a month. Mr. Lewis resigned and the two churches were vacant until the bishop sent a deacon in the person of the Rev. W. H. H. Pendleton. Mr. Pendleton served both churches, residing at Fairfax during his deaconship.

One year after his ordination to the priesthood Mr. Pendleton gave up his work at Fairfax and devoted all his time to Manassas. During his stay here the rectory and St. Anne's Memorial Chapel were built and many improvements made.

Mr. Pendleton accepted a call to Marietta, Ohio, much to the regret of the church and the entire community.

He was succeeded by the much-loved Dr. McGill, who had been instrumental in building the church. After several years of faithful service Dr. McGill resigned on account of ill health and the increasing demands of the growing work.

In 1907 the Rev. F. L. Robinson took charge and remained here for three years. For the past year Trinity church has been vacant, but it is expected to take new life under the able leadership of the Rev. P. A. Arthur whom the bishop appointed to the work. Mr. Arthur is yet a deacon, but will be advanced to the priesthood before long.

First Baptist Church, Colored

The Rev. M. D. Williams started a mission and commenced service in Manassas on the second Sunday in April, 1872, and continued until the church was organized November 27, 1874, by the Rev. Fields Cook, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, the Rev. S. W. Madden, of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. M. D. Williams, of the Third Baptist Church, of Alexandria, with the following members: William Jackson, William Butler and James Broadus.

With the help of the general public the congregation was enabled to erect its first house of worship July 27, 1879. The membership from that time to the present has numbered more than 200.

On July 27, 1905, the congregation erected a new house of worship at a cost of $2,900, and installed furniture which cost $1,160.

From the start of the mission the Rev. M. D. Williams has been the only pastor, and he is as zealous in the cause now as in the beginning.

When a medicine must be given to young children it should be pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made from loaf sugar, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"To perpetuate the memories of our fallen comrades, to minister as far as practicable to the wants of those who were permanently disabled in the service, to preserve and maintain that sentiment of fraternity, born of hardships and dangers shared in the march, the bivouac and on the battle field," this is the object of Ewell Camp, United Confederate Veterans.

Then, too, they propose "not to prolong the animosities engendered by the war, but to extend to our adversaries on every fitting occasion, courtesies which are always proper between soldiers, and which, in our case, a common citizenship demands at our hands; We propose to avoid everything which partakes of partisanship in religion and politics, but at the same time we will lend our aid to the maintenance of law and the preservation of order."

This creed of the soldiers in Gray exemplifies the highest ideals of noble citizenship. It is lived in their lives, it is the epitaph graven in memory when they answer the final summons. It is typical of institutions and traditions of the fair land, which they defended on many stricken fields.

Time cannot wither nor age decay the monumental achievements of the gallant hosts who fought to protect their firesides from an invading foe. It will live always in grateful memory, the greatest sacrificial epoch of American history.

Mounds in the Confederate cemetery mark the resting place of many of veterans who sixty-four strong were marshalled into organization of Ewell Camp, United Confederate Veterans in Brentsville on January 4, 1892. Shadows of the Confederate monument risen from the dust of their comrades touches the mounds in benediction.

Reminiscense, review of gallant deeds in defense of the Stars and Bars, charity for their comrades and their fellowmen, characterize the activities of Ewell Camp. On Decoration Day in fragrant token they strew with flowers the graves of comrades gone before. They are active in every benevolent enterprise. Much might be written of these noble veterans, but their deeds in war and peace are the most eloquent tributes.

The first officers of Ewell Camp were Commander, J. E. Herrell; first lieutenant, R. H. Hooe; second lieutenant, J. A. Brawner; third lieutenant, J. C. Colvin; adjutant, G. W. Nunn; treasurer, W. W. Kinchelos; officer of the day, H. F. Lynn; vidette, B. L. Pridmore; surgeon, Dr. John S. Powell.

The present officers are Commander, H. M. Clarkson; first lieutenant commander, Alex. Compton; second lieutenant, J. E. Herrell; third commander, Mark Thomas; adjutant, Westwood Hutchison; quartermaster, John W. Hall; treasurer, Geo. W. Johnson; officer of the day, J. P. Manuel; chaplain, B. T. H. Hodge; vidette, R. B. Cushing.

Primitive Baptist Church

The Primitive Baptist Church of Manassas was erected by the aid of members of this church and other churches in the community, also by the subscription of friends of the church and its members. The lot was also a donation. It was opened for worship in the summer of 1906.

Elder W. S. Athey, of Fauquier, (now deceased) was its first pastor, and since that time it has been served by the following able ministers: Elders C. H. Waters, J. A. Norton, A. J. Garland and W. L. Bowie, the latter being now its pastor.

The truth unadorned, in all its simplicity and beauty has been preached from its pulpit on all occasions, and many thirsty wayfarers have been refreshed at its fountain and gone on their way rejoicing.

Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church

BETHEL LUTHERAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH of Manassas, Va., was organized September, 1889, by the Rev. J. P. Stirewalt, a Lutheran minister of Newmarket, with about seventeen members.

Services were held occasionally in the different halls of the town and in the Presbyterian and M. E. churches, as the people could secure the services of a minister from the Virginia Conference of the Tennessee Synod. This arrangement was carried on by nine or ten different ministers for a number of years.

The Rev. J. K. Efird, the present pastor, came into the field from the State of Washington, on January 29, 1895, and held his first service in Hixon's Hall on February 23 of that year.

Shortly after his arrival a Sunday school was organized and has been kept up to the present time. The Rev. Efird served here for five years, during which time the present church edifice was erected, also the little church building at Elkwood. He then moved away, remaining five years, but on June 1, 1905, returned to work again.

The parsonage was under the administration of the Rev. A. Grossman, who remained here during the five years of the Rev. Efird's absence. The parsonage was completed upon the return of the Rev. Efird.

The congregation which now numbers about 75 members, now has a commodius church edifice and a comfortable parsonage.

Services are held every first and third Sunday, and Sunday School every Sunday. The public is cordially invited to the services.

Don't think that piles can't be cured. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by Doan's Ointment. 50 cents at any drug store.

DEMOCRAT ads bring results.

Real Estate Bargains

If you are planning to buy realty, you can save money by first inspecting our list of town and farm property. We have a most attractive and desirable list of farms and town lots, and can supply any demand in city property. We have many applicants for property which will meet requirements, making it most desirable for intending sellers to list their property with us. Especially is this true of Prince William County. In case you have property to sell, write for blank, fill in description and return to us, and we will get satisfactory results for you.

M. I. G. Building
Manassas, Va.

Nicol & Ransdell

Jordan & Thomas

RESTAURANT

MAIN STREET

Meals at All Hours, Short Orders
Cigars and Tobacco

GREAT MAIL COURSES

COME TO EASTERN COLLEGE. But if it is IMPOSSIBLE for you to come here

STUDY AT HOME

The School of Commerce of Eastern College offers expert instruction by mail in the following Courses: Bookkeeping, Banking, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Shorthand (Pitman's System), Typewriting (Hobart's Touch System), Business Spelling, English, German, French, Spanish, Railroad Agency Accounting (learn to do Railway Agent's work at home), Express Agency Accounting.

The most complete courses ever offered by mail, prepared by Prof. H. C. Hobart, assisted by a corps of able instructors.

Our students assisted in securing fine positions as fast as capable, and also assisted in obtaining promotion in the various departments.

Write us immediately for full information.

Eastern College School of Commerce, Manassas, Va.

White Loaf Flour

HAS MADE MILFORD MILLS FAMOUS

Why not keep your money in the County? Why do you buy flour from other mills that never deal a penny's worth with you? Why not buy from your home mill and your own customer, who spends all he has to spend in the county? Our flour has made good, and if you will only try it, you will find out for yourself. If our flour was not up to date, why would we be grinding and selling it all the time and to the same trade. I have regular customers for White Loaf who had been using all kinds of spring wheat and fancy patent flour. We must spend our money with those who spend their's with us.

Blue Ribbon Meal

Millford Mills Blue Ribbon Meal is ground by water power from carefully selected corn.

Buckwheat Flour

Meetze's Buckwheat Flour is not adulterated. Have no other.

Hammond Dairy and Horse and Mule Feed

stands head and shoulders above all others. We are ready to put it up against any other feed for a test. Eleven carloads sold in 11 months, 20 tons each; 2 cars ordered. Nothing equals it for milk and cream.

Beet Pulp, Cotton Seed Meal, Hay, Salt, Bran, Middlings, Oats, Rye, Chop, Oyster Shells, Federal Stock Powders, Cracked Corn, Mixed Feed, Cal-Si-No Remedies for all diseases of stock. Get our prices. We Guarantee Satisfaction to all Reasonable Parties. Mistakes cheerfully corrected. Special prices on large orders. Goods delivered for reasonable prices.

C. J. MEETZE
BRISTOW - - VIRGINIA

TOPICS OF THE TOWN

The Rev. R. J. Adamson is seriously ill.

The residence of W. H. Brown is being repainted.

The county supervisors will meet Saturday, May 13.

The fire department will meet Thursday evening, April 27.

Miss Maggie Lynch is home from St. Edith Academy, Bristow.

Aubrey Merchant is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. W. Merchant.

A box party will be given in Woodbine schoolhouse tomorrow night.

Mrs. E. C. Walker, of Washington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. S. Allensworth.

Mrs. E. C. Walker, of Washington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. S. Allensworth.

Miss Winnie Holden has returned from a visit to friends in Dun Loring, Fairfax county.

George Allensworth, of Washington, was here Sunday visiting his mother, Mrs. W. S. Allensworth.

W. D. Garner bought a lot this week from Nicol & Ransdell near the coal bin, adjoining Dr. Meredith's new house.

Work has been started on the foundation of the office building to be erected by W. N. Lipscomb on his lot on Main and Center streets.

A moving picture exhibition for colored people will be given in Lewis Hall, Saturday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The admission fee will be ten cents.

Eastern College Y. M. C. A. will give a reception in Voorhees Hall, Friday evening from eight to eleven o'clock. Ice cream, cake, punch and sherbet will be served. The public is invited.

The L. T. L. meeting will be held in the Baptist Church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Members of the L. T. L., are requested to meet at the Baptist Church Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The fourth season of the summer school for teachers and students will be held in the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth June 27 to July 28 inclusive. The work of the Summer School will be governed by the requirements of the State Board of Education.

"That environment has more influence on character than heridity," is the subject of debate before the Washington Irving Literary Society of Eastern College tomorrow evening. Other features of the program are: Music, society; biographical sketch, Miss Emily Marbury; questions, Miss Anna Mather; answers, Miss Ruth Gray; query boxy Miss Florence Roth.

E. U. Hoenshel, of Dayton, will lecture at Hebron Seminary, Nokesville, tomorrow night on "The Passion Play at Oberammergan." The Passion Play of 1900 called forth volumes of criticism, both favorable and adverse. To see it thousands crossed the Atlantic, of came from the uppermost parts of the earth. The lecturer, Mr. Hoenshel, had the rare privilege of witnessing this unique performance on September 9, 1900. He will speak, therefore, from personal observation and experience.

Members of the Jeffersonian Literary Society of Eastern College are esthets at least to the extent that some of them will uphold the affirmative in a debate tomorrow night on the theme: "That Greek culture has been of more benefit to civilization than Roman law." The Affirmative will be taken by Messrs. Hayes and Marine, while Messrs. Rudy and Davidson will uphold the negative. Other features of the program are: Query box, Wright; reading, Stork; current events, Moffett; literary chronicle, Baker; and an extemporaneous speech.

Mrs. Henry Steen, of Washington, is a guest of Mrs. Kate Randall.

Miss Grace Pennington, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Ruth Morgan.

C. D. Welch has returned from Knoxville, Tenn., where he attended the aviation meet.

J. M. Wine, of Shenandoah county, was here this week visiting his brother, Dr. R. E. Wine.

Mrs. Epps Bryant last week entertained Misses Gertrude Phillips and Gertrude Wiley, of Alexandria.

Mrs. W. C. Austin, was called to Black River Thursday on account of the death of her sister, Mrs. John Hadley.

Eastern College Athletic Association last Thursday voted to confine foot ball next season to inter-class matches.

Manassas, Haymarket and Bradley will compete in the county grade field meet to be held in Manassas on April 29.

W. E. Herndon is building a four-room residence on Prescott avenue at a cost of $1,000. J. R. Hottle has the contract.

Services will be conducted in the M. E. church every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by the Rev. J. E. Slick, of Washington.

A business meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chapter rooms in the Efird building. A good attendance is requested as this is the time for the election of delegates to the Bi-County Convention which will be held in Warrenton.

An excellent recital under direction of Glenn C. Gorrell, piano, and Frances Thomas Gordon, voice, was given at Eastern College last Monday evening. Among those taking part were Margaret Roop, Anna Mather, Odette Demorest, Myrtle Lee Hall, Florence Roth, Stewart Hynson, Genevieve Clark, Enla M. Shryock, Sue M. Avery, Marie Clark, May Birkett, Richard Kelley, Inez Helen Martin and Sadie Ottaley Wheeler.

All who failed to attend the entertainment at the Bradley school last Tuesday missed a rare treat. The songs, recitations and dialogues rendered were excellent. It would be wrong to individualize—yet one cannot refrain from special commendation of the "Topsy Turvy Song" by the little tots and the Thunderstorm by the advanced class. That school seems indeed to be pushing to the front. It has a fine library of nearly 250 volumes, and now over $20 realized from Tuesday night's entertainment to purchase an organ.

George G. Tyler, Division Superintendent, announces that apportionment No. 2 of the county school funds, to be used exclusively for the payment of teachers' salaries, is $2,201.40, and is divided among the several districts at the rate of 50 cents per capita of school population with the cost of the Teachers' Institute added as follows: Brentsville District, school population, 409, $209.90; Coles District, school population, 397, $254.80; Dumfries District, school population 474, $285.70; Gainesville District, school population 747, $358.95; Manassas District, school population 1,289, $671.50; Occoquan District, school population 362, $228.55. All teachers who attended the Institute in the beginning of the session were paid for the time so spent at the rate of their respective salaries.

Southern Baptist Convention, Jacksonville, Fla., May 17th-23d, 1911.

Account above occasion Southern Railway will sell on May 14th to 17th inclusive, greatly reduced tickets from important Virginia points including Washington, D. C., to Jacksonville and return, final limit May 31, 1911. Upon payment of $1.00 at Jacksonville before May 31, tickets can be extended to June 30.

Consult agents or write L. S. Brown, General Agent, 705 15th street, northwest, Washington, D. C., for further particulars.

The Tryst That Memory Keeps

The Manassas Memorial Association was organized May 25, 1867, with Mrs. Sara Fewell, president, and Mrs. Hannah Lindsley, recording secretary. Articles of a constitution were drawn up and adopted. The object of the society was to care for the Confederate dead and to instruct children as to the sacred duty of remembering and caring for the graves of the loved and lost of our own dear Southern land, the land we love.

Miss Mary Lipscomb paid the first dollar to the association, making her an annual member. W. S. Fewell donated to the organization one acre of land to be used as a Confederate cemetery.

The first advisory board selected was M. S. Fewell, Dr. Carter Berkeley, Lewis Butler, F. A. Weedon, J. J. Cockerelle and W. C. Merchant. At the first regular meeting a letter of thanks was received from Gen. R. E. Lee for conferring on him an honorary membership.

In 1868 the cemetery was plowed, harrowed and graded, with two wide avenues crossing in the center, dividing the lot into four squares, with two wide gateways surmounted by arches, bearing the inscription, "Confederate Cemetery."

Later a "Memorial Aid Society" (dramatic club) was organized, the object of which was to help the Memorial Association.

As a society the ladies had a great deal to contend with; their homes had been pillaged, sacked and in many cases burned—war's devastation. Rebuilding was a necessity—such a burden that few were able to contribute much to assist in perpetuating the memory of the noble Southern heroes who had crossed over the river and are resting in the shade.

In 1873 George C. Round, who was a member of the Virginia Assembly, secured a charter for the association. Several hundred dead were removed from scattered burial grounds, or perhaps only a lonely grave, and reinterred.

In 1888 a monument of brownstone was commenced, the cornerstone of which was laid with Masonic ceremonies. Each returning spring they together with Ewell Camp and Daughters of the Confederacy repair to the cemetery and scatter fragrant flowers o'er the lowly mounds of our Southern braves.

Mrs. Westwood Hutchison is president, Mrs. Kasehagan, vice-president; G. H. Johnson, treasurer; S. E. Johnson, secretary.

The following ladies have served in official capacities: Presidents—Mrs. S. Fewell, Mrs. H. S. Johnson, Mrs. Sam Read, Mrs. J. C. Weems, Mrs. C. C. Barbour, Mrs. B. D. Merchant, Miss Lizzie Larkin, Mrs. T. Wolfe and Mrs. Wm. E. Lipscomb.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. B. D. Merchant, Mrs. G. Hixson, Mrs. H. S. Johnson, Mrs. J. C. Weems, Mrs. C. C. Barbour, Miss Florence Kincheloe and Miss Lizzie Larkin.

Treasurers—S. E. Johnson, M. H. Weedon, Mrs. C. E. Bowmer, Mrs. H. Hixson, Mrs. Westwood Hutchison, G. W. Johnson.

History is Being Made.

The Washington Sunday Star records it. Get The Sunday Star, with Magazine, from your newsdealer.

W. D. GREEN
AUCTIONEER
MANASSAS, VA.
Will gladly serve people in any part of the county.

S. C. CARTER,
Groceries, Flour and Feed.
Highest Cash Price Paid for Eggs

GROCERIES
A FULL LINE OF
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
ALWAYS ON HAND
PRICES CONSISTENT WITH FIRST CLASS GOODS
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED
CORBY'S FRESH BREAD DAILY
A. H. HARRELL

EVANS & HENSLEY
BUCKHALL, VA.
Offer these Special Bargains:
Guaranteed Flour $5.15 bbl.
Best Fat Meat, 11c lb.
Arbuckle's Coffee, 20c lb.
12 cakes good laundry soap, 25c
Whole Grain Jap Rice, 5c lb.
A COMPLETE LINE OF MEN'S WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT LOWEST PRICES.
Highest Market Prices for Eggs, Poultry and Butter.

Tailoring That's My Business
See Advertisement
Ryckman

J. A. Morgan
LIVERY
Manassas, Virginia

Dowell's Pharmacy
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
Manassas, Virginia

Walter Flaherty
Painter and Paper Hanger
Manassas, Virginia

Colored Picture Show
Motion Picture Exhibition for Colored People in
Lewis Hall
Saturday, at 5:30 p. m.
Admission, 10c.

L. E. BEACHLEY
Wholesale Ice Cream
Only Factory Between Alexandria and MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.
GIVE US A TRIAL

R. C. Lewis
BLACKSMITH
Manassas, Virginia

National Banks
Are the safest
Places to bank, for the UNITED STATE LAWS, as well as most rigid GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION. In what kind of commodity are you investing your spare change? Better bring it to THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL, where it will be perfectly safe and promptly repaid you with interest.
This is a fact, not hot air
Total Resources Over $285,000.00
The Peoples National Bank
OF MANASSAS, VA.

Your Horse
is liable to get into bad condition about this time of year. After several months slack work their blood is apt to thicken up and when the warm weather comes on they are likely to feel sluggish and their coat will roughen-up. Get a box of International Food and put them in good condition for spring and summer work.
PRINCE WILLIAM PHARMACY
MANASSAS, VA.
Prescriptions? That's our business.

Farms of All Sizes and Prices
SEE The Mutual Real Estate Company, over the Peoples National Bank in Manassas, Va., write them for the best bargains in Stock, Grain and Dairy Farms, Coal Lands, Timber Lands, Poultry Ranches, Town Properties, Flour Mills, &c. You will save time and expense in securing the best of these properties by calling at the office of this company before buying and get your choice of anything you want in the way of a home or real estate of any kind. Remember the place—over the Peoples' Bank.

FOR SALE
THE most desirable residence lot and ten room dwelling in Manassas. Lot extends through square. Entrance both front and rear. Furnace in basement. Large rooms. Porch on three sides. Well under cover. Beautiful shade and a variety of fruit trees. For other information and price, apply to
JAS. E. NELSON
Box 85. MANASSAS, VA

For Sale—A farm of 80½ acres, 2½ miles from Manassas, 9-room house, large barn, orchard, splendid water at door. Part cash, rest on time. Address B. Limstrong, Route 2, Manassas, Va. 9-12

FOR SALE—Between twenty thousand and thirty thousand dollars worth of good bankable paper, drawing six per cent. interest. Apply to Box 116, Manassas, Va. 9-12

NOTICE
All persons are warned against hunting or trespassing on the Godfrey farm near Manassas, unless permission has been obtained of G. D. Baker, who has been appointed agent. Offenders will be prosecuted.
S. T. HALL.

Second hand furniture, half price; good as new.
S. T. HALL.

DEMOCRAT ads bring results.

INDEPENDENT HILL NOTES

Independent Hill Council, No. 34 O. F. A., meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Independent Hill Primitive Baptist Church hold their meetings every second Sunday.

Edward Storke, of Washington, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Jennie Storke.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Harrison, of Washington, are visiting Mrs. Harrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Long.

C. J. Meetze will speak here on Wednesday, April 26. Everyone should come out and hear what he has to say.

Ezekiel Lynn is very ill at his home here. This is Mr. Lynn's first illness and his many friends are anxiously awaiting his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy came down from Washington last week to visit and assist in caring for Mrs. Murphy's father, Ezekiel Lynn.

Harry Tubbs was knocked senseless by a piece of timber at Ed. Cornwell's mill last Friday. He is under the doctor's care and is improving.

The Old School Baptist congregation will hold meetings at the Quantico Church here every fourth Saturday and Sunday by Elder W. M. Smoot.

E. T. Sullivan who has had the telephone exchange for the past eight years, has given it over to C. W. Makley, who is now in charge. Fred has had his patience tried for so long he is lost without being "helloed" at any more.

Julian I. Sullivan, a son of T. I. Sullivan, of this place, who has been conducting a restaurant at Jacksonville, Fla., for the past eight months, has sold his business and will engage in the same line in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Sullivan and family have been visiting relatives here for the past week.

CONKLIN' NOTES

Miss Esther Heflin, of Catlett's, was a visitor here last week.

Hugh Cunningham, who has been very ill with the measles, is recovering.

Henry Rookwood, of Buckland, was a guest of A. J. Powell Sunday and Monday.

We are truly glad to have Brother Welch with us another year if not longer.

Miss Ida Fox and Miss Rickie Ebhart were guests of Miss Lula Price in Baltimore last week.

Winton Reeves, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. A. J. Powell, has returned to his home in Ohio.

Milton Vermillion, of Hickory Grove, stopped over Sunday with G. W. Spencer on his way home from Washington.

Sylvester Fox and daughter, Miss Mae, of Pender, Fairfax county, spent Sunday with his brother, N. T. Fox.

Misses Rickie Eberhardt, Ada Rookwood and Mae Schneider were guests of Misses Kate and Ida Fox last Monday.

Henry Downs, of Maryland, spent Saturday and Sunday with his children at the home of Mr. A. V. Spencer, at Sudley.

Mr. Shelton Ambler, 77 years old, died Friday last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Brown, near Clifton. Interment was in the family burying ground near this place, Rev. Homer Walch officiating.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR SALE.
One pair heavy draft horses, 10 and 12 years old; one pair matched roadsters, 7 years old, one big thoroughbred mare, 11 years old, broken to harness. For prices and particulars, apply to
J. GIBSON KEMPER,
Clifton Station, Va.
18t-2

HAYMARKET NEWS

Lawrence Hulfish spent Sunday at home here.

Dr. and Mrs. Clarkson left on Wednesday for a visit to Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Geo. B. Dodge is in Washington a few days this week on business.

Miss Ethel Moffett, of Washington, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. O. C. Hutchison.

Mirs Clark Bell, of Washington, was a week-end guest at "Belle Haven" last week.

Miss Grace Bean, of University hospital, visited her home here here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bruin, of Aldie, visited Mrs. C. A. Heinekin, sr., last Sunday.

The dance given by the young people in the school building Monday night was much enjoyed.

Rev. Mr. Grinnan left on Wednesday for the Theological Seminary where he will spend a few days.

Drinkard Lodge, No. 313, A. F. & A. M., was dedicated Monday night. Rt. Worthy William Allen, of Alexandria, presided.

For the convenience of his patients Dr. Lloyd B. Whitham announces that he will be out of town from April 22 to April 30.

News has been received here of the arrival in Panama of Arthur Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Karson, grandson of Mr. C. E. Jordan.

Lieut. R. H. Jordan, John P. Jordan, of Panama, and Mr and Mrs. J. E. Jordan, spent the Easter holidays at the home of Mr. C. E. Jordan.

Mrs. Armitage and son who spent the Easter holidays with their aunt, Mrs. E. R. Rector, returned to their home in Washington Monday night.

Miss Willie Tulloss accompanied by the Misses Carruthers, of the Plains, spent a few days at her home here this week. Wadsworth Powers, of Stafford, was also a guest of Dr. Tulloss.

Some friends who were visiting here last week were much pleased with the great improvement in the care of St. Paul's churchyard from that of former years, but did not think so well of an incorporated town having such a mudhole so near the station. We hope our town council will get busy.

GREENWICH NOTES

Wm. C. Marshall, of Warrenton, visited "The Grove" on Sunday.

Brad Dawson, of Aldie, visited his nephew, Walter Holliday, at Easter.

Charles Mackall, of Savannah, visited his summer home, "The Lawn," last week.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given to the young people of the neighborhood on Easter Monday evening at the home of Wallace Wood.

Andrew Low and daughters, Misses Marie and Jeannette, will leave for Kansas City, Mo., immediately after the sale of household effects, etc., which takes place on April 27.

Mitchell Harrison, of Philadelphia, who has recently purchased of O. Johnston the property formerly owned by Andrew Low, accompanied by wife and daughter has arrived and taken possession.

In spite of the rainy evening last Friday the sum of fifteen dollars and over was realized at the entertainment given at the schoolhouse by the young people who are interested in raising money for the school library. This sum insures a fund of forty dollars for the new library.

SEED CORN—AMERICAN QUEEN
Highest yield in three years' test in Virginia and North Carolina. A strong growing prolific corn unexcelled for ensilage. $2.00 per bushel from select ears; for ensilage, $1.50.
Eggs—Indian Runner Duck and S. C. White Leghorn, 5 cents each.
C. S. SMITH,
Nokesville, Va.
20-tf

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MANASSAS

By MRS. M. S. MOFFETT.

The Manassas public school was opened in the fall of 1869 in the M. E. Church on West street, with Miss Estella Green as teacher.

From that one-room, one-teacher school has grewn one of the best graded schools in the State with a present enrollment of over three hundred pupils, housed in one of the finest school buildings in the State.

The work done by the pupils and teachers has elicited widespread commendation, which draws to the school many visiting teachers.

The school thus serves a double purpose, not only doing good in the community, but serving as a model school for the whole district.

It is the aim of those in charge to make this school the same to Prince William County and the State of Virginia that Francis W. Parker's Normal School was, and is, to Cook County and Illinois.

The Normal Training Class is regarded by educators as one of the strongest in the State. It stands for professional zeal of the highest type. It strives to create in the mind of each student a clear conception of the responsibility of teaching.

The methods taught are those demanded by the complex nature of the present public school system. They are essentially modern, having been tried and proven good.

The present class is composed of students from several counties in the Eighth Congressional District. The personnel of the class is fine, the spirit broad, and sympathetic. "A little child shall lead them."

As a result of the School Bazaar many useful articles have been added to the equipment.

A well-furnished reading room affords a delightful resting place for the pupils on rainy days.

A typewriter facilitates the business correspondence; a paper cutter and punch, the manual training work; four handsome pictures for each room have been ordered and are now on their way from Boston. Many new books and magazines have been added.

The playground is being equipped. Each base ball team from the eighth grade to the primer has been given a complete outfit. Tennis set, croquet set, volley balls, and many other games have been ordered for the girls, out of Mr. McCormick's generous gift of two hundred dollars.

In every room is seen indications of the excellent work done by teachers and pupils. In the first primary room the pupils find an unfailing source of interest in the sand table whereon are depicated typical scenes of Prince William home life, as well as scenes from far away boy and girl life, the Indian with his canoe, and the Eskimo with his furs.

In the second primary a fine relief map of North America molded on the sand table enables the young student to understand the terms water divide, valley, and plain.

The Art Literature readers recently given to the third primary are rapidly inculcating in those pupils a true appreciation of the artistic and beautiful both in picture and story.

Excellent maps aid the teacher of geography in making clear to the grammar grades all that pertains to the home of man.

A mammoth collection of minerals, plants and birds' nests testify to the great power of the teacher of nature study to awaken enthusiasm in her subject.

The pride of the boy in the necktie he has made, of the girl in the shirt-waist she is making, demonstrate plainly that the teacher of sewing in the grades is in close touch with the life of the people.

In the art contests held recently in Boston, several pupils of the grammar grades have won prizes. This is due to the excellent instruction in drawing and water color painting.

A spirit of loyalty and intelligent co-operation binds together all the teachers. They are animated by one purpose—to make the school a precious heritage to the children of Manassas for this and all succeeding generations.

The People's National Bank
The Peoples National Bank is the peoples national bank.
This declaration may be taken to mean precisely what it states, that the Peoples National Bank of Manassas, is a financial institution representative of the community. The institution is thoroughly democratic, standing for reciprocity of interests, the commercial exchange for many enterprises and activities in this County.
The Peoples National Bank occupies a field that is distinctly its own, one it was founded to fill. It is strongly intrenched in the commercial life of the community, and is typical of its advancement and progress.
The Peoples National Bank was organized April 28, 1903, with W. H. Brown, of Gainesville, president, and G. Raymond Ratcliffe, cashier.
The institution has total assets of more than one-quarter of a million dollars, and although established but eight years the statement shows that it has made wonderful progress. The growth may be realized when one is apprised of the fact that the assets have almost trebled within the last ten years.
The officers are President, W. H. Brown; vice president, A. W. Sinclair; cashier, G. Raymond Ratcliffe; assistant cashier, Harry P. Davis; teller, R. Weir Waters.

MONEY-SAVING TIPS

FIRST INSERTION, FIVE CENTS A LINE SUBSEQUENT, THREE CENTS

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE

Consisting of 68 acres, more or less, located one and one-half miles west of Manassas, on Southern Railway. This farm is high and drainage is first-class, over 2,500 feet of piling having been put recently. Building in good repair, all having recently been repaired with new roofs, etc. Good fences, new well, running water and plenty of small fruit, such as apples, peaches, grapes, etc. Will sell with or without dairy, consisting of 12 cows, cans, etc. Price, including dairy, $6,000. About $1,500 worth of milk sold from this farm since last October. For particulars, inquire at DEMOCRAT office. 20-tf

FOR SALE—A farm 1 mile from Wellington; 143 acres, nine-room house. Address
T. J. ASHFORD, Bristow, Va.

Young man desires room and board in private family. Address X. Y. Z., DEMOCRAT.

Sketches written for private entertainments. L-30, care of DEMOCRAT.

LOST—Friday of last week collar, chain and rope. Finder will please leave at DEMOCRAT office.
EUNICE VIRGINIA DOGAN.

For Sale—New Weber wagon, 3½ Wide, cheap for cash. Apply to R. P. Armentrout, Manassas, Va., Route 2, Box 15.

For Sale—Piano in good condition. Price $150. Worth $350. Address F. T. Sullivan, Independent Hill. 19-1m

Kangaroo and Dongola Kid Boots and Shoes made to order and repair work done at popular prices. JOHN JOHNSON, Center Street.

FOR SALE.—Comparatively new rubber-tired buggy. Same can be seen at Joseph Dodge's residence. 17tf-2

Buggy and Harness for sale. Apply to A. R. DAVIS. 13t3

Piano for sale. In first-class condition. Price reasonable. Apply to Mrs. J. W. BERNHARD.

REGULAR meals and short orders, soda water, cigars and tobacco. Jordan and Thomas' Restaurant. 18tf

Buy prepared roofing of B. C. Cornwell and save money.

Three houses for rent. Apply to Mrs. J. S. Wilson. 14tf

Now is the time to leave an order for that hand-made harness at Austin's.

Pumps promptly repaired. Apply to W. R. Goode.

To the farmers—See me before you buy your lime ground and lump. Best my prices.
M. LYNCH.

CATTLE FOR SALE—Fifteen head of two-year-olds and up; also 500 bushels seed rye. Apply to J. W. Leedy, Manassas, Va. 20-4t

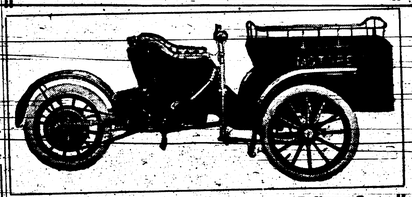
ICE FOR SALE in any quantity.
MANASSAS CAFE.

Wanted—Boarders at Manassas Cafe. $4 per week.

The next time that you are in the market for fire insurance see what Austin can do for you.

What kind of Shoe will Two Dollars Buy?

This same shoe in our "Astoria" brand $2.50—$3.00 is Good-year Welt sewed; in our College Woman's Walking Shoe $3.00—$3.50—$4.00 it equals the best custom made.
Perhaps you've been taught by experience not to expect much for $2.00. If that is the case The Southern Girl Shoe will surprise you. You say $2.00 used to buy a good shoe. We say $2.00 will buy a better pair of shoes to-day than ever before—certainly if you buy
THE SOUTHERN GIRL $2.00 SHOE $2.50
It has all the snap and shapeliness of a custom-made shoe. There is comfort and fit in every foot-form line. It is as perfectly made as any shoe you ever saw—every stitch right where it belongs. Money cannot buy better sole leather. The uppers are cut from the best part of the skins. All this means great long wear. It's the best shoe that is sold to-day for the price. We have a dealer in your town. Look for the Red Bell on the box.
CRADDOCK-TERRY CO.
Lynchburg, Va.

The Commercial Motorette
PRICE, $475

Handsome Passenger Conveyance—Light Delivery Car
Convertible in five minutes. The merchandise carrier can be removed and you have a handsome passenger conveyance—speed 25 miles an hour. The MOTORETTE is guaranteed to cover 25 miles with one gallon of gasoline.
As hill climber it is a wonder, negotiating rough and muddy roads with ease. We guarantee the car 365 days. The engine is so simple (only five working parts) that a woman or boy with a few hours' practice can handle it with ease.
PRICE WITHOUT COMMERCIAL CARRIER, $385
If interested write or phone for demonstration.
E. K. Bodine & Son, Agts.
NOKESVILLE, VIRGINIA

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Marshall, Virginia
Manufacturers of the
Finest Flour on the Market
If you want satisfaction try the following brands:
"PROSPERITY," High Patent
"SILVER STAR" Fancy Patent
"GOLDEN SHEAF" Family Flour
We also manufacture Bran, Middlings, Meal and Feed
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J. W. LEEDY
Contractor and Builder
MANASSAS, VA.
Builder of Copp Chapel, in Rappahannock county, residence of Dr. R. E. Wine in Manassas, and now has under course of erection at Keswington, Md., a fine dwelling for M. M. and H. C. Rudong.

WHAT HE FORGOT

For the Time Being It Was Serious

By Clarissa Mackie

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Quintin attached himself to the line at the ticket window and awaited his turn. He felt that the eyes of the whole world were upon him, and he knew that this was the very proudest moment of his life. Suddenly he bent down to recover the glove which had dropped from his hand, and at the same instant the man ahead swung quickly around, bringing the corner of a heavy suit case in violent contact with Quintin's head.

"I beg your pardon," said the stranger as he returned Quintin's fallen hat. "I hope you are not hurt."

"That's all right," said Quintin thickly, staring dazedly at the man. "Gave me a confounded headache, you know."

At the ticket window the man asked him twice before Quintin gathered himself together sufficiently to reply.

"One—Miraflores," he said, pushing some money across the counter.

When the train pulled out he was comfortably napping in his seat.

The conductor aroused him to punch his ticket and thrust the pasteboard in a convenient place, and Quintin nodded off again, conscious that his head was aching splittingly and that so far as he was concerned the express might go on and on forever until it reached the end of the world and then drop off into space. Quintin did not know that these fantastic thoughts were a legacy of the blow he had received that evening. He knew only two things. One was that Cynthia Dewbury lived at Miraflores and that his ticket bore the name of that beautiful residential city.

Quintin's people also lived at Miraflores, and for years it had been his habit to run down there every Saturday afternoon for the week end. It was an hour out of New York and the first stop made by the limited express.

"Miraflores—Miraflores!" sounded from either end of the car, and, only half awake, Quintin aroused himself and dragged down his suit case, got into his overcoat, jammed on his hat, and, quite unconscious of the many curious glances shot after him by his fellow travelers who got off at the same station, he left the train and walked through the station to the opposite side, where he boarded a trolley car for his father's house.

The car was of an obsolete type, and as the little conveyance jigged along the track its rocking motion accentuated Quintin's racking headache. He had only a confused recollection of the happenings of the day, but he could piece together a few facts, the principal one of which was that something very unusual had occurred which had now slipped his mind altogether. Another matter that worried him was the idea that he had left something behind. Over and over again he counted his belongings. They were easily enumerated—his suit case, umbrella, and, confound it, what was that other thing which he could not remember?

He sat with bent head and knitted brow, puzzling over the matter with a growing conviction that he would not solve the problem until something cleared away the confusion in his head. When he arrived home he would get his sister Amy to prepare a bromo seltzer—nothing like that stuff for knocking out a headache.

Old Martin admitted Dick Quintin to his father's house, and, beyond the first incredulous stare into the empty darkness behind the young man, he showed no sign of surprise at his master's return.

"Where is my father, Martin?" demanded Dick as he turned his luggage over to the butler.

"In the library, Master Dick," said the servant, throwing open the door of Mr. Quintin's spacious private room.

As the door closed behind Dick two forms arose from the high backed chairs on either side of the wide hearth. One was his father, staring and incredulous as Martin had been; the other was Amy, his sister, her fair face pale and startled.

"Why, son, what is the matter?" asked the elder man as he approached the dazed looking youth.

"Something dreadful has happened!" cried Amy clinging to her brother's arm. "Oh, Dick, what is the matter?"

"Nothing has happened," returned Dick, with an air of irritation. "Is it so unusual for me to return to my father's house?"

"It is unusual under the circumstances," said Mr. Quintin, with a warning gesture toward his daughter. "You must have some explanation to offer us for your sudden return to-night."

Dick Quintin rubbed his head thoughtfully. Every time his hand touched the lump raised by that blow from the stranger's suit case he winced with pain. He felt a great desire for sleep, and he longed to throw himself down on the fur rug on the hearth and lose himself in the blessed unconsciousness of slumber. He yawned prodigiously, excused himself and turned to his father, who waited impatiently for his reply. There was a visible strain of anxiety about the old man's face.

"Tell me what you are doing down here tonight, Dick," he commanded.

"Why—why, I came down to see Cynthia Dewbury," said Dick, relieved at last to find that he could remember why he had come down.

"Cynthia Dewbury!" repeated his father sternly.

"Cynthia Dewbury! Oh, Dick Quintin," shrieked Amy, shaking his arm vigorously, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

Dick stared dully at them. "I have a very bad headache," he said soberly. "If you'd fix me up a bromo I think I'd feel better, sis." He sank down in a big chair and nodded drowsily. His father bent above him and looked closely at the young man's pale, clear cut face. He thought it looked unnaturally white, and there was a heaviness about the eyes that alarmed him.

"I thought he was intoxicated at first," he muttered to himself as he left the room and locked himself in the telephone booth. As he passed through the hall on his way back to the library he spoke to the waiting Martin. "Dr. Gray will be here presently; send him into the library, Martin."

"Yes, sir," said Martin.

In the library Amy was mixing the foaming drink in a tumbler, and Dick drank it greedily.

"Gee, but my head feels awful!" he murmured as he sank back in his chair and went directly to sleep.

Dr. Gray arrived and listened to what the father and sister of Dick Quintin had to say.

"Queer, confoundedly queer, I must admit," he commented as he bent over the young man. "Said he came down see to Cynthia Dewbury, eh?"

"Yes," said Mr. Quintin, with dry lips.

"Used to think a lot of her?" asked the physician musingly.

Mr. Quintin's face wore a look of displeasure. "That was in Dick's younger days, doctor. Under the circumstances one could hardly expect that he had not recovered from any prior attachment," he said significantly.

"Hardly!" ejaculated Dr. Gray, running his fingers skillfully over Dick's head. "Ah, young man, hurt you that time!" as Dick winced and stirred to wakefulness. "Pain in your head, Dicky, boy?"

"Rather," groaned Dick, opening his eyes. "How are you, doc?"

"I'm all right, thanks," responded the doctor dryly.

"Anybody sick here?" continued Dick, sitting up straight and looking around with worried frown. "Father, Amy?"

"We're all right, Dick," assured his father. "The doctor happened in, and as you complained about your head I thought you might like to tell him about it."

"How did you get it?" asked the doctor, sitting down beside his patient. "You haven't been running up against a blackjack, have you?"

"I don't know. I've been trying to recollect what happened to make my head ache so confoundedly. I've been forgetting a lot of things ever since I left the station. There's one thing in particular that I simply must remember!" Dick dropped his head into his up turned palms and closed his eyes.

"You remember that you came down to Miraflores to see Cynthia Dewbury?" asked the doctor softly.

"Oh, yes, of course! I always go to see Cynthia Dewbury when I come down," returned Dick impatiently.

The doctor crossed the room to confer with Mr. Quintin. "If you will leave me alone with Dick for awhile I think I can locate the point of trouble and perhaps correct it. I'll send Martin around to my office for some more instruments, with your permission."

"Of course we are all at your service," assured Mr. Quintin, and while Martin hastened around to the doctor's office that gentleman sat alone in the library with Dick Quintin.

The young man still sat moodily staring into the fire. Suddenly the physician leaned forward and tapped Dick on the knee.

"How's Edith?" he asked significantly.

Instantly Dick Quintin was on his feet staring wildly around the room. "Edith? Edith?" he repeated in a stunned tone. "Why, I haven't seen Edith since—since I went to buy our tickets this afternoon!"

"Yes," soothed the doctor, "and what happened when you went to buy the tickets?"

"I think I leaned over to pick up something and a man struck me on the head with something—I know it was his suit case, for he apologized afterward. But what am I doing here? Where's Edith?"

"She's probably waiting for you wherever you left her. Hold on, there, Dick—not so fast, my boy! It's 9:30 now and"— Dick's brandished arm cut the doctor's sentence short.

"Was I married to Edith Martin this noon?" demanded the young man fiercely.

"Yes, you were, because I saw you married, and your father and Amy have just returned from the reception. Now, Dick, my lad, we've just time to take that 10:30 back to town—oh, yes, you'll need all three of us to prove an alibi. That blow on your head caused temporary loss of memory, and you forgot you had just been married, and, according to your confirmed habit, you bought a ticket for Miraflores instead of Atlantic City, wasn't it?"

Dick's groan was lost in a hurried donning of outer garments as Amy, Mr. Quintin and the doctor prepared to accompany him back to New York, where his frightened bride awaited him in the railroad station where he had left her.

Everybody forgot about Cynthia Dewbury, Dick's old flame, and it was just as well, because Cynthia had been married a half dozen years before.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Their Usefulness Is Not Gone Just Because You Have Read Them.

The mere fact that moths cannot read is no reason why they should detest newspapers, but they do nevertheless. It isn't exactly the newspaper or its editorial policy that moths dislike. It's the ink used in printing the type that makes the moths stay away. That is why, in the absence of mothproof bags and cedar chests, some housewives pack their furs and woolens away wrapped in newspapers at the end of the winter season and find that is a satisfactory way of preserving them against the ravages of moths. There is nothing better than old newspapers for use under the carpets for the same reason.

Old newspapers have many other uses as well. Wet in water they serve to clean out the stove splendidly. Crushed newspapers are excellent to clean lamp chimneys. They can even be used for an iron holder for an emergency.

Newspapers dipped in lamp oil are useful for cleaning windows. Irons not much soiled can be rubbed on old newspapers and thus made fit for use. Dipped in lamp oil they are splendid to rub the outside of the dishpan. They keep it bright and shining. Torn in shreds, slightly dampened and scattered over the carpet, they keep down dust when sweeping. They clean the sink of its grease and sediment. Nothing is better, for the greasy paper can be at once burned after use.

Many times folded newspapers will serve as a mat to stand hot and blackened pots or kettles on and save soiling the kitchen table. The kitchen stove is kept bright after the cooking of each meal with old papers, and this saves many polishings.

LIFE BUOY AND OAR.

Putting on the One and Supporting Yourself With the Other.

Very few persons know how to get into a life buoy, and, as in this uncertain world one never knows when one may need to make use of a buoy in real earnest, a little practice might prove of great value in an emergency.

Now, when the buoy is thrown into the water the temptation is to try to lift it over one's head and shoulders or to dive through it. This, however, is impossible. The correct thing is to grasp the two sides of the buoy with fingers of the hands uppermost, lower yourself under the buoy and come up through the center, then rest your arms upon the sides, and you will be comfortably supported as long as it is necessary.

More often than otherwise, in case of accident, a life buoy is not at hand. In such an event an oar may be used as a substitute. Now, there is some little art in saving oneself by this means, for an average sized scull is not buoyant enough to support a person if grasped as the first impulse would direct.

There is only one way in which the oar will support a human being. It must be ridden like a hobbyhorse. The haft is put between the legs and the blade allowed to project above the surface of the water in front of one. By this means the head is kept well above the water.—Pearson's Magazine.

Feeling For Death.

For a week the self appointed guide to the blind on their daily walks had noticed that the two men who were her special charges felt carefully off the wall on either side of the door of the asylum when passing in and out. Since she was there to lead them, that precaution seemed not at all necessary, and she finally asked their reason for it.

"I am looking for crape on the door," one old man told her. "They don't like to let us know here in the asylum when any one dies for fear of making us feel bad, but they put crape on the door, and by feeling for it when we pass in and out we can find out for ourselves when one of us has gone."—New York Press.

How Fielding Spelled His Name.

The Fieldings are an ancient race, and the Denbigh earldom dates from 1622. By the way, there is a funny story as regards the family name and its spelling. The author of "Tom Jones" was one of the race, and the then Lord Denbigh said to his relative: "Why don't you spell your name 'Feilding,' as the rest of us do and not 'Fielding'?"

The writer made answer, "Because I am the first of the family who learned to spell."—London Gentlewoman.

African Giants.

There are many giants in Africa nine feet high. Some of them weigh 300 pounds and are strong enough to kill a panther at one blow. Perhaps you think such big fellows must be clumsy, but they are not. They can run faster than any horse, springing twelve to fourteen feet at a leap. This all sounds like a fairy story, but not so when you hear that these African giants are ostriches.

In New York.

"The woman across the hall from us is dead."

"How did you find that out?"

"Why, I happened to see it in the paper."—Life.

Beginning Young.

Parent—Is my boy precocious, do you think? School Principal—Very. He told the teacher he had been sitting up with a sick friend.—Puck.

Sincerity is the basis of all true friendship. Without sincerity it is like a ship without ballast.

Seek the Earth's Hidden Treasures

Treasures of oil, gas and coal, existing in great abundance, it is believed, in the Nokesville field, are sought by drills of the Penn-Vir Coal, Oil and Gas Company. Geological indications, experts declare, point to rich discoveries when depth is reached. Odor of gas has been detected in the drillings and paraffine formations evidence the presence of oil. Operations are temporarily suspended with the drill at a depth of 1,640 feet. An explosion has disabled the engine.

TERRITORY UNDER LEASE

Sixteen thousand acres of the territory under lease by this company lie east of the true anticlinal, known as Magaw Ridge, in Prince William county, east of the territory, tested by the bored well mentioned above, extending eastward for about five miles and extending northeast and southwest for about fifteen or twenty miles.

Bilious? Feel heavy after dinner? Tongue coated? Bitter taste? Complexion sallow? Liver needs waking up. Doan's Regulets cure bilious attacks. 25 cents at any drug store.

Subscribe for THE DEMOCRAT, the leading newspaper of Manassas and Prince William county.

CANDIDATES' CARDS

FOR CLERK.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court; having served more than seven years as deputy under my friend, Capt. Nelson, think I can discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily. I promise if elected to do my best in that direction.

[illegible]

FOR CLERK.

To the Voters of Prince William County:

At the solicitation of numerous friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the Democratic primary. If elected Mr. S. M. Jenney of Occoquan will be deputy. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of my office faithful and impartially.

JOS. F. LEWIS.

FOR TREASURER.

To my fellow citizens of the County of Prince William:

I beg to announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer. If elected it shall be my endeavor to serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability.

J. E. [illegible]

FOR TREASURER.

To the people of Prince William county:

Having been urged by many of my friends to run for the office of Treasurer of Prince William county, I hereby announce myself a candidate for that office, subject, of course, to the decision of the people in the next Democratic Primary.

I have served the people as deputy treasurer as well as in other public offices, and invite their attention to my record in these positions as a basis upon which to judge my fitness for the treasurership.

If elected I promise to serve the people faithfully and impartially.

GEO. G. TYLER.

Haymarket, Jan. 30, 1911.

FOR TREASURER.

To the many friends and voters of Prince William County:

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Prince William County, subject to the next Democratic primary. If elected, I will be pleased at any and all times to serve my people.

Yours very respectfully,

The People's Candidate,

J. A. MORGAN,

Manassas, Va.

FOR TREASURER.

To the Voters of Prince William County:

Having been urged to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination to fill the office of County Treasurer of our county for the term beginning on January 1, 1912, by many friends from all sections of the county, and being assured of their support, I respectfully announce my candidacy for that important office, subject to the Democratic primary.

Should I be honored with the nomination I will faithfully discharge the important duties to the best of my ability.

It is my purpose to see each voter between now and the date of the primary, and set forth my claims for your support.

Respectfully yours,

J. L. MOSER.

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY

To the Democratic voters of Prince William County:

Having been urged by so many friends and good citizens of our county to become a candidate for the nomination of Commonwealth's Attorney, and recognizing that no man or set of men has the right to say who shall be their public servant, and that this right rests exclusively with the people, and not being unmindful of the honors which the good people of Prince William have conferred upon me in the past, and feeling that I owe a duty to serve the people in such capacity they might desire, I have concluded to accede to this demand and become a candidate for the Democratic nomination of this very important office, to be determined at a primary during the coming summer.

I realize the importance of the duties of this high office, and should the good people of our county honor me with this nomination (which is equivalent to election) I pledge myself to faithfully and impartially discharge its duties to the best of my ability, without favoritism or the desire to avoid any unpleasant features connected therewith.

Respectfully and gratefully yours,

THOS. H. LION.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the voters of Prince William County:

Having had seven years experience as Deputy Sheriff I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Prince William County, subject the Democratic primary, and earnestly solicit your support. If elected Jas. M. Hooe will be my deputy and Tom Cooksey my jailer.

Truly yours,

CHARLES A. BARBEE.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the Democratic Voters of Prince William County:

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, which announcement I make at the solicitation of many friends from all parts of the county and will appreciate such support as you can give me for this office, subject to the Democratic primary.

F. C. BORABAUGH.

FOR SHERIFF

To the Voters of Prince William County:

I announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Prince William County, subject to the Democratic Primaries, and respectfully ask for the support of the voters.

THOMAS S. MEREDITH.

FOR DELEGATE.

To the Voters of Prince William County:

In view of Mr. T. H. Lion's announcement that he will not be a candidate for the State House of Delegates I have, after consultation with friends in various sections of the county, concluded to become a candidate for this honor, subject to the Democratic primary to be later called by the County Democratic Committee, and I hereby announce to the voters of Prince William county that I shall be a candidate to succeed Mr. Lion in the Legislature.

It is not my nature to be egotistical and I must, therefore, leave it to my friends and to voters of the county to judge of my fitness and qualifications for the place to which I aspire.

I enter this contest with the full realization that every man who seeks political honors puts his public and official life wholly and in a large measure his private life on trial. The outcome of these issues I do not fear. In private life I have endeavored to be a quiet and unobtrusive citizen, seeking always to make friends and to retain them.

In official life I have, no doubt, made some few enemies by doing what I considered to be my duty, but in this regard I have no apologies to offer.

In conclusion I would say that I shall ever strive to merit the continued confidence of the people, and if elected to a seat in the House of Delegates it will be my earnest purpose to do my conscientious duty, seeking always to represent the interests of the people of Prince William county and State of Virginia to the best of my ability.

C. A. SINCLAIR.

TO EVERY CITIZEN OF PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

After careful consideration and upon the earnest solicitation of many of my friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Delegates of Virginia subject to the decision of the people in the next Democratic primary.

I was reared on a farm in Prince William County and invite every citizen to examine my life from my boyhood to the present time. If elected I shall serve the people faithfully, honestly and impartially.

Sincerely and truly yours,

C. J. MEETZE.

Bristow, Va., Feb'y 8, 1911.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Delegates from Prince William County, subject the action of the Democratic primary.

ROBERT A. HUTCHISON

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for supervisor from Manassas District subject to the decision of the Democratic primary. My record as supervisor, standing for a square deal and recognition of the rights of the people against ring rule is known throughout the county and entitles me, I feel, to reconsideration of service. I assure the people that I shall always serve their highest interests without monopoly.

JAS. F. GUIBER.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

To the Voters of Gainesville Magisterial District:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Supervisor for Gainesville District, subject, of course, to the Democratic primary. Not, however, because so many voters have "importuned" me to become a candidate, because, to be candid about it, I think only 2 or 3 have spoken to me about it. If the voters of the district think I would be a competent and suitable man for the office, it would afford me pleasure to serve them to the best of my ability. If they don't think so and will say it right out over their real signature, then I will stand aside for some one else and appreciate their honesty and frankness.

Very truly yours,

W. A. BUCKLEY.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

I hereby announce my candidacy for supervisor of Cole's district subject to the action of the Democratic primary. I have been deputy treasurer for three years and am familiar with the duties and county affairs.

T. M. RUSSELL.

FOR SUPERVISOR OF GAINESVILLE DIST.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Supervisor of Gainesville District, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

T. C. LATHAM.

FOR SUPERVISOR

To the citizens of Brentsville District:

After urgent request by many of my friends, both personally and by petition, to run for the office of Supervisor, I hereby announce myself for that responsible position, and promise if elected to fill the office to the best of my ability.

Yours sincerely,

JOS. COCKERILLE.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

To the Voters of Prince William County:

I am a candidate for Commissioner of Revenue for District No. 1, subject to the approval of the Democratic primary.

W. S. RUNALDUE.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Revenue for District No. 1, subject to the Democratic primary. Any support rendered me will be highly appreciated, and if elected I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT L. LEWIS.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Revenue for District No. 1, subject to the Democratic primary. I will greatly appreciate any support given me, and assure all that in the event of my election I will conduct affairs to the highest interests of the people. I respectfully ask the vote of the people.

A. S. EICHELBERGER.

Nokesville, Va.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

To my fellow-citizens of the 2nd district of Prince William County:

Finding I can succeed myself to the office I now hold if the public so elect, I publicly announce my candidacy for the office of Commissioner of Revenue in the Second District, and earnestly solicit your support.

Very truly yours,

M. I. GLASCOCK.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

To the People of Prince William County:

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Commissioner of Revenue for District No. 2, subject to the Democratic primary.

If elected I shall take pleasure in careful, painstaking service of the people.

Very respectfully,

W. T. RUSSELL.

Dumfries, Va., Feb. 28, 1911.

FOR

Marble, Granite

AND ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK

CAL ON

M. J. HOTTLE

Manassas, Va.

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RAILROAD TIME CARD.

In effect Nov. [illegible], 1910. Schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 9—Daily local, 8.45 a. m.
No. 41—Daily through train, 11.46 a. m., will stop at Manassas on flag.
No. 17—Daily except Sunday, 6.12 p. m., local from Washington to Warrenton.
No. 29—Daily through train, 5.10 p. m., will stop at Manassas on flag to receive passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.
No. 15—Daily local, 5.35 p. m.
No. 41—Daily through train, 11.04 p. m., stops to let off passengers from Washington and Alexandria and to take on passengers for points at which scheduled to stop.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 18—Daily except Sunday, local from Warrenton to Washington, 6.54 a. m.
No. 16—Daily through train between Manassas and Alexandria, 8.45 a. m.
No. 214—Daily except Sunday from Harrisonburg to Washington, 10.05 a. m. Pullman Parlor car.
No. 10—Daily local, 1.10 p. m.
No. 44—Daily through train between Manassas and Washington, 6.35 p. m.
No. 28—Daily local train between Harrisonburg and Washington, local from Manassas to Washington, 8.10 p. m.
No. 86—Daily through train coaches and sleeping cars for Washington and New York, 9.27 p. m. Stops on flag.

WESTBOUND.

No. 49—Daily local for Harrisonburg and intermediate points, 9.30 a. m.
No. 217—Daily local except Sunday, to Harrisonburg, 5.40 p. m.
No. 213—Daily except Sunday to Harrisonburg, 1.30 p. m. Stops on flag at Plains, Marshall, Rectortown, Delaplane, Markham, Stop at Front Royal, Riverton, Haymarket. Pullman Palace car.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 5—Daily, 2.32 p. m., stops on signal for passengers to points on the C. & O.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—Judge J. B. T. Thornton. Convenes at Manassas on first Monday in February, April, June, October and December. John A. Nicol, Clerk, Manassas, Va.

Town Council—Town Council meets on last Monday night in each month. C. A. Sinclair, Mayor; J. W. Wilcoxen, sergeant.

Board of Supervisors—Board of Supervisors meet monthly. J. P. Manuel, chairman, Nokesville, Va.

Treasurer—D. J. Arrington, Manassas, Va.

Deputy Treasurers—T. M. Russell, Canova; S. W. Cornwell, Cornwell, Agnewville; P. M. Boley, Nokesville, H. B. Beggs, Haymarket; S. T. Runaldue, Manassas.

Sheriff—F. C. Borabaugh, Manassas.

Deputy Sheriffs—G. A. Hutchison, Hickory Grove, C. A. Barbee, Manassas.

Commonwealth's Attorney—H. Thornton Davies, Manassas.

Masonic—Manasseh Lodge, No. 182, A. F. and A. M., meets on Friday nights on or after the full moon in each month in the Masonic Temple. J. R. Evans, W. M.

Bull Run Council, No. 194, Jr. O. U. A. M.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 7.30 in the Masonic Temple.

Prince William Lodge, No. 271, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8.00 in the Masonic Temple.

Stonewall Tent, No. 36, K. O. T. M.—Meets on first and third Monday nights at 8.00 o'clock in Masonic Temple.

Manassas R. A. Chapter, No. 20—Meets every third Monday of the month. G. Walker Merchant, P. H.

Adm Council, No. 200, Jr. O. U. A. M.—Meets each 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 7.30 p. m., in Jr. O. U. A. Hall. [illegible], Councillor. Dr. R. E. Wine, Recording Secretary, Bristow.

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A Hero and a Heroine

How an Author Went Into the Country to Write and Found a Model

By MARY P. HUNTINGTON

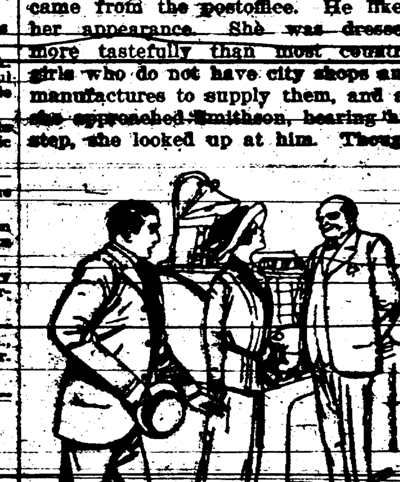
Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

Smithson received an order for some literary work and concluded that he could do it better in the country than in the city. When he reached his destination, a farmhouse, spring was coming on, the buds were swelling, and the air was tempered by a balmy warmth. Smithson's job was a story for a magazine. The editor had a plan of his own and thought Smithson a good man to work it out. The characters and incidents were left to the author.

Smithson needed a model for his heroine. He spent the first week in the country trying to conjure up one in his imagination. The result was a failure. Such heroines compared with those taken from life are always failures. The former are composite, without any individuality, while the latter are real persons.

One morning when the sun was brightly shining Smithson was sitting by a window trying to get his ideas into shape. They refused to take shape. His hero was a steam man, who moved automatically; his heroine was a sphynx, who declined to open either her heart or her character. The author threw down his pen, picked up his hat and stick and sallied forth to gather inspiration.

On the road to the village he met a young woman who as she walked read a letter. He inferred that she came from the postoffice. He liked her appearance. She was dressed more tastefully than most country girls who do not have city shops and manufactures to supply them, and as she approached Smithson, hearing his step, she looked up at him. Though



"THAT WAS A MEAN TRICK OF YOURS."

she immediately lowered her eyes there was something in that look which caught Smithson.

"There's a character," he said to himself. "It's written in her face."

Turning, he called to the young lady, "Beg pardon, but am I on the right road to the postoffice?"

"You are."

"Is the eastern mail in?"

"It is."

"What time does it arrive?"

"At 9 in the morning."

"Thank you very much. Pardon me for having disturbed you."

"I am pleased to have been of service to you."

The next morning at 9 he was at the postoffice. So was the girl. She gave him a nod, with a bit of a smile. This emboldened him to join her. Neither of them received any letters. Neither expected any. They had gone to the postoffice to meet each other. We know the man's reason; the girl's we are ignorant of. We shall learn it later on.

Smithson spoke of the spring, the green grass, the blue sky; the girl remarked upon the difference between April and December. She could work in December but not in April, and yet April was the month when the world was awakening from its winter torpor. In April she preferred to sit in the sunshine. They compared notes and each found that the other was from the city. But each was too well bred to ask the other a reason for being in the country before the opening of that season in which the city begins begins. Smithson saw her to her home. By this time they discovered that they were congenial. The girl asked Smithson to come up on the porch. He accepted, and both sat down on the top step.

Spring is a lazy season, and both Smithson and the girl were lazy. They talked about their present surroundings—how green the grass was, how blue the sky, how white the clouds. Then Smithson directed her attention to a hawk soaring far up in the ether and remarked that it was doubtless watching a barnyard. And the girl pointed to a hen gathering her chicks under her with every show of trepidation.

The morning passed with such idle chat, and when noon came and Smithson, arising, sauntered away he had received permission to call as often as he liked. He did some work on his story during the afternoon, and in the evening wrote Barrows, the magazine editor, that he had found a model for his heroine and thought he should get on very well. Barrows replied that he was glad to hear that Smithson would not have to rely on his imagination for his principal character, since that kind of work was liable to be very lifeless.

A couple of weeks passed. The leaves had developed; the flowers were out; now and then there would come a warm day. Smithson's story did not seem to develop with the season. He wrote Barrows that he expected to make a great success with his heroine. He had as yet not done much writing for the reason that he wished his conceptions to become perfectly formed, reminding the editor that if an author's conceptions of his characters are vague the characters themselves will be vague. He was studying Miss Champlin—he had learned her name—and was daily discovering new traits in her. He had discovered some conflicting feminine idiosyncracies that would make a unique character.

Smithson threw out several hints to Miss Champlin to tell him what she was doing in the country, but elicited no satisfactory response. He thought her reason for not explaining her position might arise from the fact of his not having told her anything about himself. He preferred not to do so, for, if he admitted that he was writing a story, she would with a natural feminine curiosity, wish to know all about it, and he feared he would "let the cat out of the bag" that he was using her for a model. Besides Barrows had advised him that if he found a satisfactory model to keep his purpose a secret.

June came, and with it a letter from the editor saying that he must have the story by the end of the month. He had reserved space for it in the October and November issues. Smithson wrote back that it would be impossible for him to finish the work by that time, whereupon Barrows wrote asking how much he had done, and he was obliged to reply that he had merely formed his conceptions. He could now work briskly, but could not have the story ready before the first of July. He received a reply stating that he might have till the first of July, but no longer. He advised the author to give up studying his model and go to work.

Smithson reddened slightly at what he considered an imputation and resolved to do better. But by this time every hour he spent away from Miss Champlin seemed an hour lost. Besides, when he began to work, his model, what she had last said to him, whether it was to be interpreted as encouragement or the reverse—in short, her personality—would insist on thrusting itself between him and the paper before him and interfered with his writing. The consequence was that the middle of June came and the story had not taken any shape whatever. One serious trouble was that his model was constantly showing different traits. He tried to get hold of them, to group them, but they were like a handful of fireflies, constantly crawling out between his fingers.

On the 20th of June he wrote Barrows that he must have at least another month or give up the job. Barrows replied that he could not have a day. He said he believed it was a case of a character getting away with an author instead of an author putting his character in limbo. Barrows waxed facetious also in saying that the heroine of the story was doubtless no misty being, but real flesh and blood.

Smithson saw nothing for it but to return to the city. He concluded to go and announced his intention to Miss Champlin. He found her getting ready to depart also. He concluded they might as well take the same train. During that evening they sat on the top step of the porch where they had spent their first morning together, a half moon looking down on them from the southern sky. Smithson told her "his story"—not the one he had intended to write, but a true love story—and they sat till near midnight talking it over.

The next day they returned to the city.

Smithson called on Barrows reluctantly. He was very shamefaced about his failure to write a story, especially as the editor had shown a knowledge of why he had failed. Barrows kept him waiting half an hour, then he was admitted to the sanctum. Smithson stood astonished. There was Miss Champlin.

Barrows smiled.

"I have put up a job on you two," he said. "I sent you, Smithson, to the country to write a story. I sent Miss Champlin to the same place to write another one. I contrived that you should take Miss Champlin as a model for your heroine and that she should use you for her hero. I wished to see what kind of work such a scheme would produce. It has convinced me that character drawing is not a matter of feeling, but of art. There has evidently been a love story, but neither yours nor hers got on to paper. Neither of you, so far as I can learn, has written the first chapter."

"Do you mean," snapped Miss Champlin, addressing Smithson, "that you were studying me as a puppet?"

"What were you studying me for?" he asked.

"For the same purpose," Barrows butted in.

Miss Champlin scowled at Smithson for a few moments, then turned upon Barrows.

"That was a mean trick of yours," she said.

"What? A mean trick to kindle love in two hearts! You two will thank me for the balance of your lives."

"I won't!" cried Miss Champlin.

"I will," said Smithson triumphantly.

"That will do," said Barrows. "I'm busy."

Miss Champlin and Smithson walked out together. They stood waiting for the elevator. She looked at him, and they both smiled a sickly smile.

GOWN FOR MUSICALE.

The New Modish Stripe For Gowns of Every Type.

GOWN FOR MUSICALE.

The girl who sings and whose means are limited is often compelled to make the same gown do for both her afternoon and evening engagements. To find a gown that will be both simple enough for the one use, yet dressy enough for the other, is not so easy as it may seem. The gown pictured here combines these qualities. It shows the new striped effect, here achieved by bands of satin on the bodice and tunic. Ball fringe edges the tunic, which falls over a band of the fashionable venise lace. A striking appearance is given to the costume by means of the use of horizontal stripes in the side panels.

Black and white stripes will naturally have first place in the early season's gowns, because we are under the seductive thrall of this combination. Several of the important dressmakers have already turned out gowns of black and white striped satin draped with black chiffon cloth or marquisette, with a touch of handsome heavy lace on the shoulders.

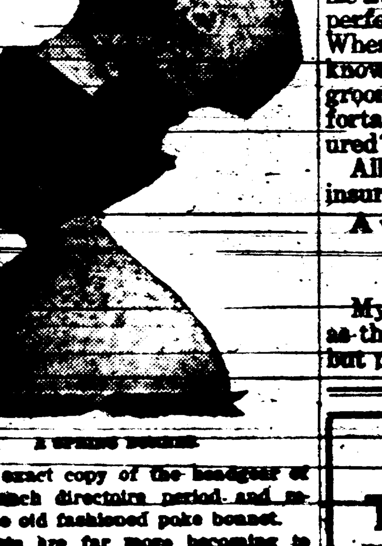
With these gowns go turbans or large hats of black net, with white aigrets and green scarfs or Alsatian bows of black and white striped ribbon.

The whole idea is a good one for spring, for attractive as black is its universal usage the past winter rather depressed one. If it had not been for the freedom of wearing vivid colors as a contrast we would have been a somber assemblage indeed.

MY LADY'S BONNET.

Recalls the Headgear of Her Great-grandmother.

Man has never been able to dissociate woman's millinery from the name of bonnet, and now he may literally speak of his wife, sister or daughter's bonnet since the most modish things in the shops are the coquettish little affairs that tie under the neck with ribbons. The bonnet pictured here is an



A SPRING BONNET.

almost exact copy of the headgear of the French directoire period and recalls the old fashioned poke bonnet.

Bonnets are far more becoming to young girls than older women, for whom, presumably, they are intended, and some of the quaint bonnet effects of this season make charming frames for girlish faces. On young girls these captivating bonnets are babyish and picturesque, and the fresh, pretty face is all the more lovely because of the quaint bonnet that surrounds it.

Cerise and the American Beauty shades play a prominent part in the present millinery bouquet. Every year artificial flowers grow more like their natural prototypes until there seems nothing more for the artist to accomplish.

GEO. L. LARSEN

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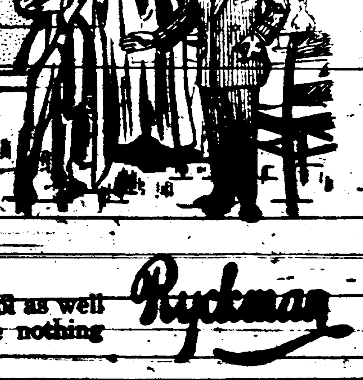

or suit of our tailoring you realize at once that your apparel is perfect fitting at every point. When you look in the glass you know that your apparel is as well groomed as your feeling is comfortable. Coming in to be measured?

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Cookery Points

Good Sauces.

There is hardly any branch of cookery which does the cook more credit than the preparation of good sauces. To obtain the best results she must study the art both in theory and in practice. A cook who can make good sauces is never at a loss in cases of emergency, for a delicate sauce is capable of converting a plain dish of either fish, flesh or fowl into a dainty entree and a plainly cooked vegetable into a high class entremets de legume.

In many households the preparation of such a "simple" sauce as melted butter is left to an ordinary maid, and the result is often a compound which more closely resembles underdone paste than sauce blanche. It is the little details of the kitchen of which the sauce in question is a good example—which bring discredit or the reverse on both mistress and cook. When properly made melted butter is one of the most useful sauces prepared in a modern kitchen, owing to the variety of which it is capable. The failure in making it is usually due to the fact that an entirely wrong method is adopted, which admits of insufficient cooking of the flour and a too scanty supply of butter.

Hollandaise Sauce.

There is no sauce which gives a more decided piquancy to a dish than well made hollandaise. There are several ways of preparing it, but to make hollandaise as it should be the process is not a very easy one. The following is a good recipe: Reduce two tablespoonfuls of vinegar in a saucepan with a pinch of salt and pepper until only one teaspoonful remains; draw the pan to the side of the stove, where the heat is only very moderate, and pour in two tablespoonfuls of cold water and the yolks of two eggs (taking care that no portion of the white adheres to them) and stir with a wooden spoon, watching the eggs closely, and directly they show signs of thickening take the pan at once from the stove and stir in quickly one ounce of fresh butter. When it has quite melted place the pan again on the stove, but only for a few seconds, to reheat the mixture; then take it off and add another ounce of butter, and when it is worked in reheat as before and continue in the same way until four ounces of butter have been amalgamated with the yolks of the eggs. After adding the second and third portion of butter pour in a dessertspoonful of cold water, and when the last ounce of butter has been stirred in add another dessertspoonful of water. So doing will make the sauce less liable to curdle. When ready the sauce should be of the same consistency as a thick mayonnaise.

Melted Butter.

To make melted butter sauce put into a saucepan two ounces of butter, and when it has melted add by degrees one ounce of flour and stir with a wooden spoon until a smooth paste is formed, taking care that the roux acquires no color. Pour in by degrees half a pint of warm milk or milk and water, working the mixture quickly all the time with the spoon. Place the pan on a hot part of the stove, so that the sauce may boil up, and continue to stir until it is thick and creamy; then add salt and pepper and let it simmer for ten minutes. Pour it through a fine strainer into a hot sauce boat and just before serving add a small piece of fresh butter, stirring it lightly into the sauce. In the event of the sauce being required for fish, fish broth which has been flavored with vegetables and herbs may be used with advantage in place of the milk, but in this case a tablespoonful or two of cream should be added the last thing.

Bearnaise Sauce.

Bearnaise sauce, which is usually much appreciated when served with a filet de boeuf, or veal cutlets, is merely hollandaise with a teaspoonful of finely chopped tarragon, a small quantity of chervil and a few drops of tarragon vinegar added the last thing before being served. It is well to note that a delicate sauce of the above description would be likely to curdle if poured into a tureen which has been made very hot.

Gherkin Sauce.

Gherkin sauce, which is often preferred, when a sauce of this description is required, to caper sauce, may be made by adding some chopped gherkins to some good white sauce which has been sharpened with a few drops of the pickle in which the gherkins were preserved and a small quantity of tarragon vinegar.

Anchovy Sauce.

For a rich anchovy sauce make half a pint of melted butter and add half an ounce of fresh butter which has been worked up with two teaspoonfuls of essence of anchovy and stir in three or four drops of carmine to improve the color, or, if preferred, fish stock may be used instead of milk.

Maitre d'Hotel Sauce.

Maitre d'hotel sauce can be quickly made in the same way as anchovy sauce by substituting one ounce of maitre d'hotel butter for the anchovy butter, but for this milk without water should be used for the white sauce.

Milady's Mirror

Homemade Cosmetics.

Any woman who intends making cosmetics must first understand certain fundamental rules or she will only waste materials.

Fats, such as spermaceti, wax and others naturally hard, are to be softened before mixing with other things. They may even be melted a little, but two facts are to be borne in mind. One is that direct heat must never be employed. A "bath" is the only way, by which is meant putting the materials into a china or glass vessel and placing this in hot water. Direct heat will ruin fats.

The other detail is that once fats become actually hot they are ruined and will not harden when cold. The ideal method is to break the solids into small and regular bits and soften them in the bath. If they melt, then the liquid will be only warm and not hot unless the bath is made too hot.

When liquids are to be combined with grease, as rosewater in cold cream, the mixing must be slow and stirring incessant. If hastily put together they will not blend. The stream of liquid should be not more than a thread in size, and if the mixture begins to harden too soon it may be returned for a moment to the bath, continuing stirring.

Still another point is that glass or china should always be the receptacle. Metals will blacken creams and with some formulas will ruin the results through chemical action. Stirring, if metal is employed, must be done with silver. An ivory paper cutter is good, only one must be certain it is ivory and not celluloid. Bone is ideal for almost any chemical work, and a glass rod is unequaled.

When toilet waters are being compounded they must stand always for ten days before opening, and three months will bring better results. Homemade powders are rarely successful only because they are not mixed sufficiently. Ten times is none too many to pass a formula through a coarse muslin.

Another cause of failure is that inexperienced persons attempt to work the perfumed oils used into the powder instead of the powder into the oils.

Smoothness is impossible in either case, but in the latter way if a few grains are absorbed at a time all the oil is taken up, and many siftings will finally distribute it, the lumps being forced through the cloth each time.

Lemon Juice to Remove Stains.

There are various preparations sold by manicures to remove stains under the finger nails. With careful laws most of these can be relied upon, but if there is any doubt about a special preparation substitute lemon juice.

As a stain remover it is excellent, and the woman who keeps half a lemon on the stationary washstand where she washes her hands rarely will have to blush for the unsightliness of her nails.

Oxalic acid is also good, but is injurious to some skins. It should be applied with a bit of cotton on the end of an orange wood stick. In using the lemon the tips of the fingers can be rubbed into a section of it. Later rinse well with clear water.

Stains on the sides of the fingers are quickly removed with a moist pumice stone. This is invaluable to get off the first blotches after preserving, painting or doing any disfiguring work. In cases where the skin under the nails has roughened a little powdered pumice can be moistened with lemon juice and applied with an orange wood stick.

Colored Shoes No Longer In Fashion.

The smart women in New York society no longer wear colored shoes. That lively fancy at least is vanishing. Black is now far more popular. It is said the fancy colors were given up because they made the feet look "so awfully big," as one young matron poutingly expresses it. Patent leather is seen, and black velvet is the choice of the woman who can afford any number of pairs and who motors everywhere. In certain cases the uppers of the new feminine boots and shoes are made of pale mushroom tinted kid, and now and then one still sees the shoe that matches the gray or brown skirt. For dancing the favorite is a black velvet boot laced up the front and fastened at one side with a black pearl button. Black satin dancing boots wrought with gold and silver were worn the other day at a dance in a fashionable section of the metropolis.

To Save Cologne.

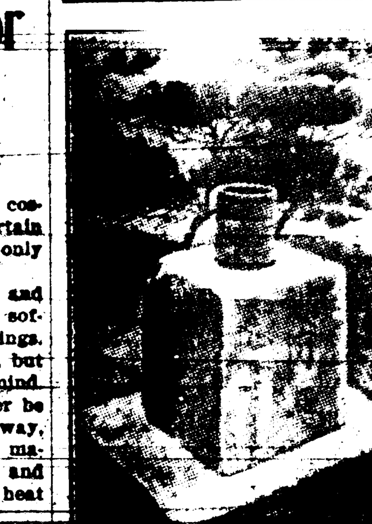
The latest crystal and silver cologne bottles have an elongated stopper that touches the bottom of the bottle, and this facilitates the use and saving of the perfume. The cologne, with the aid of the stopper, can be quickly and economically applied to either the dress or handkerchief.

Acid Fruits For Beauty.

"To create and maintain a clear complexion," says a French beauty specialist, "it is necessary to partake of an acid fruit at least once a day." This rule is easy to follow.

For the Children

Rain Gauge Used by the Ancient Koreans.



The first use of the rain gauge has been credited to Benedetto Castelli, an Italian contemporary of Galilei, but recent research shows that rain gauges were used in the fifteenth century, nearly two centuries before, says Popular Mechanics. In the second volume of the historical annals of Korea is found a reference to rain gauges which translates as follows:

"In the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Sejo (1442) the king ordered constructed a bronze instrument to measure the rainfall. It is a vase resting on a stone base and was placed at the observatory. Each time it rained the attendants measured the height of water in the vase and reported to the king. Similar instruments were also placed in all the provinces."

The ancient rain gauge herewith illustrated may still be seen at Taiku, Korea.

A Japanese Fable.

One day the monkey saw the ant climbing up a tall tree and thought that he would amuse himself at his expense.

"Look here, Mr. Ant," said he, "how quickly you are ascending the tree! Won't you have a race with me to the top of the tree? I am certain that you can beat me."

"All right," replied the ant, and both started to run up the tree from the bottom. In a minute the monkey had reached the middle branch of the tree, while the little ant had scarcely traveled an inch.

The monkey looked down haughtily upon the ant and then began to perform his favorite acrobatic feats upon one of the outstretching branches. Suddenly the wood snapped under his weight, and he fell to the ground. He was so badly hurt that it took some time before he could pick himself up. In the meantime the ant had reached the top of the tree and won the race.

Moral—One who relies too much on his own ability often fails.

The Waltzing Egg.

Place a plate on the table so that it is near enough to the edge to be easily taken in hand. Then place the egg in the middle and with the help of the thumb and the index finger of the right hand, placed respectively at either end, give the egg a lively rotary movement. It will soon stand upright on its points and turn. Now seize the plate and all you have to do to make the egg waltz is to move your hand in a waltzing motion. The egg should be a hard boiled one and should while boiling be kept in a perpendicular position in the saucepan. Try it and see the egg spin around the plate.—Magical Experiments.

The Engineer Mouse.

Several years ago workmen were digging holes for some telegraph poles in New York, and into one of them a poor little mouse fell. The tiny prisoner at first raced around the hole frantically; then he seemed to set his wits to work. The hole was several feet deep, but he began to dig a spiral groove around it from the bottom, working night and day. When he got tired he built little landings to his staircase where he could rest. The workmen had become interested in him and gave him food, and when on the third day mousie reached the top all the men cheered him.

An Elephant Rope Walker.

The elephant was trained in the olden time to perform many feats. Mention is made of one that walked the tight rope, and not only near the ground. If we may believe what the old writers say it also walked a rope stretched above the heads of the spectators and carried a man on his back.

The Friendly Sunbeam.

There's a certain little sunbeam who is very fond of me,
And every single morning, bright and early as can be
(Because he knows my nursery is on the shady side),
He leaves his brothers frolicking o'er dewy meadows wide.
And he climbs into a window at the east end of our hall,
And he creeps across the carpet and he feels along the wall,
And he slips between some curtains and through an open door,
And he makes a golden bee line across my bedroom floor
Until, without a tiny sound to tell he's near the place,
He has jumped upon my pillow and is shining in my face!
Then up I start and out of bed, for who would wish to stay
When such a friend has come so far to call one out to play?
—Youth's Companion.

Points For Mothers

Health and Beauty.

Dear American ladies, you are not very graceful. You are very beautiful, and you wear marvelous toilets, but you are not exceedingly graceful. I wonder why. Shall I tell you something I have sometimes thought since I came to your country?

Grace, real grace, is founded on natural, normal, perfect health. No, I do not mean the robust; I mean the virile, sinuous and supple. The big hips, the fat shoulders, are as unhealthy and unnatural as scrawniness and anaemia. Is there anything finer to see, more beautiful, than the absolutely sure grace of any living creature entirely healthy? I think not.

Now you are going to ask me what these things I am saying have to do with you. Must I make myself plainer? I have just explained that almost any normal, healthy living creature is naturally graceful. Well, then, can you not conceive that an unhealthy and abnormal creature might almost as necessarily be awkward?

No, I am not saying all American women are unhealthy and abnormal; but, to tell you the truth, it has sometimes occurred to me that a little more work—I mean by that definite and healthy occupation—would make the women of your country healthier and happier, more normal and more graceful.

Dear American ladies, never stand with your weight evenly divided, your heels together and your shoulders squared—that is, never stand in this position unless you wish to look like a German officer on parade. A woman's body as she stands in a drawing room or pauses to speak to a friend should always be relaxed. I call all the great Greek statuary to bear witness that what I say is so.

Remember that charming broken line on the left side of the Venus de Milo—the long, graceful sweep of the right side. That is the ideal of what I mean.

Always allow the weight of the body to rest more on one foot than on the other. Have the foot which is not bearing the weight lightly touching the ground. After all, it is but balancing the body.

Allow the entire side of the torso to relax with the foot and limb which is shirking the burden. That lets the hip and the shoulder down, throws up slightly and charmingly the hip and shoulder supporting the weight. The attitude is graceful, natural, altogether feminine.—Anna Pavlowa in Harper's Bazar.

Best Way to Wash Flannel.

Flannels should be washed in warm suds that have had a little ammonia added to them. The flannels should be rubbed between the hands, not on a board, and dipped up and down in the suds until they are free from dirt and stains. Squeeze them with the hands until as much water as possible is removed and then rinse in water of the same temperature as that in which they were washed. Wring out again, hang in the shade and press them out on the wrong side while still damp. Flannels should never be placed in the sun to dry or they will shrink. Special care should also be taken when rubbing the garments to see that all the dirt is removed before they are wrung out and hung up to dry.

Small Girls Like Pajamas.

Mothers of small girls are finding out that their little daughters prefer for their night apparel pajamas like those worn by the boys rather than the more usual lingerie garments.

The just before bedtime romp, the hour of all hours beloved by the young folk, is "lots more fun," said a small girl recently, "if you're not bothered with floppy skirts."

The pajamas for girls are cut exactly like those which brother wears, but the materials are daintier in coloring and often in weave.

Attractive Bibs.

The expression "in fresh bib and tucker" will take on new significance if the mother adopts a novel idea recently seen. The ordinary child's bib is extended to the waist line, where it is cut into a belt to fasten around the waist. This shape is neat, and it stays in place. It may be made very attractive when embroidered in white with buttonholed slits, through which a ribbon may be run to tie at the back of the waist.

Novel Dress For Girl.

A novel adaptation of the kimono sleeve effect is shown for the dress of a little girl. The side body and the sleeve of elbow length are cut in one piece, which has a lap extending from the front of the shoulder to the bust line, the lap buttoning over upon the double box plait, which extends down to the hem of the dress skirt. Simple, yet chic, is this little frock, a pattern of which is given in one of the current magazines.

To Identify Umbrellas.

Write your name on the cloth side of adhesive or surgeon's plaster and stick on the inside of your umbrella, raincoat and rubbers; then you will always find them.

Farmers, Attention

Keep your stock well and make your hens lay, by buying TALBOTT'S STOCK POWDER. You run no risk, every package guaranteed. Sold by

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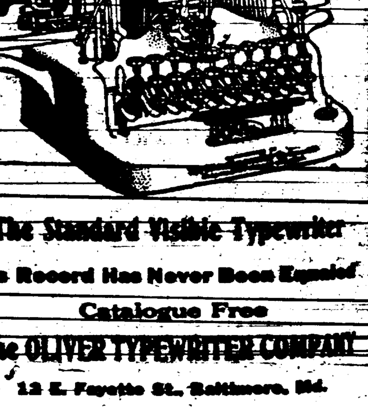
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MANASSAS BUSINESS LEAGUE

Town building is based upon unity of purpose, concerted effort and a universal civic pride. These are elements constituting the progressive spirit, and to be effective they must exist in combination. The history of every growing town is composed of epochs of misdirected energy, where much effort was made but little accomplished—until definite plans were effected through organization.

Such, too, is the history of Manassas from its genesis shortly before the Civil War, to the revelations of civic pride and enterprise in the "best town of its size in the State." True, conditions of natural growth were here, but without influence of organization it is doubtful if Manassas would have been more than an ordinary county seat town.

Through agency of the Business League Manassas is an educational center with Eastern College and the Manassas Agricultural High School as evidences of what may be accomplished when united effort is directed along proper lines. With more than one hundred students, young men and young women from almost every State in the Union, the institution is becoming known far and wide and is destined to a great future which Manassas will share. The Manassas Agricultural High School is indispensable, so valuable is its work to the community.

Eventually the campaign of the Business League to secure water works, electric lights and a sewer system for the town will be successful. Constant agitation of civic improvements by the League is impressing the fact that better facilities are essential. Defeat of the bond proposition has imbued citizens with greater determination and the next election without a doubt will give Manassas the needed public improvements.

Improved streets and sidewalks are evidences of the activities of the Business League.

The officers of the League are: President, G. Raymond Ratcliffe; first vice president, Albert Spieden; second vice president, Wm. M. Wheeler; financial secretary, Jas. E. Nelson.

The executive committee comprises: Thos. H. Lion, Geo. C. Round, F. E. Ransdell, D. J. Arrington, C. A. Sinclair, C. E. Nash, Jno. A. Nicol, C. E. Nicol, and Westwood Hutchison.

All Saints Catholic Church

Solemnly beautiful services marking the laying of the corner-stone of All Saints Catholic Church were witnessed by five thousand souls on November 24, 1878. Reverently and with bared heads they listened to the beautiful benediction pronounced by Bishop Elder, of Natchez, Miss. Bishop Keene, of Richmond, who had been invited, was unavoidably detained. Kneeling in prayer the multitude in the churchyard consecrated the temple of worship.

Prior to the erection of the edifice Father Dougherty, now of Norfolk, came from Warrenton to hold services which first were held in the home of Mrs. McGann, occupying the present site of the telegraph office, and later, in Hixson's Hall, as the congregation increased.

The campaign for a church edifice was inaugurated during the pastorate of Father P. Donohoe, who was succeeded successively by Father J. J. Bowler, Father Lukey, Father Walsh and Father Masser. The church was given in charge of the Benedictine order in 1898. Father Patrick has been pastor for the past ten years. Before the edifice was erected railroad employees were given free transportation to Warrenton and Culpeper to attend services.

The Manassas HORSE SHOW

Equine aristocracy, the blue blood of the horse kingdom, annually is marshalled in review before admiring hundreds at the Manassas Horse Show. The Show was first proposed fifteen years ago by W. A. Buckley, and has done much to promote interest in this County in the better breeding, schooling and marketing of horses in this vicinity. The Horse Show is the social event of the year.

N. T. DePauw, president; W. A. Buckley, first vice-president; John W. Prescott, second vice-president; James Birkett, third vice-president; G. Raymond Ratcliffe, treasurer; D. J. Arrington, manager; Thos. H. Lion, secretary; James E. Nelson, assistant secretary; C. J. Meetze, superintendent.

Following are the directors: N. T. DePauw, W. A. Buckley, John W. Prescott, James Birkett, R. H. Davis, D. P. Edmonds, R. C. Haydon, M. M. Washington, John U. Detrick, D. J. Arrington, C. A. Hineken, James E. Herrell, Melvin C. Hazen, W. C. M. Dodge, E. R. Conner, H. W. Herring, W. F. Hale, C. J. Meetze, A. O. Portner, E. H. Goodwin, P. V. Portner, R. M. Pettitt, W. N. Lipscomb, H. T. Davies.

Manassas Colored ...HORSE SHOW...

The Manassas Colored Horse Show was organized in 1905 by the colored citizens of Prince William and Fairfax counties, and was granted a charter in 1906. The institution has for its purpose the development of a greater interest in the breeding and care of horses owned by colored people that they may have an opportunity to show to the public the stock which otherwise would remain untrained, undeveloped and unseen, except to a road wagon or plow.

Every year shows great advancement and now the officers and members of the Association feel that their efforts are productive of results.

The Manassas Colored Horse Show has proved a success financially and otherwise. Prince William County has the best Colored Horse Show in the State.

Where Bides the Stranger Within Manassas' Gates

Hotel accommodations in Manassas are vastly better than usually are found in a small town. Wholesome food and clean lodging is the service offered. The Manassas Hotel conducted by R. W. Payne is modern and recently was equipped with fire escapes. The Maine Hotel and Restaurant conducted by Carl C. Traeger provides excellent accommodations. Mrs. M. E. Sisson owns the Manassas Cafe, one of the finest in the State. There are numerous excellent boarding houses.

But It Didn't.

"When the officials visited the prison a convict knocked against the governor accidentally, and what do you think the man said?"

"What?"

"He said, 'Pardon me.' And the governor answered, 'That lets you out.'"—Baltimore American.

Quite Natural.

The Spiritualist—Is that the spirit of Lady Montague? The Medium—No, ma'am. I'm the spirit of 'er ladyship's maid, an' I'm to say that she's not at 'ome.—Toledo Blade.

The Wings Are There.

Hoax—The man who backs a theatrical show is called an angel. Joax—An angel without wings, eh? Hoax—Not at all. The wings are on his money.—Philadelphia Record.

Vaporized Cash.

"Mr. Chuggins ought to save a lot of money. He doesn't smoke."

"No, but he has a motorcar that does."—Washington Star.

A man's task is always light if his heart is light.—Wallace.

HUMOR OF THE DAY

A Short Story.

[From the Lawyers' Magazine.]

Comes now Ignatz Waldo, who complains of Miss Lucretia Smythe and declares that by reason of her grace, beauty and general lovability he has lost his heart to her, wherefore he prays the said Miss Smythe that she take pity upon him and accede to his request, to wit—namely, that she join him in the bonds of holy wedlock.

Whereupon the hereinbefore mentioned Miss Smythe treats the complainant in a cruel and inhuman manner, in that she laughs scornfully at him as he rests on his knees before her and declares that she will never marry him because of a previous conviction in that she saw him kissing another girl at the railroad station on a day and date which she does not at the time recall to mind, all of which she swears is true to the best of her knowledge and belief.

In reply thereto the complainant prays for a writ of error and states that the aforesaid Miss Smythe was in error when she made the kissing of the girl at the railroad station a cause for action, inasmuch as the young lady in question was and is a sister to the party of the first part, and under the constitution of the United States and the rulings of the interstate commerce commission (Ala. 2-34-6) such kissing cannot be made the basis of a complaint for unjust discrimination by the fiancee of said kisser. Whereupon Miss Smythe reverses her decision and orders that, after being signed, sealed and delivered with a kiss, the marriage decree be duly and fully promulgated.—Puck.

The Demand For Civility.

An irate old lady, the wife of a prosperous farmer on the outskirts of Philadelphia, stepped off a train in Broad street station the other day with a face like a thundercloud. Any one could see in that scowling countenance the smoldering fire that might break forth at any minute. Stamping excitedly on the platform, she gnashed her teeth in a struggle to keep back the tears. Finally she buttonholed the first person who would listen to her tale of woe. "What's all this talk of educating young men to be civil engineers?" she screeched indignantly. "What we need in this here country is more civil conductors and less sassy brakemen."—Philadelphia Times.

Merely a Test Case.

A burly negro came to the doctor of a West African missionary settlement, dragging his reluctant wife with him.

"Doctor, pull one of my wife's teeth out," said he.

The doctor examined the woman's mouth and found only sound teeth.

"Oh, that makes no difference," said the interested negro. "Pull one anyway. If it doesn't hurt too much you can pull my tooth that is aching."—Success Magazine.

In Need of a Reason.

Jones—Do you carry any life insurance?

Brown—Yes; I have $10,000.

Jones—Made payable to your wife?

Brown—Yes.

Jones—Well, what kind of an excuse do you put up to your wife for living?—Harper's Weekly.

And Many of Them.

Footlights—Who wrote "We are advertised by our loving friends?" Do you know?

Miss Sue Brette—No, I do not, but if Nat Goodwin had written it I'm sure it would have run, "We are advertised by our loving wives."—Yonkers Statesman.

He Would Indeed.

"What's this word, pa?" asked Willie, pointing it out in his book.

"Phenomenon," replied pa.

"Well, what is that?"

"That, my son, is what you would be if you never disturbed your father with questions."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Privilege of the Four Hundred.

Miss Parvenu—I was almost sorry, ma, that you spoke so rudely to that poor little Mrs. Willis.

Mamma—Well, my dear, pray where is the satisfaction of being in the best society if you cannot snub those who are out of it?—New York Call.

According to Precedent.

"Madam, could you spare a hand-out or cold bite? I [illegible] do pain."

"Where's your proofs?"

"De proper thing, mum, is to provide de banquet and den ask for de speeches."—Kansas City Journal.

A Blissful Prospect.

"Sir, I wish to marry your daughter Susan."

"You do, eh? Are you in a position to support a family?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Better be sure of it. There are ten of us."—Toledo Blade.

An Embryo Humorist.

Willie—May I go and play now, ma?

Mother—What, with those holes in your trousers?

Willie—No; with Cholly next door.—Boston Transcript.

High Rates Again.

"Gimme a cent, pa."

"I gave you one only yesterday."

"I know, but the cost of living has gone up."—Pittsburg Press.

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

Feeding the Lambs.

At eight to ten days of age lambs will begin to eat. At that time a creep should be built which will give them access to a feed box containing grain and a trough with hay. Box, trough and feed should always be kept sweet and clean. A good grain ration for lambs is made as follows: Mix one-third part of oilmeal with one part each of bran, oats and fine cornmeal. Red alfalfa hay or the second cutting of alfalfa hay is the most desirable form of roughage. Of the two alfalfa is to be much preferred. It is a good idea to keep up the grain feed right along until the lambs are sent to market. By so doing the lambs are kept fat all the time and are ready to be turned into cash on short notice should the market take a sudden rise.

Amount of Grain For Cattle.

The amount of grain that should be given to cattle that are being finished on the grass should be gauged by the prospective time for selling and by the condition of the grass. When the animals are to be sold early, as in June or July, more grain or meal should be fed than if marketed later, as in August and September. When the grass is really at its best, which usually is in the advanced weeks of June, grain will not add much to the gains, but it may and doubtless does lead to the consumption of less pasture.

Care of Weak Chicks.

If the young chicks seem weak and inactive and droop around in a listless manner, it may be from one or two causes, either they have lice or they need the right kind of food to assist them in the growth of bone and feathers. Mix with their morning food a little crushed bone and oyster shells. This will assist them in manufacturing feathers, bone and muscle. For lice grease their heads and under the wings with lard and dust with Persian insect powder.

Charcoal For Poultry.

Crushed charcoal fed once or twice a week is invaluable in warding off indigestion. Hens that have access to the ash pile will pick out the small bits for themselves. Nature tells them that it is good for them. Those that have no ash piles to go to should be supplied with this necessary corrective. It is also healthful for young chicks.

Orchard Feed For Fowls.

Strips of clover, rape, cabbage, etc., may be sown in the orchard for the fowls to pick at, and later crimson clover and rye may be sown for a winter cover crop. This should be turned under in the following spring before they get too lush; thus the fowls can have ample green feed most of the year.

CHANGING SEED NOT NECESSARY.

New Varieties Seldom Give Satisfactory Results.

The records of experiment stations do not show a necessity for changing seed grains to produce good and satisfactory yields. On the contrary, these records show that as a new seed becomes adapted to locality and its environments the yield has increased with a tendency to improvement in quality.

The results have been attained by careful cleaning and grading each year.

More than a thousand varieties of grains have been tested at the Minnesota station, and it has become a matter of common observation that "new varieties from distant sources seldom give satisfactory results until they become well acclimated."

Observation and experiment further show that the degeneration of varieties, or the so called "running out," results from "careless selection of seed and poor tillage rather than from natural causes." The Minnesota station would reserve the best field of grain on the farm or the best pieces of that field for a seed plot and seek by the use of the fanning mill and grader to increase the yield and make the variety already grown more suitable to the locality.

Growing Squash In Sweet Corn.

An Ohio market gardener grows large crops of squash in his sweet corn. He plants the corn three feet apart and leaves every fifth row for squash. The corn is out of the way early in August, and the squash is left to take possession of the ground.

Care of Gardens.

Whether the garden is on the farm, in the village back yard or on the city lot, the principles governing the planting and care are the same, although the distance of planting, methods of tillage and intensity of cropping may differ widely.

Selection of Seed Oats.

There is a wide difference in the quality of oats. Care should be taken that only plump oats are purchased, well rounded out grain with thin hulls. Some oats are practically all hulls, with very little kernel.

Protect Little Brothers of the Air

The Audubon Society of Virginia was formed in the city of Richmond, April 2, 1909; the charter and certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth thereon being recorded on April 8, 1909.

The purposes for which this corporation is formed are benevolent, to promote among the citizens of Virginia a proper appreciation of the economic value of birds and wild animals, to impart instruction on this and kindred subjects embraced in nature study in the public and private schools of the commonwealth and in the homes of the people; to stimulate public sentiment against the heedless and wanton destruction of wild birds and their eggs, and of wild animals and their young; to discourage the barter and sale and the ornamental use of the feathers or plumage of all birds other than the ostrich and the domestic fowls, to secure the enactment and enforcement of proper and necessary laws for the protection and preservation of birds within the Commonwealth; to aid in the preservation of our forests that furnish homes for the birds and animals, and of our natural resources that furnish food and conditions necessary for their sustenance and propagation to co-operate with the National and other State societies, and to co-operate with the game wardens of the Commonwealth.

Any person shall be eligible to become a member of the Audubon Society of Virginia who shall be in sympathy with the purpose of the corporation.

Mrs. M. S. Moffett is one of the charter members of the society.

There is a branch of the society organized among the pupils of the grades, under the direction of Miss Selina Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Taylor will gladly furnish information in regard to enrollment.

The Only Way

Manassas Citizens Have Discovered it.

Just what to do when the kidneys are affected, in question that concerns both young and old. Weak kidneys neglected in childhood lead to life-long suffering. People of advanced years, with less vitality, suffer doubly. In youth or age, languor, backache, urinary irregularity, dizziness and nervousness make life a burden.

There is one remedy that acts directly on the kidneys and cures these troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills owe their world-wide fame to the fact that they cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently. Follow the example of this Manassas citizen and you will be convicted that this is so.

William Foote, Main St., Manassas, Va., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for six years or more and have always found them to be just as represented. This remedy which I procured at Dowell's Pharmacy, has relieved me of backache and has acted as a tonic to my kidneys."

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NOTICE
Having bought E. M. Briggs' interest in sawmill, I would like to hear from parties having timber to sell or cut.
E. W. CORNWELL,
Route 2, Bristow, Va.

The Manassas Democrat.

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MANASSAS, VA., THURSDAY, APR. 20, 1911.

THE DEMOCRAT AND ITS POLICY

A CAREFUL perusal of this mammoth issue of THE DEMOCRAT will materially increase your appreciation of the churches, schools, societies, business enterprises, professional associations and social circles which combine to make Prince William County a most pleasing and profitable place of abode.

The magnitude and efficiency of THE DEMOCRAT as a printing and publishing establishment is reflected in the pages of this Industrial Edition. However, the paper would not discharge in full measure its duty in chronicling passing events and in recording the distinguishing marks of achievement, without due reference to the fight that has been made in these columns for a free ballot and a fair count and the spiking of "machine" guns used from behind the breastworks to drive the common people from paths of justice into the jungle of political oppression.

Skepticisms and fancied misgivings as to the stability of the People's Paper have vanished into thin air, and the ready bestowal of support which made possible an issue of this character is proof positive that the good citizens of Prince William county approve the policy of THE DEMOCRAT in pushing the publicity probe deep into every festered sore on the body politic.

A free lance in the hands of the people is a weapon more powerful than any agency invented and used to combat its influences for public good. That THE DEMOCRAT has been beset with maledictions and dire threats is a matter of common knowledge. Dating from the time disclosures were made in these columns which proved beyond peradventure or the slightest shadow of doubt that public officials of Prince William county had their hands in the pockets of the people up the elbows, there has been an insistent demand from the political vultures for silence, while the citizens and taxpayers of Prince William county have supported royally the paper which let the calcium glow of publicity penetrate the dark places.

The measure of effort required to produce results accomplished by THE DEMOCRAT is little appreciated save by those who actually know that latent energy has been constantly called into service when burned the midnight oil. Now that THE DEMOCRAT has been established on a firm basis and is ready to meet the onslaughts of its most bitter enemies, the writer desires to impress upon all readers that the "battle of the ballots" is the next engagement, and the victory can be won if every voter will stand true to his colors and exercise his franchise with intelligence and determination.

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force nor doors nor locks
Can shield you—'tis the ballot-box."

As unrelenting as the dogs of war THE DEMOCRAT will continue to fight for the rights of the people. Political chicanery will be exposed at every turn and the measure of every self-constituted "boss" will be taken, even if the process requires that his hide shall be hanged upon a nail. The political oligarchy which has brought disgrace and dishonor down upon the dominant party in Prince William county will end for all time if the voters use the power held in their own hands. Members of the gang may be expected to continue the practice of lining their pockets with dirty dollars, at the expense of the taxpayers, if permitted to remain in office or allowed to dictate the nominations of men chosen to perform public service. There is no language sufficiently caustic or incisive with which to do justice to the pot-hunting political poltroons.

"So lost from justice, equity and right,
He would steal the aged widow's mite;
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
Or strip the gilding from an angel's wings."

STAND BY FRIEND

WATERFALL, VA., April 17, 1911.

To the People:

Do you not know that some people have recollections—how many the primary will show—that it is a hard matter to get people to go back on an old friend. I refer to that old Confederate veteran, Captain James Edward Harrell. He enlisted when a boy in Company F, Seventeenth Virginia Volunteers, and served through the vicissitudes of that fearful war.

What did he fight for? He owned neither slaves nor property, but was only an apprentice in the store of Thomas A. Smith, at Haymarket. Yet through meritorious service and courage he rose from the ranks to the captaincy of his company. Some persons say he has been well taken care of by the county. That may be admitted, but when he is better qualified to fill the position than his opponent, why resort to unheard methods, as shown in The Journal of last week, in big headlines, "Treasurer Harrell, Six Thousand and Odd Dollars Short." Why could it not have been on account of the bank failure.

I tell you, fellow-citizens there is not one cent in it to me who is elected, but I believe in fair play, not in persecution, and I have assurance that I am not alone.

J. P. SMITH.

COMPLIMENTS STREET COMMITTEE

Editors THE DEMOCRAT:

The Street Committee deserves commendation for the extensive improvements of West street from Center street to Railroad avenue. A. Conner gave 10 feet of his land, running 200 feet deep, thereby widening the street. The town will macadamize this street and construct a cement sidewalk. This street was in bad condition, one of the most implassable highways in town. I am glad to see our town coming to the front in street improvements.

CITIZEN.

Bristow

This village, located on the main line of the Southern Railway, is a typical Virginia hamlet and is partaking of the prosperity that is visiting this section. It has three up-to-date business establishments.

Mr. R. H. Davis has possibly the most complete stock of hardware in this section of the State. The lumber business conducted by Mr. Bailey Davis is another enterprise of large proportions. The stores of J. B. Robertson and E. J. Weaver & Son cater to a large clientele. The large flouring mill of C. J. Meetze, near this place, manufactures flour and is the scene of much activity. The postoffice is conducted by a polite and obliging official. Mr. E. L. Hornbaker. Bristow is the shipping point for a large amount of lumber, ties, etc.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church edifice was the first erected in the town of Manassas. In 1869 the building was enclosed and the first public school in Manassas was held in the prayer room in the rear of the church proper. During the summer of 1872 the edifice was dedicated by Bishop Haven.

Nearly every Protestant denomination has held services in this church pending erection of their own edifices. With Bishop Simpson presiding the annual conference was held in the church in 1882.

In 1903, the pastor, the Rev. E. W. Feltner, repaired and refurnished the church, and at the close of his administration in 1904 the Alexandria District of the Virginia Conference, was taken into Baltimore Conference. At the present time the Rev. J. E. Slick, of Washington, will hold services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

This Space Reserved for

F. A. COCKRELL

Tools--Cutlery

If you demand the best in TOOLS AND CUTLERY, of course you will ask your dealer for goods with the

BEAVER BRAND

They are justly proper by reason of their High Quality and Superior Finish.

EVERY ONE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

F. P. May Hardware Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Ammunition

Washington, D. C.

Manassas Business Guide

C. E. Nash, Hardware.

Hopkins Candy Factory.

Jordan & Thomas, Restaurant.

S. C. Carter, Dealer in Groceries.

J. W. Leedy, Contractor and Builder.

Haymes Bros., Contractors and Builders.

George Larsen, Artistic Paper Hanging.

Conner's Opera House, E. R. Conner, Manager.

John Chapman, Barber Shop, Railroad Avenue.

Antiseptic Barber Shop, Harry Koontz, Proprietor.

Bell Brothers, Bakery and Confectionery.

Pay to the order of John Smith
Mrs Jones
John Smith

YOUR SIGNATURE is more your own than anything you possess, and it will guard your cash, too, if the cash is deposited in

The National Bank of Manassas

No payment is made unless upon your written order, and there is no loss of money or confusion in the cash account. The management of The National Bank of Manassas is watchful to the interests of its depositors, and is fully competent to take care of all classes of accounts.

CONNER'S MARKET

Fresh Meats and Groceries Fish and Oysters

CASH OR 30 DAYS—Owing to the long standing credit I have been doing I am compelled to cut my credit to 30 days and sell goods Cheap for Cash.

Feed is Cheap AT LARKIN'S

We handle the best feed, the best flour, and sell at the lowest prices.

Our MARVEL FLOUR has no superior.

Our STERLING STOCK FEED, composed of corn oats, barley and cotton seed meal, has always given satisfaction.

The value of SUCRENE has been too well established by dairymen to need further recommendation.

We handle SALT in carload lots, in sizes to suit everyone.

We manufacture the best Meal. Our customers say there is none better.

We can furnish you the best Corn at 75 cents per bushel.

We have in stock No. 2 White Clipped Oats, the finest that grows.

We also carry Calf Meal, Bran, Middlings, Beet Pulp, Cotton Seed Meal, Buffalo Gluten Meal, Axle Grease, and everything to be found in a first class Feed Store.

We invite you to examine our stock and let us give you prices.

We promise satisfaction to all.

C. M. Larkin & Co.

Manassas, Virginia.

The Manassas Democrat

INDUSTRIAL EDITION

VOL. II. NO. 20. — MANASSAS, VA., THURSDAY, APR. 20, 1911 — $1.00 PER YEAR

The Town of Manassas

ALLUREMENTS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE BATTLEFIELD CITY VARIED IN THE EXTREME

Population, 1,217.
Two strong banks.
Nine churches—no saloons.
An active Business League.
Seven fraternal organizations.
Daily candy output, five tons.
Twenty-one passenger trains daily.
Daily milk shipments, fifty gallons.
Town of homes, schools and churches.
Industries: Candy factory, stave mill, brickyard, quarries, dairying.
Thirty-three miles from Washington. Within one hour's ride of the National Capital.
Site commands magnificent view of historic Bull Run battlefield.
Twelve mails are received and eleven mails dispatched daily.
One hundred thousand railroad ties are shipped from here annually.
Site of Eastern College, Manassas Agricultural High School, the best Graded School system, and the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth.
On main line of Southern railroad and junction of Manassas branch. Additional service provided by Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western trains.

A FIELD of waving corn shimmering in the sun and out beyond the prairie, a poetic landscape dotted with isolated farmhouses and in the background the woodland—this was the scene less than fifty years ago on the present site of Manassas. Pioneer caravans, argonauts of the Old Dominion, from the earliest period, had traversed this region fighting Indians for possession, settlers remaining to till the soil, but the town-builders always passing on. With the charm of legends, so remote are they, but with the appeal of truth are handed down through the generations tales of the suffering and privations of our forefathers to build this splendid empire. And the region fairly thrills with the tragic romance of the battles of Bull Run.

Now a town is the central and logical point of exchange for its tributary territory, and here the productivity of the soil had attracted farmers until the section became thickly populated. Numerous hamlets sprang up, and in later years geographical location influenced the building of the town of Manassas.

But not until after the Civil War did the first signs of the town appear. First, a cross-roads store, then another, a blacksmith shop, a few minor industries and behold! the foundation was laid for the Manassas of today.

Witness the remarkable development of less than half a century, the Manassas of 1911, known throughout all Virginia, as "the most progressive town of its size in the State."

SAFE FIELD FOR INVESTMENT

A town represents a reciprocity of moral and material interests, but it is in the truest sense that Manassas is a town of homes, churches, schools, commerce, manufacture and industry. It is an ideal place in which to live—the moral atmosphere is wholesome, the climate is healthful, earnest, honest effort is rewarded, there is enough and to spare for all who come.

There is not a town in the United States that offers greater opportunity and better advantages to the homeseeker and the investor. Here one may earn a comfortable living, surrounded by uplifting influences, the compensation, as elsewhere, being precisely in proportion to what the individual contributes to the community in mental or manual labor or in financial investment.

Investments in Manassas bring a safe, conservative return—there are no inflated values, neither are there booms to burst into ruin. As a consequence Manassas is prosperous and progressive and its citizens enterprising and aggressive along sound, substantial lines. They are building for the future, not alone today. When "boom" towns have expired from the over-exertion of misdirected energy and long have been forgotten Manassas will be forging steadily ahead. This is a plain statement, but the truth. And the truth never needs varnish.

INDUCEMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES

Manassas offers a most attractive field for manufacturing industries, and to an extent the future of the town depends upon the acquisition of such enterprises. Raw material for textile, ceramic, metal and wood manufacture exist in inexhaustible supply in the immediate vicinity, our railroad facilities are adequate, the town is in close proximity to great distributing centers, the water supply if opened is more than equal to any demands and fuel is cheap, vast deposits of coal underlying this entire district.

There is strong probability that the explorations of the Penn-Vir Coal, Oil and Gas Company in the Nokesville field will result in rich discovery, and in that event the problem of fuel for generating power will be reduced to a minimum.

When capitalists are informed of our great resources and of the numerous advantages that obtain in Manassas there will be no difficulty in inducing manufacturing enterprises to locate here. United efforts of citizens along this line through the Business League will accomplish wonderful results. If Manassas is to make the most of its splendid opportunities action must be taken toward securing industries. The weekly and monthly payroll to many workmen, who will distribute their earnings among the business establishments, will be the most powerful impetus toward "A Greater Manassas" for which we all are striving.

Capital is seeking investment in remunerative fields. Convince capitalists that their investments will bring a fair return and there is no difficulty in interesting them in an enterprise. It is the purpose of this Industrial Edition to interest capital in Manassas and attract here industries that will build up the town.

Town-building within the last decade has been reduced to a science, competition between communities leading to the adoption of aggressive policies of publicity. That the citizens of Manassas and Prince William county are cognizant of the value of exploitation is shown by their co-operation in the production of this Industrial Edition of THE DEMOCRAT. This Edition presents the facts

Continued on last page.

History of Manassas

A COMPOSITION BY A PUPIL IN THE 8TH GRADE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The railroad that runs through Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier and Culpeper counties was built about 1850. Then it was called "The Orange and Alexandria Railroad," and now is a part of the main line of the Southern.

A few years later from a point in the environs of Manassas to Harrisonburg in the Valley of Virginia, a branch railroad was built.

When the surveyors ran the line of the branch road through the gap in the Blue Ridge near Linden, they met an old Frenchman, said to be a Jew, whose name was Manassas. His name was pronounced "Manasas." The surveyors named the gap "Manassas Gap," and the railroad running through it "The Manassas Gap Railroad."

The point where this road joined the Orange and Alexandria was named Manassas Junction and became known throughout the entire world at the outbreak of the Civil War as such.

WAR PERIOD.

In the spring of 1861 Beauregard marshalled his army at Manassas Junction, and on July 21, 1861, the first battle was fought by his forces against the Union army commanded by McDowell.

General Beauregard evacuated Manassas on March 9, 1862, and shortly afterward the town was occupied by General McClellan's advance. The town remained in possession of the Union forces through the spring and summer, and was fortified and made a large depot of supplies. A number of temporary buildings were erected for that purpose.

Jackson destroyed the entire town together with the military supplies and the railroad on Aug. 27, 1862. The second battle of Manassas was fought on Aug. 28, 29, and 30. At the close of the war the name of the town was changed to Manassas Junction being omitted.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Manassas was incorporated April 1, 1873, and the boundaries extended about 1904. The first mayor was Robert C. Weir, the first clerk George C. Round, and the first sergeant Samuel Wolverton. The first town council comprised H. R. Varnes, G. W. Hixson, C. L. Hynson, George C. Round, L. H. Newman, W. B. Fewell and R. C. Weir. Mr. Hixson and Mr. Round are the sole survivors. Both are Civil War veterans. Both are named George.

The court-house was removed from Brentsville by vote of the people taken in August, 1892, and the first court was held January 1, 1894. Previous elections on the removal proposition were taken in 1872 and 1888, but resulted against removal by about 50 votes each time.

SCHOOLS.

The first Summer Normal School in the State was held in August, 1878, in the Methodist Church on West street, and in 1901 another Summer Normal was held in the Ruffner School building.

The first public school was opened in 1869 in the Methodist Church and was taught by Miss Estelle Greene, now Mrs. Day, of Topeka, Kans. The Ruffner building was erected in 1872, enlarged and rebuilt in 1899 and dedicated January 1, 1900, the opening day of the twentieth century. Miss Elizabeth Chamberlin, now Mrs. Bennett, was the first teacher in the Ruffner building.

The Carnegie library was opened in 1900. The Manassas Institute opened as a private high school in 1888, and in 1896 a new building for its occupancy was erected on Grant avenue. The Institute was combined with the public high school in 1906.

The Agricultural High School and Training Class was opened in the Ruffner building and Institute building September 14, 1908. The Bennett building was first occupied September 14, 1909. The Manassas Colored Industrial School was started in 1894. Eastern College was removed from Front Royal to Manassas in 1909.

CHURCHES.

The churches of Manassas were erected as follows:

A small edifice for the Presbyterian church was built in 1867 on the corner of Church and East streets and torn down when the present edifice of stone was erected in 1875.

The Methodist Episcopal edifice on West street is the oldest church building standing. It was built in 1868, but rented for a public school three years before the pews were installed.

Trinity Episcopal church was built in 1872.

The Old School Baptist church, one mile south of Manassas, was built about 1874.

The Colored Baptist church was built in 1879 and rebuilt in 1905.

The Catholic church was built about 1881.

The Methodist Episcopal church, South, was built in 1885.

The New School Baptist church was built about 1890, and rebuilt in 1906.

The Lutheran church was built in 1896 and the Primitive Baptist church on West street in 1898.

The first man to preach a sermon in Manassas was the Rev. Levi H. York, of the Methodist church. The services were held in an unfinished store building occupying the present site of the Newman block.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster, Col. H. W. Cunningham, had his office in the same building when completed. The subsequent postmasters were Robert W. Merchant, George C. Round, L. A. Pike, Samuel Martyne, George N. Florence, Robert C. Weir, Isaac P. Baldwin, M. H. Davies and H. P. Dodge. Manassas was made a money-order office in 1872.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Most of the business section of Manassas was destroyed by the great fire of December 5, 1905, consuming a block and a half. Since then the postoffice building, Nicol Hall, the M. I. C. Building, the Hynson Block, the Hopkins Candy Factory, the Newman Block, the Wagner Block, the Johnson Building, the Conner Block and the Masonic Temple have been erected. The Masonic Temple was erected by Manassas Lodge No. 182, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, which was organized in 1871.

There have been several other fires, the heaviest destruction being to the Cannon House or Hotel Maine in 1903, the buildings on the present Conner Block in 1907, the Payne Hotel in 1908, the Prince William Hotel in 1911 and the great fire of last month which destroyed the Lipscomb

Continued on inside page.

Prince William County

THIS LAND OF FERTILE FIELDS AND HAPPY HOMES IS CONSTANTLY GROWING IN VALUE

Ships 300,000 ties annually.
Superior educational facilities.
Leads the South in fine horses.
Total acreage mineral land, 55½.
Our mines produce sulphur, iron and coal.
Poultry industry produces much revenue.
Total valuation of personal property, $1,082,747.00.
Total valuation of town lots and buildings, $661,143.00.
Truck farming and fruit growing are coming industries.
Good roads agitation is resulting in improvement of public highways.
Total acreage agricultural land, 220,912.6, or 345 square miles, valued at $1,960,949.00.
Banner dairy district. Ships more milk and cream than any other County in the State.
Accessibility to the Washington and Baltimore markets insures highest prices for all produce.
Average acre production, wheat, 20 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; corn, 60 bushels; hay, three tons.
We Want Town and County builders—homeseekers, men with brains and initiative, who are willing to work for a fair compensation.

A DOMAIN of inexhaustible resources, innumerable advantages and infinite possibilities, a land of fertile fields and happy homes—that is Prince William County. Wealth untold is stored in the rich, productive soil, and the plowshare, the miner's pick, the prospector's drill, and all the instruments of brain and brawn in any walk of life, with touch of alchemy for willing workers turn the land into gold. It is a land of abundance, where every man may earn his daily bread, where none need go unfed.

The resources of Prince William County are so diversified that capital seeking investment can find unequalled opportunity within our borders. The conservatism characteristic of an old-established section—tested by time—eliminates the speculative element, and makes returns safer and surer. However, in Prince William County, as elsewhere, the reward, either of capital or labor, is dependent wholly upon the quality of judgment and the quality of effort. Compensation in its final analysis is a dividend on mental or manual investment or an exchange of either with the community for its commodities. Here in Prince William County we have no short cuts to wealth, no phenomenal processes of making riches. But if a man is willing to work he can earn a comfortable competence and rise to affluence. In this community we want investors, not speculators, workers, not drones. We want to develop the resources, to make actual the possibilities, of Prince William County.

The sun shines on no fairer land. Broad fields invite the tiller of the soil, and woodlands dense though centuries cut await the builder's axe and saw. And for the man who delves down in the earth are treasures of gold and iron, of sulphur and coal, and oil and gas.

Homeseekers are more than welcome. To them Prince William County offers real inducements—moral, social and industrial. For any activity is provided a livelihood and to spare. The moral atmosphere is pure, and one finds here the religious denomination with which he worships. The social standards are the highest. Our educational advantages are without an equal within our boundaries are colleges, academies, seminaries, institutes, public and private schools, training the young in high and useful citizenship.

AGRICULTURE

Abundant harvests of grains, grasses and fruits make Prince William County a leading agricultural district. Adaptation of modern scientific methods to local conditions have greatly increased the productivity of the soil. The use of fertilizers has become more general, and intensive farming has displaced the extensive plan. Thin lands have been made more fertile, and yields of the richer soil have increased. However noteworthy has been the progress of agriculture in Prince William County within the last five years, developments of the immediate future promise to be remarkable.

Wheat, oats, corn and hay, apples, peaches and pears, are the principal crops raised on the 220,913 acres of agricultural land in Prince William County—an acreage valued at $1,960,949. Average yields to the acre are: Wheat 20 bushels, oats 45 bushels, corn 60 bushels, and hay three tons. Fruit growing is rapidly developing into a most profitable industry with prospects that this County will be a great fruit-producing district. The York Imperial and the Winesap, fine commercial apples, are forging ahead, pears grow abundantly, peaches do well, small fruits and berries yield heavily.

TRUCK GARDENING

Truck gardening is still in its infancy in Prince William County but it is a coming industry. Better vegetable land cannot be found. Proximity with the Washington and Baltimore markets adds to the advantages of the industry in this section.

DAIRYING

Dairying may be classed the chief industry of the County, more milk and cream being shipped from this section than any other district in Virginia. The greater part of the product is consigned to Washington and Baltimore. Milk train service places the product in market for early morning distribution. Within the last few years the industry has grown remarkably until now dairies keeping from 10 to 125 cows each, are scattered over the entire County. The assistance of the Department of Agriculture and the Manassas Agricultural High School have been powerful influences in developing the industry to a highly productive state, thus establishing it upon a most remunerative basis. Through such medium conditions that produce infection and disease have been removed and healthy cows comprise Prince William stock. To name any dairy as "leading" would be to discriminate as each produces to its full capacity and each is conducted along lines that give the consumer wholesome product. The output is increasing so steadily that estimated statistics would prove misleading. But one may form an estimate of the total product of the County by knowledge that 500 gallons of milk is shipped daily from Manassas. However it may be said that

Continued on last page.

TELEGRAMS: Bullock, Manassas, Va. TELEPHONE: Manassas, Va.

The Birmingham Stock Farm

W. B. BULLOCK, PROP.

Importer and breeder of Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Coach and Hackney Stallions, also a few Saddle Horses and Jacks

Correspondence Solicited

A GROUP OF THREE-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON STALLIONS

Visitors Always Welcome

I will sell at my barn cheaper than any other firm in America. The reason I can sell cheaper is because my home is in England, and the parties who select our best Stallions are in Europe most of the time, and when they see a good Stallion they buy him.

I will sell any of the above-named breeds on one, two and three years' time, from $800.00 up, to good responsible parties.

My Draft Stallions are running in age from two to five years old, color blacks, grays and bays, weighing from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds, including the champion Percheron Stallion, "Glorieux" No. (72134) 70609.

A GROUP OF TWO-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON STALLIONS

My high-stepping Hackney Stallions and Coachers are running in age from two to six years old, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, including the champion Hackney Stallion, "Heacham Goldfinder" (No. 18734) 11060.

We invite all lovers of good horses to come to our farm and look over these beautiful Stallions, and we assure you that you will be treated with courtesy in every respect.

GOLDFINDER will stand at the Birmingham Stock Farm this season to serve a limited number of approved mares, also the Imported Percheron Stallion weighing one ton, at very reasonable prices.

I expect to leave for Europe by the first of June, and any of our old customers, or new ones, wishing to give me a special order for any of the breeds of horses that I handle, I shall be glad to accommodate them in securing the best that I can buy in Europe.

The Birmingham Stock Farm

W. B. BULLOCK, Proprietor — MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

MANASSAS

A SUMMER RESORT

Nature has given Manassas advantages which, if properly developed, would make the Town one of the most attractive summer resorts in the State.

An equable, healthful climate, pure water, air free from smoke contamination of the cities, restful surroundings of fields and woods and streams are restorative influences for the seeker of health. Proximity to the National Capital with frequent train service.

The historic battlefield of Bull Run on the borders of the Town, a region filled with the romance of the early history of our country, hold irresistible appeal for the traveler.

Adequate hotel facilities will be provided in the handsome, modern hostelries to be erected in the immediate future according to plans of citizens promoting the enterprises.

These are the first requirements of a summer health resort. There is no doubt but that through avenues of publicity hundreds of visitors could be brought to Manassas during the summer season.

The summer boarder proposition as more or less humorously exploited by questionable wits in various publications does not obtain save in cases where no specific effort is exerted to regard the movement as a commercial asset to a community.

With amazement one views the pathetic humor in the penny dreadfuls depicting the alleged tribulations of city folks on their annual migration to the country. It would appear that all beyond the boundaries of the metropolis consists in a curious conglomeration calculated to contribute to discomfort if not actual deprivation. Of course, sensible people know better, but there is no doubt that many are influenced by the imaginative creations.

Commercial interests in cities undoubtedly are affected by the general summer resort movement but the fact remains that during the heated term the country offers rest and comfort that cannot be found in crowded streets.

Despite the most aggressive opposition small towns adjacent to several great western cities have developed the summer visitor proposition into a most profitable source of revenue. The same results can be secured in Manassas or any other small town in this section, probably with the co-operation of the cities, if proper action be taken to induce the movement.

To the seeker for health the pure air of the country acts as a tonic and life in the fields and woods quiets unstrung nerves and recreates. Health is found in simple living away from the turmoil of cities. Pure water, pure air, plain, wholesome food and life out-of-doors are the true restoratives.

A small town neglects a great opportunity when it neglects to commercialize to a reasonable degree such advantages peculiar to it.

Climatic conditions in Manassas are favorable to healthseekers. The summer heat is never extreme and cool breezes at night induce sleep. There are numerous attractions for tourists; the Bull Run battlefield is easily accessible, a pleasant drive from town, the Horse Show is the society exhibitional event of the years, and motoring, driving, horseback riding, boating and fishing are diversions.

A summer in Manassas will convince the most skeptical of its advantages as a resort. That hundreds of summer visitors do not come here to remain during the season is due to the fact that no effort has been made to exploit the town as a resort. Effective advertising would bring great results. The proposition could be taken up with advantage by the Business League.

EASTERN COLLEGE

EASTERN COLLEGE, located in Manassas, is a twentieth century institution of learning. It was founded in 1900 in Front Royal and chartered with full collegiate privileges by the State of Virginia. It is a co-educational, non-denominational, but Christian institution and stands for character, high scholarship and noble manhood and womanhood. has grown in favor and received

From organization to present it encouragement of the friends of higher Christian education. Students have been enrolled from forty-five different States and a number of foreign countries. During these years about 1,500 men and women have come into contact with its teaching force. Many of these have finished their course of study and have entered upon the duties of citizenship. As physicians, lawyers, ministers, journalists, teachers and business men they are exerting upon the world the strength of trained minds and Christian lives.

On Christmas day, 1908, a disastrous fire destroyed the one beautiful building that belonged to the college. For some years the institution had felt the need of more adequate buildings and a campus that might be developed into a thing of beauty. The inconveniences of the situation seemed to make a change of location desirable. Offers of removal were received from five cities. That of Manassas was accepted and June, 1909, Eastern College removed here to enter upon larger life and greater usefulness.

The college had been given Baldwin Hall and a large campus of much natural beauty, with blue grass sod and abundant shade trees. Upon the campus there has been erected three buildings: Voorhees Hall for young women, Men's Dormitory and Recitation Hall and a fine modern Gymnasium. The buildings possess every modern convenience. They are comfortably filled with students who have come from twenty-five States and from foreign countries.

This is the work done and the progress made by Eastern College during the last few years. With a body of students representing the best blood and brain of the nation; with a faculty of devoted teachers; with modern buildings; with an inspiring past and a promising present Eastern College looks to the future with confidence and hope. It believes that the friends of youth and Christian education will help it to a fuller and freer life and larger resources.

The aim of the college is to provide such courses of study as will qualify students to be practical and self-reliant as well as learned. Young men and women with energy and purpose are cordially welcomed.

The college comprises the following well-organized departments:

The College of Liberal Arts, which gives seven four-year groups of studies, each group leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Strong courses are offered in philosophy (including logic, psychology, ethics), education, language and literature (including English, Greek, Latin, German and French), mathematics and astronomy, engineering, history and economics, science (including botany, zoology, biology, geology, meteorology, physiology, physics and chemistry), agriculture, domestic science, English Bible and public speaking.

The Teachers' Training Department—In which are offered courses affording special opportunities to teachers.

The Academy—Which provides a four years' course in preparation for colleges or business careers.

The School of Expression—Which aims to give instruction in all branches of elocution, oratory and public speaking.

The School of Commerce in which are offered up-to-date courses and other features required in a complete business education.

The School of Music—Which offers full courses in instrumental and vocal music and grants diplomas to those who complete either of the courses.

The School of Fine Arts—Which offers instruction in all lines of art as a means of intellectual, artistic and moral culture.

Any student completing the required work of any one of these departments is given a diploma or certificate.

The college is owned and controlled by a board of directors who seek to offer the best possible educational advantages to the young people who enter.

An attempt has been made at Eastern College to bring together the best available teachers from as many different institutions as possible. The staff numbers twenty-two, representing twenty-eight institutions. The president of the college and head of the faculty is Dr. Herwig U. Roop, A. M.; Ph. D.; Ll. D., and the secretary of the faculty is Prof. Irwin F. Mather, A. M.

Birmingham Stock Farm

The Birmingham Stock Farm, near Manassas, is one of the leading enterprises of Prince William County. The proprietor, W. B. Bulleck, is one of the principal importers in the South, and one of the best judges of horses in the county. He is an importer and breeder of Shire, Percheron, Belgian, Coach and Hackney Stallions. He goes abroad annually to make purchases, and this year will leave on June 1 for Europe.

Mr. Bullock and the firm he is connected with have sold in the last year over three hundred head of stallions and mares and it ought to be appreciated by the farmers in Prince William county the amount of good stock that he is placing in the county.

He has also sold four of the best of his imported stallions in Prince William county and the results from those ought to make a great showing in a few years.

W. B. Bullock was born at Ringstead, Kings Lynn, Norfolk, England, coming to America when he was twenty-one years old, settling at Moundsville, W. Va., and moved from there to Prince William county.

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TELEPHONE

HISTORY OF MANASSAS

Continued from first page

Block and the Reid and Bethune Buildings.

The first fire in Manassas was in 1869, and destroyed the home of Widow McCann situated near the present telegraph office.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper was The Manassas Gazette started by R. M. Waters and D. W. Whiting in 1869. The second was The Manassas Journal, founded by W. H. W. Moran in 1895. Subsequently The Journal absorbed The Gazette by purchase. The Prince William Times started in 1903 and after running two years was purchased by The Journal. THE MANASSAS DEMOCRAT was started in 1909.

BUSINESS HOUSES

The two financial institutions are the National Bank of Manassas founded in 1896, and the Peoples National Bank founded in 1903. One of the greatest industries of Manassas is the shipping of milk to Washington. Another is the Hopkins Candy Factory.

Manassas has two drug stores, three hardware stores, nine grocery stores, four dry goods stores, two furniture stores, one bakery, one harness shop, three barber shops, two shoe shops and three blacksmith shops. It also has six physicians, two dentists and six lawyers.

TOPOGRAPHY—MISCELLANEOUS

Manassas is built on a hill about 325 feet above tidewater, over a red sandstone strata between 500 to 1,000 feet thick, which furnishes inexhaustible quarries of sandstone for building purposes.

Manassas is 32 miles from Washington. The Southern railroad is the only line running through the town, but the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio operate trains over the road.

The Town owns a well 531 feet in depth, which was sunk for a water works system. The well is drilled through the red sandstone strata, and five feet into a hard white rock.

The Portner estate is said to possess one of the finest private residences in the State. The estate also has a dairy of more than 100 cows. Several other fine dairies are operated in the town and vicinity.

The shade trees of Manassas are maples bought in 1876 from a New Jersey nursery by George C. Round, then Town Clerk.

The Town went "dry" in 1908, by a local option vote of 85 to 35.

The population is 1,217.

Among the improvements needed in Manassas are good roads, electric lights, water works, a sewerage system and a hospital.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

General Beauregard visited his famous battlefield in 1872. In riding with General McLean his horse threw him and he was injured so that he was confined to the hotel for several days.

General Longstreet, General Rosecrans and 150 other officers of both armies attended a reunion on the battlefield a few years later.

In 1898, at the time of the Spanish American War, General George W. Davis brought two Divisions of the Second Army Corps here and they encamped near Manassas. The provost duty was done by the First Rhode Island Battalion. In it were sons of the First Rhode Island Regiment which opened the first battle on Mathew Hill, July 21, 1861.

The army maneuvers held near Manassas in 1904 included 25,000 men under command of General Corbin, General Bell and General Fred Grant. Grant commanded the Blue army and Bell the Brown.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac held a reunion at Manassas, May 10 and 11, 1905. It was under the presidency of General Horatio C. King and was welcomed in speeches by Senator John W. Daniel and others.

Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States, visited Manassas July 21, 1861, and rode to the battlefield during the battle.

Abraham Lincoln came here in the spring of 1862, and reviewed his troops near the Liberia mansion, where he took dinner.

On the first of November, 1902, Theodore Roosevelt, while President, hunted turkeys on the Ben Lomond farm, visited the battlefield; and spoke to our citizens at the depot before returning to Washington.

No Manassas boy has ever been elected President, but no one knows what the future will bring forth.

Power of a Penny

Wonderful is the power of a penny! Hoarded by misers, tossed into gutters by spendthrifts, the diminutive coin is at once a symbol of frugality and of improvidence.

Treasured by few, despised by many, the inconsequential copper likewise is an emblem of temperance and thrift, as its microscopic purchasing power is without the pale of unwonted gaieties.

But after all, the penny is worth while. To the starving it means life. It will bridge a separation of thousands of miles by the magic of brains and steam and a hundred hands at the command of a postage stamp. It will bring a smile of joy to a child when the giving is accompanied by love.

Thousands of the brightest minds are directing genius, wide learning, the greatest effort, and training of many years to earn the penny you exchange for a daily newspaper. They are scattered in every land chronicling the world's history day by day. They mingle with princes in palaces, and with savages in unexplored wilds that you may receive full value for your penny.

Lure of vanity and of bon bons charms away many pennies from waiting travelers in the railway depots. Last month 294 persons, many of the fair sex, viewed with alarm the needle of the weighing machine spinning around to numerals indicating discouraging extremes in avordupois save to the fortunate few with weight in proportion to proportion of anatomy. The appeal of the sweet tooth was not denied by 321 persons who satisfied their longing for chocolates and 298 others who ate peanuts. At least, this is the story told by a pile of glistening pennies taken from the slot machines in the Southern railway depot at Manassas.

On Wings of Wire

More than two hundred miles of wire annihilate space, carrying verbal messages through the air for patrons of the Central Mutual Telephone Company. The company owns more than 75 miles of telephone line, the remainder of the total operated through the local exchange being in connections. One may talk from Manassas to persons in almost any section of Prince William, Fauquier, Loudoun, Alexandria and Culpeper counties.

Excellent service is given. Despite the fact that their duties are most trying and vexing at times, one is always assured of the most courteous treatment and careful effort to please by the operators, Mrs. L. E. Pope and Miss Lucy Hinegardner. A new switchboard is to be installed in the immediate future at a cost of several hundred dollars. W. M. Wheeler is president of the company. The principal stockholders are Prince William citizens.

SAKS & COMPANY

Pennsylvania Avenue & 7th Street, Washington, D. C.

Easter Specials in the Boys' Shop:

Every year, for Easter, we make a special effort to offer exceptional qualities in Boys' Clothes at prices that are always remarkably low. For this week you'll find your dollars reaching almost double as far as usual. And every garment in our entire offering is

Strictly Guaranteed for Wear and Service, as Well as Stylish Effect.

Boys' Double-Breasted Knickerbocker Suits in very attractive patterns of sturdy cheviots, well made and full cut, sizes 7 to 17 years. $3.00 value **$1.98**

Boys' Combination Suits—Double-breasted Jackets and 2 prs. Knickerbocker Pants, seams taped, carefully tailored. Sizes 7 to 17 yrs. $4 value **$2.98**

Boys' Strictly All-wool and Fast-color Blue Serge Suits; Double-breasted Jackets and Knickerbocker Pants; full cut; sizes 6 to 17 years. $5 value **$3.98**

Boys' Light-weight Reefers in neat Shepherd plaid, tan covert and fancy mixtures; tastefully embroidered sleeve emblems; 2½ to 8 yrs. $3 value **$1.98**

Boys' Light-weight Reefers in blue cheviot, tan covert, plain red and fancy mixtures; self and velvet collars; emb. emblems; 3 to 10 yrs. $5 value **$3.48**

Boys' Novelty Suits—Russian and sailors, in a big variety of neat, fancy patterns; cutely trimmed and carefully made. All sizes, 3 to 10. $3 value **$1.98**

Boys' Blue Serge Novelty Suits—sailors and Russian blouse—emb. in contrasting colors; cut in new models. All sizes, 3 to 10 years. $5.00 value **$3.98**

THIS COUPON

Presented in our Boys' Department, during this week, entitles the holder to one of our souvenirs, in connection with the purchase of a Boys' Suit or Reefer

SAKS & COMPANY

H. F. LYNN, President — C. A. HEINEKIN, Vice-Pres.

WESTWOOD HUTCHISON, Cashier — J. P. LEACHMAN, Ass't Cash.

...National Bank of Manassas...

TOTAL CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,

$79,765.42

AVERAGE DEPOSITS APPROXIMATE

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We not only pay interest, but pay the same rate of interest to all, with no exceptions made

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Best Service

WE HANDLE NONE BUT THE FINEST

Meats and Groceries

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Hauling of all kinds promptly done. Phone orders to residence and Payne & Polen's store, Manassas, Va.

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Before the 1st of June.

J. G. KINCHELOE,

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AND OTHER PRODUCE TO

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303 North Front St. Philadelphia, Penn'a.

Manassas Agricultural High School

By PROF. H. F. BUTTON, Director

The purpose of the Manassas Agricultural High School is to put information in the possession of the men who can best make use of it. A great amount of money, more than fifty millions of dollars, has been spent since 1860 for agricultural investigation by the Government and the States. To digest this mass of information and bring the best of it before the men who are in a position to apply it is the task of the schools.

DISTINCT LINES OF INSTRUCTION

It is not enough to teach it to the boys. The parents must be instructed at the same time and in a different manner. The boys, as a rule, are wholly unfamiliar with the theory and science of agriculture and have to be taught the most fundamental facts and their application, while the parents have a much better grasp of the best of the investigations which have been made for their benefit. This condition has made necessary two distinct lines of instruction: one, elementary in nature and general in character, the other advanced and specific.

ORGANIZE INSTITUTE

It is of this advanced class in agriculture that I wish to speak more fully. When the Agricultural School was started in the summer of 1908 there was no active organization of farmers in this Section of the State, and to satisfy this need a meeting was called in November 1908. At this meeting an organization was formed with the Honorable James W. Roberts, of Alexandria, as its first president. From that time monthly meetings have been held each year from October to April.

INSTITUTE PROVES WORTH

Three years now have passed and the Institute has proved its worth in a variety of ways. The speakers at these meetings have come mostly from the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Experimental Station, and the College of Agriculture at Blacksburg. In their talks these experts have covered most of the more important agricultural topics which have special reference to this region.

CROP SYSTEM

Unlike many parts of the South the demonstration work of the United States Department of Agriculture has never been attempted near Manassas. The peculiar local conditions make such work difficult as it is necessary. We have no one crop system to break up and no homogeneous class of farmers to train into new methods. Instead, we have yet to arrange a truly good crop system that will meet local conditions, of soil, climate and markets.

MANY STRANGERS

Our farmer population is unlike that of most of the South in that it is thoroughly heterogeneous and in large part comparative strangers to their environment. We have among the patrons of our Institute men who came originally from twenty States, Canada, England, Germany and Australia. These are men of brains, force, initiative and agricultural experience in other sections, but strangers to the land and to each other.

BRING FARMERS TOGETHER

It has been my work to bring these men together and in addition to promoting social intercourse and better acquaintance, enable them to hear the best agricultural experts in the service of State or Nation. How well this plan has worked is shown by the larger interest in agriculture and the better appreciation of what advantages science can give the man who is on the soil.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS

Many more men are making use of modern science than ever before. The use of lime has doubled in two years, tile drains are being laid, deep plowing and thorough preparation of the soil are far more common than at the beginning of the work of the Agricultural School. At least three times as many men will this year spray their trees as ever before. A small but enthusiastic group of dairymen are testing out their cows to separate the profit-makers from the boarders.

SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

It is not so much that concrete results have been attained as that the whole community has been filled with a spirit of hope and progress, an assurance that the thin, poor land can be made to yield profitable crops and the rich lands to yield double their present harvest.

LEADING FACTOR

The Farmers Institute has been a leading factor in giving the farming community a start on the up grade that leads to peace, prosperity and a permanent agriculture. The social side of the Institute has been recognized by the lunch which is prepared by the Domestic Science Class under direction of Miss L. D. Metz.

FUTURE OF INSTITUTE

The future of the Farmers Institute is still a matter of conjecture. That it will continue to bring to Manassas the most skilled of agricultural scientists is certain. The experimental work conducted among the farmers by the school and the United States Department of Agriculture undoubtedly will increase.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Corn Show, which is held in November, should increase and grow until it becomes a real agricultural fair worthy of the interests involved. The Boys' Corn Club work has grown to five times that of last year, and with the continued support of the community it should include one hundred Prince William boys in 1912.

HISTORY OF SCHOOL.

The Manassas Agricultural High School is the result of a law passed by the legislature during the last of the 1908 session, by which $20,000 was appropriated to establish ten agricultural schools in the ten congressional districts. Because of the gallant fight Manassas had made to secure the State Normal School which finally was divided between Harrisonburg and Fredericksburg, the first of these schools established was located here.

CONDITIONS AT START.

At the time it is doubtful if more than half a dozen people saw in the new school more than a political plum, better than nothing, but far less desirable than the proposed Normal. However, there were a few people who saw beyond and thought that perchance, the ugly duckling might yet prove a swan, and the Agricultural High School do more than even a Normal toward bettering the conditions of the county.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

The School has been in operation for three years and the people of Manassas can begin to judge whether the school is or is not a success. If any expected a revolution in the agriculture of the surrounding country they have been disappointed. If, on the other hand, any expected the School to fall from too much theory, or to split on either of the two rocks of utilitarianism or scholasticism, they are equally disappointed.

Nothing of the excellent scholarship and discipline of Mrs. F. O. Metz and Miss Osborne has been sacrificed, while much that is new and valuable has been added.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

The inspiration and force of the natural sciences have been added to scholarly thoroughness and drill of the classics with the result that the student at the Manassas Agricultural High School finds himself or herself well equipped in classics in addition to a good grounding in the natural sciences and either elementary agriculture or domestic science.

TOPICS.

We make no effort to teach the art of agriculture for the two good reasons that the boys learn it at home and that the demands of other subjects make it impracticable to teach it. Some of the topics taught are the testing of milk and cream, compounding of balanced rations, judging of live stock, proper mixing of fertilizers, running of incubator, corn judging, crop rotations and spraying of fruit trees.

ART OF HOMEMAKING.

In the domestic science work more of the art of homemaking is undertaken, and despite small equipment, far less than that of the ordinary housekeeper, actual practice is given in cookery and home management.

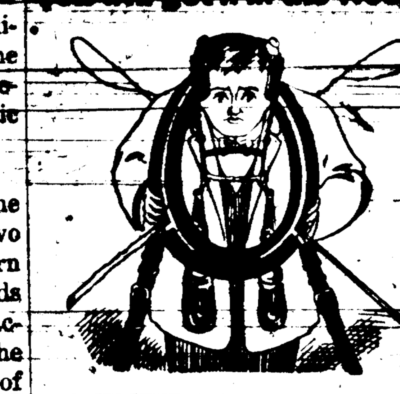
SCHOOL DEMOCRACY.

Too often it has been the case that the high schools affected a certain aloofness from the life of the community until the average citizen felt that the school was in the community, but not of it. It remained for the introduction of agriculture to so democratize the school that the average citizen feels that it is the place to go for aid whenever confronted by a condition which is outside of his experience.

HELPS IN EMERGENCIES.

Accordingly the School is called upon to give advice and help in all sorts of emergencies. Spraying, pruning, caring for incubators, doctoring sick animals and testing of milk and cream are among the most frequent requests. The school has, without weakening its own functions, become the agricultural advisor and leader of the entire community.

You will get it in the Neck



If you try to buy a good harness at a poor price, or in a poor store. Our's has been the builder of a grand reputation and we would never let the quality of our production deteriorate for that reason. We use the very best materials and employ the most experienced artificers, consequently our single and double harness is the best that money can buy.

AUSTIN'S HARNESS SHOP

BANK OF NOKESVILLE

AT NOKESVILLE, VA.

REPORT

Following is a report, issued by the auditing committee, after the regular quarterly examination made Feb. 2, 1911, books being examined by Albert S. Gatley, Cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, Washington, D. C.

Capital Stock	$12,500.00
Deposits	39,739.23
Net Gain	1,012.30
	$53,260.53
Bills Receivable	$37,866.97
Due from Banks	11,563.16
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	2,114.65
Cash on hand	1,715.75
	$53,260.53

We WISH to call your attention to the fact that we have rented the Newman building, adjoining the one we now occupy, and will carry a complete line of FEED AND GROCERIES.

Give us a call.

Maddox & Byrd

Manassas, Virginia

THE FARMER AND HIS BANKER

Our bank never fails to give as good service to the farmer as it gives to any business man. As a matter of fact, few banks could exist in this day and age without the co-operation of the farmers.

Often a farmer can make money by borrowing, and we are glad to advance money at any time. Do not hesitate to call on us when you want money. We welcome a responsible borrower as heartily as a substantial depositor. It will pay every farmer to carry a checking account with us. Our burglar-proof safe, together with conservative a management, makes our bank an absolutely safe place for your money. Deposit your savings and grow with a growing bank in a substantial, growing community.

Accounts may be opened by mail and monies drawn in this way with equal facility. The rural mail route solves the problem. It is not necessary to come to town to do your banking.

We Solicit Your Business.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

MANASSAS, VA.

BEFORE buying your spring outfit we would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock which is complete in all lines.

Ladies' Hats

in All the Latest Styles

Ladies' Oxfords, White Goods

Men's Hats, Neckwear, Clothing

Shoes, Etc. We are Agents for the Tailor-Made Clothing Co., Chicago

Over 500 Spring Samples on Display.

We also carry a complete line of Groceries, Mill Feed, Hardware Tinware. In fact, everything found in a first-class general store

O. WELLS,

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FEED

T. F. Burroughs, Son & Co.

Corn Meal Manufacturers Corn Meal

Wholesale Dealers in

Grain, Hay and Feed of All Kind

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Moser's

For Fancy, Staple and Green Groceries.

Early Rose and Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes.

Garden Seeds of all kinds.

R. L. MOSER, Manager

Only Exclusive Hardware Store in Prince William County

A hardware business has been conducted on this corner for twenty years, and has been operated by the present owners for the last seven years. We carry everything in the line of

Hardware, Lawn Mowers, Screen Doors and Windows are Seasonable Now.

Call and See Our Line:

C. E. NASH & CO.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

And the Southern People were Not Traitors, Nor Rebels. They were Patriots Who Loved the Constitution and Obeyed the Laws Made for the Protection of All American Citizens

"This booklet is dedicated to the peerless women of the South, whose loyalty, fidelity and devotion to the Confederate Soldier was the inspiration that made him the ideal soldier of the world, and engraved upon the scroll of fame, for herself, a record time cannot efface."

A Short Story of the Confederate Soldier the Ideal Soldier of the World

BY J. OGDEN MURRAY

Secretary of the Immortal Six Hundred

A Soldier of 1861–65

C. S. A.

This booklet has behind its publication two good and sufficient reasons. The first reason is to give to the present generation, and our Southern children especially, a truthful idea of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and his life's work for the American people, without regard to section, [illegible] the vile slanders that have been [illegible] against him and his people by the fanatical pulpit and press of the Northern States.

We want our boys and girls of the South to know their Fathers were not Rebels nor Traitors in 1861, but patriots, who obeyed the laws, and loved the Constitution as handed down to us by the men who made it [illegible] alike. We want the whole world to know Jefferson Davis as we know him, the American Patriot and Statesman.

Second. We want to incite in our children a spirit of study of the causes that led up to the war. We want the world to have the true story of the cruel, unjust and illegal war made upon the South and her people, waged with fanatical malice from 1861 to '65, to take from the States of the South and her people their political liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. We want the world to know the people who hated the law, in their malice because of the prosperity of the South, and if the conflict was inevitable, the South in morals had a better reason for her course than did the North.

We want all the world to know that secession did not have its birth in the South in 1861, and we want to show that it was conceived in the brain of a Yankee Statesman and born in the State of Loyal Massachusetts, before Mr. Jefferson Davis was born. We want all the facts presented at the bar of history, upon which we will rest our case, and with these facts, when we have passed over the River, our children can refute the charge whenever made that the men who wore the gray and followed Robert E. Lee, were Traitors and Rebels. With this statement, the reason for this booklet's publication, we present the facts upon which we rest our case. (Dated December 9, 1910.) J. OGDEN MURRAY.

Price 25 Cents

Leave Orders at the Office of the Democrat, Manassas, Va.

How It Was Managed

A Union of Estates and a Union of Hearts

By Oliver L. Mitchell

Copyright by Associated Press Association, 1911.

When Chandler came home from college his uncle told him that he had a special plan for him. Chandler was an orphan who had inherited a large estate, and his uncle was his guardian and would be for a few months, when the heir would come of age. A widow of the name of Atherton had bought some contiguous property that Chandler had long coveted. She was forty years of age, but Chandler's guardian proposed that he should marry her. The benefit to his estate would be considerable. Chandler said he would look into the matter and about a week after his return strolled over to pay his respects to his new neighbor.

It was a hot morning, and Chandler in a thin white flannel suit and a straw hat entered the gate of the Atherton grounds and strolled up the walk toward the house. A young girl sat on a rustic bench under a tree reading. It occurred to the visitor that he would go over to where she was sitting and ask if Mrs. Atherton was at home. Besides, he might elicit some preliminary information about the widow. Leaving the walk, he approached the girl. She was pretty, but so plainly dressed that Chandler was in doubt as to her position. However, he lifted his hat politely and asked:

"Excuse pardon, but can you tell me if Mrs. Atherton is at home?"

"Not this morning. She has gone to the city."

"Um! Ah! I'm sorry to miss her. Hearing that I had a new neighbor, I came over to call upon her."

"It's very hot, and you look tired. Won't you rest yourself?" The girl moved to one end of the bench that he might occupy the other.

"Thank you very much," he replied, seating himself.

This was all very fortunate. He would have an opportunity to chat about the widow.

"Perhaps you will be good enough to say to Mrs. Atherton on her return that Mr. Herbert Chandler, a neighbor, called to pay his respects."

"Mr. Bossing's nephew?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Bossing has spoken to Mrs. Atherton about you. He said he thought you would call."

"Um! Are you a relative of Mrs. Atherton?"

"I may say that I am, for my mother and Mrs. Atherton are so closely allied as if they were one person."

"And you are?"

"Mrs. Atherton's secretary."

"Indeed."

"And her amanuensis. She writes, you know."

"I was not aware of that. I presume that her absence gives you leisure to enjoy yourself out in this pleasant nook reading."

"It does."

"Is Mrs. Atherton so elderly or a young woman?"

"Between forty and forty-five."

"I hear she is very handsome and appears far younger than that."

He had heard no such thing. He was working the pump handle. The girl smiled.

"Something amuses you," he added soberly.

"Excuse me. I may as well confess that I know your errand. I heard Mrs. Atherton and your guardian uncle talking over the subject of the two estates. It is quite natural that you should be interested to learn something about her, especially what you have just referred to, since she is so much older than you."

Chandler drew within himself. "How did it happen? So self-evident, that you overheard?—

"Oh, I was not eavesdropping. Besides, Mrs. Atherton told me all about the matter as soon as your uncle had departed."

"May I ask if she was favorably disposed toward the plan?"

"She was very much interested in the matter of uniting the two properties. She said it would very much enhance the value of both."

"But marrying a man younger than herself?"

"All that part of it you must get from her." This was said in a tone that indicated she had not relished the implied charge of unromantic motives.

"I beg pardon. I should not have expected you to reveal what is of necessity a confidence. Since we have progressed so far in discussing the matter may I ask—just an opinion, you know—what you would think of such a match?"

"I? Oh, I wouldn't think of giving an opinion on a matter that concerns you and Mrs. Atherton."

"You consider it very necessary, I suppose."

"I certainly would unless you came to love each other."

In this vein they chatted on for some time, when Chandler arose.

"I presume," he said, "that you will inform Mrs. Atherton of this meeting and as much of what has passed between us as you think will interest her."

"If you desire it I shall consider the meeting and all that has been said confidential."

"As you like," he replied. "Nothing has been said that Mrs. Atherton should not hear."

"I may tell her that you will call again, I suppose."

"Please do so. I will come in a few days."

"She will naturally be interested to see you."

Chandler walked away, perhaps better pleased with his visit than if he had seen the lady he had called on. Mrs. Atherton's secretary was not only attractive in appearance, but had a delicate sense of what was not proper for her to say in such a conversation. Chandler was a bit dissatisfied with himself for having implied that she had been an eavesdropper. He wished for an opportunity to remove any unpleasant impression that his mistake might have occasioned.

When he called again he did not acknowledge to himself that he would like to have another tete-a-tete with the secretary. He was received by her with a message from Mrs. Atherton that she was indisposed and begged him to excuse her.

"Mrs. Atherton has especially charged me to say to you," she added, "that you are not to regard adversely her not seeing you today and that she hopes you will come again soon. She expects to be presentable within a few days."

Chandler did not hurry away. He called at 5 o'clock, and at 6 he was still occupied with Mrs. Atherton's secretary. Then the butler came in with an invitation for him to remain for dinner. Mrs. Atherton herself could not be present, but her secretary would do the honors for her. Chandler accepted the invitation with alacrity. He did not leave the house until 11 o'clock that night.

Fate seemed to be against Chandler meeting the widow. The next time he called she had again gone to the city, and the next after that she had had a fall that had necessitated her remaining in bed for a few days. Chandler was enjoying so well his visits with the secretary that he didn't care if the mistress remained bedridden for the rest of her days. Then one day when he called he received a message from the lady through her secretary that she had been considering the matter of joining the estates by their marriage and had come to the conclusion that the difference in their ages would be altogether too great an objection.

On receipt of this communication Chandler stood looking very disconsolate.

"I am sorry for your disappointment," said the secretary.

"It isn't that," replied Chandler dolefully.

"Not that? Then what is it?"

"Why, I have no excuse to come here any more."

"And why should you come when the object of your coming has ceased to exist?"

"How am I going to get on without seeing you?"

To this the only reply was a dropping of the girl's eyes to the book.

"I have a plan," said Chandler. "Since I can't marry the mistress I'll make a proposition to the secretary. It is not to unite two estates, but two hearts."

She looked up at him with a charming expression.

"Sit down," she said, "and I'll tell you a story. Your uncle and Mrs. Atherton were very anxious to unite these estates, as you know. Neither of them had any idea of a marriage between you and her. And now I have a confession to make. I am more than Mrs. Atherton's secretary. I am her daughter. Your uncle suggested to mother that the property be united by a marriage between you and me. But such proposals usually miscarry. That plan was to bring you and me together, you thinking that you were opening negotiations to marry mother. They were obliged to let me into the secret. I agreed to carry out their plan—that is—well, provided I liked you."

"And you do—don't you?" said Chandler in a pleasing tone.

"Well, so-so, is the answer.

"Then the plan is to be carried out."

"What plan?"

"Why, the one you have just referred to."

"Oh! I meant the plan of making you think you were opening negotiations to marry mother."

"Oh!"

"That's all I had to do with it."

"I think you had a great deal more to do with it."

"I don't see what."

"Well, while you have been receiving me in place of your mother you have got me used to being with you. Besides, think how advantageous it will be to unite the estates."

"I can nothing about the estates."

"Do you?"

"I didn't say that, but I shall not marry for the purpose of uniting two properties."

"Then will you marry for the purpose of uniting two hearts?"

"I must be satisfied that such a union will be effected."

"I can answer for myself, but not for you. I love you dearly, and I wish you to be my wife."

"I will be your betrothed on trial. If I see that our union is to be a financial one I will break the engagement."

Each was the practical opposite of the subject. Chandler went from her to his uncle.

"Uncle," he said, "the properties will be united. Why didn't you introduce me to Miss Atherton in the first place?"

"Because when I was a young man I was introduced to a girl whom it seemed advisable I should marry. I took a violent dislike to her, and she, by, I have since believed, because I felt obliged to love her. I have had cause to regret the failure of that match."

The union of hearts was complete, and the union of the estates followed.

OCEAN SHIP TRAPS

Deadly Snares Laid For Its Prey by the Glutton Sea.

KENTISH KNOCK IS PITILESS.

This Treacherous Spot Is the Real Davy Jones' Locker—No Hope For Vessel or Man When Neptune Asks Toll at The Submarine Graveyard.

"Davy Jones' locker," that perilous spot mention of which so often comes from the lips of sailors, is not shown on any ocean chart principally because it is not really a settled place, but if any ocean death trap deserved the title it is the Thames estuary.

The British naval authorities have a chart upon which is marked the position of wrecks, shown by black dots. On this chart the Thames mouth tract is a solid black spot. So numerous have been the wrecks the dots run together. The point where the black dots actually pile the one on the top of another is the Kentish Knock, and this is the place among all of the ocean danger spots that deserves the title of Davy Jones' locker.

At the Kentish Knock it is not keel shattering rocks nor piercing points of coral that wreck the ocean travelers. It is sand—treacherous, clinging sand—that grasps the doomed ship with a grip of steel and holds it firmly while the angry sea beats it to fragments. Many a vessel posted at Lloyd's as missing would be duly accounted for if the Knock sand would give up its prey. There is no hope for ship or man when Neptune asks toll at the Kentish Knock, for the nearest land is twenty miles away and the nearest lifeboat at Margate, thirty miles distant.

The sands of the ocean are far more dangerous than rocks. The sand banks extend over more space and therefore offer more points of contact than the rocks, which usually rise in slender pinnacles. The waters flow over the sands in smooth waves, and there are no warning breakers.

Next to the Thames mouth tract in point of danger is the Hooghly, the salt water river on which Calcutta stands. The most trying part of a barge voyage from New York to Calcutta is the last few miles of this calm river. In this strange stream, in windless weather and flat calm water, vessels have been lost—dashed to pieces on the dreaded river shifting sand banks by the force of the tides.

The sands grasp the keel of the marked vessel and she stops. But the tide moves on with relentless force, and the helpless ship is carried down on her beam ends. She careens over and founders, with all on board. One of the worst shoals in the Hooghly bears the name of James and Mary. This was the name of a great Indiaman recently wrecked on the sunken sand banks.

Another danger point dreaded by the master mariner has neither sand nor rocks, but a great submarine water fall. In the English channel there is a point just beyond the Shambles bank where there is a sudden drop in the sea bottom. The channel tides sweep over the banks and down this sudden drop, creating rapids equal in fury to those of Niagara. The American ship Georgian foundered in Portland race, the name by which this danger point is known, and all hands went down with her.

Ships bound to New York from Europe pass near a deadly hidden shoal which runs out from Sable Island, lying off Cape Sable, in Nova Scotia. The shoal runs out for miles in five directions, like the fingers of a great hand reaching out for what it can destroy.

When the gales blow heavy seas beat upon the shoals with sufficient force to shatter the stanchest vessel afloat, and when the wind ceases the beaches are strewn with the bodies of those who have perished. The distance from the shore is too great and the surf too heavy for the life savers to reach a struggling vessel, and few lives are saved at this point. Ten vessels have been wrecked in this trap in a single week.

The rocky danger points in the ocean have nearly all been classified, and lighthouses have been erected on the most dangerous—except one. There is no lighthouse on the Virgin rock, and there never will be.

Out in the mid-Atlantic this giant pinnacle rears its head up from the ocean floor and calmly seeks to reach the surface of the sea. It is about by about eighteen feet. There it stands, with its sharp point hidden by the ocean waves, waiting to pierce the bottom of some unsuspecting vessel and cause it down to join the other ships' ribs and dead men's bones that litter the floor around its base.

The waves seem to be in league with the rock, for if a vessel of light draft tries to pass over its head the waves drop it down into a trough at the bottom of which the point of the rock is waiting to rip out its heart.—Harper's Weekly.

It Was Easy.

"You didn't catch a single fish during your trip?"

"No, but—

"You, you got lots of bites. And some big ones got away. But Jones went up there after you came home."

"The big bluff."

"Of course. But he caught the biggest fish of the season."

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One can stop when he ascends, but not when he descends.—Napoleon.

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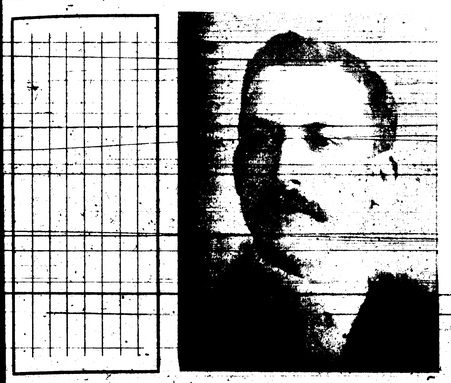
THE AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT

By C. J. Meetze



C. J MEETZE.

NEVER before in the history of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia has there been such active interest taken in the agricultural movement of this country. This movement beyond a doubt to the sober, serious thinking man is above all others the one movement which is paramount and which will and must call to its aid the best and ablest men in our country to carry it to completion. Never before in our history have the farming interests of our country been more closely and scientifically studied than at present. The Agricultural College in our State and the agricultural colleges in other States bear out this statement. Men no longer seek employment elsewhere, but are preparing themselves for activity in the agricultural interests of our country through the schools founded for this purpose.

Through that medium they are qualifying themselves for instructors along these lines, to teach young men to farm profitably and scientifically and make it a pleasure rather than a burden. In this way the cities are fast losing their charm for young men who heretofore have left for the metropolis as soon as they could get there. The time was when a young man would take almost any job rather than stay on a farm, but today such is not the case. Now it takes our best men to be up to date in farming. There was a time when it was thought that any man could farm—that it took all the smart men for other vocations. The fact is that smart men are the ones needed to get the best results from the soil.

There are many kinds of farms and farmers. There are some farmers who can make more clear money on a poor farm than their neighbors can on a rich farm. Study and proper handling of the crops and soil give the best results. What old Virginia needs today more than anything else is a good roads system. We cannot expect people who have money to invest to come among us and locate in a mudhole, where it is one continual drag and worry to get to and from their property, and where a horse, without great strain, cannot go out of a walk.

We cannot expect our young men to remain in the country where this is the case. They want a nice horse and buggy. But how under the sun can you keep a nice buggy, runabout or an automobile where such conditions exist? How can you keep a nice horse? Some will say there are lots of nice horses. I will admit there are, but what does it cost to keep them? A poor man has not the money to spend to keep a man or men to groom his horses, nor does he feel like it all the time after a day of hard work or a drive even from town. If the horse is not cleaned of the thick coat of mud, but is left to remain in such condition over night, you will soon see what kind of horses you will have.

I can speak from experience. I try to keep nice horses, but I know how much feed is required for them after they are kept on a continual drag while on the roads. I also know how much labor is required to groom and to keep them in shape under such conditions. When you have to take from one to two tons on your wagon from December 1 to May 1 with few exceptions, you need four good horses or you will pull the life out of them.

Men, why not get together and bond our districts and have permanent roads? The first objection we meet is: "Too much taxes—can't afford it." Can we afford to pull our horses to death? Can we afford to be buying buggies and wagons all the time? Can we afford to lose the time it takes ourselves and men to go anywhere and come back? Can we afford to sit for an hour or two cramped and in a disagreeable mood, half-frozen in an old buggy trying to get a few miles? And above all to be considered is the fact that it adds nothing to a man's religion when he is in a hurry or cold or pulls his harness to pieces and is required to get out into the mud shoe-top deep to make repairs or to block or pay a sunken wheel. Is it not a fact that if we bond our districts to build roads the advance in our real estate, which will surely come with permanent roads, will be more than double the additional tax? We must wake up to these facts. We are back numbers in good roads. But we are making some improvements along these lines which are to our credit. If you want to know what a good road means drive from Woolsey to the end of the new macadam road when it is muddy, then drive over the new road to the depot at Haymarket, and say to yourself, after thinking seriously, that it pays to bond our districts and build permanent roads. And then put your good thoughts and ideas into practice. Keep talking permanent good roads until we get started. Of course we want good business men at the head of these improvements, for if we do not there might be a waste of our money.

One other matter which should interest the farmers of Prince William county as much or more is the lime question, for experience has taught us that is what is needed on our land. But it costs too much. Now, why cannot we get a bill through the legislature to have an appropriation for us to own our lime plant, which shall be worked by our convicts and jail-birds, and then we could get our lime at about $1 a ton as they are doing in the State of Illinois. A farmer is the man to get this bill passed or to try to get it passed. If we get at it and keep at it we will get it. I have written to the State Experimental Station of Illinois to get all the information possible along these lines.

Our schools should continue to improve in the future as they have in the past. Every representative always should be in favor of any bill which makes for the upbuilding of our agricultural interests, schools, colleges and good roads. Fellow-citizens, try a farmer for a change and see what we can do. Send me to Richmond as your representative. I shall work for your interest. Our lawyers tell you we want lawyers to make our laws. I will say the farmers do not want lawyers to make laws for them. But they want one of their own boys to say what they want.

Yours for improvement,
CHRIS.

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