No Patent Outside; No Syndicate Stereotyped Arrangement. Every Line and Syllable Written or Selected, Put in Type and Printed in the Journal Office. Positively no paid Advertisement Inserted as Reading Matter.

The Manassas Journal.

No Premium Business; No Coupons, nor Picture Books, but a Straightforward Newspaper Business. No Watered Circulation. We began at the beginning. Mail Lists and Subscription Books Open to Our Patrons.

VOL. I. NO. 43. MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1896. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

DON'T WAIT; BUT SAVE YOUR HOMES BY INSURING NOW.

RATES LOWER THAN EVER.

THREE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.

W. N. LIPSCOMB & CO.

JOS. LEVY & COMPANY'S

INVENTORY SALE.

We are about through taking inventory and found that we have more goods than we care for. We must make room for our SPRING GOODS which are already in the depot. So we have decided to sell our entire stock of goods

AT COST

.....and some for less than cost. We will not quote prices as it.....
.....is no limit how deep the cut will be. Come soon and see.....
.....how much a dollar will get here.

..... We have 50 dozen of best butter milk soap which is usu-.....
.....ally sold 10 cents a cake. We will sell 3 cakes in a box for.....
.....10 cents. 25 dozen sold on Saturday and 25 dozen on Wed-.....
.....nesday. None sold on any other day at above prices. Card.....
.....of 2 dozen hooks and eyes for 2 cents. 5 cent handkerchiefs.....
.....for 2 cts. in ladies only. Men's 10 ct handkerchiefs for 5cts.

..... SHOES! SHOES! We have a big stock on hand and.....
.....will sell them out to suit you.

..... CLOTHING—no price set; it must be sold as we can not.....
.....afford to keep goods in the depot. We must make room.

..... DRESS GOODS—a very fine assortment of it. Come and.....
.....see us when in town.

Thanking you for your patronage and hope to merit a continuance by fair dealing

Respectfully yours,

JOS. LEVY & CO.

P. S. Overcoats—why should you go without one when you can get an overcoat from us for half price. Blankets, shawls, woolen shirts, pants goods for less than cost. Come and look: it don't cost anything.

A Housekeeper's Opportunity.

Ready-Made Sheet and Pillow Case Sale.

Bleached Pillow Cases.

42×36	12½c.
45×36	14c.
50×36	16c.
54×36	18c.

Bleached Sheets.

54×90	37½c.
63×90	43c.
72×90	49c.
81×90	54c.
90×90	57c.

Unbleached Sheets.

54×90	33½c.
63×90	37c.
72×90	41c.
81×90	45c.
90×90	53c.

There is no skimping about these, and the careful housewife can easily reckon the worth of the materials. The making costs YOU nothing.

In conjunction with this sale we shall allow an extra discount of 16 per cent. on all our already reduced prices on Blankets. This includes Crib and Horse Blankets.

These are Sheets and Pillow Cases made of Utica Mills and Pequot Muslin, made full width and length, and if you order by mail and the goods do not suit you, your money will be promptly refunded to you.

LANSBURGH & BROTHER,
11-22 6. 420 422, 424, 426 7th Street.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO OUR FRIENDS

FOR SPRING 1896.

P. MANN &

BRYANT'S

SELECTIONS IN VERSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD!

"For sale—the homestead!" that for five score years
To generations has been "home;"
And now the last go forth, and never more
As in the days of yore, they'll come.

The fertile acres stretching far and wide,
The large brick dwelling house around,
Year after year a generous yield has given,
And man and beast found plenty to abound.

The stalls e'er filled with stock, the barns with feed
And flocks upon the meadows strayed:
But, now, the farm with all its thrift must go
That a division may be made.

Bring out the sleek, fat cattle to await
The crying of the auctioneer!
Bring out the horses—yes, Grandfather's horse,"
That too, though it is held so dear!

The "gentle family-horse (companion in
The journeyings through many days),
The pet whereon the children learned to ride,
The paltry bid for him, who'll raise?

"Bring out the household furniture for sale!"
The tables, sofas, chairs, and beds;
The beds where homefolks and e'er welcome guests
In peaceful sleep have laid their heads.

And many a night upon that bed long lay,
And slowly struggled back to life;
And, from another, heavenward took flight
The spirit of the grandsire and his wife.

That chair the "father's" was (wherein he sat
When feebleness grew on apace)
He does not need it now, he's gone from earth;
But must a stranger fill his place?

"For sale—two baby chairs (defaced and old)
One tall for table-use, one low!"
They're worthless, save for memory, for the babes
Departed from the old home long ago.

From garret bring the cradle, in which rocked
Grandmother's babes, while she would sing—
The mother's gone, the babes are gray-haired now;
Who'd care to have the useless thing?

"Who'll make a bid for this, the cupboard?" where
For "lunch," so oft, the children sought
The bread and apple-butter, cakes and pies,
In those old days with pleasure fraught.

The old piano, yellow-keyed, and long
Discordant, since beneath the touch
Of "great-great-aunts" to love-songs it awoke—
"What will it bring? Who bids? How much?"

"The clock! who bids for that?" long has it served
To mark the hours of joy and woe:
The hours of marriages, of births and deaths,
And years as swift they come and go.

"Put up the dining-table!"—wide and long,
Around whose hospitable board
Successive generations feasted on
Supplies drawn from a generous hoard.

Old age has paused, or death stilled the hands
That set these orchards, these shade-trees,
Which food and comfort many years have given—
Say, auctioneer, how much for these?

The flowers planted by the hand of her
Who ceased from toil, and 'neath the mold
Lay down to slumber, in the long ago,
And left her flowers—must these be sold?

Accumulations of the four-score years,
The garret's contents—these destroy;
Twere "rubbish" to the strangers, though to us
Mementoes of full many a joy.

The broad-cloth dress-suit, and the silken gown,
The homespun worn e'er we were born;
The blue-edged china, wheel and cedar chest,
And dusty conch-shell dinner-horn.

"For sale—the homestead!" soon the hallowed walls
With mirth of strangers will resound;
But ghostly sho[illegible] familiar forms are gone;
Will [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

build and tall and powerful frame, with a bright, inquiring mind, a fine specimen of American sana mens in sano corpore, what wonder was it that, after study hours, he sprang from the restraints of school with an Indian yell, out into the merry greenwoods for a romp, with rod in hand, to whip the stream for trout, or, gun on arm, to stalk the hillside for far fleeter game? Yet, the youth, withal, was thoughtful. "Even in society," writes Wirt, "his enjoyments while young were of a peculiar cast; he did not mix in the gay mirth of his equals in age, but sat quiet and demure, taking no part in the conversation, giving no responsive smile to the circulating jest, but lost to all appearance in silence and abstraction, which was only apparent, however, for on the dispersion of the company, when interrogated by his parents as to what had been passing, he was able not only to retail the conversation, but to sketch, with strict fidelity, the character of every speaker." The boy was the father of the man.

At the age of fifteen young Henry endeavored to engage in profitable work, to which end his father found him a place behind the counter of a country store, where he contrived so creditably that the next year his parent rented a small store himself, and, stocking it with farming goods, set up Patrick, in company with another son, William, in active trade. But this venture proved a failure, owing to his brother's waywardness. "I have seen," writes Wirt, "an original letter from John Henry to his son William, in which he remonstrates with him on his wild and dissipated course of life." It is said, probably with truth, that what wares William did not sacrifice to drink, Patrick, with generous trust in so-called customers, gave away. In one month the business was in difficulties; in one year in bankruptcy, the firm insolvent. At this time, besides occupying himself with winding up the trade affairs, young Patrick learned with perfect satisfaction to himself to play the flute and violin. Of course, like the famous shooting and fishing of the urchin's early days, this was a grievious error in the view of work-a-days. When arrived at eighteen, the youth committed yet another blunder—he married. Patrick's wife was no other than Landlord Sheldon's pretty daughter, an old playmate and near neighbor. Now it was that Patrick looked after the tavern keeper's bar, though he was not idle with his books the while. Writes Wirt: His reading began to assume a more serious character. He studied geography, in which he became an adept. He read also the charter and history of the colony, growing very fond of historical works generally, in pa[illegible] those of Greece and Rome. [illegible] his favorite, and he became [illegible] of the work that his rule [illegible] read it through once a year during his c[illegible] Judge Nelson had this [illegible] from Patrick Henry [illegible] that statement had [illegible] that Mr. Henry w[illegible] to read a book th[illegible] he [illegible] returned a [illegible] attaining it [illegible] judges and [illegible] for the b[illegible] after h[illegible] over th[illegible]

Out [illegible]

[illegible] take to their regular practice of the profession. Young Henry sprang full-fledged into court and forum, a brainy advocate and bright attorney. Aaron Burr proved himself proficient at the New York bar at the end of six months' laborious law reading.

It was at Hanover Court House that Henry's first case of note was tried; it was known as the "Parsons' Cause," and justly celebrated in the legal annals of Virginia. The circumstances were these: A dispute had grown up in the colony between the clergy and the Legislature. In 1696, by an act of the Assembly, each rector of a parish was allowed an annual stipend of 16,000 pounds of tobacco, the staple product of the colony, in lieu of money, which bill was re-enacted in 1748, receiving the due approval of the Crown. For awhile all was plain [illegible] as the price of tobacco [illegible] remained at the standard [illegible] of two pence a pound. [illegible] 1755, however, the tobacco crop fell short, and the planters having but a small supply on hand, the Assembly passed an enabling statute which permitted the payment, at sole personal option, for the space of ten months, in cash equivalent, of any debts stipulated to be paid in tobacco. In 1758, it seeming likely that the crop would again run short, the old act of 1755 was re-enacted. The crop failed, as was foreseen, and tobacco rose in price from sixteen shillings and eight pence to fifty shillings per hundred weight. The clergy, seldom indifferent to personal interests, took fire. A fierce controversy resulted. The Rev. John Camm, parson of York-Hampton parish, printed a violent pamphlet called "The Twopenny Act." This was straightway answered by Col. Richard Bland and Col. Landon Carter, of the laity, in a lively fusillade. Dr. Camm, of the clergy, replied in another caustic pamphlet, entitled, "Two Colonels Unhorsed." A fierce campaign was kept up until the whole colony, at first greatly amused at the wordy warfare, became directly involved in the dispute. At length, King George upon the throne took up the cudgels for his hard-pressed parsons, severely denouncing the act of 1758 as a corrupt measure, and declaring all proceedings under it null and void. Then the clergy plucked up fresh courage and determined to test the validity of the legislative provision in the civil courts of Virginia.

Accordingly suit was brought by Rev. James Mawry against the collector of the county. Able counsel were retained on both sides, Judge Lyons, on behalf of the plaintiff, and John Lewis, for the defendant. The ralings in the case were at [illegible] in favor of King and [illegible] clergy. During argument on demurrer, in November, 1763, the act of 1758 was pronounced by the court of no effect, which decision left the act of 1748 in full force, and the only landmark of the law. At this stage of the proceedings, so discouraged did Lawyer Lewis become at the dismal prospect of his clients that he begged leave of the colonists to withdraw from the case. Crown, court, and clergy appeared to be a unit. In this desp[illegible] Attorney Henry [illegible] a few of the [illegible] eyes in pity, perhaps sympathy. Soon people raised their heads a little and began to open their eyes and ears. The speaker was gradually gaining confidence, his figure straightened, his eyes gathered force, his voice grew bold and powerful. The court room fairly rang with fiery eloquence. The glow of genius, echoes of Demosthenes and Cicero, astounded the breathless audience. "Can this be Patrick Henry?" was the whisper.

But a meager outline of his speech can now be found. He appealed to the patriot colonists and their love of country. He ridiculed the pretentions of the parsons. He even anticipated revolution itself. The question, he said, is a pregnant one. It is a strife between the King of England and the House of Burgesses, our own people, our brethren, our countrymen, our fellow friends, [illegible] a stranger to America, a foreigner to Americans. What right has an alien born to issue edicts to native freemen quite as good as he? At this point, Judge Lyons, no longer able to maintain his serenity, cried out, "The gentleman has spoken treason." Paying no regard to the interruption the orator went steadily on with his address, concluding with a spirited peroration. It was Patrick Henry, the orator of American independence. The public were wrought up to madness. The parsons were so alarmed at the indignation they had aroused that they got up and left the court house in a body, amid the shouts of pent-up emotions on the part of the assemblage. The jury, in a whirlwind of awakened patriotism, seemed to forget the acts of 1748 and 1758, and rendered a verdict of but one penny damages, without leaving their seats. The concourse in the courtyard cheered the colonists to the echo, and with hisses and jeers greeted the downcast clergy, finally catching up the hero of the occasion in their arms, and bearing him to the nearest tavern upon their shoulders. And what a night of enthusiasm ensued.

The story of "Patrick and the Parsons" flew throughout the colonies like wildfire, arousing a patriotism from Massachusetts to the Carolinas that helped precipitate our national struggle for freedom. The young attorney's forensic career was well assured, and he became a prominent advocate at the Virginia bar. For many a day it was a common saying in the Old Dominion, whenever the eloquence of an orator was commended, "He is almost equal to Patrick Henry when he pleaded the tobacco case against the parsons." What a play for the young lawyer and for the rights of the freeborn patriots of the new world! Let us hon[illegible] homespun orator of the [illegible]

—*Washington Post.*

Shakespearian Phrases.

The power of Shakespeare over the public is shown by the extent to which his phrases have become incorporated into our language. In this point, indeed, he is unequalled. Among these is "lag and baggage," "dead as a door nail," "proud of one's humility," "pitt or miss," "love [illegible]," "selling for a song," [illegible]

The Manassas Journal,
Published Every Friday Morning.
MANASSAS, VA.
W. H. W. MORAN & CO.
Subscription Rates:
One dollar per annum in advance. Single copies three cents.
Entered at the Post-office at Manassas, Va., as second class mail matter.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the author, and on questions of public concern, they must be so published; but no communication of an objectionable character will be considered, under any conditions, nor even as an advertisement.
Our pages are always open to news items, communications on the subjects of public interest or matters of property, notices of religious and political meetings, of society announcements and entertainments. These must be published without the name of the author when the publisher deems it best, or accompanied by the name when asked to do so. This is an evidence of good faith.
The Editor is not responsible for communication, if it be reliable or not in conformity with the plan of THE JOURNAL.
Always retain a copy of your manuscript, and prepare names carefully to avoid errors. Write on one side of the paper, no matter how well known you may be.
Positively no manuscript (copy) returned.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1896.

Let us give more attention to our schools.

One of the great evils of our so called political checkers is the "deal."

When congress has settled all foreign affairs some attention may be given to matters at home.

The Ohio republicans have adopted a bimetallic platform, with both gold, silver, and paper.

Let the last vestige of spoils be removed from all consideration in any administration of public affairs.

The highest and best results of civilization are to be attained through the conflict of honest opinions.

It must now be plain to the country that congress has been largely engaged in a game for the next presidency.

It seems to be more than probable that the present Congress will retire without providing for the emergency at the treasury.

No matter how Governor O'Ferrall may have fallen short in some particulars, his course during the legislature just closed has been entirely commendable.

No community can do more to promote the common welfare and advance its substantial interests than by the establishment and promotion of good schools.

Let the advocates of a sound financial system be on their guard. It is quite probable that the free silver people will undertake to capture the next State convention.

The riotous scenes in the Kentucky legislature are a disgrace to the country. Of the bitterness and vicious use of political strife! Give reason and less partisanship.

Now that our public schools have either closed, or are near the end of the term, there can be no more fitting time to consider the appointment of teachers than at this time. By all means let these matters be settled early.

It must now be apparent to every intelligent, non-partisan observer that the present republican party is going to pieces rapidly.

B. WALTON MOORE WITHDRAWS.

Hon. B. Walton Moore, one of the ablest and strongest men in the congressional district, has announced his withdrawal from the field.

This is not through any apprehensions as to the result, any fear of defeat, because it was generally recognized that he was an unusually strong competitor in the race. Nor is it necessary for us to say that it is not the result of any "deal" or combine. The high personal standing of Mr. Moore assures this already. It is truth that Mr. Moore may have been influenced somewhat by a distaste for the general scramble in political life for office. It is more than likely that the final decision was reached after a due consideration of the appeals of his personal friends, who know what a political life means, among whom we are glad to say was the editor of THE JOURNAL, that there was a higher, brighter, and more satisfactory position in life for the brilliant young lawyer, orator, and litterateur than any offered in the political world.

While there was much in the field whom we could have supported more cheerfully for congress, or any other position, knowing the man as we do, we are frank to say that Mr. Moore has acted wisely.

We do not wish to be understood as retiring Mr. Moore from politics or public life; because it is doubtful if his friends will permit his retirement. He is simply doing what Hunton of Fauquier and Thornton of Prince William are doing, steering clear of political life and rising in their profession.

It may not be apparent to all that the retirement of Mr. Moore strengthens decidedly the chances of Mr. Meredith; and unless we are greatly mistaken the nomination will be his.

WHY NOT A SUMMER NORMAL?

We have reasons to believe that, if proper efforts are made, one of the Summer Normal Schools can be secured for Manassas; and Manassas is the place.

One should be held here for several reasons. In the first place, we have the very best railroad facilities. It is one of the most accessible points in Northern Virginia, and certainly one should be held in Northern Virginia. There are two large hotels, and a number of private boarding houses; besides, almost every family here would be glad to accommodate a few teachers for six weeks. The Ruffner school building with its two large rooms is to be repaired, we understand, this spring, and probably another room added. Then, there is the Seminary building, which, we presume, could be secured. On special occasions when general lectures are to be given, the courthouse would be opened to the teachers.

There is no trouble as to the accommodations.

Now, let us go to work and secure one of the Normals. We appeal to our County Superintendent, the H. M. Carlson; we call on the board of trustees; and we appeal to our County Superintendent.

More New Laws.

The following bills have passed the two houses of the General Assembly and have been signed by the Governor:

To amend and re-enact sections 10 and 15 of an act approved March 5, 1894, entitled an act to provide for the assessment of taxes on property, property and incomes and on licenses to transact business and imposing taxes thereon for the support of the Government for the public debt and providing the mode of obtaining licenses, etc.

To amend and re-enact sections 4 and 6 of an act entitled an act to protect and advance the culture by regulating the sale and purity of commercial fertilizers, etc.

With reference to liens for work done and material furnished by artisans, mechanics, lumber dealers and others, etc.

To amend and re-enact section 2,109, Code of Virginia, in relation to penalty for unlawful fishing.

To amend and re-enact an act touching the jurisdiction of police justices and justices of the peace as to the trial of offenders in certain cases, approved February 23, 1894.

To eradicate the San Jose or pernicious scale, an disease affecting fruit trees, and to prevent its spread.

To amend and re-enact section 3962 of the Code of Virginia with reference to when a justice to discharge an accused person who is before him for examination, and what to do when there is sufficient cause to charge him.

In relation to officers and teachers of public schools having any pecuniary benefit in furnishing books, etc., to public free schools in the state.

Requiring superintendent of penitentiary to keep account of all expenses incurred in delivering convicts to the penitentiary.

To amend and re-enact section 3160 of the Code of Virginia in relation to the pay and mileage of jurors.

To punish as for a misdemenor a person using abusive language to another.

To provide for a method for the better assessment of personal property under the control of fiduciaries and the several courts of the Commonwealth.

Providing for the reception of patients in the several state hospitals.

To amend and re-enact an act as to treasurers to return lists of uncollected taxes and delinquents.

To place H. C. Hanover, of Prince William county, on the pension list of the state of Virginia.

To amend and re-enact the circuit courts for the several counties in lieu thereof.

To amend and re-enact section 514 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved February 22, 1894, prescribing the powers of board of county officials.

VIRGINIA'S GREAT WEALTH

May Rival Cripple Creek.

[illegible] west in the gold fields at Cripple Creek both fast to work to implant a new home in the gold districts. [illegible] have good; the miners are [illegible] Pro-ional zone for our [illegible] Virginia, and [illegible] Virginia, and [illegible] Virginia, the [illegible] which was carried [illegible] gold in the South [illegible] of California [illegible] brothers to that state [illegible] Virginia, and [illegible] good reports. E. C. [illegible] Virginia will hold [illegible] Cannon.

[illegible] ship.

[illegible] ...ing the man as we do, we are frank to say that Mr. Moore has acted wisely.

[illegible] ...ing the general scramble in political life for office. It is more than likely that the final decision was reached after a due consideration of the appeals of his personal friends, who know what a political life means, among whom we are glad to say was the editor of THE JOURNAL, that there was a higher, brighter, and more satisfactory position in life for the brilliant young lawyer, orator, and litterateur than any offered in the political world.

While there was much in the field whom we could have supported more cheerfully for congress, or any other position, knowing the man as we do, we are frank to say that Mr. Moore has acted wisely.

We do not wish to be understood as retiring Mr. Moore from politics or public life; because it is doubtful if his friends will permit his retirement. He is simply doing what Hunton of Fauquier and Thornton of Prince William are doing, steering clear of political life and rising in their profession.

It may not be apparent to all that the retirement of Mr. Moore strengthens decidedly the chances of Mr. Meredith; and unless we are greatly mistaken the nomination will be his.

WHY NOT A SUMMER NORMAL?

We have reasons to believe that, if proper efforts are made, one of the Summer Normal Schools can be secured for Manassas; and Manassas is the place.

One should be held here for several reasons. In the first place, we have the very best railroad facilities. It is one of the most accessible points in Northern Virginia, and certainly one should be held in Northern Virginia. There are two large hotels, and a number of private boarding houses; besides, almost every family here would be glad to accommodate a few teachers for six weeks. The Ruffner school building with its two large rooms is to be repaired, we understand, this spring, and probably another room added. Then, there is the Seminary building, which, we presume, could be secured. On special occasions when general lectures are to be given, the courthouse would be opened to the teachers.

There is no trouble as to the accommodations.

Now, let us go to work and secure one of the Normals. We appeal to our County Superintendent, the H. M. Carlson; we call on the board of trustees; and we appeal to our County Superintendent.

[illegible] ...ing Sweeping Reductions Before Taking Stock; See:

25 and 20c. Cashmeres and Henrietts Reduced to ..... 20c.
25 and 20c. ..... 20c.
20 and 20c. ..... 20c.
Lace at Wenzel's Fine Shoes (who) $2.00 and $4.00 at $1.35 and $1.00
$3.50 and $3.00 ..... 2.50 at 1.85 and 1.75
2.50 and 2.00 ..... 1.60 and 1.35 at .90 and .70
.50 and .40 ..... Pants Goods Reduced to ..... 40c.
$1.50 and $1.35 ..... 90c.
.75 and .50 ..... 60c.

BOOTS FOR YOURSELF AND SONS; WE DEFY COMPETITION FOR QUALITY AND PRICE.

Gum Boots and Shoes to $1 ALL; See our "jobs in Clothing" and Men's gum shoes at 75 and $1.

Our line of GROCERIES is full and complete and we ask your trade, feeling sure that we can sell us

LOW AS ANY.

Country Buckwheat, Odom time Honey, "Heinz's Sweet Pickles," in Bulk; Boston Baked Beans, and Tomato Jelly, Mackerel and Lake Herring. Syrup from 15 cents per gallon to the finest grades of Orleans and Fancy Rice 5c. lb.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING WE CARRY and that is almost everything, you can SAVE MONEY by us; we MUST SELL to make room for Spring Goods.

HYNSON & CO.,
MANASSAS, VA.

[illegible] ...REE'S [illegible] '96
[illegible] Catalogue.
[illegible] ...ing Sweeping Reductions Before Taking Stock; See:

JUDGE NOT.

An Exhortation to Charity.

[illegible] ...ing Sweeping Reductions Before Taking Stock; See:

GEO. D. BAKER,
Undertaker,
MANASSAS, - - VA.,
(OPPOSITE DEPOT.)

Will attend all funerals on short notice. No EXTRA CHARGE for attending funerals in any reasonable distance. Prices low.

2-13-3m.

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT.

Apportionment of County School Funds for the year ending July, 18 1896, at the rate of .7242 cts. per capita.

	Number Population	Apportionment
Dumfries	425	$307.85
Occoquan	165	119.54
Woodbridge	1,000	724.20
Brentsville	1,000	724.20
Manassas	1,150	832.83
Nokesville	1,000	724.20
Totals	4,740	$3,432.82

H. M. CARLSON,
Supt. of Schools.

School Notice.

The Manassas School Board will hold a special meeting on the 10 th. day, April 25, 1896, at the Courthouse, for the purpose of letting school buildings, those from those desiring to teach in the schools of the District for the term beginning Sept. 14, 1896.

Patrons of the schools are invited to appear before the board at that time by petition, to express their wishes, if they have any other regarding the management of the schools in which they are interested.

At the same time bids for furnishing fuel to the schools for the school year 1896-97 will be received. Said bids must be for wood by the cord cut into stove length, one half cord and one half pine.

GEO. C. ROUND, Clerk.
Manassas, Va., March 11, 1896.
3-13-4t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Nannie F. Lynn and W. B. Lynn on 14 day of November 1895, to me, I will sell at public auction on the 27th day of April 1896, at 12 o'clock M. the following notes, each for the sum of $100.00 with interest from date, I will by authority of said trust offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder at front door Courthouse at Manassas on

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1896,

a tract of land containing about fifty-eight (58) acres, in Colen District and in the same land conveyed to J. E. Nelson by E. E. Meredith, commissioner in chancery suit of Weedon vs. Davis, and known as the A. J. Davis land.

JAS. E. NELSON,
Trustee.
3-18-4t.

Notice to Schools.

Office County Sup't of Schools.
HAYMARKET, VA., Mar. 2, 1896.
To the Teachers of Public Schools.
Prince William County:

In compliance with the request contained in the following circular of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, I respectfully request, that you contain in your papers the contents of the same, and solicit contributions from them, if only a nickel or a penny" apiece, for the purpose mentioned.

Nearly all of the counties of the state have responded promptly and liberally, I trust that Prince William may not be lagging in the movement, and to order that due notice may be given to all, I hereby appoint Monday, the 16th day of March next, as contribution day at your respective school houses.

Please send all collections to Hon. Jackson E. Blaney, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va.

Very respectfully,
H. M. CARLSON,
County Sup't of Schools.

(CIRCULAR NO. 127.)
(COPY.)
Commonwealth of Virginia,
Dept. of Public Instruction,
Superintendent's Office,
Richmond, Virginia.

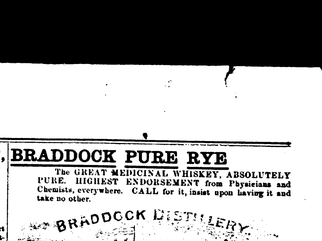
TO COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS:

The direction of the Public Hall, the Rotunda and wings of the University of Virginia by fire on the 27th of October, 1895, need fill with sadness all who love the institution, especially those who are inspiring or receiving instruction in it.

[illegible] ...ing Sweeping Reductions Before Taking Stock; See:

BRADDOCK PURE RYE

THE GREAT MEDICINAL WHISKEY, ABSOLUTELY PURE. HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT from Physicians and Chemists, everywhere. CALL for it, insist upon having it and take no other.



BRADDOCK IS PURE. BRADDOCK IS SOFT.
BRADDOCK IS MILD. BRADDOCK IS MELLOW.
Sold in Manassas by J. T. GOODWIN; A. FLAHERTY & CO.,
Sold in Occoquan by F. C. DAVIS; L. LEDMAN,
Sold in Woodbridge by R. J. CLARK.
THE JAS. CLARK DIST. CO.,
JNO. McQUAIDE, Manager,
Staunton, Virginia.

AT NOKESVILLE
—YOU WILL FIND—
EVERYTHING FOR THE FAMILY.

We carry the largest stock of Boots and Shoes Ever offered in this Section AT LOWEST PRICES.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, BLANKETS, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Lower than City Prices.
Queensware, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
Ladies' Cloaks and Capes.

We carry a stock and place orders to the best advantage, almost everything for the farm.
WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS, PLOWS, FEED CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c.
CASH
Paid for Pork, Grain, and Hay.
All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE SNAGPROOF RUBBER DUCK BOOT.

No need to go to the city. All our store rooms are crowded and prices marked down.

W. R. FREE, JR, & CO.
11-15.

NEW STORE
New Goods. New Prices.
—AT—
JOHN A. FRANCIS'
(HUNTON'S OLD STAND)
Buckland, - Va.

I have opened a splendid line of Family Groceries; bought for Cash, which I offer at very low figures; also, Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Tinware, Hardware, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Confectionerie, &c., all bought at rock bottom prices, and sold for a trifling advance.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
[illegible] ...ing my stock. I [illegible] ...ive

IF YOU ENJOY GOOD LIVING

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1896.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Presbyterian Missionary Greensward Church on Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Haymarket, Rev. G. Somerville, Rector, services 11 a. m. Prayer and sermon at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

METHODIST—Rev. C. F. Tenbrook, minister. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. every first Sunday, and at 8 p. m. on every 4th Sunday. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 a. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Wm. Ryan, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. every fourth Sunday, and at 8 p. m. on every 4th Sunday. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 a. m.

Prayer meeting every Thursday at 8 p. m.

Rev. Mr. Ryan says he will be glad to see his friends at his church on first and third sundays at 11 a. m. and on second and fourth sundays at 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH—Rev. C. A. Jones, pastor. Preaching at Manassas every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

There will be preaching next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Methodist church at Gainesville.

Lutheran Church—Rev. J. E. Eder pastor. Services in Manassas that every first and third Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Old School—Elder W. S. Abbey, every third Sunday at 11 a. m. and Sunday morning at 9 a. m. in Hickory Hall.

There will be no service at the Episcopal church next Sunday morning by Rev. Mr. Hammond.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT—Hon. Jas. Keith, Judge; Wm. Grigsby, Commonwealth's Attorney on first Monday in March.

COUNTY COURT—Circuit Court, Judge C. E. Nickens, presiding; Wm. Grigsby, Commonwealth's Attorney; Regular term of court to commence on the first Monday in October.

CLERK'S OFFICE—Jas. Keith, Clerk; Jas. E. Nelson, Deputy Clerk.

TOWN OFFICES.—Town Council meets on last Monday in each month. Chas. Ross, Mayor.

Special Business Announcements

(5 cents per line each insertion.)

Why suffer with Coughs, Colds, and La Grippe when LAZAPTE BROMO QUININE will cure you in one day. Does not stupefy, nor ringing in the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Cures in one day. Prevents Malaria. Cures in one to two days on stove, or money refunded. Price, 25 Cents.

For sale by WALTER MOORE,
11-2-6 Manassas, Va.

Next Tuesday is St. Patrick's day.

See Trustee's sale in to-day's paper.

Mr. Wm. J. Young of Pennsylvania has moved to this county.

See new advertisement of Mr. Geo. D. Baker of this place in to-day's paper.

Messrs R. Walton Moore and Jos. H. Powell are here to-day on legal business.

See official school notice by Mr. Geo. C. Round, clerk, in this issue. It is a matter that may concern you.

Miss Mattie Davies, who has been confined to the house for several days with a cold, is better to-day.

One day last week, a large swan from one of Mr. Fortune's lakes was shot by Mr Dodge, while flying about his premises.

Mr. George W. Baxter of this county and Miss Amanda Baker of Baltimore were married in Baltimore on Feb. 25 last.

The republican district convention to be held here has been changed from Wednesday the 22d to Tuesday the 21st of April.

Miss Clara Lamb closed her school at Mt. Pleasant on Monday evening last and returned home near town, on the following day.

There is a colored man in Orange county, living near Wilson's, who is good for a lifetime, which through some mysterious course of nature.

Messrs William Embrey, R. J. Hall, F. Batts, and Dr. Melvin, of Berkeley, Fauquier Co. were in Manassas Wednesday on legal business.

Hon. R. W. Moore of Fairfax has accepted an invitation to deliver the second address before the Literary Societies of William and Mary College, next June.

The 113th session of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, South, will convene in the city of Roanoke on Wednesday, April 1st, Bishop Hargrove presiding.

Mr. S. Lo[illegible] ...ton, D. C., o[illegible]

We have shown the editorial appeal in another column to Mayor Taylor, who heartily joins in the movement and will shortly call a mass meeting to determine just what our people are willing to do. Read it and make up your minds what you will do.

Hon. Henry Fairfax has arranged for a delightful house party to be given at his beautiful house party to be given during the month of May. The majority of the guests will be from Richmond and Philadelphia. Mr. Fairfax is at present in Florida.—*Alex Gazette.*

Charles Field charged with murder was tried last week in the county court of Orange found guilty of manslaughter and fined $5.00. To the unitiated in the fundamentals of equity it would appear that the punishment was either too much or too little.—*Warrenton Banner.*

RETREAT.—On Sunday last Mr. B. D. Hoos hitched a colt to a buggy and started for a drive. The colt became frightened at a vicious[illegible] ...ing, throwing Mr. Hoos out of the buggy. His arm received a blow in the fall, he was unable to hold to the reins. The colt ran to Bull Run where it was caught. It did but little damage, however, and Mr. Hoos is ready to try it again.

Judge Nicol, on Wednesday, heard the case of Clagget & Tomlin of Benton, Fauquier county, whose application for their license had been refused by the county court of that county. The case was postponed to the 20 day of April term of circuit court of Fauquier. Robert Campbell represented the applicants and Messrs Fitzhugh and Sinclair the petitioners against granting the license.

About two years ago Mr. J. M. Johnson of this city had a fine colt which he named after his Prince William farm for $165. Mr., George Stone of Warrenton, was the purchaser. Mr. Stone subsequently sold the colt for $250, and it was then taken to New York and sold for $750. A short time ago the horse was sold in that city for $1,200 and is now said to be the finest jumper in the country.—*Alex. Gazette.*

MISS MADIE DAVIES, who has been confined to the house for several days with a cold, is better to-day.

MR. GEORGE W. BAXTER of this county and MISS AMANDA BAKER of Baltimore were married in Baltimore on Feb. 25 last.

THE republican district convention to be held here has been changed from Wednesday the 22d to Tuesday the 21st of April.

MISS CLARA LAMB closed her school at Mt. Pleasant on Monday evening last and returned home near town, on the following day.

THERE is a colored man in Orange county, living near Wilson's, who is good for a lifetime, which through some mysterious course of nature.

Messrs William Embrey, R. J. Hall, F. Batts, and Dr. Melvin, of Berkeley, Fauquier Co. were in Manassas Wednesday on legal business.

HON. R. W. MOORE of Fairfax has accepted an invitation to deliver the second address before the Literary Societies of William and Mary College, next June.

THE 113th session of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, South, will convene in the city of Roanoke on Wednesday, April 1st, Bishop Hargrove presiding.

MR. S. LO[illegible] ...ton, D. C., o[illegible]

One Hundred Years Old.

Tuesday (Friday) Mrs. Lydia Price (Peyton) celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, having been born March 12, 1796, in Madison county, Va., near the historic old Lutheran church, which is located three miles northeast of Madison Courthouse. Her parents—Michael and Martha (Stigler) Snyder—were among the early settlers of Madison county. In her 18th year the subject of this sketch was married to Mr. John Peyton, of Orange county. Her husband died in 1862, and she never married.

She was the mother of twelve children—six sons and six daughters—all of whom reached maturity, and of which number eight are now living, as follows: William S., the oldest child, who celebrated his 79th birthday on December 1, 1895, and who has been the railroad agent at Rapidan station for forty-three years; John S., residing in Pittsylvania county; Ann D. and Mary Jane, who live with their mother; Mrs. G. P. Robinson and Capt. T. J. Peyton, Orange; Mrs. J. A. Williams, Orange county, and Mrs. John Chauncey, Alexandria.

Her grandchildren and great-grandchildren are living scattered nearly one hundred. She has never had but two sons to die, always absenting from supper, and having never worn a corset. She is still quite active, has never lost a tooth, her eyesight is quite good, though her hearing is somewhat impaired. She is a member of the Lutheran church.—*Orange Observer.*

Roll of Honor.

WATERFALL, VA., March 9, 1896.

Editor JOURNAL:—The following is the Roll of Honor of Mill Park School for month ending March 6, 1896:

Cleveland Downs, 96; Beverly Boler, 95; Jesse Forsyth, 95; Senie Forsyth, 92; Bill Rector, 88; Maggie Utterback, 88; David Utterback, 88; Susan Cockrill, 88; Hugh Yeatman, 87; Willie Robinson, 86. Also Ruth Forsyth, Louis Heuser, Thomas McIntosh, Willie Robinson, Ernest Utterback, Ella Nalls. Number on roll, 40. Average daily attendance, 28.1.

B. WILKINS, Teacher.

A Noted Parisian Event.

To-night half Paris is at the glittering costume ball which heralds in the coming of age of Basil d'Orley, eldest living son of the Marquis d'Orley. Although in France since the exile of James II., the d'Orleys were originally an Orleanist family. The family jewels and relics were very interesting to night, and young Basil, who is already one of the best swordsmen in Paris, is to be congratulated on the unbelievably clever of life that he takes himself. Amongst the distinguished throng to night were the ex-Queen of Naples, the Countess de Paris, Madame Sagan, whilst presents poured in from the Duc de Nemours, Prince Louis Napoleon, the Princes Louis Bonaparte, and Prince Clementine of Saxe-Coburg. The religious part of the rite was celebrated by the Abbe Didier Chatelin, the county vicar of St. Germain des Prez, whose little allocution in English, conveying the Pope's blessing, was exceedingly graceful.—*Paris letter in London Times.*

Marquis d'Orley, referred to in the foregoing, is known in this county, having been a guest of Hon. C. E. Nickens, when he was associated in some Washington investments.

Public School Examinations.

We believe those interested in public schools, both patrons and pupils, will find the following questions, used in the examination of applicants for license to teach, of some interest. They were used in the examination of white teachers in the summer of 1894, prepared by the state board, and are fair samples of the grade of questions used. We give them here [illegible]

(5) In whose old that first steamship crossed the Atlantic?

(6) In whose was the telegraph invented?

7. Who was the Kansas Warrior?

8. Who was the party nominee who did the anti-slavery electioneering in Pierce's administration?

(9) What country which had prevailed slept in the parts closed by all foreign nations, made a treaty, per compulsion, with Commodore Perry, United States in 1854?

10. Give a short account of the Brown raid, and tell by whom it was forfeited.

(11) Tell what three major generals did Jackson keep in check during his valley campaign? (b) Was the battle of the Wilderness a success to the Federals or the Confederates?

(c) Who were the generals commanding?

MARKETS.

Revised weekly from reliable sources
ALEXANDRIA MARKETS.
March 11, 1896.

Wheat, longberry	0 68 a	0 75
Fults	0 66	0 74
Mixed	0 65	0 74
Fair	0 65	0 70
Bright and tough	0 65	0 70
Corn, white	0 40	0 40
Mixed	0 38	0 40
Corn meal	0 38	0 40
Rye	0 40	0 45
Oats, mixed	0 25	0 27
Bright	0 28	0 30
White	0 29	0 30
Hay, Timothy packed	0 13	0 14
Choice Timothy	0 15	0 17
Eggs, fresh	0 09	0 10
Hens, (live)	0 09	0 10
Young Chickens, per lb	0 09	0 10
Veal Calves	0 05	0 08
Hogs, Small	0 5	0 6
Large	0 4½	0 5
Potatoes, bushel	0 25	0 30
Turkeys, live per lb	0 10	0 13
Dressed	0 14	0 15
Onions, per bushel	0 75	0 80
Apples, barrel	2 00	3 00
Dried Peaches, pealed	07	08
Unpealed	03	04
Dried Cherries	06	07
Dried Apples	03	04
Herring, Eastern per bbl	4 00	3 50
Potomac, No. 1 per bbl	4 00	4 50
Potomac family	4 00	4 25
Bbl. half barrel	2 25	2 50
Potomac Shad	7 00	8 00
Mackerel, small, per bbl	20 00	21 00
No. 3 mackerel	20 00	21 00
No. 2 large fat	21 00	22 00
No. 2	21 00	22 00

WASHINGTON CATTLE MARKETS.

Union Stock Yards, Binning, March 10, 1896.

Cattle—121 head of Cattle on the market and sold as follows: Best sold from 4c. to 4c. good, 3c-3½c. medium, 2½-3c. common, 2c-2½c. per lb. 170 sold as follows: Lambs sold from 5c. per lb. Yearlings, 4c-4½c per lb. Cows with Calves sold from $30 to $45 each. Market fair.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1896.

Cattle—There was hardly enough Cattle in the yards to induce buyers to venture out. Sales were on a basis of $3.50@5.50 for common to strictly choice native beeves, trading being largely at $3.90@4.80. The traffic in feeders was quiet as was natural with prices so close to those paid for matured beeves. The decrease in prices being built about 20 cents whereas the spread between the two a year ago was $1.00. Butchers' and canners' Cattle were fairly active and steady, quite a large proportion of the market arriving in good condition. Texas-fed steers were steady to 10c. higher, the latter for good fat lots.

Hogs—The supply was fairly equal to the demand, and the pens to-day were more emptied of their occupants at advances of 5@10c. mostly. Compared to the best prices of last week, the trade in heavy weights sold at $3.95@4.20, a few lots weighing below 200 and 400 pounds going for $3.85@3.90, but the bulk of the hogs sold at 4.10@4.15, light weights sold at $3.85@4.15, and mixed lots brought about the same money.

Sheep—Prices were steady, there being good demand. Common lots were very salable at 2.75@2.90. Western receipts at 3.10@3.65. Lambs sold at 3.50@4.60.

Receipts—Cattle, 1,600 head; hogs, 14,000 head; sheep, 15,000 head.

GRAIN, March 10, 1896.

A government report to-day is very bullish, relatively in the spring wheat and Indications point to a very large acreage of spring wheat.

F. LYNN, PRES. WESTWOOD HUNTON, CASH'R.
W. B. LYNN, VICE-PRES. R. H. LYNN, ASS'T CASH'R.
(Cashier, Louisiana National Bank.)

The National Bank of Manassas
MANASSAS, VA.
CAPITAL STOCK $50,000.00.

Ample facilities and resources for handling all kinds of transactions in our line.
Make collections a specialty all parts of the U. S., free of charge to customers.
We look for business to all parts of the U. S., at all times it is consistent with conservative banking.

Come And See Us. Your Account is Solicited.

We Will Serve You With Pleasure.
MONEY TO LOAN.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
H. F. Lynn, J. E. Willard,
B. B. Lynn, J. W. Prescott,
W. W. Chamblin, O. L. Hynson,
J. O. Dodge, J. B. Hynson,
Thos. R. Hon, I. F. Baldwin,
Robert Portner.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT
—OF—
M. DYENFORTH & CO.,
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
621 PENN. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WALTERS
GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES!
STANDARD PAINTED TIN SHINGLES!
[illegible] ...ed with pure Sheet Metal Roof. Our painted tin shingles are more durable than is generally made a tin roof, yet on the old style. Our galvanized shingles are both RUST and RAIN PROOF WITHOUT PAINTING. No others are. Manufactured by THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING COMPANY.
I am prepared to take contracts to cover your new houses or to recover your old ones with these shingles.
JOHN A. CANNON,
Manassas, Va.
2-28.

ALL LINES OF REPAIRING

R. S. COCHRAN & BRO.,
THE PLAINS, VA.,

As the season for the sale of
GRASS SEED
is drawing to a close, we are now offering the remnant of our large stock, purchased early in the season
AT PRICES
Under Wholesale Values.
Only 200 Bushels Choice Western Orchard Grass, 100 Bushels do Timothy and 75 do Clover left on hand at this date, and if you wish to avail yourself of the opportunity of buying extra quality seed at extremely low prices, write us at once for samples and quotations.

No. 1 Cypress Shingles, 4x18 inches
$3.50 PER 1,000.

A large and complete stock of dressed and undressed lumber, lath, shingles, &c.

BARB WIRE. WIRE NAILS.
TERMS, CASH.
R. S. COCHRAN & BRO.,
THE PLAINS, VA.

WE REFUSE
To Carry Over Goods and are Making Sweeping Reductions Before Taking Stock; See:

SELECT MISCELLANY.

TAUGHT OF GOD.

[A SERMON BY REV. JAS. M. NOURSE.]

TEXT—Matt. 16:17: And Jesus answered and said unto him. Blessed art thou Simon Barjona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.

The belief that there is a God is universal. This belief admits that God is the author of all existence, and that He superintends and disposes of the events of life. Besides this belief, there is a general faith that a concise knowledge of God is divinely imparted. The student of theology, in all lands, has felt that by some mysterious divine agency man might communicate with the Supreme-Divine-Being.

The Greek and Roman philosopher taught that the gods would honor certain particular agencies to the person desiring knowledge of the divine. They consulted oracles. The Egyptians had their Oracle at Thebes. Apollo, "the god to whom inspiration and prophecy were considered as belonging," had numerous oracles. The Greeks and Romans were accustomed to seek from oracles, knowledge on all important occasions to know whether the gods would favor them. Revelations thus received were considered as coming from the gods.

But during many centuries previous to the introduction of christianity there was constant complaint, on the part of the wisest and best, in regard to the meagreness and indefiniteness of all these revelations.

Outside of christianity there has been a longing for a more complete knowledge of the [illegible]. The thoughtful of all [illegible] rejected the Bible statement, that "Man can not by searching find out the almighty unto perfection." There are some who do not believe that God does by other than natural means reveal his character unto man.

Hobbes says—"If a man says that God hath spoken to him supernaturally, I can not perceive what argument he can produce to make me believe it."

Christianity answers this with facts. Its reply in this and always has and will be this. "During the last 1800 years or more the world has not advanced one step in actual revelation of supernatural truth. Despite all efforts nothing new can be discovered, all things remain as they were since Jesus of Nazareth." Past revelations may be better arranged, systematized and harmonized. Nothing essentially can be added to or taken away from the Book of Revelation. That Book closed and left this one great fact around which all revelation centres; viz: the person of Jesus of Nazareth.

"To explain", says one, "that unique phenomenon which over 1800 years forth through the cities, plains and hills of Judea; whose life, character and works are truly wonderful, is impossible without coming to one conclusion. Jesus of Nazareth was God manifest in the flesh." The great question was asked "whom do men say that I the son of man am? The disciples replied, "Some say John the baptist, some Elias, and some say Jeremias or one of the prophets."

This master, who Jesus was, was being discussed then as now. Jesus was and is the world's puzzle. Human sense gives no satisfactory solution. Jesus turned to his disciples and asked, "but whom say ye that I am?" And Simon Peter answered and said, "Thou art the Christ the Son of the living God;" and then Jesus replied in the language of my text.

At once the question arises how does this answer denote divine illumination, and pronounces Peter's faith a faith which was not reached through mere ligation but illumination.

When we ask ourselves the questions, How is it possible that the same person can be ignorant and omniscient; helpless and omnipotent; How can two complete spirits coalesce in one person? How can two "conscious souls" constitute one person? We can not answer, and yet all things involved in the scriptural and church doctrine of the person of Christ, No one can explain it. But God gives us the "*Rock*", therefore, we both believe and honestly confess that "Jesus of Nazareth is the Son of the living God." In this faith multitudes have lived and died triumphant deaths. To-day multitudes confess and generations yet unborn will confess that as the God of man is a man, a human creature; so the son of the living God is God. With this text before us let us consider:

I.—To whom this knowledge is revealed.

II.—How is it imparted.

III.—Note some results of such a revelation.

I.—It was not, nor was it then revealed to the wise as such, nor to the religious as such, but to simple honest fishermen, "mere babes" as to philosophy and religion. Many wise men, who have been useful in their way to the interests of mankind never had the knowledge of God as he was revealed to Peter and his fellow disciples. Men have opened up many of the deep things of nature and surprised many with their revelation, but nature has never revealed to man the knowledge of God as He is known through Christ. Many have declared that Jesus was superior to any man of his time, but they go no further. Rousseau says "Can it be possible that the personage whose history the Gospels contain should be mere man? What sublimity in his maxims! what profound wisdom in his discourses! If the life and death of Socrates are those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus are those of a God." This is a strange conviction from an infidel. Hear another. Mr. Parker says "Try Christ as we try other teachers, how soon their pupils have gone beyond them, but 18 centuries have passed and what man or sect has mastered His thought. He towers above all. He poured out to the world a doctrine beautiful as the light, sublime as heaven and true as God." Still another, Renan says "Jesus of Nazareth is without an equal. His glory remains complete. The memory of his life has [illegible] the perfume of another life, and all history is incomprehensible without Him. Jesus was more [illegible]. Between Him and God [illegible]

that which was hitherto unknown. It is just setting before us so that we can see the thing which is presented; and if you reflect upon it you will find God's way of revelation to us in nature is very much the same as His way of revelation to us through the Bible. It is real revelation yet limited. He reveals to us just as much as he sees fit. No man as a Christian until he experiences what the Bible reveals concerning Jesus Christ, and that revelation is—"He is the son of the living God." The Bible is our medium, our oracle, not Science, nor Church, nor Priest, nor Pope. The great agency which makes this Bible plain is not flesh and blood but the Holy Spirit. As one who seeks goodly pearls sets his heart upon the object of his search and exercises diligence and perseverance, so must we set "our hearts" upon seeking God as He is revealed in Christ. The command is "Seek and ye shall find." Now, is there any other way so simple and effective as God's way? You all see how reasonable are the claims of Christianity. The knowledge it conveys is not imparted "by flesh and blood but, by my Spirit saith its Lord." Not by any natural or human instrumentality did Peter derive this knowledge of Christ, nor shall it be to us. It is the mission of the Holy Spirit through the word of God to instruct us in the mysteries of the Gospel of grace.

Isaiah prophecies "all my children shall be taught of the Lord and great shall be the peace of my children. Our Lord also says, "as it is written in the prophets, "and they all shall be taught of God: every man therefore that hath heard and learned of the Father cometh unto me."

Who of you have not felt a drawing unto the Father through the words of Christ? The Psalmist says "God is known in Judah." Christ's God has revealed Himself unto his people. How? Unto us as unto Israel in our history; in the divine message; by His prophet and through His ordinances; by his rulings of Providence; by the man who is Christ the Son of living God. This knowledge is Eternal life. The knowledge which God imparts is redemption from sin, and its blessed fruits of peace through our Lord Jesus Christ. You all know that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners; and that He is the Son of God. This is the substance of the whole range of Bible truth. "The story of the creation; of the fall; of the deluge; of the call of Abraham; of the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egypt; of the scenes on Mt. Sinai, in the wilderness wandering; of the crossing of Jordan; of the taking of the Holy Land; of the various vicissitudes of the nation, their captivity and restoration; of the ceremonial law; of the laws of separation; of the form of civil government; of their poetry, their biography, their philosophy recorded in the Old Testament, all is preparatory to the advent of Christ. While the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, describe that advent, the manifestation and the sacrifice of that Christ and the founding of the christian church, the Epistles reveal and conserve its doctrines and usages; the book of revelations of John, in a grand panorama gives the conflict of the ages and the final triumph of the King of Kings, the Lord of Lords, the Word of God. All the whole book sets before us, Jesus the Son of God.

Enough of the history of the world has long ago been written and the sacred word confirms the fact, that the reason of man unaided by divine illumination can not cross the line that divides the spiritual realm from the material. Spiritual things are spiritually discerned. It is simply foolish for Rationalism to deny this. Men try to exalt human reason and tell of its achievements and they have been grand, but reason's sphere is limited. Litton asks, "What knows reason of heinner life of God as He has opened it to believing christians? What does reason tell of the real nature and effects of sin? or of the law of its removal? What does reason tell us of a possible communion between the soul and its God? What, in other words, has she that can meet the needs of the soul of man as they are met by the doctrine of the atoning death and mediatorial work of Jesus Christ, of the work of the Holy Spirit, of the power of penitence and the power of prayer?"

Reason must give way to Faith; she must act as Faith's handmaid; act as Faith's substitute. Faith takes our hand whenever reason fails and leads our way out of all uncertainty and trials of change and gives us the vision of the unseen and Eternal. She knows that for the one object on which her eye is fixed, all else will if need be sacrificed, does all else will one day pass away. She leads into certain knowledge of God and Jesus Christ which is life Eternal.

III.—What are the results of this study. (a) if the positions I have stated can be sustained beyond a reasonable doubt and christianity is a theory no currently here if these things are facts, then thoughts of Christ are inevitable. You all realize at least sometimes in moral thoughts, and when you do so Christ presents Himself for your consideration. He has controlled too many hearts and minds to be entirely ignored. Among all the moral lights he is the brightest. (b) The world from the creation to the present date is days, weeks, months, and years with either Before Christ or Anno Domini. Thoughts of Christ are essential. His wonderful nature, His wonderful birth, His wonderful works, His wonderful thoughts demand your attention, inspire faith and induce devotion. (c) If you think of a holy life and a peaceful death you must think absolutely of Christ.

Leaving this subject, my friends, it behooves us to be ready to make its confession. We hear many things said about Jesus, many strange things about Him. Men say He is "This" and men say he is "That." Some said He was Elias, John the Baptist, and others said Jeremias, or one of the prophets. But He appeals to you and me and asks, "Whom say ye that I am." His personal care is more. His Holy Spirit press this question home to our hearts for us to answer. What shall the answer be? Have we treat it with either indifference or contempt? Our destiny depends upon the manner of our answer. Here is the solemn phase of this whole subject, and that is, there is nothing to hinder every very one of us saying from the heart as Peter said, "Thou art the Son of the living God." If we do from our hearts and confessions say thou art my Christ the result shall be the same now as then.

The Lord said "Blessed art thou Simon Barjonas." Yes! He blessed Peter right then and there, because he confessed Him to be the Son of God. "The Gospel of Christ begins with a blessing. Has God in power divine, offer Him to sinners, coaxed in to make demand. His blessedness is more than heaven. Christ proclaims full happiness in the number of His disciples and in their application to all the scenes of life and eternity. To be a true christian is to have all things which could be desired or to have. Not nothing can be added. What a pity there when done with this life its last battle fought, to hear "Come ye blessed of my Father inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the World."

MULTIPLEX TELEGRAPH.

A Remarkable Invention by Prof. Rowland.

Prof. Henry A. [illegible] Johns Hopkins University [illegible] succeeded in obtaining [illegible] results from [illegible]

Remedial Foods.

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism, for it feeds the nerves, and nervous dyspepsia.

Lettuce from those suffering from insomnia.

Watercresses is a remedy for scurvy.

Peanuts for indigestion. They are especially recommended for corpulent diabetes. Peanuts are made into a wholesome and nutritious soup, are browned and used as coffee, are eaten as a relish simply baked, or are prepared and served as salted almonds.

Onions are almost the best nervine known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a worn out system. Onions are useful in all forms of coughs, colds, and influenza: in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy, gravel, and and kindred liver complaints. Eaten every day they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

Spinach is useful to those with gravel.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Carrots for sufferers from asthma.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution, and to those suffering from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt, and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly available form. Beaten up raw with sugar they are used to clear and strengthen the voice. With sugar and lemon juice the beaten white of egg is to relieve hoarseness.

Honey is wholesome, strengthening, cleansing, healing, and nourishing.

Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. As specific remedies, oranges are aperient. Sour oranges are highly recommended for rheumatism.

Cranberries for erysipelas are used externally as well as internally.

Lemons for feverish thirst in sickness, for biliousness, low fevers, rheumatism, coughs, colds, liver complaints, etc.

Blackberries as a tonic. Useful in all forms of diarrhoea.

Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Tomatoes are invaluable in all conditions of the system in which the use of calomel is indicated.

Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as food for those suffering from cancer; they are used externally as well as internally.

Apples are useful in nervous dyspepsia: they are nutritious, medicinal, and vitalizing; they aid digestion, clear the voice, correct the acidity of the stomach, and are valuable in rheumatism, insomnia, and liver troubles. An apple contains as much nutriment as a potato in a pleasanter and more wholesome form.

Grapes dissolve and dislodge gravel and calculi, and bring the stomach and bowels to a healthy condition.

Pie plant is wholesome and aperient: is excellent for rheumatic sufferers and useful for purifying the blood.—*The Housekeeper.*

What Has Passed for Money.

Many things have been issued at different times for money—cowrie shell in Africa, wampum, or beads made of clam shells, by the American Indians; cocoa in Mexico. Carthaginians used leather as money, probably bearing some mark or stamp. Frederick II, at the siege of Milan reviewing this custom, issued stamped leather as money. In 1360, John the Good, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black Prince, and sent to England until ransomed, also issued leather money, having a small silver, nail in the middle. Salt is the money in Abyssinia; codfish in Iceland and Newfoundland. "Living money," slaves and oxen, passed current in ancient Greece among the people in payment of debts. Adam Smith says that in his day there was a village in Scotland where it was not uncommon for women to carry nails instead of money to the baker's shop and alehouse. Marco Polo found in China money made of the bark of mulberry trees, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which is death to counterfeit, being the earliest specimen of paper money.

Feel Badly To-day?

We ask this repeatedly because serious diseases often follow trifling ailments.

If you are weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. Ten drops on the tongue is a dose.

Brown's Iron Bitters

IT CURES

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Impure Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—has cross-red lines on the wrapper.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. JAMES B. HODGKIN, DENTIST, 700 Tenth Street N. W. Cor of G Washington, D. C.

R. WALTON MOORE, TOM A. SMITH. MOORE & SMITH, *Attorneys-at-Law.* Fairfax, C. H., Va. Will practice in the courts of Fairfax, Prince William and adjoining counties.

JOS. E. WILLARD. C. VERNON FORD. Comm'r in Chancery. WILLARD & FORD, *Attorneys-at-Law,* Fairfax C. H., Va. Will practice in Virginia and District of Columbia.

MEREDITH & THORNTON, *Attorneys-At-Law.* E. R. MEREDITH [illegible] (Com. Attorney.) Will practice in the Courts of Prince William and adjoining counties, and the United States Courts. Immediate rule of remitting on day of collection.

JOHNSON & LIPSCOMB, *Attorneys-At-Law,* WM. E. LIPSCOMB, Manassas, Va. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Alexandria, Va. Will practice in the Circuit Court Prince William county.

PATENTS.

Inventions, Trade-Marks, and Copyrights promptly secured. I report FREE OF CHARGE, whether, in my opinion, a Patent can be secured. Send name and address and I will forward you a beautifully illustrated copy of "Inventive Progress," with instructions HOW TO OBTAIN LETTERS PATENT for inventions, Designs, Trade-Marks, Labels or Copyrights: also how to secure Pensions and Homesteads. JOHN S. DUFFIE, Att'y-at-Law 802 F. Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Residence [illegible]

VIENNA CABINET LAGER BEER.

Our Standard Brand.

TIVOLI HOFBRAU * * *

* * * EXPORT LAGER.

Our special brand.

Sold by all Dealers.

READ THIS TESTIMONY

From Dr. Wm. H. Taylor, State Assayer and Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology, Medical College of Virginia.

LABORATORY OF STATE ASSAYER AND CHEMIST, RICHMOND, VA., May 2, 18[illegible]

I have analyzed the Tivoli Beer, manufactured by the Portner Brewing Company, Alexandria, Va., and find that it is in all respects, of excellent quality, is unexceptionable and I recommend it as a [illegible] man. WM. [illegible] State [illegible]

THE LARGEST ARMY IN THE WORLD

is composed of over 1,500,000 "Oliver" plows. Many have been the attacks of other armies to rout the "Oliver," but in vain and it stands today CHAMPION of the world, ready to meet all comers, and it never took but one round to knock out a competitor.

Don't You Want To Enlist?

The accompanying cut represents one of the many kinds, made to suit all kinds and conditions of soil, from the larger gang plow of the prairie drawn by an engine to the one horse garden plow. Times are hard, prices of produce low and every cent should count, and to meet these conditions the price of the

"OLIVER"

has been reduced accordingly.

REMEMBER I am the only authorized agent for this section, carrying a full line of plows and repairs. Write for catalogue and prices,

G. A. HULFISH, HAYMARKET, VA.

7-26.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

GEO. B. CARLIN. JAS. F. CARLIN. WORTH HULFISH.

JAS. F. CARLIN'S SONS & CO.,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, IRON, STEEL, WAGON MATERIAL.

315 King street, Alexandria, Va.

BUILDERS' AND MECHANICS' SUPPLIES, BARB-WIRE, BAILING TIES.

30 DAYS

REDUCTION SALE.

Note These Prices:

Best Coal Oil	10	cents per gal.
Salt, Duck Sacks, 224 lbs	95	"
" Linen " "	1.00	"
" Ground Alum, 160 lbs	60	"

Men's Wear:

Men's Undershirts Reduced from 50 cents to 40
" " " " 75 " " 60
" " " " 1.00 " " 80
" Canton drawers " " 50 " " 40
" " " " 25 " " 20

Men's Heavy Boots:

Reduced from 25 to 50 cents on every pair.
A good boot at $1.90, formerly $2.25.
Cheapest boot at $1.15.
Ladies' Shoes from 85 cents to $2.50.

FULL LINE OF TINWARE.

RESPECTFULLY

SA[illegible]

Special Notice.

We are in the market, paying the LARGEST PRICES for Wheat, Hay, and Corn; and having the cash at our command

WILL ADVANCE FARMERS

to the amount of three-fourths (¾) or seven-eights (⅞) the value of their grain at the time of its delivery to us.

And we will hold and give farmers THE BENEFIT OF ANY ADVANCE on same.

Write us or call and see us.

J. W. LEEDY & SONS, MANASSAS, VA.,

"The Whiskey of Our Daddies."

THE KIND BY WHICH THEY LIVED LON AND DIED HAPPY, CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE NOKESVILLE DISTILLERY,

$1.50 PER GALLON,

11-15-1 NOKESVILLE, VA.

FISHER BROS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 132 and 134 King Street,

Alexandria, Va.

8-9-1.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

HENRY W. WILDT,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND OPTICIAN

FIRST CLASS WORK FURNISHED.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

106 N. Royal Street, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

10-4-12

Wanted Virginia Farms,

Not too far from Railroad, to sell or Exchange for good Washington City improved property. Please send full discription terms &c. to

WM. M. YAGER & CO. 1220 G St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

2-7

MANASSAS is a growing town situated on the main line of the Southern Railway, 33 miles from Washington, only one hour's ride. Four passenger trains pass daily going East and North and four going South, all stopping at MANASSAS. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad passes through on its Line West, stopping for passengers. Few towns in Virginia have as good railroad facilities.

A few miles North of town is the HISTORIC BATTLE-FIELD known as "BULL RUN." Only one hour's drive across the country in sight of the BULL RUN Mountains. The battle-field remains almost unchanged. The Henry House and the Stone House on the Centreville pike are still standing as landmarks. These are visited every year by old soldiers of both Armies.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

(PIEDMONT AIR LINE.)

FIRST DIVISION.

This Condensed Schedule is published as information only and is subject to change without notice to the public.

MAIN LINE.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 9. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 37. Daily.	No. 15. Daily.	No. 13. Ex. Sun.
Lv. Washington	8 00am	11 15am	1o 43pm	4 51pm	4 51pm
Alexandria	8 25am	11 38am	11 06pm	5 15pm	4 25pm
Manassas	9 22am	†12 21pm		6 09pm	5 15pm
Calverton	9 53am	†12 40pm		6 39pm	
Culpepper	1o 37am	† 1 11pm		7 20pm	
Orange	11 12am	1 44pm		8 00pm	
Charlottesville	12 18pm	2 24pm	1 50am	8 55pm	
Charlottesville	12 25pm	2 27pm	1 55am		
Montreal	† 1 22pm	3 12pm			No. 17. Ex. Sun.
Amherst	1 53pm				
Lynchburg	2 22pm	4 00pm	3 40am		
Franklin Junction	3 45pm	5 05pm			7 25am
Chatham	4 05pm				7 50am
Neapolis	9 00pm				8 30am
Ar. Danville	4 45pm	5 50pm	5 40am		

† Flag stop.

MAIN LINE.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 1o. Daily.	No. 36. Daily.	No. 38. Daily.	No. 16. Ex. Sun.	No. 14. Ex. Sun.
Lv. Danville	6 00am	1 40pm	12 1oam		
Neapolis	6 05am			3 35pm	
Chatham	6 35am	† 2 12pm		4 2pm	
Franklin Junction	6 55am	† 2 29pm		5 05pm	
Lynchburg	8 05am	3 35pm	1 50am		
Lynchburg		3 50pm			
Amherst	3 35am	† 4 20pm			No. 16. Daily.
Montreal	9 0[illegible]am	† 4 49pm			
Charlottesville	1o 06am	5 45pm	3 35am		
Charlottesville	1o 1oam	5 50pm	3 30am	4 45am	
Orange	11 00am	6 29pm		5 35am	
Culpepper	11 40am	7 15pm		6 0[illegible]am	
Calverton	12 20pm	7 57pm		6 49am	
Manassas	1 00pm	† 8 25pm		7 2[illegible]am	8 45am
Alexandria	1 55pm	9 10pm	6 2[illegible]am	8 15am	9 27am
Ar. Washington	2 20pm	9 40pm	6 45am	8 40am	10 00am

† Flag stop.

[illegible]NGTON, ALEXANDRIA, AND STRASBURG.

	No. 14. Except Sunday.	No. 60. Except Sunday.
[illegible]	[illegible]	9 4[illegible]pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	9 1[illegible]pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	4 0[illegible]pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	3 3[illegible]pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]