

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

HOW POPE DIDN'T "BAG JACKSON."

[As graphically told by Walter Edward Harris in the Richmond Times-Dispatch]

It was a few days more than a year before Manassas saw another battle. The Confederate army remained at Manassas until the 8th of March, 1862, when Gen. Johnston retired beyond the Rappahannock and the Federal army occupied the plain in force in the course of a few days. Gen. McClellan then moved a big army down the Potomac to the peninsula.

Gen. Johnston met him at Yorktown which was afterwards evacuated. Gen. Johnston retreating towards Williamsburg, where he was forced back on the Chickahominy after a hard fight. Norfolk was evacuated on the 10th of May, and there was a general concentration of the Confederate army around Richmond. The offensive of the Confederate army took the form of a rapid advance in the Valley of Virginia, astonishing the world by the rapidity and almost uniform success of its movements against the enemy and keeping the Federal's so busy they not only had not the time to think of reinforcing McClellan before Richmond, but were calling for and receiving help from McDowell in command of the Department of the Rappahannock, who was supposed to aid the movement on Richmond. Jackson got away from in front of the enemy in the Valley in time to take a hand in the seven days battle around Richmond. In the Valley of Virginia while he had not gained any great tactical victory he had achieved a strategic victory scarcely equalled in the history of ancient or modern warfare. He had by his skillful manoeuvring of 15,000 men, absolutely neutralized a force of the enemy numbering 60,000. McClellan was forced back to the protection of his gunboats at Harrison's Landing on the James, and President Davis issued a proclamation calling for general thanksgiving on the part of the people of the South that the capital had been saved.

McClellan wanted all the men possible sent to him in order that he might attack Richmond by way of the south bank of the James and Petersburg, but the administration at Washington would not consent. The remnants of the armies of McDowell, Banks, and Fremont, were gathered up and formed into the Army of Virginia which was entrusted to the command of Major-General John Pope, in some respects the most remarkable general produced by the war. There is not a single statement made in one of Gen. Pope's dispatches which will be accepted by the historical writer of to-day without confirmation from other sources. He was the greatest strategist that ever wore a uniform. The North came to have a greater contempt for him than the South had. He had held a command in the West under Gen. Halleck, and the Washington authorities came to regard him as a great man. They probably received the impression from Pope's own reports. They have specimens of them after he assumed command of the Army of Virginia on the 26th day of June, 1862.

On assuming command Pope issued a proclamation to his army in which he said he expressed his fondness for "certain phrases he found much in vogue, such as 'beasts of burden' and 'beasts of burden'—phrases which he enjoined his army to discard as unworthy of soldiers destined to follow the leadership of one who had never seen anything but the South of his country." He held the commission on the conduct of the war that had been given to McClellan he would march to New Orleans. Once he sent a dispatch to Washington, headed "Headquarters in the Saddle." It was Pope who succeeded in having McClellan ordered from the James River to Aquia Creek. Gen. Lee was trying to make McClellan do the very same thing. He had sent Gen. Jackson to Gordonsville to confront Pope, but he had to remain on the James looking after McClellan. But when McClellan began drawing his force from the James, Lee was to look after Pope in person.

Gen. Pope concentrated his army and moved along the line of the railroad from Washington towards Manassas and Charlottesville. It was his intention to cross Gordonsville and Charlottesville and tap communications with the southwest. But General Lee and Jackson at Gordonsville on the 19th of July, with his own and Gen. Bull's brigades. On the 24 of August Jackson's force was increased by the addition of A. F. Hill's division. Pope's army at this time was along the turnpike from Outpost to Sperryville. On the 7th and 8th of August Jackson crossed the Rapidan and on the 24th encountered Banks at the bloody fought field of Cedar Mountain.



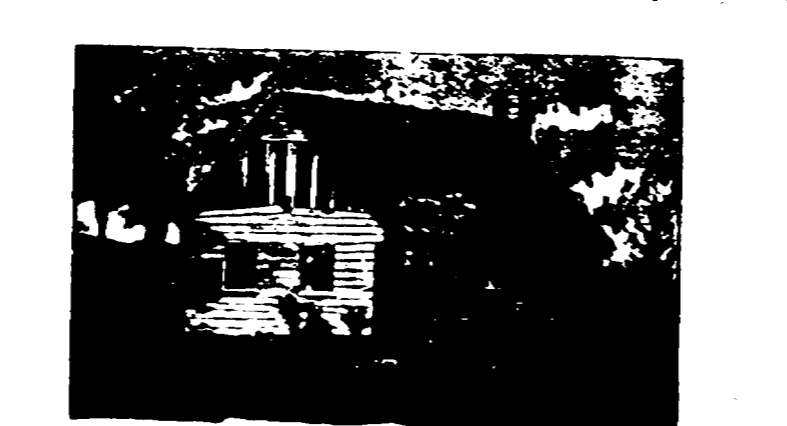
ANNABURG, THE HOME OF MR. ROBERT PORTNER. MR. PORTNER'S ESTATE IS A PART OF THE GREAT BATTLEFIELD.

to divert attention. It is claimed that Pope knew of the movement Jackson was making, but it is difficult to see why, if he did know of what Jackson was about, he did not mean to prevent it. Lee, in the meantime had learned that Pope was about to receive fresh troops from McClellan, so he ordered up the remainder of his army from Richmond.



COL. L. S. BROWN, GENERAL AGENT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

he determined to fall back from the Rappahannock nearer Washington. One can imagine his consternation when he learned that Jackson was already in his rear at Manassas and had cut his railway communications. Longstreet who was coming up to join Jackson, was still two days' march from him. Longstreet was following the road around Pope's right which Jackson had taken. As a matter of fact Gen. Lee took what would have been long chances with almost any other of the Union commanders when he allowed Jackson to be cut off completely from the rest of the army, but it is one of the qualities of a great general to be able to divine the character of his opponent. And Gen. Lee knew Pope. Pope could have interpreted himself between Longstreet and



THE HENRY HOUSE IN WAR TIME.

induced parties. A powerful force was mustered up in his rear, and McDowell, with 40,000 men was at Gainesville, between Lee and Lee, whose force was still west of the Bull Run Mountains. But Pope was not the general to move such the capacity necessary to realize which his army occupied. When he learned on the night of the 27th that Jackson was at Manassas he ordered McDowell to move from Gainesville early the next morning and came to Manassas, following

the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, while Hooker, Kearney, and Porter were ordered to move northward from Bristoe to Manassas. Gainesville is fifteen miles from Manassas; Bristoe four miles, while it is twenty miles from Manassas to Thoroughfare Gap, where Gen. Lee would have to debouch through the mountains to unite with Jackson. Pope simply got out of the way and allowed Jackson an opportunity to effect a junction with the main force under Gen. Lee.

On the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th Gen. Jackson moved his force from Manassas across the Warrenton turnpike to the high timber land north and west of Groveton, in the vicinity of the battlefield of July 21, 1861. When Pope reached Manassas he found Jackson was gone again. Pope then tried to call back McDowell from marching on Manassas and direct him towards Centerville, but the orders did not reach the corps commander until the middle of the afternoon. McDowell, with King's division, was marching on the Warrenton pike, in the vicinity of Groveton, where Jackson was posted. Jackson could not resist the advance of the Federal left flank and the enemy with great impetuosity. The fighting was obstinate on both sides and the loss severe. Both Ewell and Taliaferro were severely wounded, Ewell losing a leg. King withdrew during the night and the Warrenton turnpike was open to Jackson to either withdraw or to Gen. Lee to come in touch with him. Gen. Ricketts the same night withdrew his force from Thoroughfare Gap and moved on Manassas.

PREPARATIONS FOR BATTLE. On the morning of the 29th Gen. Jackson formed his troops for the battle he knew was coming. He must have known that the fighting would be desperate, for both armies were fighting with annihilation as the alternative of victory. The Confederates were distributed along and in the vicinity of the cut of an the Warrenton pike in the direction of Sudley Mill. Jackson's division under Brigadier-General Starke, including the Stonewall Brigade, formed the right, Ewell's division, under Brigadier-General Lawton, the center, and Hill's division the left. Dense woods came up almost to the railroad cut in the rear. Sigel and Reynolds were near Groveton, and were directed to delay the Confederate position for the purpose of bringing Jackson to a stand if it were possible to do so. Jackson had determined upon the stand of Independent Railroad. Reno's corps, and Heintzelman, with his two divisions, under Hooker and

Kearney, were ordered to counter march from Centerville, while Porter, with his corps and King's division, was directed to advance on Gainesville, which had been abandoned the day before. Longstreet led it by the time the Federals were near it on the counter march. As Jackson now held the Warrenton pike, and had information that General Longstreet was close at hand, he was convinced that the attack should be withstood at the railway cut. Sigel attacked in the morning, and received a warm fire



MANASSAS PICKET POST—UNION VETERANS. HENRY STEEN, SERGEANT, COMMANDING.

from Jackson's men. About noon, Reno's command, with the divisions of Hooker and Kearney, reinforced Sigel and the attack delivered by the combined forces was terrible. Porter was moving to envelop Jackson's flank, but when he started the vanguard of General Lee's army was coming through Thoroughfare Gap, and by ten o'clock in the morning, General Longstreet and Jackson were in the rear of the Federal position and had drawn an extension of the Confederate line across the Warrenton Turnpike, and the Manassas Gap Railroad, thus covering all the lines of approach to Gainesville, on which Porter was moving. Porter was forming his line for attack when he was overtaken by General McDowell, his superior. The nature of the orders which General McDowell gave Porter were for years the subject of dispute, and Porter was court-martialed for disobedience to orders and cowardice. McDowell asserted he told Porter to advance against the enemy, and Porter said his orders were to remain where he was. McDowell took King's division from under Porter, and waiting it with Ricketts's division, took it to Groveton, where he arrived in the afternoon. Porter held his command where it was for the rest of the day.

of success was so poor that Hooker, who had deserved reputation as a hard fighter, attested by the sobriquet of Fighting Joe, remonstrated against it, but the order was imperative and he sent in his men. The fighting on both sides was so desperate as either army had the more, much of it hand-to-hand. But the Federals were repulsed, and when Kearney was hurled up to Hooker's support, he, also, was driven back.



THE STONE HOUSE.

On the Warrenton Turnpike. From a photograph taken March, 1862. The stream in the foreground is Young's branch. The Sully road crosses a bridge to the left.

When Pope reached the field from Centerville at about noon, he was actually ignorant of the fact that Longstreet had effected a junction with Jackson and still thought it possible to flank the Confederates by the move on Gainesville. There had been a brisk artillery duel during the morning, but, as it was a long range, there was not much damage done. The Federals had been pretty badly used up in the forenoon fighting. When Pope, at three o'clock, ordered Hooker to assault the Confederate line the chance

recently that his father, who was ordnance officer on General Early's Staff, saw at least one man who had been killed by a stone in the hand of a Confederate. The Confederates and the Union were both dead, the left hand of the Southern soldier clashed in the hair of the Federal, and in his right a stone, on which were hair and blood. A hole in the skull of the dead Federal showed that his head had been crushed with the rock, still clamped in the hand of his antagonist. The Confederate had been bayoneted. I can not recall having heard or read of an instance of such desperate fighting throughout the entire war. That picture of those worn Confederates, under Hill, after hours of struggling against such fearful odds, finally using stones in the place of powder and ball, in order to prevent the capture of the position, is one of the most striking illustrations of the devotion of the men of the South to the cause of their country.

And they repulsed the attack. The Federals were driven back in considerable disorder. Porter's orders from Pope to attack the Confederate right did not reach him until sunset, and he did not make the attack. The result was much offset on the whole of the battle. Longstreet had been before Porter for hours, though Pope did not know it.

On the morning of the 29th, Pope, in order to take advantage of the "retreat" of the Confederates, ordered McDowell to advance rapidly along the Warrenton road, and "press the enemy vigorously during the whole day." But no order had been issued to him from the headquarters of the army. He started on a heavy artillery fire was opened on him from the woods around Groveton. Shortly afterwards a heavy cloud of dust to the extreme left of the main line. General Lee was moving to turn the Union flank. McDowell sent Reynolds's division South of the turnpike to check that movement. The Warrenton pike runs Westward up the valley of Young's Branch. The ground rises from the stream on both sides, sometimes becoming hills. The Spring Spring road crosses the branch at right angles, passing over one of them. This is the hill on which stood the Henry house. To the West is another hill—Bald hill—and between the two is a small stream. Reynolds was directed to take the second hill and prevent the Confederates getting the road, which was the line of retreat for the army. Porter committed the Confederate line but succeeded against Jackson, but Longstreet, on Jackson's right, was quick to see a chance of taking his command. He says:

"From an observation near by one portion of the enemy's masses attacking Gen. Jackson were immediately within my view and within my range of batteries in that position. It gave me an advantage I had not expected to have and I made haste to use it. Two batteries were ordered for the purpose, and one placed in position in the rear and opened. Just as they began I received a message from the commanding general informing me of Gen. Jackson's condition and his wants. As it was evident the attack against Gen. Jackson could not be continued ten minutes under the fire of these batteries I made the command with my troops. Before the second battery could be placed in position the enemy began to retire and in less than ten minutes the main body had broken and the portion of its army put to flight." Jackson pressed heavily on the

[Continued on page 18.]

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SOUVENIR DAILY FOR MANOEUVRES.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

COST ENORMOUS.

Talk of Permanent Manoeuvres Grounds.

The costs of these manoeuvres is already giving some of the officers some concern.

Mr. Round's Appointment.

Signal Corps Headquarters, Manassas Camp No. 5.

Dear Sir: Upon the suggestion of the Major General commanding the Manoeuvres Corps...

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your appointment as volunteer assistant to Capt. George C. Burrell...

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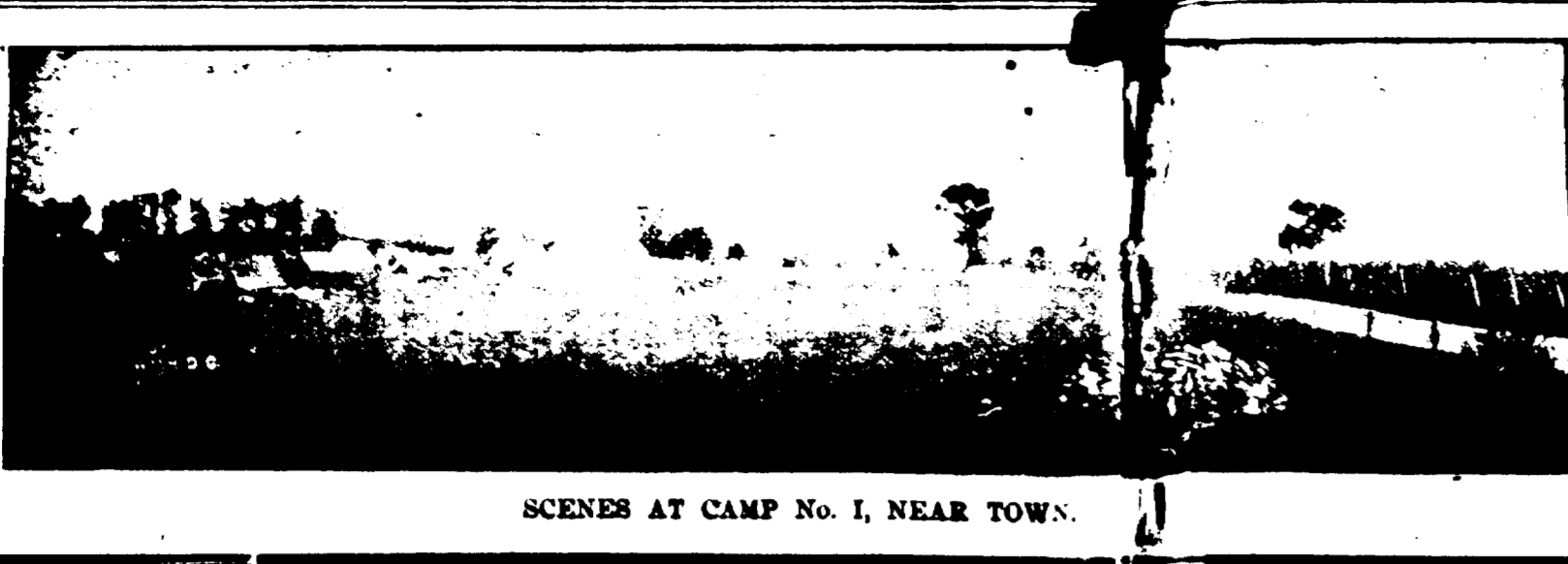
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SCENES AT CAMP NO. 1, NEAR TOWN.

A Lesson From The Play

By HOWARD FIELING

Copyright, 1904, by Charles W. Fieling

There were long paths for him just outside the tent...

He stepped in the middle of the tent and raised a question...

"I'm mighty glad to see you here," he said to see him...

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Business, Veterinary, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy, Music, Education, Agriculture, Journalism, and other departments.

Virginia: Racing Association. MANASSAS, VIRGINIA. Monday, September 12, 1904. Tuesday, September 13, 1904.

WE SELL FARMS HERE ARE A FEW VIRGINIA BARGAINS. 100 Acres, 1 mile from Manassas, Va.

Booth's Farm Agency. Horse Collars. LARGEST AND BEST LOT OF COLLAR EVER OFFERED IN THE COUNTRY.

W. M. RICE, MANASSAS, VA. Pasturage! 100 Acres of land, 1/2 mile from Manassas, Va.

WANTED! Money to Loan! J. JERKYN DAVIES, Clerk of Courts, Manassas, Va.

THE DAILY JOURNAL'S PROGRAMME. MONDAY.—The First Battle of Manassas. Told from a Federal Point of View.

SCENES AT THOROUGHFARE. Officers Watching for Illicit Whiskey. (Special Correspondence.) CAMP NO. 5, THOROUGHFARE, VA., Sept. 6, 1904.

ARMIES AGAIN IN ACTION. Fighting Resumed at Midnight. (Special by wire.) The Blue and the Brown armies have been very active since midnight when hostilities commenced.

STANDS RAIDED. Soldiers Help Themselves. On Monday night, as the carrying supply for the stand, Hyson, Purcell and Holden on the road, a number of soldiers on the wagon, possibly one of the main ones, were taken away by a baggage train belonging to the army, and was the beginning of the stand raid.

THE APPROACH.—BATTLE. With trifling changes in position, two commanders will attempt to solve this week during the Manassas manoeuvres an important problem.

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SKANNSONS' C. THE BUSY CORNER. WASHINGTON, D. C. TIMELY BARGAINS FOR OUR OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS!

Shirt Waist Suits. (Special by wire.) This is the season for shirt waist suits, and Skannsons' C. has a large stock of the latest styles.

WALKING SKIRTS. A lot of pure Irish Linen Skirts, natural brown color, finished with white or cream trim with straps at the blue, length 28 to 32 inches.

HISTORIC BELLE AIR. AN OLD COLONIAL MANOR. The home of the Ebbetts, the burial place of President Washington's most intimate friend, Dr. James Craik, was carried off by Jefferson in his letters; a centre of fashion in the 18th century.

Harper's Cephalgine. BRAIN FOOD. There are few ladies who have not at some time in the past found it necessary to postpone the pleasure of their social duties on account of a severe attack of headache or neuralgia.

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GEO. C. ROUND & CO., Manassas, Virginia. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DEPOT, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA. MANASSAS, 1904.

Where to Find Entertainment.

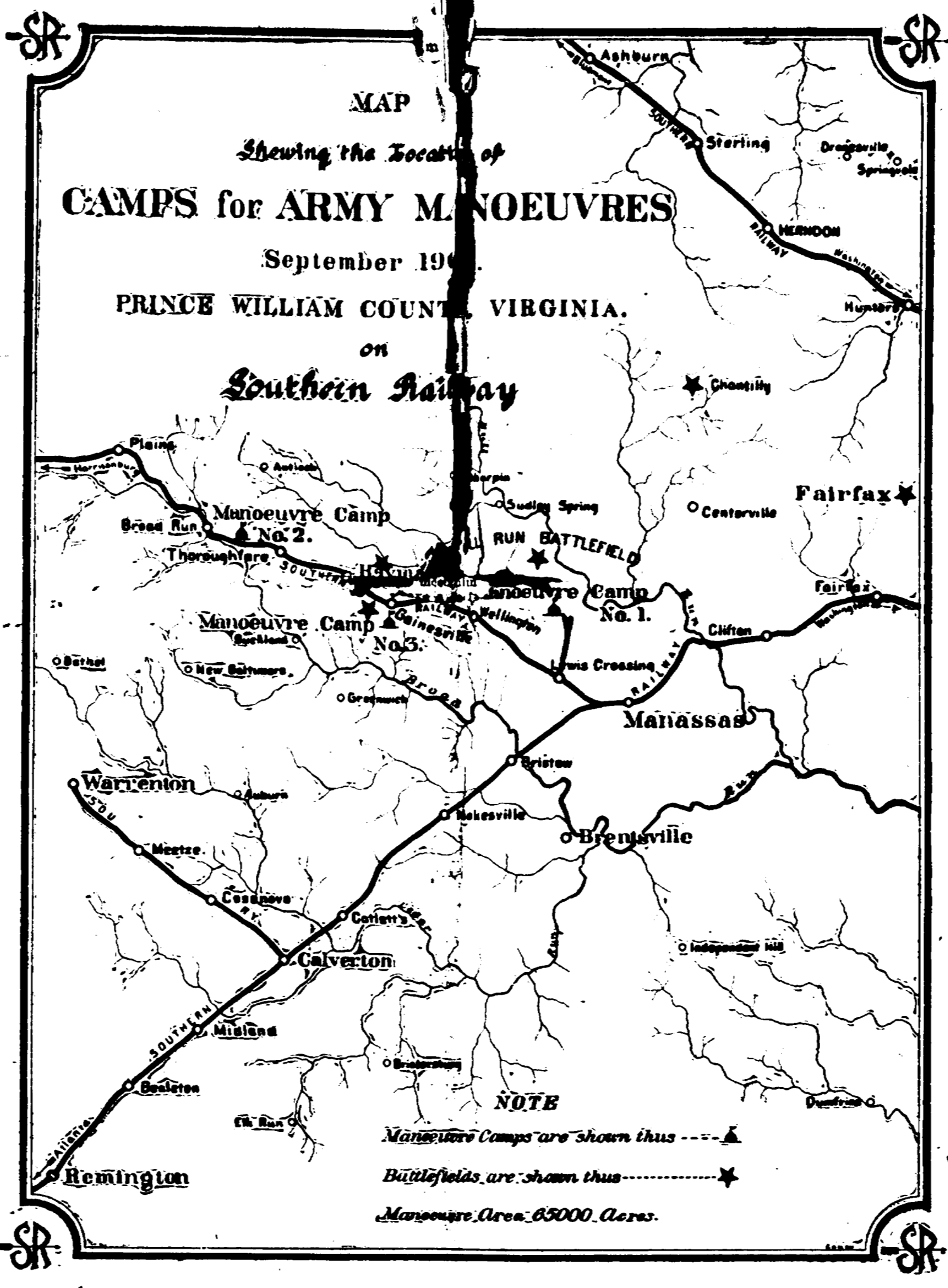
BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
GENERAL MANEUVER.

Appended herewith is a list of persons who have arranged to entertain the visitors during the maneuvers. Veterans and others who prefer to locate on the battlefield can easily be accommodated. Those who desire to bring tents and provisions can do so. It must not be understood that this list embraces all that will be available. We believe we are within bounds when we say that from 5,000 to 10,000 visitors can be accommodated within the area of maneuvers. This is in addition to the 30,000 soldiers who will be provided for by the government. Several hundred camps will be placed in the public buildings in Manassas and elsewhere, for which the nightly charge will be 50 cents each. Extensive arrangements are being made to feed the multitudes that are expected. The Southern Railway will run excursion trains at frequent intervals between Washington and the area of maneuvers, stopping at Manassas, Lewis Crossing, Wellington, Gainesville, Haymarket and Thoroughfare, so that those not otherwise provided for can easily return to Washington. Livery accommodations, limited only by the capacity of the country, will be found at each railroad station and at the Horse Show grounds. At the latter place it is expected that special arrangements will be made for the hiring of saddle horses. Inquiries enclosing stamps will receive prompt attention.

W. H. W. MORAN, CHAIRMAN. GEORGE C. ROUND, SECRETARY.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE DIRECT AND APPLY EARLY.

- Stone House, 6 miles from Manassas, on the Battlefield. Arrangements are being made to run a 6 and 4 horse bus to and from Manassas every few hours during the day.
- H. J. Ayres, Stone House. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2.
- Lewis Lynn, 3 miles from Stone House, 20.
- Geo. Ayres, 2 1/2 miles from Stone House, 20.
- Laws Spencer, 2 miles from Stone House, 10.
- Mrs. Matthew, 1 mile from Stone House, 10.
- Harry Handley, 1 mile from Stone House, 15.
- Mrs. Sam Byrnes, 2 miles from Stone House, 10.
- Charles Cornell, 3 miles from Stone House, 15.
- William Wilkins, 3 miles from Stone House, 20.
- Wesley Rollins, 2 miles from Stone House, 6.
- Mrs. Tom Lee, 1 1/2 miles from Stone House, 10.
- Miss Howes, 1 mile from Stone House, 10 men.
- W. R. Cross, 1/2 mile from Stone House, 10.
- Andrew Redmon, 1 mile from Stone House, 10 men.
- E. Wade Dalton, Broad Run Sta., Va., 12.
- Benj. Grayson, New Baltimore. Accommodate 8.
- M. R. Washington, Greenwich. Accommodate 14.
- M. M. Washington, Greenwich, 8 gentlemen.
- S. B. Sanders, Haymarket, accommodate 4 and furnish transportation.
- Mrs. Dr. Iden, Manassas. Accommodate 7.
- Dr. J. C. Meredith, Manassas. Accommodate 15.
- E. Wood Weir, Manassas. Accommodate 10.
- H. M. House, Greenwich, near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Accommodate 4.
- Wm. Davidge, Greenwich, near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Accommodate 10.
- G. Walker Merchant, Manassas. Accommodate 6.
- C. W. Nutt, Manassas, accommodate gentlemen and furnish transportation.
- Mrs. C. F. Colbert, Manassas, 4 gentlemen.
- H. Griffith, Manassas, 8 lodgers.
- Mrs. E. H. Nash, Manassas. Lodging for 16. Rate \$1.00.
- Mrs. Margaret B. Lewis, Manassas, ample accommodations.
- Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Manassas. Board 6.
- Mrs. J. R. Metcalf Catharpin, 6 gentlemen. Can arrange transportation.
- Rev. Mr. Kloman, Haymarket, accommodations for 5.
- Mrs. J. P. Hallish, Haymarket, Thoroughfare, Va.—Mrs. J. C. Howe, Mrs. J. Griffith, Mrs. N. Trevelly, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, and Mrs. Eugene Ransie. Accommodate boarders.
- S. W. Best, Haymarket, lodge and board 8 gentlemen.
- Mrs. West Fletcher, Backland. Mrs. S. T. Hall, Bristow, accommodate 8 gentlemen.
- H. A. Hall, Gainesville, Va. Accommodate 40 guests at 75c per day. First class livery; near Gen. Corbin's headquarters.
- Mrs. Aliceworth, Manassas, Va. Accommodate 4 gentlemen, or will rent room. Rate \$2.
- A. P. Davis, Manassas, Va. Two furnished rooms (double parlor and bed room). \$2.00 per week without board.
- Mrs. A. W. Goode, 1/2 mile South of Manassas. Rate \$2.
- J. W. Wycholt, Manassas, Va. Accommodate 4. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Manassas, Va. Lodging for 7 ladies. Rate \$2.
- Cpl. J. T. Lockman, Bristow, 5 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 20. No transportation. Rate \$2. One hour for hire to Manassas.
- R. S. Britton, 1/2 mile from Manassas. Accommodate 4.
- H. G. Leary, Manassas. Four furnished rooms for rent.
- T. J. Smith, Manassas; country home. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. Ella Devers, Manassas. Lodging and breakfast for 12. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. Nellie Hunt, Thoroughfare. Accommodate 6.
- M. E. Taylor, Manassas (near Mitchell's ford). Take 12 gentlemen. Rate, including transportation, \$2.
- Richard Merchant, Manassas. Accommodate 8 lodgers.
- Mrs. H. F. Triplett, Gainesville. Accommodate 12. Rate \$2.
- Dr. C. F. Weaver, Catharpin, 5 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 8. Rate \$2, including transportation.
- Mrs. H. E. Dugan, Wellington. Situated at Georgetown, 2 miles from Wellington station. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Haymarket. Two rooms to let to desirable parties. Rate \$2 per guest.
- E. W. Wolfe, Bull Run. Accommodate 10. One mile from Stone House bridge, 2 miles from Manassas.
- E. B. Rafter, Waterfall. Accommodate 2. Room, board, laundry and buggy, \$7 a day.
- Mrs. A. H. Compton, Wellington, (1 mile from depot), 5 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2; can furnish transportation.
- Mrs. J. D. Royer, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. H. M. Clarkson, Haymarket, 1/2 mile from P. O. and depot, 3 from Thoroughfare, 10 from Manassas. Rate \$2; two in room, \$1.50.
- Mrs. W. F. Hite, Gainesville. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1.50.
- Mrs. G. W. Hixson, Manassas. Accommodate 15. Rate \$2.
- Wallace Wood, Greenwich. Accommodate 16. Rate \$1.50; transportation 75c a trip.
- Mrs. Blanche Wipyard, Manassas; 3 miles from depot. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2; will arrange transportation.
- R. L. Lewis, Stone House. Accommodate 15 gentlemen. Two teams for hire. Terms moderate.
- Mrs. M. Magaw, Gainesville. Rooms and board; convenient to Gen. Corbin's headquarters.
- Mrs. Grayson Tyler, Backland. Near Thoroughfare camp. Correspondence invited.
- L. R. Burner, Manassas, 3 miles from depot. Accommodate 7. Rate \$2, including transportation. Special rate by the week.
- E. E. Pickett, Waterfall, 2 1/2 miles from Thoroughfare. Accommodate 3. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. W. M. Milnes, Manassas. Two furnished rooms. Terms moderate.
- Rev. J. H. Watkins, Bristow. Accommodate 7 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.
- E. F. Croson, Bull Run, 12 miles from Manassas. Board, lodging and transportation for 12. Rate \$2.
- A. S. Robertson, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Rate \$1.50 and \$2. Accommodate 8.
- R. A. Nall, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 25. Rate \$1.50 to \$2. Can furnish transportation.
- Mrs. A. Grossman, Manassas. Accommodate 5 lodgers. Rate 50c. Will arrange transportation.
- Geo. F. Lamb, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 12. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Mrs. H. D. Weirich, Manassas. Accommodate 4 in two rooms. Rate \$2. Special in the week.
- Mrs. John G. White, Haymarket. Accommodate 4. Two miles from camp at Gainesville. Rate \$1.50 to \$2.
- Rev. E. W. Feltner, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.
- W. L. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 15; 1/2 mile from battlefield, 5 from Manassas. Location desirable for weekly boarders. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- F. H. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 10; 1 1/2 miles from battlefield, 5 from Gainesville. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- J. L. Reid, Alexandria. Will rent unfurnished dwelling near Washington.
- W. L. Hemer, Haymarket. Two rooms. Rate \$2.50. Month \$25; week \$9.
- J. P. Smith, Waterfall, 3 1/2 miles from Thoroughfare; 3 from Manassas. Accommodate 8. Rate \$2; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. Joe. Bowman, Manassas. Lodging for 2.
- R. F. Hughes, Manassas. Accommodate 4. Reasonable rate.
- Chas. H. Beavers, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles North of Manassas, a from Mitchell's ford. Accommodate 5. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. A. A. Farquhar, Backland. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2, including transportation to Manassas.
- Mrs. Nellie Hunter, Manassas 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. W. C. Maddams, Manassas. Four gentlemen, or one family. Meals any hour. Rate \$2.
- F. E. Gifford, Manassas, a room and board \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Francis S. Lee, Bull Run. Accommodate 12. Correspondence invited.
- Mrs. Edger Thompson, Manassas. Accommodate 3 gentlemen. Rate \$2.
- Joe. H. Joffin, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Have stabling for horses.
- Gov. F. A. Brown, Manassas. Rooms for 12. Rate for room, \$2.50.
- Wm. T. Moore, Wellington. Accommodate 5 gentlemen. Rate moderate.
- I. E. Wolvertson, Backland, 3 miles from Thoroughfare, 4 from Gainesville, 3 from Haymarket. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2, or \$3 per week. Payment in advance.
- Mrs. W. R. Goode, Manassas. Room and board for 5.
- Mrs. Geo. M. Smith, Manassas. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. H. Barber, Thoroughfare. One mile from depot. Rate 50c.



OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Problem of the Movement of the "Two Armies."

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION, GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 12, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, August 18, 1914.

The following program prepared by the Chief of Staff, Army Maneuvers in the vicinity of Manassas, Va., was announced to the heads of the maneuvers take place:

Problem No. 1, September 6th and 7th; problem No. 2, September 8th and 9th.

PROBLEM, NO. 1. GENERAL SITUATION. "A Blue army, based upon the Potomac River at Washington, is marching Westward against a Brown army, operating in the Shenandoah Valley to the west of Washington. The leading corps of the Blue division is at Front Royal, the remainder of the division is at Manassas. The Brown commander has received information that the Blue division is a few miles west of Alexandria.

"As the Blue commander can estimate the time necessary to march the troops from Front Royal to Thoroughfare, he is given within a certain time to strongly reinforced. On the morning of the 6th the Brown commander ascertains definitely that the leading division of the Blue is at Manassas and that another division is at Fairfax Court-House."

NOTE. "As the Blue commander can estimate the time necessary to march the troops from Front Royal to Thoroughfare, he is given within a certain time to strongly reinforced. On the morning of the 6th the Brown commander ascertains definitely that the leading division of the Blue is at Manassas and that another division is at Fairfax Court-House."

PROBLEM, NO. 2. GENERAL SITUATION. "The leading division (real) of the Blue army has reached Manassas; the remaining division (imaginary) is at Fairfax Court-House. The commander of the leading division of the Brown army is at Manassas. He is given within a certain time to strongly reinforced. On the morning of the 7th the Blue commander ascertains definitely that the leading division of the Blue is at Manassas and that another division is at Fairfax Court-House."

NOTE. "As the Blue commander can estimate the time necessary to march the troops from Front Royal to Thoroughfare, he is given within a certain time to strongly reinforced. On the morning of the 6th the Brown commander ascertains definitely that the leading division of the Blue is at Manassas and that another division is at Fairfax Court-House."

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS. (Continued from first page.)

By order of Major General Corbin: JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL: H. O. S. HERRARD, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, Adjutant General.

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BECKER'S

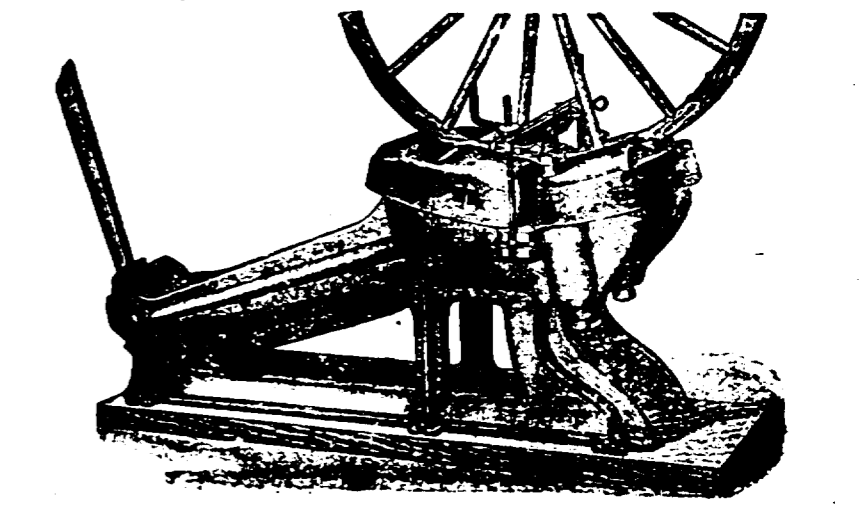
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Point de Paris Applique, in cream, white, and Arabian; formerly \$2.00, now \$1.50.

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Black All-wool Knicker; a good dark shaker; 28 inches wide, the \$2.00, quality, special at \$1.50.

Black Mohair Sifflon; high luster, 45 inches wide, the \$2.00, quality, special at \$1.50.

Gloves and Corsets.

Sharp reductions prevail in both of these lines. You can not afford to miss such splendid savings.

50c. and 55c. quality Silk and Mercerized Lisle Eliza in white and black, for \$1.00.

50c. quality Lace and Plain Lisle Gloves, black and white, for \$1.00.

50c. quality one and two-piece Lisle Gloves, in grey, black, white and black, for \$1.00.

50c. quality, other length Silk Lisle Eliza; white, cream and black, for \$1.00.

Warner Best-proof Corset, made of best, low bust, long leg, Reg. \$2.00, quality, special at \$1.50.

Corsets made by the American Lady Corset Company, of best, high bust, short and long leg; it's the \$2.00 grade that will be offered at \$1.50.

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