

THE FIGHT AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BOTH SIDES.

REPORT OF GEN. TYLER:
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.
Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department:

Sir: On the 18th inst. you ordered me to take my division, with two 20-pound rifled guns, and move against Centerville, to carry that position. My division moved from its encampment at 7 a. m. At 9 a. m. Richardson's brigade reached Centerville, and found that the enemy had retreated the night before—one division on the Warrenton turnpike, in the direction of Gainesville, and the other, and by far the largest division, toward Blackburn's Ford, or Bull Run.

Finding that Richardson's brigade had turned the latter point and halted for the convenience of obtaining water, I took a squadron of cavalry and two light companies from Richardson's brigade, with Col. Richardson, to make a reconnaissance, and, in feeling our way carefully, we soon found ourselves overlooking the strong position of the enemy, situated at Blackburn's Ford, or Bull Run. A moment's observation discovered a battery on the opposite bank, but no great body of troops, although the usual pickets and small detachments showed themselves on the left of the position. Suspecting, from the natural strength which I saw the position to possess, that the enemy must be in force, and desiring to ascertain the extent of that force and the position of his batteries, I ordered up the two rifled guns of the battery, and the words of Sherman's brigade in reserve, to be ready for any contingency. As soon as the rifled guns came up, I ordered them into battery on the crest of the hill, nearly a mile from a single battery which we could see placed on the opposite side of the river. Ten or a dozen shots were fired, one of them seeming to take effect on a large body of cavalry, who evidently thought themselves out of the range. Our battery had discovered on our arrival fired six shots and discontinued fire. Finding that our fire did not provoke the enemy to discover his force and his batteries, I ordered Col. Richardson to advance his brigade, and to throw out skirmishers to scour the thick woods with which the whole bottom of Bull Run was covered.

This order was skillfully executed, and the skirmishers came out of the wood into the road, and close to the ford, without provoking any considerable fire from the enemy. Desiring to make a further attempt to effect the object of the movement, and discovering an opening low down on the bottom of the stream, where a couple of howitzers could be put into battery, I ordered Capt. Ayres to detach a section, put himself on the ground I pointed out to him, and sent a squadron of cavalry to support this movement. The moment Capt. Ayres opened his fire, the enemy replied with volleys which showed that the whole bottom was filled with troops, and that he had batteries established in different positions to sweep all the approaches by the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. Capt. Ayres maintained himself most gallantly, and after firing away all his canister shot and some spherical case with terrible effect, as we afterwards learned, withdrew his pieces safely and rejoined his battery. This attack on Capt. Ayres accomplished the object I desired, as it showed that the enemy was in force, and disclosed the position of his batteries, and had I been at hand the movement would have ended here; but Col. Richardson, having previously given an order for the 13th New York to deploy into line and advance into the woods, in an attempt to execute this order the regiment broke, with the exception of two companies. A and I, who stood their ground gallantly, and was only rallied in the woods some mile and a half in the rear. The fire which

vere, but no excuse for the disorganization it produced. Having satisfied myself that the enemy was in force, and also as to the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. Richardson to withdraw his brigade, which was skillfully though unwillingly accomplished, as he requested permission, with the 1st Massachusetts and 2d and 3d Michigan regiments, to charge the enemy and drive him out. It is but justice to these regiments to say that they stood firm, manoeuvred well, and I have no doubt would have backed up manfully the proposition of their gallant commander.

After the infantry had been withdrawn, I directed Capt. Ayres and Lieut. Benjamin, who commanded the two 20-pounders, to open their fire both on the battery which enfiladed the road leading to the ford and on the battery which we had discovered in the bottom of Bull Run, which we knew to be surrounded by a large body of men. This fire was continued from three until four o'clock, firing 415 shots. The fire was answered from the enemy's batteries gun for gun, but was discontinued the moment we ceased firing.

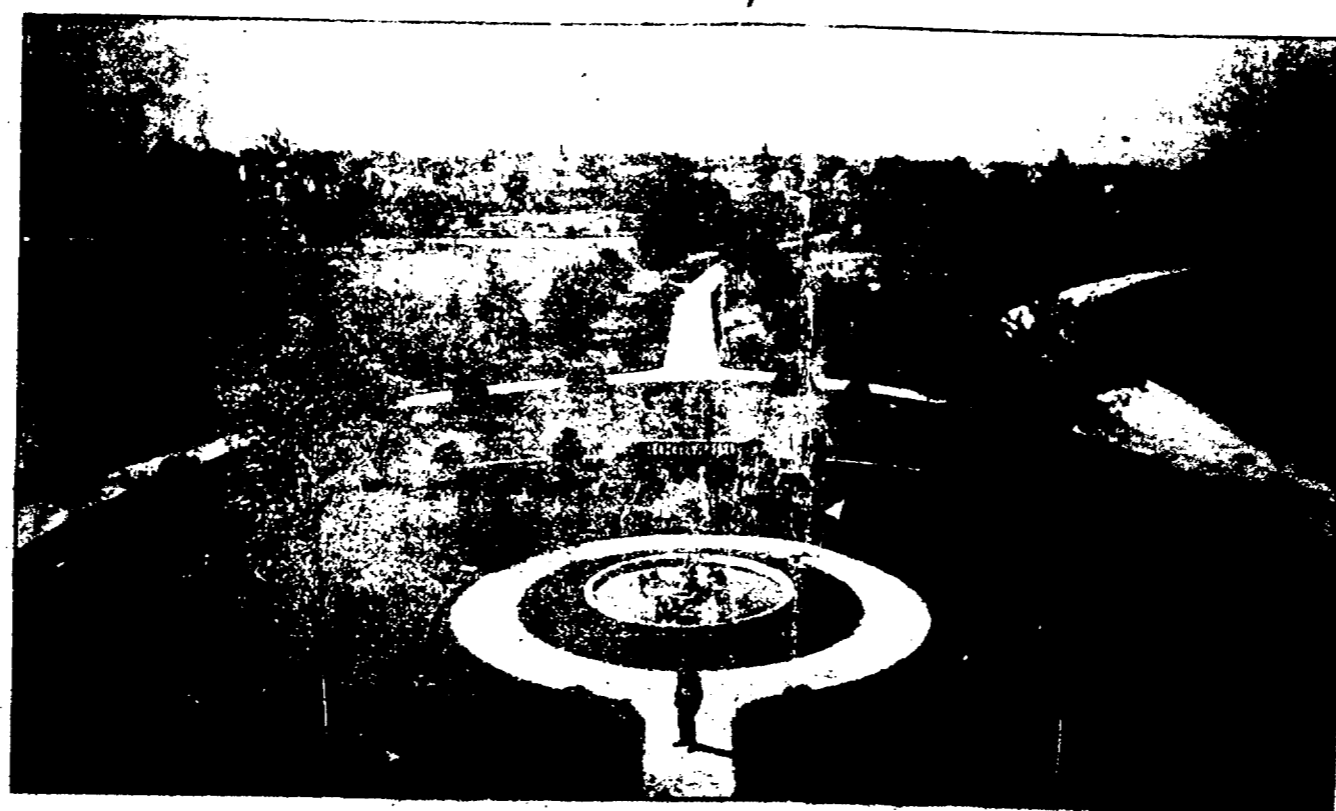
The concentrated position of the enemy, and the fact that the elevation of our battery and the range were both favorable, induce the belief that the enemy suffered severely from our fire, and this belief is confirmed by the fact that the ensuing day, until twelve o'clock, ambulances, caissons, and going from and to Manassas, and miles distant.

In closing this report it gives me great pleasure to call to your attention the gallant conduct of Col. Richardson, Capt. Britschneider, who commanded the skirmishers, Capt. Ayres, Lieut. Loraine, who, I regret to say, was wounded, Lieut. Dresser, Lyford and Fallon, attached to Ayres' battery, and Lieut. Benjamin and Babbitt, in charge of the two 20-pounder rifled guns, all of whom displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the discharge of their official duties. With great respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL TYLER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding 1st Div.
REPORT OF COLONEL RICHARDSON:
BULL RUN, July 19, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left the camp at Germantown at an early hour yesterday morning, my brigade consisting of the 2d and 3d Michigan regiments, the 1st Massachusetts regiment and the 13th New York. A battalion of light infantry, consisting of 40 men from each regiment—160 in all—commanded by Capt. Robert Britschneider of the 2d regiment of Michigan Infantry, moved in front of the brigade some 500 yards in advance, and threw pickets still further in advance of the road. A section of 20-pounder rifled guns, commanded by Lieut. Benjamin of the 5th Artillery, moved in the rear of the light battalion. The march of the column was slow, so as to prevent surprise. No enemy appeared at Centerville, three miles from camp, he having abandoned his intrenchments the night before.

On advancing one mile in front of Centerville, I came to a halt near some springs to procure water for the brigade, and Gen. Tyler and myself left with a squadron of cavalry and two companies of infantry for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, to the front, which, on arriving one mile in front of Blackburn's Ford, proved that the enemy had a battery in rear of the run so as to enfilade the road. He had also strong pickets of infantry and skirmishing parties occupying the woods and houses in front of his position. The battalion of light infantry was now ordered to deploy five hundred yards in front of the eminence upon which this camp is situated, and a position was at once taken by the rifled guns, which now opened their fire.



MANASSAS AS SEEN FROM ANNABURG.

This fire was not answered by the enemy until several rounds had been fired, and I pushed forward the skirmishers to the edge of the woods, they driving in those of the enemy in fine style, and then brought up the 1st Massachusetts regiment to their support, the skirmishers still advancing to the woods.

Capt. Brackett's squadron of the 3d Cavalry, and two 12-pounder howitzers, commanded by Capt. Ayers, 5th U. S. Artillery, now moved up into an opening in the woods, in support. The enemy also opened another battery more to our left, so as to cross fire with the other upon the road. I ordered up at this time the 13th New York regiment, Col. Walrath, to the left of our battery, and it being formed in line of battle, I directed it to charge upon their position, the skirmishers still pushing forward and drawing the enemy's fire, but keeping themselves well covered. I now left the position of the 13th New York regiment to place upon the right of the battery the Massachusetts and the 2d and 3d Michigan regiments, when a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery was opened by the enemy, along his whole line. On moving toward our left, I found the 13th New York regiment had fallen back out of the woods in disorder, only parts of two companies, some sixty men in all, remaining in line, and retreating. The howitzers, and also the cavalry, had been withdrawn; our left was thus exposed, although the skirmishers still held their ground in the woods, and the three remaining regiments on the right remained firm and determined.

I now reported to Gen. Tyler that the main body of the New York regiment had fallen back in confusion, and I proposed to make a charge with the three remaining regiments, for the purpose of carrying the enemy's position. The General replied that the enemy were in large force and strongly fortified, and a further attack was unnecessary; that it was merely a reconnaissance which he had made, that he had found where the strength of the enemy lay, and ordered me to fall back in good order to our batteries on the hill, which we did, the enemy closing his fire before we left the ground, and not returning to make an effort to follow us. Our batteries on the hill now opened fire, sustained by the Second Michigan regiment on the right, in close column by divisions—the other two regiments forming line of battle on the left. The New York regiment, after some time, formed under cover of the woods in rear. In this affair our skirmishers advanced so close to the enemy's works and batteries that two mounted officers were killed inside the breastworks, and one of our men was shot through the shoulder with a revolver by one of the enemy's officers, and one of their cannoniers was bayoneted by one of our men while the former was engaged in loading his gun. Our skirmishers, also, in falling back, had several of their wounded bayoneted by order of the enemy's officers.

The enemy's intrenchments and batteries appeared to be in rear of the creek called Bull Run. The batteries on the extreme right of their line were on high ground, and fired over the heads of their infantry in front. At night we fell back to Centerville for water and rations, and this morning have again occupied our ground upon the hill in front of the enemy, they being in large force, and having their pickets and skirmishers in the woods, and in front of them, as yesterday. I have the honor also to inclose a statement of our loss incidental to this affair. I have the honor, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. RICHARDSON,
Col. Commanding Fourth Brigade,
First Division.

BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT.
MANASSAS, August, 1861.
GENERAL: With the general results of the engagement between several brigades of my command and a considerable force of the enemy, in the vicinity of Mitchell's and Blackburn's Fords of Bull Run, on the 18th ultimo, you were made duly acquainted at the time by telegraph, but it is my place now to submit in detail the operations of that day.

Ewell's brigade occupied a position in vicinity of Union Mills Ford. It consisted of Rhode's 5th and Siebel's 6th regiments of Alabama, and Seymour's 6th regiment of Louisiana volunteers, with four 12-pounder howitzers of Walton's battery, and Harrison's, Green's and Cabell's companies of Virginia cavalry. D. R. Jones' brigade was in position in rear of McLean's Ford, and consisted of Jenkins' 5th South Carolina, and Bant's, 15th

and R. T. Preston's 28th regiments, with Latham's battery and one company of cavalry, Virginia volunteers. Evans held my left flank and protected the Stone Bridge crossing, with Sloane's 4th regiment South Carolina volunteers, Wheat's Special Battalion Louisiana volunteers, four 6-pounder guns and two companies of Virginia cavalry. Early's brigade, consisting of Kemper's 7th, Early's 24th regiment of Virginia volunteers, Hays' 7th regiment Louisiana volunteers and three rifle pieces of Walton's battery, Lieutenant Squires' at first was held in position in the rear of the ford, to Ewell's left, and to the development of the enemy's purpose, about ten (10) o'clock a. m. I established my headquarters at a central point, McLean's farm house, near to McLean's and Blackburn's Fords, where two 6-pounders of Walton's battery were in reserve; but, subsequently during the engagement, I took post to the left of my reserve.

On the morning of the 18th, finding that the enemy was assuming a threatening attitude, in addition to the regiments, whose positions have been already stated, I ordered up from Camp Pickens, as a reserve, in rear of Bonham's brigade, the effective men of 6 companies of Kelley's Eighth regi-

ment Louisiana volunteers, and Mississippi volunteers, with two Kirkland's Eleventh regiment North Carolina volunteers, which, having arrived the night before en route for Winchester, I had halted in view of the existing necessity of the service. Subsequently the latter was placed in position to the left of Bonham's brigade.

Longstreet's brigade covered Blackburn's Ford, and consisted of Moore's 1st, Garland's 11th and Crose's 17th regiments Virginia volunteers, with two 6-pounder brass guns of Walton's battery. Bonham's brigade held the approaches to Mitchell's Ford; it was composed of Kershaw's 2d, Williams' 3d, Bacon's 7th and Cash's 8th regiments South Carolina volunteers; of Shields' and Del Kemper's batteries, and of Flood's, Radford's, Payne's, Ball's, Wickman's and Powell's companies of Virginia cavalry, under Col. Rad-

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sault, with such a weight of numbers as to be repelled with difficulty by the comparatively small force at not more than twelve hundred bayonets, with which Brigadier-General Longstreet met him with characteristic vigor and intrepidity. Our troops engaged at this time were the First and Seventeenth, and four companies of the Eleventh regiment Virginia volunteers; their resistance was resolute, and maintained with a steadiness worthy of all praise; it was successful, and the enemy was repulsed. In a short time, however, he returned to the contest with increased force and determination, but was again foiled and driven back by our skirmishers and Longstreet's reserve companies, which were brought up and employed at the most vigorously assailed points at the critical moment.

It was now that Brigadier-General Longstreet sent for reinforcements from Early's brigade, which I had anticipated by directing the advance of Gen. Early, with two regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery. As these came upon the field the enemy had advanced a third time with heavy numbers to force Longstreet's position. Hays' regiment, 7th Louisiana volunteers, which was in advance, was placed on the bank of the stream, under some cover, to the immediate right and left of the ford, relieving Corse's regiment, 17th Virginia volunteers; this was done under a heavy fire of musketry, with promising steadiness. The 7th Virginia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, was then formed to the right, also under heavy fire, and pushed forward to the stream, relieving the 1st regiment Virginia volunteers. At the same time, two rifle guns, brought up with Early's brigade, were moved down in the field to the right of the road, so as to be concealed from the enemy's artillery by the girth of timber on the immediate bank of the stream, and there opened fire, directed only by the sound of the enemy's musketry. Unable to effect a passage, the enemy was compelled to alter his fire for some time. Some of our troops had pushed across the stream, and several small parties of Corse's regiment, under command of Capt. Mayre, met and drove the enemy with the bayonet; but as the roadway from the ford was too narrow for a combined movement in force, Gen. Longstreet recalled them to the South bank. Meanwhile, the remainder of Early's infantry and artillery had been called up—that is, six companies of the 54th regiment Virginia volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. Hairston, and five pieces of artillery, one rifle gun and four six-pounder brass guns, including two 6-pounder guns under Lieut. Garnett, which had been previously sent to the rear by Gen. Longstreet. This infantry was at once placed in position to the left of the ford, in a space unoccupied by Hays, and the artillery was unlimbered in battery to the right of the road in a line with the two guns already in action. A scattering fire of musketry was still kept up by the enemy for a short time, but that was soon silenced.

It was at this stage of the affair that a remarkable artillery duel was commenced and maintained on our side with a long-trained professional opponent superior in character as well as in the number of his weapons, provided with improved munitions and every artillery appliance, and at the same time occupying the commanding position. The results were marvellous and fitting precursors to the artillery achievements of the 31st of July. In the outset our fire was directed against the enemy's infantry, whose bayonets gleaming above the tree tops alone indicated their presence and force. This drew the attention of a battery placed on a high, commanding ridge and a duel began in earnest. For a time the aim of the adversary was inaccurate, but this was quickly corrected and shot and shells burst thick and fast in the midst of our battery, wounding in the course of the combat Capt. Eichelman, five privates and the horse of Lieut. Richardson. From the position of pieces and the nature of the ground, their aim could only be directed at the smoke of the enemy's artillery; who skillfully and with what execution this was done can only be realized by an eyewitness. For a few moments their guns were silenced, but were soon

reopened. By direction of Gen. Longstreet his battery was then advanced by hand out of the range now ascertained by the enemy, and a shower of spherical case, shell, and round shot flew over the heads of our gunners, but one of our pieces had become hors de combat from an enlarged vent. From the new position our guns fired as before, with no other aim than the smoke and flash of their adversaries' pieces—renewed and urged the conflict with such signal vigor and effect that gradually the intervals between their discharges grew longer and longer, finally to cease, and we fired a last gun at a baffled, flying foe, whose heavy masses in the distance were plainly seen to break and scatter in wild confusion and utter rout, strewn the ground with cast-away guns, hats, blankets, and knapsacks, as our parting shells were thrown among them. In their retreat one of their pieces was abandoned, but from the nature of the ground it was not sent for that night and under cover of darkness the enemy recovered it. The guns engaged in this singular conflict on our side were three 6-pounder rifle pieces and four ordinary 6-pounders, all of Walton's battery—the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans. The officers immediately attached were, Capt. Eichelman, Lieut. C. W. Squires, Richardson, Garnett and Whittington. At the same time our infantry held the bank of the stream in advance of our guns and the missiles flew to and fro above them, as cool and veteran like for more than an hour they steadily awaited the moment and signal for the advance.

While the conflict was at its height before Blackburn's Ford, about 4 o'clock p. m., the enemy again displayed himself in force before Bonham's position. At this Col. Kershaw with four companies of his regiment, Second South Carolina, and one piece of Kemper's battery, were thrown across Mitchell's Ford to the ridge which Kemper had occupied. A sharp spherical case thrown among them—with a precision inaugurated by that artilleryist at Vienna—effected their discomfiture and disappearance, and our troops in the quarters were again withdrawn within our lines, having discharged the duty assigned.

As a part of the history of this engagement, I desire to place on record that on the 18th of July not one yard of intrenchment nor one rifle-pit sheltered the men at Blackburn's Ford, who, officers and men, with rare exceptions, were on that day for the first time under fire, and who taking and maintaining every position ordered, cannot be too much commended for their soldierly behavior.

On the left of Mitchell's Ford, while no serious engagement occurred, the conduct of all was eminently satisfactory to the general officer in command. It is due, however, to J. L. Kemper, Virginia forces, to express my sense of the value of his services in the preparation for and execution of the retreat from Fairfax Courthouse on Bull Run. Called from the head of his regiment by what appeared to me an imperative need of the service, to take charge of the superior duties of the Quartermaster's Department, with the advance at that critical juncture, he accepted the responsibilities involved and was eminently efficient. Messrs. McLean, Wilcox, Kincheloe, and Drawser, citizens of this immediate vicinity, it is their due to say have placed me and the country under great obligation for the information relative to this region which has enabled me to avail myself of its defensive features and resources. They were found ever ready to give me their time without stint or reward. Our casualties in all, 68 killed and wounded, were fifteen killed and fifty-three wounded, several of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy can only be conjectured; it was unquestionably heavy. In the cursory examination which was made by details from Longstreet's and Early's brigades, on the 18th of July, of that part of the field immediately contested and near Blackburn's Ford, some 64 corpses were found and buried, and at least 30 prisoners picked up, beside 175 stand of arms, a large quantity of accoutrements, a few moments their guns were silenced, but were soon

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CENTREVILLE BATTLEFIELD

A VILLAGE AROUND WHICH MIGHTY ARMIES GRAPPLED.

CENTRE OF BULL RUN FIGHT.

[FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH.]



THE ONLY STREET IN CENTREVILLE.

In all that has been written about the autumn manœuvres of the army, to be held on the battlefields of Manassas in September, nothing has been written about the village of Centreville. The historic names Manassas, Groveton, Gainesville, Sudley Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, Henry Hill, Warrenton Pike and Stone Bridge have been frequently used, but not Centreville; and yet the troops, in moving over the old



GEN. POPE'S HEADQUARTERS AT CENTREVILLE.

battleground of July, 1861, and August, 1862, will pass and re-pass one of the most war-racked hamlets in Virginia. Centreville, in the heroic age of the republic, was what its name indicates. The Civil War threw such a glare upon the hamlet that the eyes of the world were drawn to it. Great legions of the Union and great armies of the Confederacy grappled around the place. It was a village over which one army and then another rolled.



OLD TAVERN AND HOSPITAL AT CENTREVILLE.

Four sign-boards posted at the place in 1861, and where there stands tells the way. One reads, "To Bull Run, three miles." The legend on another is, "To Chantilly, four miles." A third is inscribed, "To Aldie, twelve miles." A fourth points to Fairfax Court-house, seven miles away. These names rouse grand and melancholy memories. They are an index to tragic fields.

When McDowell marched west from the heights of Arlington in July, 1861, he went to Centreville. When Tyler's division went to Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, it went from Centreville. When McDowell moved to the attack of Beauregard Sunday morning July 21, 1861, he set out from Centreville. When he tried to rally his shattered army it was at Centreville. When Jackson marched away from Manassas, after having burned Union stores in Pope's rear at Bristol Station and Manassas, he went to Centreville. When Jackson took up his position between Groveton and Sudley to

ON MANŒUVRE GROUNDS.

Leases Bring More Than \$14,000.

A correspondent of the Richmond Times-Dispatch writing from Manassas on Saturday last says: The Virginia troops are snugly tucked up for the night, and are sleeping the sleep of those who have done good service. I left their camp at 1 o'clock to-night. Although the Virginians only reached it at 6 o'clock it looks as though they had been in camp there for weeks. The regiment reached Camp No. 1 at 4 o'clock and marched three miles to the position where they are stationed. There are 500 men and 30 officers strong, and of regular army.

GAUDY, MEXICAN STARTLES CAMP.

Military Attache Makes a Lurid Impression.

GAINESVILLE, VA. Here the "Fourth Estate," as Mr. Carlyle calls us, prowls in search of news, swallows our victuals, smoke, chew, cues—in fact, have our being—in the dazzling brilliance of a Mexican military attache, whose dress uniform needs no megaphone to announce its presence. When this gaudy star in the court of the corpulent Corbin first showed itself this afternoon at the depot, Gainesville had an event from which to measure centuries. There is, of course, much necessary folderol and fol-de-rol at the centre of the battlefield and news reaches as from the outside world that the editorial firing line is pouring some hot shot into the general's camp. Would that the pencil brigade could hold our Mexican.

Down either side runs a wide swath of the bloodiest, angriest red that every flared in the sky over a busy volcano, that eye-toreador worried a bull with that ever came on the roulette table when your money was on black, that ever poured from a stack pig—such an awful shade of red, so intense and wild in its noise, that the villagers shrieked in amazement when they beheld it. And the hat. It was the same shade. He wears mustaches of jet black, two upturned prongs, like Emperor Wilhelm's. His secretary walked behind him while the European nations were represented in front of him at respectful distances.

Thank heaven there is no censor here. The parade of the bediked at corps headquarters is wonderful, while there are constant rumors of after-battle dinners in full regalia with lawn parties amid desperate struggles between the Blues and the Browns. We have seen already such Alphonsoing and counter Gastoning as would make the Sunday funny page look like an embalmers display ad. Allen Potts reached press camp to-night speechless with joy. He had cantered gaily into corps headquarters and had reached the most sacred and brilliant inner circles of the entertaining host when the French military attache got their huge spurs entangled and both were dragged from their saddles. They saluted each other, the one on his back and the other in a sitting posture. The Frenchman had on a little forage cap of gold lace. When he arose it was lodged over one eye and Le Belle France's representative looked as if he had been patted with an egg.

General Corbin took the guests calling. He rode a Kentucky gaited charger, a gait that is described as "double shuffle." It is not as fast as a trot and is much faster than a walk. As the other chargers did not have this gait their riders were compelled to trot twenty yards ahead of the general, walk until he passed them and then trot ahead again, thus making the calls in rushes. Our Mexican friend produced the general effect of a red-ball Roman candle.—J. A. M. in Richmond News-Leader.

FIRST OPENING OF FALL CLOTHING!

Fine School Boy Outfits!

Goods are arriving and many are now on our shelves. Call early and get your choice.

Hibbs & Giddings,

GENT'S OUTFITTERS, NEW BANK BUILDING, MANASSAS, VA.

MILITIA TIRED OF IT.

Special Correspondent in Camp No. 1.

A drive through the manœuvre camp No. 1, Wednesday, disclosed a city of white, silent deserted tents, except for a hand full of camp guards. Soon, however, the stragglers began to come in. Footsore, weary, hungry and suffering a hundred ills, real or fancied, thousands of the militia declare they are done with war. Many of these volunteers claim to have been for over twenty-four hours without food or water, as one of them complained to the writer, "If a man had peddled water on the battle line he could have sold it for \$5 a drink. You might as well have rocks in your pockets as money, nothing to buy and no one to sell it to you." While for the most part, everything has been done to make the troops comfortable in the camps, in some places it is necessary to haul water quite a distance. Yesterday a large water tank drawn by six mules, overturned, in Haydon's gate, and in a moment it was literally swarming with dusty coated boys. At night, however, these same soldier boys find relaxation from the duties of war in various ways. The Georgia Regiment seems to be the most musically inclined, and the character songs they so vociferously sing, do not always reflect credit to their patriotism and loyalty to the flag they are now marching under. Others hang like so many flies over a lump of sugar about the numerous stands and eating places with which the ground is dotted until "taps" warn them to seek their own quarters. These stands themselves are a feature of the grounds. Staid merchants or farmers or mechanics that once moved slow enough to be dignified, would hardly be recognized as with arms and legs moving with the rapidity of the spokes of a spinning wheel, they chase the nimble dime, or rush to wait on a vociferous customer. These counters now piled high with a rapidly lessening stock of edibles, will shortly be covered by the snoring forms of the same enterprising merchants, who sleep on their arms, prepared to resist a night attack. Of course, the eating place is par excellence, the Virginia Kitchen, conducted by Mrs. Maggie Barbour and Miss Flora Lyon, ably assisted by Misses Payne, Leachman, Limstrong, Round and Bennett, and we must not overlook the kitchen "General," Maggie, who, at the magic word of THE JOURNAL, opened at once her heart and her larder, and your correspondent feels constrained to say that whatever success has been achieved by the Kitchen is partly at least due to the cook. It has been ascertained definitely who were some of the participants in the raid on the stands and attack on the negroes a few nights ago, but, for obvious reasons, their names have not as yet been made public.

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EVERYTHING IN PAPER and STATIONERY.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Some of our competitors say their bread is just as good as

SENATOR FLOUR

If they didn't say that they could not fool the public so often.

W. H. BROWN, President. H. A. THOMPSON, Vice-President. G. RAYBROOK BATHURST, Cashier. J. E. NELSON, Teller. J. M. BROWN, Assistant Cashier. J. E. NELSON, Teller. Opened for Business May 25, 1893. CAPITAL, \$30,000.00. SURPLUS, \$1,000.00. 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF MANASSAS, VA. DIRECTORS: W. H. Brown, J. E. Nelson, H. A. Thompson, G. R. Bathurst, J. M. Brown, J. E. Nelson, J. A. Thompson, J. M. Brown, J. E. Nelson, H. A. Thompson, G. R. Bathurst. We offer every facility to depositors consistent with sound banking. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent. Only \$1.00 per year.

SOUVENIR DAILY FOR MANŒUVRES.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1904.

MILITIA AND DISCIPLINE.

It is a fact that there is far greater disorder and lack of discipline among State troops than among the regulars. Not only are they more inclined to acts of petty lawlessness, both in camp and out of it, but they are more difficult to control whether by guards or by their officers.

This is due to several causes; as an old army officer expressed it, "habit is a controlling force with most of us."

The regulars are accustomed to strict and prompt obedience. Every act of insubordination, whether disobedience to an officer or a breach of military regulations, is followed by swift and severe punishment. For example, a guard who got drunk on duty a few days ago, was promptly court-martialled and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50—between four and five months pay—and to six months in jail. Besides this, the private soldiers regard their officers as greatly above them, as in point of fact they usually are, both in education and in other ways. The officers are of course entirely independent of the privates and are never in a position to ask favors at their hands. On the contrary, all favors must come through the officers.

On the other hand, the volunteers are merely members of so many different state organizations, while, of course, the officers are commissioned by their respective state governments, the petty officers at least, are dependent upon their popularity with the men for their positions, men and officers drawn from the same ranks in civil life, frequently dependent upon each other for favors, political and otherwise, it will readily be seen that it is difficult to preserve for a few days in the year, during their military service, the same distance which separates officers and men in the regular army. For example, it is no uncommon thing on the camp to see commissioned officers and their men hobnobbing together, drinking, eating, smoking and treating.

Besides this, the volunteers can be tried for a breach of military discipline only by a court-martial composed of volunteers, and can not be reached through the same channels as the regulars. There exists between the two a good deal of mutual contempt and dislike.

BIG STORIES.

The manœuvres have been productive of all sorts of yarns of accidents, deaths, and disasters. Correspondents have heard of big "scoops" and rushed forth to find it all a "pipe dream" or a wild vagary. Many representatives of the press have grown weary of chasing the air and now pay little attention to sensations of any kind. Others stroll leisurely around and make up copy for their papers by a liberal use of the art of padding.

The correspondent who depends upon a mere recital of cold facts is not overworked. The occasion would be a country picnic for them were it not for the clouds of dust—dust everywhere, and always fading across the eyes and the throat.

Consumption

The only kind of consumption to fear is "neglected consumption."

People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable.

At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses.

The use of Scott's Emulsion at once, has in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

Neglected consumption does not exist where Scott's Emulsion is.

Prompt use of Scott's Emulsion checks the disease while it can be checked.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
50 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York, N. Y., 100 N. 2nd St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATHOLIC—All Saints Church, Father P. ...
EPISCOPAL—St. Paul's Church, Rev. ...
PROTESTANT—St. Paul's Church, Rev. ...
METHODIST—St. Paul's Church, Rev. ...
BAPTIST—St. Paul's Church, Rev. ...

THE DAILY JOURNAL'S PROGRAMME.

MONDAY—The First Battle of Manassas. Told from a Federal Point of View.

TUESDAY—The First Battle of Manassas. Told from a Southern Point of View.

WEDNESDAY—The Second Battle of Manassas.

THURSDAY—The Problem of War in the United States. Organized Militia.

FRIDAY—The Fight at Blackburn's Ford. From Official Reports of Both Sides.

SATURDAY—Lincoln's First Inaugural Address. His Gettysburg Speech. Lee's Farewell to his Army, &c.

Could you send a friend any better souvenir of the Manoeuvres than a set of this week's six dailies?

The militia are getting back at the regulars by charging that they steal all their private boxes of good fare sent them.

Better take pocket lunches with you Saturday, if you are going to Wellington, as there will probably be no recess for dinner.

The JOURNAL'S Souvenir extra has been selling well, especially in sets. A gentleman from Caroline county yesterday left an order for four sets to be mailed to him.

At the Presbyterian Church, next Sabbath, 7:30 p. m., Dr. Hamner's subject will be of interest to soldiers and all others. "The Good Fight." Come and help in the service of song.

A charter has been granted to the Virginia Racing Association of Manassas, Prince William county. The capital stock is to be from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The incorporators are Paul V. Portner, Charles R. Hooff, Jr., J. Jenkin Davies, B. N. Merchant, John Davies, Robert Neville, W. N. Lipscomb.

There will probably be a great rush for Wellington to-morrow to see the final grand review of all the troops. This magnificent parade will last from three to five hours, beginning at 10 a. m., Sept. 10. Those who are coming from a distance would do well to take an early train or they may be delayed and miss very much of it.

YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING.

Movement To-day Began at Wellington.

(Special Correspondence.)
IN THE FIELD,
Sept. 8, 1904.

The country between Wellington and Gainesville and extending a mile or more beyond the Washington and Alexandria turnpike, has been the scene of to-day's fight between the Blue and Brown armies. When hostilities ceased at 3 o'clock nothing could be determined as to which side had made the better fight, but the Browns have been steadily advancing since early this morning when their cavalry and artillery commenced its march toward the scene of conflict, followed by infantry. The advance was made via Haymarket to Gainesville, when the army began extending its lines. The Blue army, under Gen. Grant, began its march at 6 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock scouts from both sides had made a detour of the entire country and were ascertaining the whereabouts of the enemy.

Gen. Grant's army took up its position along the Wellington and Catharpin road while several regiments were halted on the pike in the direction of Groveton.

Skirmishing along Grant's center and left continued all the morning, and some prisoners were captured by both armies. A large number of the prisoners, taken by the Blues, were from the 7th Cavalry. A sharp engagement took place on the Wellington-Catharpin road, and 25 prisoners from the 7th were taken by the 13th Cavalry, in command of Col. Wallace. Troop L of the 15th, was captured by the Browns, and later declared out of action.

Fighting has been actively going on along the railroad, the artillery taking an active part. Reagan's Brown brigade took up its position South of the track, while the Blue brigade of Georgians was opposite them. For an hour or more the armies were engaged, and Reagan's brigade forced its way across the railroad, one battalion of the 6th Georgia falling into the hands of the 7th Infantry. The Georgians were ruled out by the umpire.

YESTERDAY'S MOVEMENT.

The Browns Lead the Attack.

(Special Correspondence.)
CAMP NO. 2,
THOROUGHBARE, VA.,
Sept. 8, 1904.

Troops have been marching from the camps here since daylight towards the point selected by Brig. Gen. Bell from which to attack the division of the Blue army at Camp No. 7, near Manassas. The object of the movement is to force a passage through to Washington.

It is thought the Blues, Gen. Grant commanding, will meet the Browns at a point somewhere near Haymarket, and the Browns are confident of driving back the enemy, who have had but little time for sleep since their long march to camp after yesterday's hard fought victory.

Of course nothing can be said as to the probable outcome of to-day's movements, and the result of the battle will not be known until to-morrow, when the attack by the Browns will come to an end.

The Brown army is in splendid fighting condition, having returned to camp as soon as Wednesday's operation ceased and prepared for the coming conflict.

The solving of problem No. 2, the last of the mimic war movements, is exciting immense interest, and the entire population is turning out to witness the day's manoeuvring.

TRIES THE KNIFE.

Get Knocked Down.

(Special Correspondence.)
CAMP NO. 2,
THOROUGHBARE, VA.,
Sept. 8, 1904.

Last night a negro working in one of the refreshment stands made an attempt to use a knife on a sergeant of Co. I, 1st Maryland Volunteers, but the latter was too quick and promptly knocked the negro down. There the matter ended. The wiser heads prevailed and there was no excitement.

Manassas Institute,

College Preparatory and High School,

Manassas, - Virginia.

Course of study prepares for any of the greater colleges or universities. Students have been fitted for Washington and Lee University, for the Woman's College of Baltimore; the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., etc.

Students also prepared for civil service, county and state teachers' examinations.

Business course given. Good advantages in music. Thorough instruction in all departments with most approved modern methods.

School re-opens Monday, Oct. 3, 1904.

Send for catalogue.

MRS. F. O. METZ,
MISS E. H. OSBOURN,
Principal.

The Prince William Academy,

Brentsville, Va.

Begins its 8th session September 12, 1904.

Offers special advantages to students doing work preparatory to College or University.

A thorough reorganization of the Institute has been made; the buildings have been entirely remodelled and in fact every effort is being made to accommodate the boys and girls along school lines, most especially for Prince William and adjoining counties.

Send for Catalogue and further information will gladly be given.

A. LAYMAN,
President.

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, and not infrequently in the case with business men, in the hurry-burry of every-day actions, to find themselves almost incapacitated by similar troubles.

With this information at my command, I consider that a special privilege has been assigned me in being able to present to such sufferers a remedy so universally praised by those who have used it.

By the use of "Harper's Cephalgine" the necessity never arises for social obligations, or business engagements, to be postponed.

The effects are quick, and the results harmless.

With this valdictory I take pleasure in inviting your attention to the opinions of others herewith presented who speak from experience. After reading them I will then leave the question of trial to the dictation of your own intelligence.

SENATOR MORSE:—"I have used medicinal prescriptions in great numbers, but your Cephalgine is the most prompt and harmless of them all."

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON, wife of a former Vice-President of the U. S., Bloomington, Ill.:—"I have found it of infinite benefit for Headache from overfatigue."

C. S. FIELD, Chicago:—"I can say that it is the only remedy which has been of such benefit to me for Sick Headache."

LOUIS GIBSON, Pharmacist, Philadelphia:—"I hope you may reap the success which is the reward for devising such an elegant remedy."

LADY MOLESWORTH, Cambridge, England, is never without the remedy, and orders it constantly direct from my laboratory.

CHAS. F. WRIGHT, of Stanford University, California:—"My mother has so much faith in your Cephalgine that she will not allow herself to be without it."

JNO. H. GARY, Esq., of Hannibal, Mo., writes to me from Carlsbad, Austria, to express to him half dozen one dollar bottles, stating "I can find nothing here to equal Harper's Cephalgine."

C. H. HESS, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga. writes:—"I find your Cephalgine the best remedy for Headache and Neuralgia I have ever used."

Publicly and privately endorsed by the leading druggists of Washington.

I could continue in this way indefinitely, but if the above is not sufficiently convincing to justify you in a trial of the preparation, I feel that a further presentation of personal experiences of others would be a useless occupation of time.

I wish, however, to always have you bear in mind in taking Harper's Cephalgine, that you should not look upon it as an experiment. The preparation has long since passed that stage.

Do not let yourself be misled by the many spurious "just as good" preparations. Unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers are trying to put them on the market "as just as good."

Harper's Cephalgine is not only a standard remedy in this country wherever it has been once introduced, but is spreading among the islands of the sea, and among the titled families of Europe.

Manufactured only by ROBT. N. HARPER,
467 C Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PRICE, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.
For Sale by Your Druggist.

REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

GEO. C. ROUND & CO.,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DEPOT,
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA.

MANASSAS, 1904.

Four hundred feet above tidewater. One hour from Washington. On summit of Piedmont Plateau. In full view of the Virginia Mountains. A superb Suburban location. At Valley Junction of Southern Railway. An Historic Centre for tourists. The centre of a good farming district. The new county seat of Prince William. Annual Prince William Horse Show. Army Manoeuvres, September, 1904. Army of the Potomac, May, 1905.


ORGANIZED CHURCHES.—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalians, Lutheran, Dunkard, United Brethren and Catholic.

EDUCATIONAL.

Model Public School Buildings. Manassas Institute, College Preparatory. Carnegie Public Library. Industrial Farms for both White and Colored Youth. State Summer Normal, 1901. Prospective location of Virginia New Normal School for Girls.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Two National Banks. Inexhaustible stone quarries. Prescott's Spoke Factory. Hopkins' Candy Factory. Young's Brick Yards. Hottle's Marble Yard. Bull Run and Graham Park Nurseries. Brown & Hooff's Lumber Yard. Forty thousand dollar Hotel now building. Johnson's Fruit Farm.—Took first prizes for apples at Paris Exposition. Portner's Graperies.—Medal at Paris for wine, "The Pride of Virginia." Large Dairy Farms, supplying Milk and Cream for Washington.



HISTORIC BELLE AIR.
AN OLD COLONIAL MANSION.

The home of the Ellwells; the burial place of Parson Weems; where Washington's most intimate friend, Dr. James Craik, was married—mentioned by Jefferson in his letters; a centre of fashion in the 18th century.

170 Acres of fine farming land and 500 acres of forest range adjoining. Price, \$75,500.

485 Acres, 3 miles from main line of Southern Railway, 50 from Washington, with elegant Mansion and Grounds. Price, \$17,000.

One of the best estates of Upper Fauquier County, 300 acres, 65 miles from Washington, on Valley Branch of Southern Railway. Price, \$16,000.

206 Acres, two miles North of Manassas, adjoining Camp No. 1, three-quarters clear; one-fourth in oak and pine, with good building and orchard. Price, \$4,500.

206 Acres, two miles East of Manassas, on high ridge where Signal Station of 1861 was located. House moderate, large barn and very fine orchard. Price, \$4,800.

100 Acres, one mile South of Manassas, fair farm buildings and orchard, \$4,500. Adjoining it, 100 acre farm for \$3,000.

50 Acres, two miles from Manassas, with new buildings complete, fine location. Price, \$3,800.

260 Acres, on Bull Run, 3 miles from Manassas, 1/2 in woods, new buildings. Price, \$4,500.

350 Acres, on Bull Run, two-thirds clear, one-third in woods; no buildings. Can be subdivided into small farms and sold from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

40 Acres with fine mansion in colonial style. Price, \$12,000.

84 Acres, one-half cleared, 5 fields, 400 fruit trees, 6-room house, good water; includes also a country store, postoffice etc. \$3,000.

85 Acre Farm near Postoffice, Store, School and Church; three miles from Manassas. Price, \$1,500.

184 Acres, over one-half cleared and in fair farming condition; 40 acres of bottom land; buildings small; 5 1/2 miles from Manassas. Price, \$2,000.

33 Acres, near Manassas, with good buildings and fine fruit of all kinds. Price, \$3,500.

200 Houses in Manassas from \$1,500 to \$12,000.

200 Fine locations on Grant and Lee Avenues for building.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Who me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says Mr. John Hamilton, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with cholera, and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, until Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. Thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by S. S. Simpson Drug Store, Manassas, Va.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CLERK OF COURT—Judge C. E. Wood, commences Manassas on first Monday in February, 1905. Judge, August, October and December. CLERK OF COURT—T. W. Wood, commences Manassas on first Monday in February, 1905. Judge, August, October and December. CLERK OF COURT—T. W. Wood, commences Manassas on first Monday in February, 1905. Judge, August, October and December.

T. W. Wood & Sons'

New Fall Catalog

Issued August 1st, is the most helpful and valuable publication of its kind issued in America. It tells all about both

Farm and Garden SEEDS

which can be planted to advantage and profit in the Fall. Mailed free to Farmers and Gardeners, upon request. Write for it.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen,
MANASSAS, - VIRGINIA.

Federate Veterans Reunion
Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 14-16, 1904.

On account of the above occasion Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets on all points including Washington, D. C. at rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents. Sept. 12th-14th, with final limit Sept. 15th, 1904. Call on ticket agent or J. S. Brown, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

Confederate Veterans Reunion
Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 14-16, 1904.

Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Lynchburg Sept. 14-16 from all points in Virginia at rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents. Limit Sept. 15, 1904. Call on ticket agent or J. S. Brown, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

Strayed or Stolen
On Sept. 11, 1904, a large black and tan dog, white stripe in his face, small white spot back of neck, and a white patch 2 inches on tail. Five dollars reward for any information leading to his recovery.
J. F. Lewis, Manassas, Va.

The officers of the District of Columbia Militia encamped at Gainesville are attracting considerable attention. These officers are in attendance for the purpose of making observations and receiving instruction in military science. Early in each morning they start out in pairs, covering the entire area in which the troops are operating, and return to camp late in the afternoon. A written report of the day's trip is made out, and many interesting points are noted. The ranking officer is Col. M. Emmett Urell, commanding the 2nd Regiment.

The Fair Sex and the Soldiers.

The soldiers are finding great pleasure in giving away blank cartridges, hat cords, cross-guns, and buttons to the fair sex as souvenirs, and while the girls are slow to respond, still it is not because they do not like to talk to the soldier boys. Wednesday, on the train, as a means of attracting attention, a number of blank cartridges were fired and subsequently several cards were exchanged. At Haymarket a certain young lady on the same train was presented with quite an assortment of blank cartridges and other paraphernalia.

Prof. F. L. Pitt of Alexandria, well known here as a cornetist, is with the 70th Virginia Infantry at Camp No. 1, as chief trumpeter. Unfortunately the 70th has no band, the State having appropriated no funds to provide for one. Certainly Virginia, the mother of presidents, should have a band for its regiment, which is acknowledged to be among the best at Camp No. 1.

Seeing Washington by Cars and Automobiles

FOR A TWO HOURS' RIDE OF

SIGHT-SEEING

LEAVING DAILY FROM
1417 G N. W. 2nd 6th and Pa. AVE. N. W.

Automobiles 10 a. m. 2 p. m. and 4 p. m.
CARS 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

FACTS SUSTAIN THE JOURNAL

The Blues Did Get Back at Their Victors.

(Special Correspondence.)
CORPS HEADQUARTERS,
GAINESVILLE, VA.,
Sept. 8, 1904.

It is reported in Manassas, your correspondent learns, that THE JOURNAL was in error in the statement that the Blues won a partial victory in Wednesday's fighting. THE JOURNAL'S special correspondent was present and heard the decision as to the last movement of the fight given out by Col. Wagner, the chief umpire.

When the firing was stopped by the umpire, the Blue army had advanced to within a hundred yards of the Browns' firing line, which was in the edge of the cornfield north of the Keyser house and the adjoining woods.

After a lengthy conference it was announced that the advance as executed by the Blues would be allowed to stand and that the Browns would be required to fall back. But as it was within three minutes of time for recall hostilities were declared to be at an end.

Wednesday the Brown army fell back from its position near Gainesville, and was followed by the Blues' advance. When hostilities ended the Blues were within two miles of Gen. Bell's camp.

1700 SWORD,
in good condition; bone handle and silver hilt. Price reasonable.
W. M. RICE,
Manassas, Va.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Aylett Holzman is with us again.

Miss Margaret Deque is home for the week.

Mr. John Tompson of Dayton is visiting near town.

Miss Mamie Burnett of Culpeper is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Maude Morgan has gone to Baltimore to attend college.

Miss Mamie Twyman of Charlottesville is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Chas. Butts of Dayton, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. A. Nicol.

Mr. Russell Smith of Rappahannock is a guest at the home of Judge Nicol.

Mr. and Miss Durant of Culpeper are spending the week at Judge Nicol's.

Mr. Jos. H. Dodge, son of Postmaster H. P. Dodge, is home during the manoeuvres.

Miss Emma Hamner is home after an absence of several weeks visiting her sister in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lynch, of Alexandria, are stopping with Mr. Lynch's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lynch.

Mrs. Geo. Kidwell of Washington, accompanied by her son and two daughters, has been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff.

Mr. John Rust, stenographer for Moore & Keith at Fairfax, visited his father, Capt. J. R. Rust of Haymarket, from Saturday to Wednesday.


Mr. Frank Bushong, manager of the Rockdale Lime Company's store at Toms Brook, Va., spent Wednesday and Thursday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bushong, near town.

Mr. Carroll Shirley, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore, spent several days with his father near Haymarket, returning to Baltimore Wednesday.

Manufactured only by ROBT. N. HARPER,
467 C Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
PRICE, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.
For Sale by Your Druggist.

GEO. C. ROUND & CO.,

Manassas, - Virginia.



The above fine mansion was built by the late Congressman Meredith and can be bought for \$5,000.

FIRST ANNUAL RACE MEETING

Virginia : Racing Association,

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA
 Monday, September 12, 1904.
 AND
 Tuesday, September 13, 1904
 FIRST RACE AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

Five horses to enter and three to start or the race may be declared off. In Steeplechases no horse shall carry more than 175 pounds or less than 120 pounds. Overweight to any extent allowed if declared 15 minutes before the race.

REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.

Horses must be saddled in the paddock and must parade in front of the stand unless excused by the Stewards. Owners and riders are hereby notified that any horse not at the starting-post at the time set for the race will not be allowed to start until the owner has paid a fine of \$30.00. THIS RULE WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED. Any horse schooling over the regular steeplechase course, after the flag is up, will be disqualified. A bell will be rung 10 minutes and a bugle sounded 5 minutes before the time fixed for the start.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE—FARMERS' RACE.
 For half-bred horses owned by farmers. Catch weights. Sex allowance as by rule. HALF MILE DASH. First, \$50; Second, \$10; Third, \$5. Entrance Fee \$5.

SECOND RACE—OPEN FLAT RACE FOR ALL AGES.
 Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. SIX FURLONGS. First, \$100; Second, \$50; Third, \$25. Entrance Fee \$7.50.

THIRD RACE—BULL RUN STEEPLCHASE.
 For Hunters qualified under N. S. and H. A. Rules. Weights—4 year olds to carry 145 lbs; 5 year olds to carry 150 lbs; 6 year olds and upwards, 160 lbs. Sex allowance as by rule. Gentlemen riders allowed 7 lbs. First, \$125; Second, \$25; Third, \$10. Entrance Fee \$10.

FOURTH RACE—OPEN FLAT RACE FOR ALL AGES.
 Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. ONE MILE. First, \$100; Second, \$50; Third, \$25. Entrance Fee \$7.50.

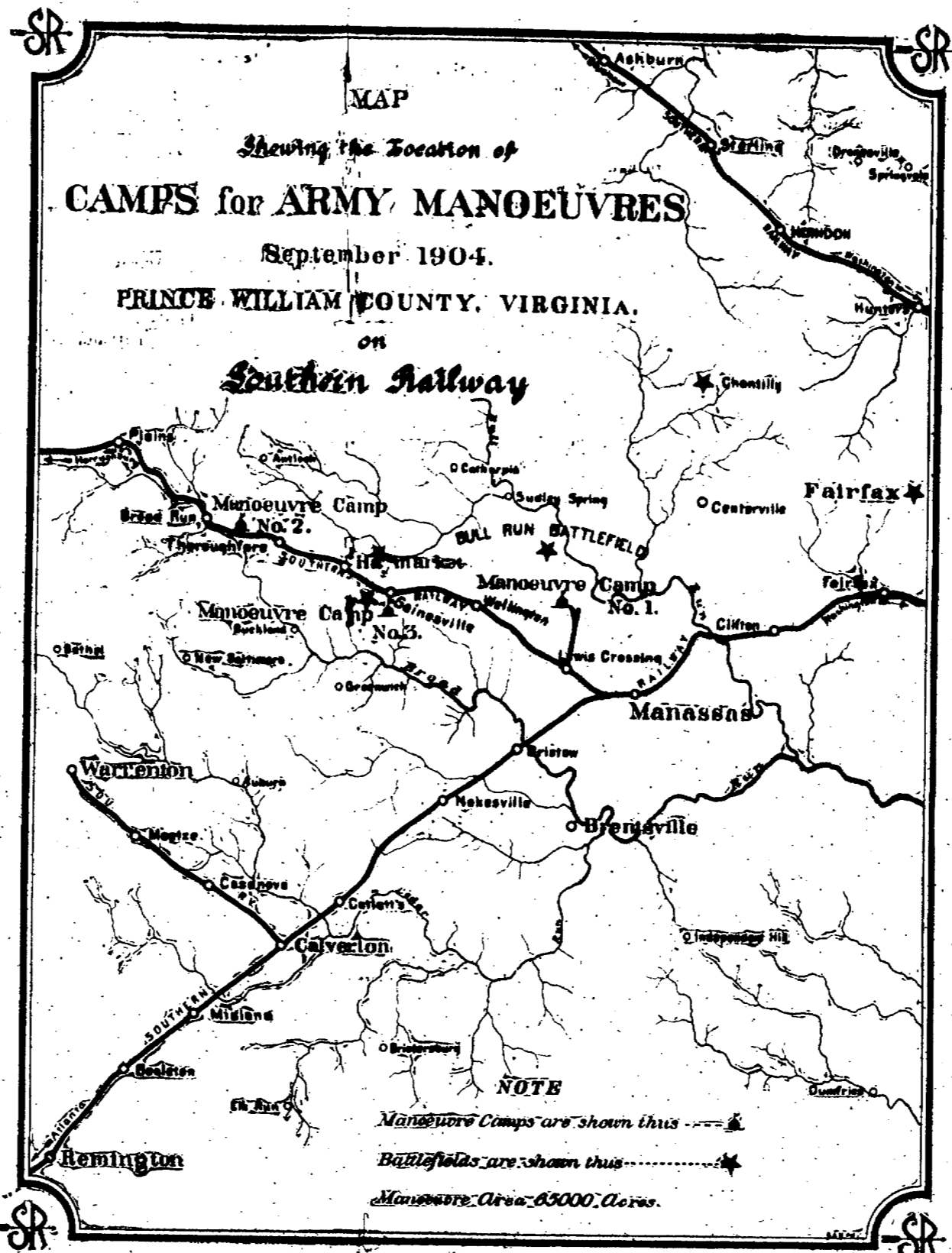
FIFTH RACE—OPEN STEEPLCHASE.
 For four year olds and upwards. Weights—4 year olds to carry 140 lbs; 5 year olds to carry 145 lbs; 6 year olds and upwards, 160 lbs. Sex allowance as by rule. Gentlemen riders allowed 7 lbs. First, \$125; Second, \$25; Third, \$10. Entrance Fee \$10.

SIXTH RACE—FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.
 Catch weights. ONE-HALF MILE DASH. First, \$75; Second, \$25; Third, \$10. Entrance Fee \$5.

NOTE—Box Seats \$3.00, which includes Straw.

Entries Close at Midnight September 8, 1904
 ALL ENTRIES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE ENTRY FEE

J. JENKYN DAVIES, Clerk of Course,
 Manassas, Va.



Where to Find Entertainment.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
 ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Appended herewith is a list of persons who have arranged to entertain the visitors during the manoeuvres. 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 entertain. We believe we are within bounds when we say that from 5,000 to 10,000 visitors can be accommodated within the area of manoeuvres. This is in addition to the 45,000 soldiers who will be provided for by the government. Several hundred tents 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 manoeuvres, stopping at Manassas, Lees Cross, 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.
- 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. Clark, 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 Woodyard, Manassas; 3 miles from depot. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2; will arrange transportation.
- R. L. Lewis, Stone House. Accommodate 16 gentlemen. Two teams for hire. Terms moderate.
- Mrs. M. Magaw, Gainesville. Rooms and board; convenient to Gen. Corbin's headquarters.
- Mrs. Grayson Tyler, Buckland. 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. Crossen, Bull Run, 12 miles from Manassas. Board, lodging and transportation for 2. Rate \$1.50 and \$2. Accommodate 8.
- R. A. Nalls, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 2. Rate \$1.50 to \$2. Can furnish transportation.
- Mrs. A. Grossman, Manassas. Accommodate 3 lodgers. Rate 50c.
- Mrs. Jeff. Rooley, Manassas, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Geo. F. Lamb, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 15. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Mrs. H. D. Wenrich, Manassas. Accommodate 4 in two rooms. Rate \$2. Special by 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; 1/2 miles from battlefield, 5 from Gainesville. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- J. L. Reid, Alexandria. Will rent unfurnished dwelling near Wellington.
- W. L. Heuser, Haymarket. Two rooms. Rate \$1.50. Month \$35; week, \$9.
- J. P. Smith, Waterfall, 3/4 miles from Thoroughfare; 3 rooms. Accommodate 6. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. J. A. Boorman, Manassas. Lodging for 2.
- B. F. Hughes, Manassas. Accommodate 4. Reasonable rate.
- Chas. H. Beavers, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles North of Manassas, 5 from Mitchell's ford. Accommodate 3. Rate \$1.
- Mrs. M. A. Farquhar, Buckhall. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2, including transportation to Manassas.
- Mrs. Mollie Bonner, Manassas. 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate 3; transportation 50c. the trip.
- Mrs. W. G. Muddiman, Manassas. Four gentlemen, or one family. Meals any hour. Rate \$1.
- E. E. Saffer, Manassas, a room and board \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Fannie B. Lee, Bull Run. Accommodate 12. Correspondence invited.
- Mrs. Edgar Thompson, Manassas. Accommodate 8 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.
- Jno. H. Jeffries, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Have stabling for horses.
- Geo. F. Akers, Manassas. Rooms for 12. Rate for same, \$1.25.
- Wm. T. Moore, Wellington. Accommodate 8 gentlemen. Rate moderate.
- I. R. Wolverton, Buckland, 3 miles from Thoroughfare, 4 from Gainesville, 3 from Haymarket. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2, or \$5 per week. Payment in advance.
- Mrs. W. B. Goode, Manassas. Board and lodging for 5.
- Mrs. Geo. H. Smith, Manassas. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. M. Barbour, Thoroughfare. One mile from depot. Rate 50c.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

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

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION.
 GENERAL ORDER, No. 12.
 GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY,
 August 18, 1904.

The following program prepared by the Chief of Staff, Army Manoeuvres in the vicinity of Manassas, Va., are announced as the basis of the manoeuvres to take place:

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

GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army, based upon the Potomac River at Washington, is marching westward against a Brown army, operating in the Shenandoah Valley towards Washington. The leading corps of the Blue consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Manassas and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army (imaginary) is preparing to move forward from Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Thoroughfare, and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward."

SPECIAL SITUATION—BLUE.

"The leading division (real) of the Blue army has reached Manassas; the remaining division (imaginary) is at Fairfax Courthouse. The commander of the leading Blue corps is with the advanced division. He ascertains at Manassas, by means of reconnaissance, that one division of the Brown army is in the vicinity of Thoroughfare. He learned through spies that the remaining division was at Front Royal on the afternoon of the 6th and was making preparations to march the following morning. He determines to attack the Brown division with the object of destroying, and if possible capturing it, before either Brown force can come to its assistance, and for this purpose orders an immediate attack by the leading Blue division (real) and sends orders to the remaining division (imaginary) to push forward immediately from Fairfax Courthouse and join in the action in accordance with plans that he will give upon its arrival."

SPECIAL SITUATION—BROWN.

"The Brown commander at Front Royal has pushed forward his leading division (real) by forced marching through Thoroughfare Gap, with orders to take up a defensive position such that he can cover the Gap and permit the passage of the rest of the Brown force. It is not known that the Blue army is advancing, and the commander of the Brown division has notified the commander of the Brown army by telegraph that a large force of Blue is already at Manassas. This force is estimated to consist of a division. Another division is known to be following it closely, but its exact location is not ascertained. He receives dispatch

in reply to hold his position at all hazards and informing him that within forty-eight hours at the farthest he will be 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 Courthouse."

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 through initiative and is able to make his combinations for turning movements or flank attacks with a certainty of being reinforced before Brown reinforcements can reach Thoroughfare Gap. The Brown commander must make his dispositions with a view to holding his own, not only against the actual Blue division, but reinforcements which are following it closely. He can estimate the length of time that must elapse before the troops at Fairfax Courthouse can reinforce those from Manassas. The railroad from Front Royal to Manassas is assumed to be available to assist in the movements of the Brown army."

"Unless it were necessary for the Chief of Staff to suspend the action at an earlier hour, the signal for the suspension of the combat will be given at 8 p. m. The positions of the various bodies of troops will then be accurately noted by the Chief of Staff and the time will be assumed to be at nightfall. The troops will then return to their respective camps, and at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 7th, they will be marched out to the positions of the preceding afternoon and—'as located'—be occupied at nightfall. The engagement will then be renewed at 10 a. m., the watches of the two opposing commanders being for this purpose set with the watch of the Chief of Staff. In the operations of the second day the Blue troops engaged will be regarded as a fresh division, with no casualties, the first division being assumed to be in reserve. The operations of the preceding day will be deduced from the force of the Brown. The action on the second day will be terminated in the same manner as the action of the previous day. The Chief of Staff will note the disposition of the various bodies on both sides, and it must also be taken into consideration by the commander of the Blue force that at 3 p. m. the Brown reinforcements are marching through Thoroughfare Gap. Dispositions must be made by him of his imaginary division to oppose his supposed force. As soon as practicable the Chief of Staff will present to the Corps commander the decision as to the result of the battle, stating in detail the success on which the decision is based."

PROBLEM NO. 2.

GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army is assembled at Washington and is preparing to move against a Brown army which is operating from the Shenandoah Valley towards the capital. The advanced corps of the Blue army consists of two divisions, one of which (real) has been pushed forward

in observation to Manassas; the other (imaginary) is at Anandale, where it is receiving rations and ammunition, preparatory to moving forward to Centerville to support the First Division.

"The leading corps of the Brown army has one division in the vicinity of Thoroughfare, the remaining division being at Salem. The Brown army, the main body of which is at Front Royal, has orders to concentrate at Gainesville. The Brown commander learns by reconnaissance that a Blue division is at Manassas and that he has received information that the other division is a few miles West of Alexandria."

SPECIAL SITUATION—BLUE.

"The commander of the Blue division at Manassas ascertains by reconnaissance the presence of the Brown division at Thoroughfare, the strength of this division being approximately equal to his own. He also learns through spies that the remaining division (imaginary) is West of the Bull Run Mountains and on the evening of September 7th was believed to be at Salem. The commander of the Blue army is notified accordingly, and he gives orders for the commander of the Blue division to take up a defensive position in the vicinity of Manassas and to hold the enemy in check while waiting reinforcements. The commander of the Blue division is assured that the division at Anandale will reach him by the evening of the following day, and that further reinforcements are following from Washington. The commander of the Blue division accordingly takes up a defensive position with a view of repelling an attack by the Brown division as soon as it is in a position to be in force."

SPECIAL SITUATION—BROWN.

"The Brown commander being informed of the presence of the Blue division at Manassas and fearing that it may fall back to effect a junction with the forces in the rear, determines to attack it without delay, trusting to the attack of the first division (real) to hold the Blue division (real) to the arrival of the division from Salem."

NOTE.

"The problem for the commander of the Blue division is to resist the attacks of the Brown division, knowing that reinforcements are rapidly approaching to his rear. This, to a certain extent, counterbalances movements by the Blue. The problem of the Brown commander is to engage the Blue as quickly as possible, knowing that he can receive reinforcements before his opponent can be reinforced. He is accordingly at liberty to take more initiative in regard to offensive movements than his opponent. In this respect the problem is practically the same as the first problem with the situation reversed. The Southern Railroad from Alexandria to Manassas is assumed to be in unusable condition. The conditions are assumed to be the same as those set forth in the note of the first problem. The positions of the various bodies of the troops will be noted in the same manner, and the same assumption will be made as to the state of the condition of the combat. The troops will return to their respective

camps in the same manner and resume the action on the following day.

In the operations of the second day, the Brown troops engaged will be regarded as a fresh division with no casualties. The casualties of the preceding day will be deducted from the force of the Blue. The action on the second day will be terminated in the same manner as in the case of the first problem. It will also be taken into consideration that at 8 p. m. the Blue reinforcements are crossing Bull Run at the Stone Bridge. Dispositions must be made, by the Brown commander, of the imaginary divisions to oppose this supposed force. As soon as practicable their Chief of Staff will present to the Corps commander the decision as to the result of the battle, stating in detail the reasons on which the decision is based."

ST. COMMANDER OF MAJOR GENERAL CORBIN:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT,
 Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff,
 Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. O. S. HEINZELD,
 Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General,
 Adjutant General.

THE FIGHT AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

trements and blankets and quite 150 hats.

The effect of this day's conflict was to satisfy the enemy he could not force a passage across Bull Run in the face of our troops, and led him into the flank movement of the 1st July and the battle of Manassas, the details of which will be related in another paper.

The rendition of this report, it is proper to say in conclusion, has been unavoidably delayed by the constantly engrossing administrative duties of the commander of an army corps composed wholly of volunteers—duties vitally essential to its well-being and future efficiency, and which I could not set aside or postpone on any account.

I have the honor to be, General, Your obedient servant,
 P. G. T. BRANTFORD,
 General Commanding.

FOR RENT!

The undersigned would rent to reliable party the restaurant connected with his hotel, completely furnished a very desirable stand for an energetic person.

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 F and 11th Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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-AUGUST-
Clearance Sale!

5c. Lawn only 5c., 10c. Lawn only 7c., 10c. Gingham 8c., 10c. Percales now 7c., 10c. Percales now 9c., 10c. Danish Cloth 12c., 4-4 Bleached Cotton 8c., 4-4 Unbleached Cotton 8c.

The Krippendorf Co. Sole.

MEN'S SHIRTS.
 50c. Negligee now 75c.
 \$1.00 Negligee now 75c.
 25c. Undershirt now 35c.

LADIES' VESTS.
 10c. Quality now 15c.
 15c. Quality now 15c.

9-4 Bleached Sheeting 12c., 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting 8c., 8-4 Unbleached Sheeting 12c., 5-4 Bleached Sheeting 10c. Ready-made Sheets \$1.00 and \$1.25. \$1.25 White Quilt for \$1.00. 10c. Handkerchiefs now 15c., 10c. Hosiery now 15c.

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