

LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President "before he enters on the execution of his office."

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to your inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to myself and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

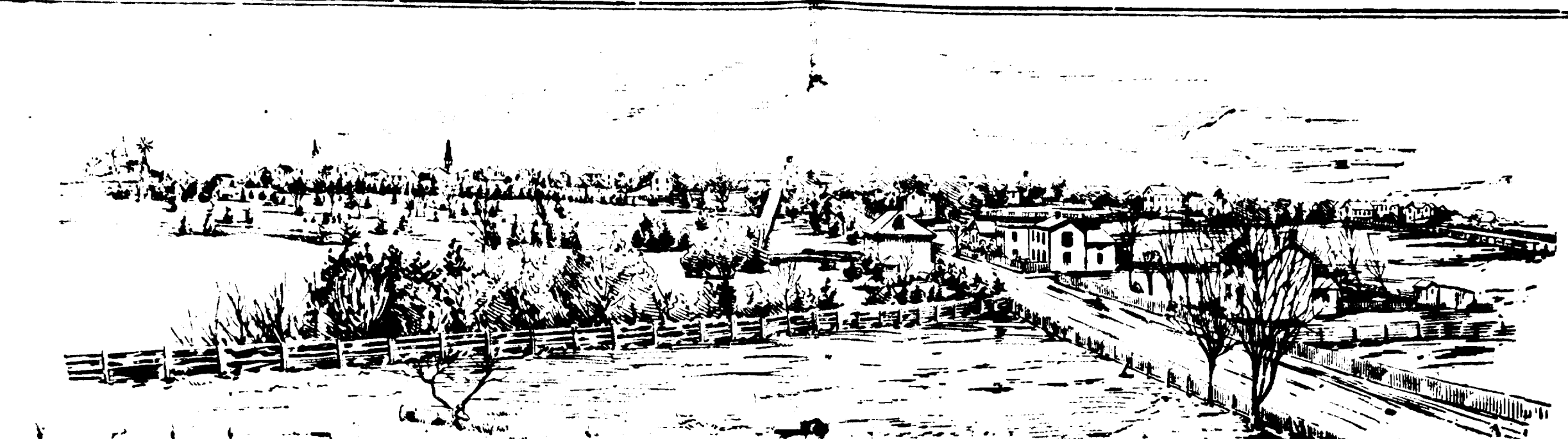
I now reiterate these sentiments; and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in any State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the language is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, "shall be delivered up" their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him, or to others, by which authority it is done. And should anyone, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept, on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?



MANASSAS AS SEEN FROM THE DISTANCE.

PROMINENT MEN OF PRINCE WILLIAM.



HON. C. E. NICOL,
Judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit.



DR. H. M. CLARKSON,
Superintendent of Schools.



HON. THOS. H. LION,
Member House of Delegates.



CAPT. JAS. E. HERRELL,
Treasurer.



HON. W. C. WAGENER,
Mayor of Manassas.



HON. WM. E. LIPSCOMB,
Ex-Judge County Court.



EDWIN NELSON,
Clerk Circuit Court.



F. C. KORABAUGH,
Sheriff.



R. H. HOOD,
Commissioner of Revenue,
District No. 1.



HON. J. R. T. THORNTON,
Commonwealth's Attorney,
Member of the late Constitutional Convention.



JAMES M. BARBER,
Commissioner of Revenue,
District No. 2.

WHERE HISTORY HAS BEEN MADE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, THE MANOEUVRE AREA

Lying at the foot of the mountains it stretches away to the tidewater belt of the Potomac river. Running through almost the central part of the county in the main line of the great Southern Railway. Over the same road but pass the C. & O. trains to and from the West. There is also direct railroad communication with the Valley of Virginia. The Southern boundary is traversed by the Richmond, Potomac and Fredericksburg. Within a few miles of

the National Capital, with these splendid facilities, we have at hand one of the best markets of the country. Live stock, especially horses, do well in this section. All the great cereals grow to a high state of perfection. The magnificent apples, pears, plums, peaches and all the small fruits grow to a remarkably fine size with unsurpassed flavor and quality. Our apples have won prizes abroad and our peaches have been pronounced equal to the best Cal-

ifornia grown. The vine produces some of the finest wine-making grapes in the country. Two great battles, the first and second Manassas, were fought on her plains, and to-day the great military manoeuvres ever held on American soil are being conducted on the same historic field. In addition to the beautiful brownstone, that is so much used now in ornamental building, there are fine brick clays, pyrites, some developed deposits of gold, tur-

per and there are strong indications of petroleum. MANASSAS, the county seat, is located on the main line of the Southern Railway, is about a half hour's distance from the National Capital. Admirably situated for manufacturing and all lines of commercial business the town is destined to grow and prosper. With good schools, two National Banks and churches of nearly all denominations, Manassas offers unusual advantages to the business man and the home-

void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none unless it is forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its battles, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the life you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the curtain lifts, and you are greater than all the rest, once you fly from—will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. It is true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the

audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution, certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions, in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the Government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with deliberate changes of public opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions into political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the

THE MANASSAS BATTLE

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MANASSAS, VA.

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SOUVENIR DAILY FOR MANOEUVRES.
SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

With-to-day's grand parade and review the programme ends. It may have been successful from a military standpoint. We do not know.

It impresses a civilian, however, as being a rather dusty picnic on a gigantic scale to the expense of the government. The writer having no military tastes is hardly competent to discuss it.

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BALTIMORE NEWS MAN ON THE MANOEUVRES.

'Stragglers' Make War On Orchards.

The following general order has been issued by Gen. Corbin:

The Army manoeuvres for the Atlantic Division will terminate on the afternoon of Friday, September 9.

After the review of the manoeuvres on Saturday, September 10, the organized militia will start out later the following day, except in the special cases where authorized to start for camp, at government expense for pay, subsistence, and transportation to the point of departure on September 10, 1904.

All regular medical officers who came with troops to the manoeuvres will report for duty with those troops on their return to camp after the review.

The regular troops will return to their stations as soon after the departure of the militia as railroad equipment and transportation can be furnished and the care of public property secured.

All organizations will before their departure, be required to remove as far as possible all traces of their camps and to leave the manoeuvres in the same condition as they found them.

Manoeuvre division and brigade commanders, with their respective staffs, unless otherwise specially ordered, will be relieved from their stations as soon after the departure of the militia as railroad equipment and transportation can be furnished and the care of public property secured.

AN ANALYTICAL LAYER

It is very analytical. He is a man of wide vision, and his analysis of the situation is a masterpiece of logic and common sense. He is a man of wide vision, and his analysis of the situation is a masterpiece of logic and common sense.

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,

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

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 such cases with business men, in the hurry-burry of every day transactions, to find themselves almost incapacitated by similar troubles. It is a privilege to have assigned me to be able to present to such sufferers a remedy so universally praised by those who have used it.

EVERYTHING IN PAPER and STATIONERY.

R. P. Andrews Paper Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Manufactured only by ROBT. H. HARPER.
447 C Street, N. W.,
PRICE, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

25,000 Troops in the Parade.

(Special Correspondence.)
GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 9, 1904.

The important feature of the manoeuvres, so far as the public is concerned, and which will be attended by thousands of visitors from all parts of the country, takes place to-morrow (Saturday), when the grand review of all the troops of the manoeuvres will be held at the banks of the historic Bull Run, on the field where the armies of McDowell and Pope were hurled back to the Potomac in the famous battle of the first of September.

LAST BATTLE ENDED.

The Browns Were Victorious.

(Special Correspondence.)
IN THE FIELD,
Sept. 9, 1904.

Today's battle resulted in a victory for the Brown army, Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell, commanding.

The closing scene of the last of the manoeuvres takes place along the banks of the historic Bull Run, on the field where the armies of McDowell and Pope were hurled back to the Potomac in the famous battle of the first of September.

NOTHING IN WILD RUMORS.

Baltimore Sun Man on the Manoeuvres.

One hears a great deal in these days of the exploits of Admiral Togo, the hero of the Russo-Japanese war, and the various manoeuvres camps, on account of the Army manoeuvres, at greatly reduced rates. There will be from 25,000 to 30,000 United States Troops and National Guard in the manoeuvres that will occupy an area of 65,000 acres and every one should take advantage of the low rate offered by the Southern Railway to witness the drilling of this large body of soldiers, which will present a grand spectacle. All through the manoeuvres will be the stirring of the Southern Railway, which will present a grand spectacle.

ARMY MANOEUVRES, Prince William Co., Va., Sept. 5-10, 1904.

The Southern Railway will send round trip tickets between Washington, Baltimore, and Manassas, Va., and intermediate points, on account of the Army manoeuvres, at greatly reduced rates. There will be from 25,000 to 30,000 United States Troops and National Guard in the manoeuvres that will occupy an area of 65,000 acres and every one should take advantage of the low rate offered by the Southern Railway to witness the drilling of this large body of soldiers, which will present a grand spectacle.

TOOK POSSESSION OF TRAINS.

The "stragglers," over 1,000 in all, took possession of the local trains of the Southern Railway Company to ride from Haymarket and Gainesville to Manassas.

Not only did they fill the passenger coaches but crowded the baggage cars and rode on the top of the coaches, as the stragglers were not permitted to enter the passenger coaches.

THE BROWN ARMY.

The Brown army, Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell, commanding, won a victory over the Blue army, Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell, commanding, in the battle of the first of September.

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MID-SUMMER MILLINERY BARGAINS.

My stock has been kept full and complete, both in the Military Department and in Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

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PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Branner and daughter of Washington are spending the week here.

Miss Annie Maddison of Washington, accompanied by Miss Eva Walker, is spending the week here.

THE PRINCE WILLIAM ACADEMY.

Breedsville, Va.

Offers special advantages to students doing work preparatory to college or university.

HISTORIC BELLE AIR.

An old colonial mansion.

The home of the Rev. Dr. James Craik, who was the first American to be elected to the office of President of the Continental Congress.

MANASSAS TO WASHINGTON.

Trains are scheduled to leave for Washington, leaving at 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., and 9:30 p. m.

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THE GRAND REVIEW.

The Big Event of the Manoeuvres.

At 10 o'clock the review began in the grand cloister scene of the manoeuvres. In order to give ample time for the preparation of the troops, the review was held at 10 o'clock.

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