

FAMOUS CONFERENCE AT CENTREVILLE

WHERE THE QUESTION OF INVADING THE NORTH WAS SETTLED.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S VERSION OF IT.

From Richmond Times-Dispatch, Washington, May 10, 1906.
Editor Times-Dispatch:
Sir:—The papers which I send you, although lengthy, I think ought, in justice to President Davis, to be published; and I think they will be read with interest.
All of the parties named are now dead. President Davis left the let-

ter in my hands to use at my discretion. I think the time has now come when it ought to be given to the public, with the paper, "Council of War at Centreville."
I submit them for publication at your discretion.
Very truly,
MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

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MARCUS J. WRIGHT.



HISTORIC CENTREVILLE IN FAIRFAX COUNTY

[PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED IN FORTY YEARS]

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I submit them for publication at your discretion.
Very truly,
MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT CENTREVILLE

October 1, 1861.*
On the 26th of September, 1861, General Joseph E. Johnston addressed a letter to the Secretary of War in regard to the importance of putting this army in condition to assume the offensive, and suggested that his excellency the President, or the Secretary of War, or some one representing them, should at an early day come to the headquarters of the army, then at or near Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of deciding whether the army could be reinforced to the extent that the commanding general deemed necessary for an offensive campaign.

His excellency the President arrived at Fairfax Court House a few days thereafter, late in the afternoon, and proceeded to the quarters of General Beauregard. On the same evening General Johnston and I called to pay our respects. No official subjects of importance were alluded to in that interview. At 8 o'clock the next evening, by appointment of the President, a conference was had between himself, General Johnston, General Beauregard and myself. Various matters of detail were introduced by the President, and talked over between himself and the two senior generals. Having but recently arrived, and not being well acquainted with the special subjects referred to, I took little or no part in this conversation. Finally, with perhaps some abruptness, I said: "Mr. President, is it not possible to put this army in condition to assume the active offensive?" "That this was a question of vital importance, upon which the success or failure of our cause might depend. This question brought on discussion. The present conversation which followed I do not propose to give; it was not an argument. There seemed to be a difference of opinion between us in regard to general views and principles. It was clearly stated and agreed to that the military force of the Confederate states was at the highest point it could attain without arms from abroad; that the portion of this army present for

duty was in the finest fighting condition; that if kept inactive it must retrograde immensely in every respect during the winter, the effect of which was foreseen and dreaded by us all. The enemy were daily increasing in number, arms, discipline and efficiency. We looked forward to a sad state of things at

terary possession of that whole state, and even enter and occupy a portion of Tennessee, a victory gained by this army beyond the Potomac would, by threatening the heart of the Northern states, compel their armies to fall back, free Kentucky, and give us the line of the Ohio within ten days thereafter. On the

These and other points being agreed upon without argument, it was again asked: "Mr. President, is it not possible to increase the effective strength of this army, and put us in condition to cross the Potomac and carry the war into the

other hand, should our forces in Tennessee and Southern Kentucky be strengthened, so as to enable us to take and to hold the Ohio river as a boundary, a disastrous defeat of this army would at once be followed by an overwhelming wave of Northern invaders, that would sweep over Kentucky and Tennessee, ex-



OLD TAVERN AT CENTREVILLE

[USED AS A HOSPITAL BY THE FEDERALS]

enemy's country? "Can you not by stripping other points to the last they will bear, and, even risking defeat at all other places, put us in condition to move forward? Success here at this time saves every-

tending to the Northern part of the cotton states, if not to New Orleans. Similar views were expressed in regard to ultimate results in North-western Virginia being dependent upon the success or failure of this



GEN. POPE'S HEADQUARTERS AT CENTREVILLE

thing; defeat here loses all." In explanation and as an illustration of this the unqualified opinion was advanced that if for want of adequate strength on our part in Kentucky the Federal forces should take mili-

army, and various other special illustrations were offered, showing, in short, that success here was success everywhere, defeat here, defeat everywhere; and that this was the point upon which all the available

forces of the Confederate states should be concentrated.

It seemed to be conceded by all that our force at that time here was not sufficient for assuming the offensive beyond the Potomac, and that even with a much larger force an attack upon their army under the guns of their fortifications on this side of the river was out of the question.

The President asked me what number of men were necessary, in my opinion, to warrant an offensive campaign, to cross the Potomac, cut off the communications of the enemy and their fortified capital, and carry the war into their country. I answered, "Fifty thousand effective, seasoned soldiers," explaining that by "seasoned soldiers" I meant such men as we had here present for duty, and added that they would have to be drawn from the Peninsula, about Yorktown, Norfolk, from Western Virginia, Pensacola, or wherever might be most expedient.

General Johnston and General Beauregard both said that a force of sixty thousand such men would be necessary, and that this force would require large additional transportation and munitions of war, the supplies here being entirely inadequate for an active campaign in the enemy's country even with our present force. In this connection there was some discussion of the difficulties to be overcome and the probabilities of success, but no one questioned the disastrous results of remaining inactive throughout the winter. Notwithstanding the belief that many in the Northern army were opposed on principle to invading the Southern states, and that they would fight better in defending their own homes than in attacking ours, it was believed that the best, if not the only, plan to insure success was to concentrate our forces and attack the enemy in their own country. The President, I think, gave no definite opinion in regard to the number of men necessary for that purpose, and I am sure that no one present considered this a question to be finally decided by any other person than the commanding general of this army.

Returning to the question that had been twice asked, the President expressed surprise and regret that the number of men necessary for such a small, and I thought spoke bitterly of this disappointment. He then stated that at that time no reinforcements could be furnished to this army of the character asked for, and that the most that could be done would be to furnish recruits to take the surplus arms in store here (say 2,500 stand); that the whole country was depending protection at his hands and praying for arms and troops for defense. He had long been expecting arms from abroad, but had been disappointed; he still hoped to get them, but had no positive assurance that they would be received at all. The manufacture of arms in the Confederate states was as yet undeveloped to any considerable extent. Want of arms was the great difficulty; he could not take any troops from the points named, and without arms from abroad could not reinforce this army. He expressed regret, and seemed to feel deeply, as did every one present.

When the President had thus clearly and positively stated his inability to put this army in the condition deemed by the generals necessary before entering upon an active offensive campaign, it was felt that it might be better to run the risk of almost certain destruction fighting upon the other side of the Potomac rather than see the gradual dying out and deterioration of this army during a winter, at the end of which the term of enlistment of half the force would expire. The prospect of a spring campaign to be commenced under such discouraging circumstances was rendered all the more gloomy by the daily increasing strength of an enemy already much superior in numbers.

On the other hand was the hope and expectation that before the end of winter arms would be introduced into the country, and all were confident that we could then not only protect our own country, but successfully invade that of the enemy.

General Johnston said that he did not feel at liberty to express an opinion as to the practicability of reducing the strength of our forces at points not within the limit of his command, and with but few further remarks from any one the answer of the President was accepted as final, and it was felt that there was no other course left but to take a defensive position and await the enemy. If they did not advance, we

had but to await the winter and its results.

After the main question was dropped, the President proposed that, instead of an active offensive campaign, we should attempt certain partial operations—a sudden blow against Sickles or Banks or

which lasted perhaps two hours, all was earnest, serious, deliberate.—The impression made upon me was deep and lasting; and I am convinced that the foregoing statement is not only correct as far as it goes, but in my opinion it gives a fair idea of all that occurred at that time



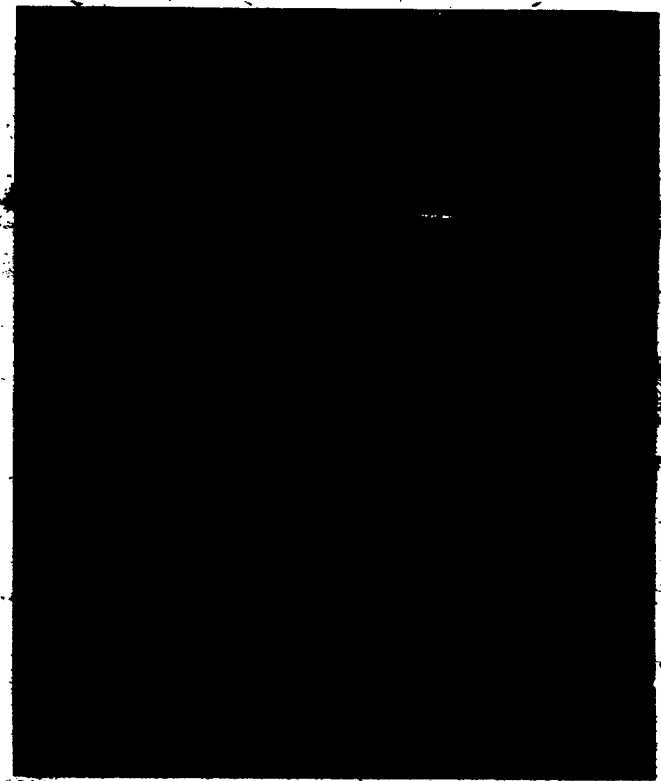
JEFFERSON DAVIS

PRESIDENT SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

to break the bridge over the Monocacy. This, he thought, besides injuring the enemy, would exert a good influence over our troops and encourage the people of the Confederate states generally. In regard to attacking Sickles, it was stated in reply that, as the enemy controlled the river with their ships, it would be necessary for us to occupy two points on the river, one above

in regard to the question of our crossing the Potomac.

G. W. SMITH,
Major-General, C. S. Army.
Our recollections of that conference agree fully with this statement of General G. W. Smith.
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, C. S. Army.
J. E. JOHNSTON,
General, C. S. Army.



ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

VICE PRESIDENT SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

and another below the point of crossing, that we might by our batteries prevent their armed vessels from interfering with the passage of the troops. In any case, the difficulty of crossing large bodies over rivers in the vicinity of an

Signed in triplicate.
Centreville, January 31, 1862.

*The exact date does not appear in the records; that above is approximately, if not absolutely, correct.



WHITE HOUSE OF CONFEDERACY, RICHMOND, VA.

NOW USED AS A CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

enemy and then recrossing made such expeditions hazardous. It was agreed, however, that if any opportunity should occur offering reasonable chances of success, the attempt would be made.
During this conference or council,

Beauvoir, Harrison County, Miss., 6th December, 1862.

General M. J. Wright:
My Dear Sir:—Col. Scott kindly offered to send me the published

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE]

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Hon. C. E. Nicol to Union Veterans at Reunion at Manassas May 10-11, 1905.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Army of the Potomac: On behalf of the people of Manassas, I bid you welcome! In the name of the Confederate veterans dead on the field of glory and in the name

and choicer blessings than it hath pleased God to bestow on any other country. I welcome you in the name of Virginia, the ancient and fair commonwealth crowned with many virtues, among the brightest



HON. C. E. NICOL.

of the living Confederate veterans, I bid you welcome, because you come in the sacred name of peace, and "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," chief of which I am sure is the triumph of brotherly love over the hot, mad

of which is hospitality, all of whose sacred rites as our guests you shall enjoy.

I welcome you as brethren of a united country, with common aspirations and a common destiny, and hail with delight this day when we



THE GROVETON MONUMENT

[Dedicated June 11, 1865, to the Memory of the Union Dead in Second Battle. On land owned by Mrs. M. E. Dogan.]

passions that forty years ago distracted and distressed our fair land, which to-day from ocean to ocean is the happiest and most peaceful portion of the entire earth. "The land of the free and the home of the brave"—the land which in the pres-

can sit down together in our Father's house as friends and brethren, with all misunderstandings and prejudices in deep oblivion buried. I esteem it no insignificant fact that this annual reunion is held at the intersection of Lee and Grant Ave-



THE STONE HOUSE

[Used as a Hospital by both Armies during both Battles]

ent and the glorious future of a united country, which spreads before us, holds for her people more

ones. If you lift up your eyes and behold the decorations, upon the one hand you observed the motto



FORT BEAUREGARD—MANASSAS

[Built 1861. On Farm of Mr. Robert Porter.]

from the great leader of the Northern armies, General Grant, when he exclaimed, "Let us have peace." On the other side you observed the magnificent sentiment from the great leader of the Southern armies, General Lee, when he exclaimed, "Duty is the sublimest word in the English language." And between those noble sentiments there is the sentiment of Manassas, as expressed on this occasion in the single but all comprehensive word "Welcome," which refers to and is intended for the Army of the Potomac.

We have made such preparations for your comfort while you remain our guests as circumstances would permit, but I know the response that wells up from the heart of each veteran of the Army of the Potomac in this presence can be best expressed in the language of Shakespeare:

I hold your dainties cheap, sir,
And your welcome dear.

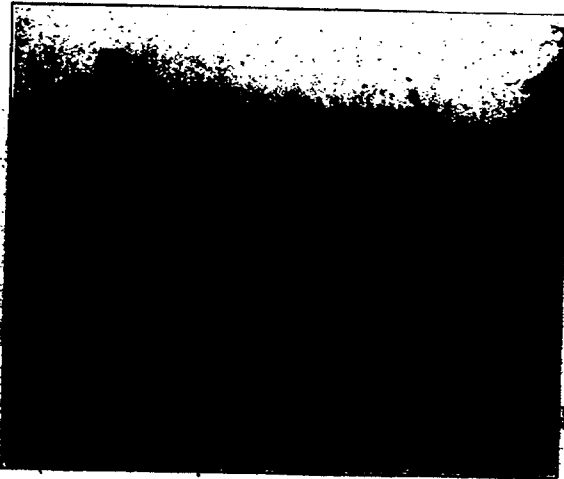
This is no formal welcome. You can read it in the faces of our people. You can read it in the faces of the visitors, and you can read it everywhere. We invited you in good faith to come as friends and brothers and we receive you as such, and you shall be entertained as such.

I am, however, not unmindful that both in the North and the South there yet linger upon the stage, I would not say superfluous, yet much in evidence, those who, though ostensibly few in number, yet cherish bitterness and animosity in their hearts arising out of the civil war. They are not yet attuned to join in the universal acclaim of peace and good will. Their eyes have not yet caught the sunlight, nor their brows been fanned by the balmy breezes of the new era. However, those who are still hearing the echoes of battles long since ended, and angrily debating questions forever settled, when the curtain fell on "Battle's magnificently stern array" at Appomattox, serve a purpose. As the shadows and dark background are essential to bring out the glory and beauty of a great painting, and the minor chords of music are necessary to accentuate the loftier strains

chieftains, Lee and Jackson. All honor to them, for no knightlier, braver, nor more chivalrous heroes ever battled for any cause since history has recorded the achievements of man! The storm-craddled nation for which they fought has perished and passed away for ever, and yet all the world rises up, including their former opponents in the shock of battle, to do them honor and applaud their prowess. Should we their children fail to do them honor and give them reverence in this presence or elsewhere, we would be unworthy of their unperishable glory. But the brave and chival-

soldier sleeps amid the honored dead than Fitzhugh Lee. Well may the nation mourn his loss, for though he served under two flags, yet, he was loyal to both. Rather is his example to be imitated than that of those who cling to undying enmity, for it is a harbinger of that godsenders in our national life which, though it lies in the future, will yet enable us in a coming day to rejoice, not so much that an achievement of genius and heroism was Southern or Northern, as that it was American.

While we lingered by the way in these few remarks to drop a few



THE HENRY HOUSE

[From a recent photograph.]

rous warrior is the first to forgive, and the way in which the real soldiers of both armies fraternize, and in friendly converse recount the perils of battle and hardships of camp and march, ought to be a rebuke to the irreconcilables of peace, who fought their battles in imagination or by substitute.

It has given me pleasure and satisfaction to observe the way in which these old officers—I have not seen many privates—to see these officers of the Northern and Southern armies—I think the lowest rank I have seen has been that of a corporal—I say it has afforded me pleasure to

on the graves of the Southern heroes and pay homage to those who survive, we realize that the North esteems with like reverence her heroes dead and living, and did she not we would reckon her deficient in gratitude and unworthy of her great and noble men who went forth to do battle for the cause which she esteemed sacred and right.

Gentlemen of the Army of the Potomac, as you visit these historic plains, strange memories must throng your minds. As you recall the incidents of the First and Second Manassas as they dwell in your souls' retina, you must recall scenes



THE GRAVE OF MRS. JUDITH HENRY

[Killed in Henry House July 21, 1861, in her 84th year. Buried by soldiers in the yard of her own home.]

that thrill and entrance the soul, so see the way in which they have met, each other in friendly intercourse and recounting the perils of battle and the hardships of camp and march. This to my mind ought to be a rebuke to those who are still fighting the battles of the war when they have long since passed away. There now sleeps in a newly-made grave in beautiful Hollywood a great Virginian, who wore both the Gray and the Blue. May the angels keep charge over his last resting place, for no truer patriot or knightlier

of death, of devastation, of desolation; but after this visit I trust that instead of those scenes there will be hung in the picture gallery of your soul the vision of sweet, peaceful and blooming fields, mellowed and hallowed by the royal welcome from Southern heroes and from a Southern people whom you once reckoned to be your enemies.

If on the 21st day of July, 1861, a Southern man had arisen and said, "I predict that forty-four years from this time the Southern soldiers and

Army... a welcome and invitation to have its reunion in Manassas in the year 1905," he would have been considered, if not insane, an idle dreamer. And yet the adage that fact is stranger than fiction has this day been realized in the invitation extended by the people of Manassas to the Army of the Potomac to hold its reunion here, and its acceptance.

On the great seal of the Commonwealth, the genius of Virginia is represented as a female figure typifying virtue and crushing tyranny. I love also to think of Virginia as a queen royal in her descent, brilliant and glorious in her deeds, spotless in her purity, and still verdant in youth and beauty, and to-day especially as a queen of hospitality that bids you welcome to our homes and hearts; for you come as brothers whose hearts yearn in common with ours for a destiny for our great country that shall confer blessings on our own people and all mankind, and whose civilization shall be so high and pure as to be the flower and crowning glory of all the ages. Again I bid you, gentlemen of the Army of the Potomac, welcome to our midst.

FREE to suffers from Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles! Others manufacture say "buy a bottle and if it doesn't cure we will refund your money." We say "take a full \$1.00 FREE bottle of UVA SOL and if it benefits you, then use UVA SOL until cured." This advertisement entitles you to a bottle of UVA SOL at **DR. S. S. SIMPSON'S.**

Only a limited number of bottles given away. Don't miss this opportunity to test Uva Sol.

Hello, There, Try BEACHLEY

New and Up-to-Date Place for all of the Following:

- A nice, cool Ice Cream Soda.
- A big, delicious saucer of Ice Cream.
- A cool and well flavored Milk Shake.
- An ice cold Lemonade.
- A fine Ham or Chicken Sandwich.
- A well baked Pie, Cakes and Crackers.
- A Hot Cup of Coffee from a new and up to date Coffee Urn.
- A fine Smoke, selected from a large assortment of Cigars.
- A fine line of Lowney's Loose and Package Candies.
- A good quality of Fruits in season.
- A nice assortment of Canned Goods.
- A large line of Stationery.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF MANASSAS

Invites the patronage of all who desire the services of a thoroughly equipped, conservatively managed banking institution

3 per cent. paid on time deposits. . . . 3

For Rent for the Year of 1907.

Farm of 1,400 acres known as "Beaumont," lying on the Sodley road, three miles from Manassas. The farm is in good condition, well set in green and is one of the most desirable farms in Prince William county. For terms, apply to **JOHN F. BERRY**, Manassas, Va.



GROUP OF UNION VETERANS, WHO VISITED MANASSAS 1902

[The above represents a group of Union Veterans, visiting Manassas during the Washington Encampment of the G. A. R., 1902, on the invitation of the Council of Manassas to inaugurate Grant Avenue. Lieut. George C. Round will be recognized. On his left in the center stands Gen. B. F. Fisher of Philadelphia, who responded to Mr. Thornton's speech of Welcome at the foot of the Avenue; at his left is Serg. Frankberry who waved the celebrated signal message "Hold the Fort," on Kenesaw Mountain; and the second man on his left is Secretary Mavay of the U. S. Veteran Signal Corps, who made the motion by which the veterans unanimously requested the United States Government to purchase the Henry farm.]

ADDRESS OF CORPORAL TANNER.

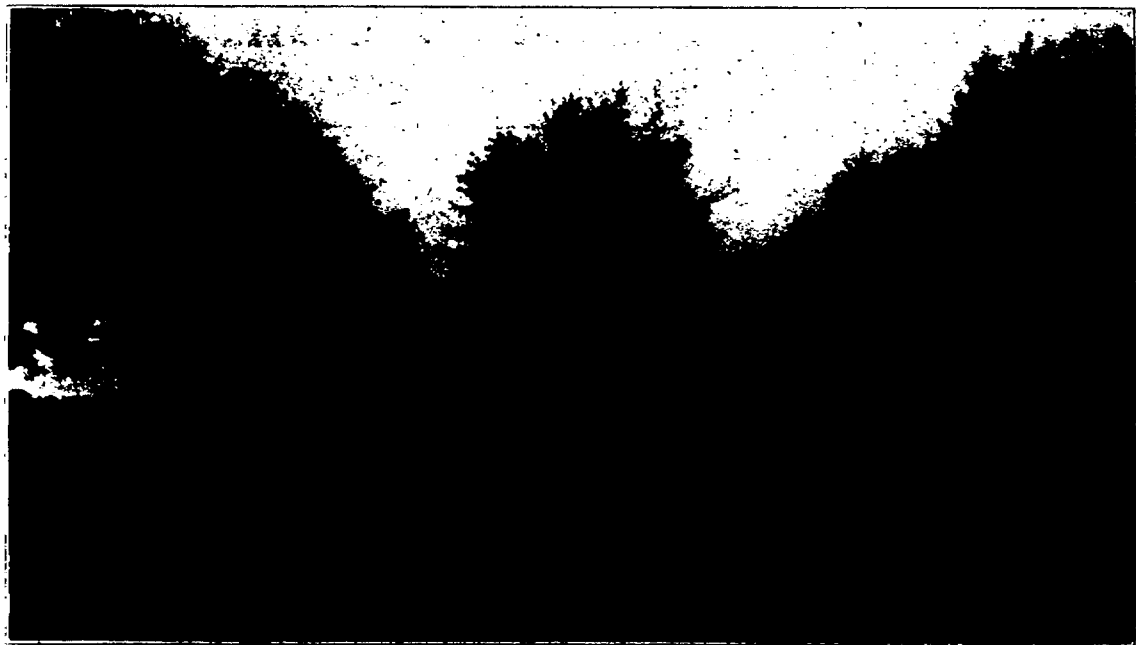
[Delivered at the reunion here May 10, 1905]

Ladies and Gentlemen: For two and a half hours you have been listening to as fine expressions of patriotic sentiment as ever fell upon sympathetic ears, and I do not take it kindly that at this late hour our President should undertake to force upon you my strident tones. The

quite unusual. In the Senate of the United States all that is alive of my physical anatomy is represented by Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey M. Depew; that which is dead, by John W. Daniel. But having said that, you must permit me to add that to-day, for patriotic, for devotion to duty, for love of country, as our country exists to-day, I ask for and could have no better representative than John W. Daniel. (Applause.)

Virginia is my debtor, sirs, along another line. Do not let us have

a plenty. But now as my eyes rest upon these brilliant fields of living green, of waving grass and grain, of blooming orchards and vines, but especially as I catch the welcoming expression which beams from the eyes and falls from the lips of those who survive of our old opponents, and from the eyes and lips of the children of those who have crossed over the river and are resting on the shore of Eternity, then verily my heart declares that Manassas in 1905 is altogether beautiful. (Applause.)



GRANT AVENUE—MANASSAS

[Opened by Grand Army of the Republic October 9, 1902.]

only possible excuse I can find for him rests in the fact that I overheard the local committee tell him to make himself perfectly free with any relics of the battle field he might find lying around. (Laughter.)

I come to this occasion with a great mixture of feeling. When I first came here in 1862, I was in the flush of a very young manhood, hope high in my heart and ambition permeating my brain. I stayed longer than most of you, and when I retired I went away in an ambulance.

too much solemnity about this thing, even if I do stand here in my own graveyard. (Laughter and applause.)

In those days when I first knew Manassas, they were paying scant attention to the entire bodies of men who had fallen, so I may not criticize them for neglect of my individual fragments; but having helped to fertilize this section, I am glad to observe that you are raising better crops than formerly. (Laughter and applause.)

It was indeed a rough and jagged

Contemplating the condition of affairs which surrounds us to-day, I say, General King, as I said in your presence the other night in the Union League Club in Brooklyn, that if there be a man who can not find joy in such a reunion as this, it must be one who conceives that he is the possessor of a soul, has one of such infinite and proportions that you could blow it through a jaybird's quill into a mosquito's eye, and the mosquito would not wink. (Great laughter and applause.)

The peace, the harmony and the



LEE AVENUE—MANASSAS

COURTHOUSE GROUNDS ON RIGHT

Virginia has been my debtor ever since. My relations with this Old Dominion State are peculiar and

looking country as we observed it in 1862, but such as they had they gave unto us, and they sure gave us

love that dominates this nation to-day is that which we really fought for and we thank God it exists. If

we had not loved these Southerners so much, we had a mighty easy way to get rid of them; we could have let them go, and they would have troubled us no more. But we loved them, and we felt that we wanted to keep them, even if we did have to spank them when they were unruly, but we did it with some pain and at considerable cost to ourselves. (Laughter.)

We recognized the splendid courage of the men of the South whom we confronted in those battle days, their chivalrous bearing, their proud history, and we swore we would not let them go, for they were bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and we felt that it was written in the book of fate that together we must work out the destiny of this great people. (Applause.)

Unhappily we march along the highway of nations, rose bushes blossoming over and around, and the birds nesting in the mouths of the cannon that once roared defiance and death at each other, the world applauding, our conscience approving. (Applause.)

The lesson, if of value, is for the youth of to-day. There is no practical benefit in our coming together and recalling those long-gone days of effort, sacrifice, suffering and achievement, unless it be carried along to the generations yet to come.

Do not, young men of to-day, get angry over those things we settled by, the dread arbitrament of war forty to forty-five years ago. Front face, and write your own page of the world's history. If you excel ours in devotion to duty, as we saw it, in heroic self-sacrifice, desperate courage and achievement, my word for it you will go far and climb high, no matter whether you choose as your exemplars the men who wore blue or those who wore gray. (Applause.)

You can find an example potent for good, far-reaching in its effect, worthy the serious study of the best in the land, when in gatherings like this former foes meet.

Here you find no bitterness, no wranglings, no exulting. We recall with joy the brave days of old, the brilliant charge, those splendid souls who went down in the fierce shock of battle, some alongside of us, some opposed to us, and as of old we lift the glasses filled "sometimes with water, sometimes milk," but oftener with something stronger than flows in the Rappahannock or the Potomac, and with dimmed eyes, but with the Christian's hope of a future and a glorious reunion, we drink

"To the loved and the lost of long ago."

Sir, if I be given to the spirits of the departed to gaze upon mortal scenes, then I have no doubt that this day over the battlements of the realm of Eternal Peace, there bend in loving approval the shadowy forms of Grant and Lee and their expression is, "Thank God it is well below!"

**Letter to H D Wenrich
Manassas, Va.**

Dear Sir:—You know, diamonds don't go by size. So with paint.

We make paint, one gallon of which goes as far as two of another and lasts twice as long: that's four to one.

You know it is true in diamonds: they don't go by the gallon, do they?

If you're going to paint your house, you go first to your painter and say: "I am going to paint, do you want the job? and what'll it cost?"

It happens to know, he'll say: "Depends on the paint. I can do it for somewhere about \$100 or \$200, whichever you like; \$100 will make a good job; \$200 a poor one."

And you, if you happen to have your wits, 'll say: "I'll take the good one, when'll you do it?"

Painters ought, all, to know about paint; and jewelers ought to be able to get a good job. We do what we can to help both.

The gallon Devco is better than two of average paint, goes as far—that is, your house will take about 20 gallons Devco and 40 of average paint—and Devco will wear a long time; the life of average paint is very uncertain, it may be a year, it may be five.

Why is it that painters don't know about diamonds? Do jewelers know about diamonds? They know more than they tell sometimes. There are painters and painters; so there are jewelers, so there is paint, and the least-gallon paint is Devco.

Yours truly,
F W DEVCO & CO.
New York

10 Per Cent.

off on all sales of \$1.00 or over until Dec. 31 at

Foot's Wall Paper House.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

All parties indebted to the estate of the late John A. Brewer are hereby notified to make prompt settlement, without further notice. All parties having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present the same at once, duly authenticated, to the undersigned G. O. GALLEHER, Adm'r. Estate John A. Brewer.

Just a Word With You

about our large stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Coats, right from the mills and factories. Coats in all styles, all sizes and at all prices. The prices that are right, too. If it is a \$2.00 coat it is here. If a \$20.00 coat, we have it also.

The Largest Stock of Dress Goods and Shoes Ever Shown in Manassas.

We are headquarters for dress silks. In shoes—such well known makes as the Regina, Southland Belle and Southern Girl for women; Lenox and Southland Belle for children, and All America for men are among our leaders. When in town make this store your stopping place.

CRIGLER & CAMPER

M. I. C. Building, Manassas, Va.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET WHAT YOU WANT AT

SANDERS & STAYMAN'S

IS AN EVERYDAY COMMENT WHEN SPEAKING OF THINGS MUSICAL

- The Reasons:
- LARGEST STOCK
- BEST GOODS
- LOWEST PRICES
- EASIEST TERMS
- CAREFUL ATTENTION
- COURTEOUS TREATMENT
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Sanders & Stayman Co.,

WEBER PIANO Warerooms
THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE,
1827 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PERCY S. FOSTER, Manager.

REFRESH YOURSELF AT

SIMPSON'S MODERN SANITARY SODA FOUNTAIN.

Pure Ice, Pure Syrups, Pure Jersey Ice Cream, all Flavors

You will find also Fancy Glassware, Soaps, Perfumery, Leather Goods, Cigars, Stationery, Drugs and Patent Medicines Paints and Oils at Lowest Prices.

Try Vinol and Simpson's Beef, Iron and Wine.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge C. H. Nicol, convenes at Manassas on first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December. J. N. LINDEN, Clerk, Manassas, Va.
TOWN COUNCIL.—Town Council meets on first Monday night in each month; C. A. Sinclair, Mayor; J. W. Wilcoxon, Sergeant.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Board of Supervisors meet Monday, Oct. 1; G. A. Simpson, Chairman, Gainesville, Va.
JAMES E. HERRICK, TREASURER, Manassas, Va.
DEPUTY TREASURERS.—Sam'l Cornwell, Manassas; Phillip Boley, Greenway; Robert H. Hill, Manassas; H. K. Bragg, Haymarket.
F. C. KORBAUGH, SHERIFF, Manassas, Va.
E. R. BRAGG, Deputy Sheriff, Haymarket, Va.
C. A. BARRETT, Deputy Sheriff, Headley, Va.
J. E. T. THORNTON, CLERK, Manassas, Va.
ATTORNEY, Manassas, Va.
MASONIC.—Manassas Lodge, No. 182, A. F. & M. M., meet on Friday night on or after the full moon in each month in
Princeton, Va.
SULLY, EDU. COUNCIL, No. 104, J. O. A. M., meet every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in
STONEWALL TENT NO. 3, K. O. T. M., meet every first and third Monday night at 8 o'clock in
PRINCE WILLIAM LODGE, No. 97, I. O. O. F., meet every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

DR. T. WOLFE,
DENTIST,
Manassas, Va.

WILLARD & FORD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Fairfax C. H., Va.

ROBERT A. HUTCHISON,
Attorney-at-Law and
Notary Public,
Manassas, Va.

SINCLAIR & SON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office: Peoples National Bank
Building,
Manassas, Va.

WM. E. LIPSCOMB,
Attorney-at-Law,
Manassas, Va.

THORNTON & DAVIES,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Manassas, Va.

THOS. H. LION,
Attorney-at-Law,
Manassas, Va.

J. JENKYN DAVIES,
Attorney-at-Law,
Manassas, Va.

BEWARE!

The time of year is here when you ought to protect your Houses, Barns and Life from Lightning by having your buildings Rodded with the latest improved and up-to-date Lightning Conductors.

We use only The Best and guarantee our work by giving a policy of \$500.00 as a guarantee against Lightning.

VIRGINIA LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO.
W. B. SMITHEM, Mgr.
J. W. JONES, Asst. Mgr.

FARMS WANTED!

I have a number of applications for farms, some large and some small, so I have concluded to get up a list that will suit all comers and send it far and wide. I would like for everybody in Prince William and the adjoining counties, but especially in Prince William who has a farm, or village property, for sale to place it with me.

JOHN A. NICOL,
10-6 MANASSAS, VA.

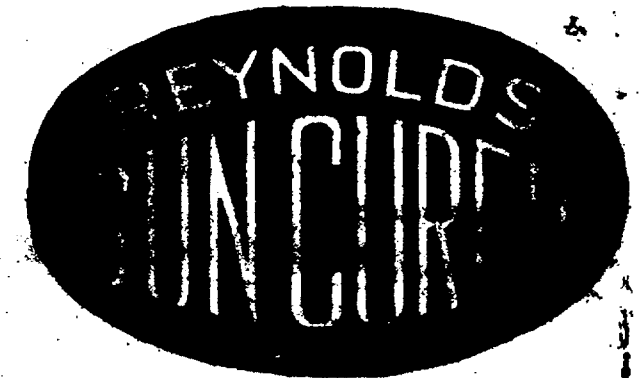
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Manassas, - Virginia.

Fine Bread and Pastry of all kinds, Flour and the Finest Grade of Corn Meal from Sinclair's Mill, Provisions, Groceries, Canned Goods &c., &c.

TELEPHONE SUPPLIES.
Store on Centre Street. Leeth's Old Stand.

Like that you formerly got, costing from 60c. to \$1.00 per pound



THE CHEWERS PREFERENCE BEING FOR THE GENUINE SUN CURED TOBACCO WITH LESS SWEETENING THAN IS USED ON THE OLD BRANDS OF MUCH LONGER STANDING, CAUSED REYNOLDS' SUN CURED, IN SO SHORT A TIME, TO WIN THE PLACE AS FAVORITE WITH CHEWERS. SOLD AT 50c. PER POUND IN 5c. CUTS; STRICTLY 10c. AND 15c. PLUGS, AND IS THE BEST VALUE IN SUN CURED TOBACCO THAT CAN BE PRODUCED FOR CHEWERS.

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FARMERS!

I am prepared to furnish the celebrated Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, Fertilizers, Gasoline Engines, Farm Wagons, Plows, &c., &c. Special prices on

Buggies, Surries, Runabouts

A carload of the well-known Anderson buggies—the best built for the money.

I SELL THE Weber Wagon

with a reputation for service that is surpassed by none. I also handle the Thornhill wagon at a lower figure.

HARNESS and Vehicles always on hand, and my prices are always right.

J. A. Morgan,
8-17 MANASSAS, VA.

NOTICE!

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, a committee of the Council of the town of Manassas, at the Peoples National Bank of the said town on the 19th day of September, 1906, for all material, work and the construction, erection and installation of water works and an electric light plant and to macadamize the streets in the said town. Bids will be received for the said work as a whole and for each class of work separately. The specifications of the said work can be had from the chairman, O. E. Newman. The Council of the said town reserves the right to reject any or all of the said proposals on any part thereof.

O. E. NEWMAN, Chairman,
W. HILL BROWN,
A. O. PORTER,
H. D. WENRICH,
WM. E. LIPSCOMB,
8-17 Construction Committee.
The time for the above proposals has been extended from Sept. 19, 1906, to Oct. 10, 1906.
O. E. NEWMAN, Chairman.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
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Letters, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering.
\$10 COVERS ALL COSTS

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Charlottesville, Va.

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New Line of Reed Furniture

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A full line of everything in House Furnishing Goods. Undertakers' Supplies.

G. W. Hixson,
5-4-tf Manassas, Va.

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FALLS CHURCH, VA.

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Season 1906.

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Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, &c., California Privet for Hedges.

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MANASSAS, VA.
H. GRIFFITH, Manager.

Stationary, Portable and Tractor Engines and Boilers, Gasoline Engines of all sizes, Saw Mills, Planing Mill Machinery, Lath and Shingle Mills, Wood Saws, Circular Saws, Feed Mills, Hay Presses, Threshing Machines, Corn Shredders and Huskers, Cress Separators, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, &c., &c.

General Merchandise
I have opened a general merchandise store and will be pleased to serve the public. Also lumber of all kinds. Specialty of framing lumber. Estimates cheerfully given.
Henry Wain, Independent Bldg.

THE BURIAL OF LATANE

(Copied from the Old Fellows Offering)
A ride with his forces Jehl Stuart
Around the enemy made;
He carried the torch and the sabre,
And ruin followed the raid.
Just fourteen hundred horsemen
Went out that summer day.
One only stayed behind us.
But that one was Latane.

We met some Federal riders—
Not many, but brave and stout—
Under their captain, Royall;
And they stayed to fight it out.
Gayly we spurred to meet them,
And foremost in the fray
At head of his squadron riding,
Was the daring Latane.

The strife was stern and bloody,
The struggle was quick and hot;
A sudden clashing of sabres,
A rattle of pistol-shots,
One when down in the skirmish,
One of our side, that day—
Death loves to strike the bravest,
And the dead was Latane.

We mourned the loss of our comrade,
Though death was familiar then;
And tears fell fast as we passed him,
From the eyes of bearded men,
But we left him in charge of his brother,
While we rode slowly away—
Our horses' tramp and squabbers' clank
Were the dirge of Latane.

When we had gone, the Joemen
Swooped down with a troop of horse
To the gate of the old plantation,
Where the brother had borne the cross.
They carried away that brother—
He was killed on another day—
And forbade the priest and the service
To the body of Latane.

Hedged by the federal forces,
While none of ours remain—
Shall no funeral rites be given
To the chief untimely slain?
Perished without the ritual,
The cold and pallid clay,
And covered in haste unseemly,
The form of Latane?

The brave among the bravest;
In a desperate cause to die,
Shall the foe in sudden anger,
The honors of death deny?
Keep back the priest with sabres,
Ye shall not win your way,
While the kind Virginia matron
Is the friend of Latane.

A fair Virginia matron,
Worthy the name she bore—
A matron proud and stately,
Summoned her maidens four,
Daughters of Giles and Waller,
Of Pagram and of Paul, that day
Followed the shrouded figure
Of the gallant Latane.

Under the oak tree's shadow
The faithful servants bore,
The dead and silent captain,
Whose sword may flash no more—
Bore in a sad procession,
Down through the leafy way,
The rude and hasty coffin
Of the lifeless Latane.

Ah, there, while tearful maidens
And pitying servants stood,
In voiceless grief and sombre,
Beneath the spreading wood,
The matron's voice ascended
To the heaven above, that day,
In the prayer the church had given,
For the soul of Latane:

"Earth to earth, and ashes
To ashes, and dust to dust—
The body to earth, and the spirit
To God in an humble trust.
They heaped the dark soil over,
And, till judgment day,
They left to lie and moulder
The body of Latane.

There lie, in state, some crosses
Beneath a lofty dome,
And then, with the rolling drum-beat,
Are born to their final home,
He sleeps as well in his coffin
Who is earthed in another way;
And the angel's trump will surely waken
The spirit of Latane.

—John R. Thompson.
LOVE CAME, AND WENT.
Last night the graybeards talked of dear remembered days;
The while in singing music through far-off echoes ran.
I questioned, pondering the strangeness of their ways;
They smiled—"Ah! you will know when you become a man."

Then nearer came the tones, and lodged within my breast,
And boomed, and sank, and died, like tide-waves on the shore.
To-day the youths stoop listening. I asked them of their quest,
And heard—"Ah! you would know, were you a boy once more."
—Winifred Chandler.

FROM "CHILD OF THE INFINITY"
Sun, and Moon, and Wind, and Flake,
Dust, and Dew, and Day and Night—
Ye endure. Shall I endure not,
Through so fleeting in your sight?
Ye return. Shall I return not,
Flesh, or in the flesh's disguise?
Ye are mighty. But I hold you
Compassed in the vaster night.

Sun, before your flaming orb
Smoke upon the uncumbered bark,
I, within the Thought Eternal,
Palpant, a quenchless spark,
Watched while God swayed and set you
For a measure and a mark—
—Charles G. D. Roberts, "The Book of the Rose."

Full and Complete Line of Groceries and Provisions
Eureka Coffee at 17c.--- equal to any 25c. coffee on the market.
Bring us your Eggs, Butter and Chickens. Best prices paid, cash or trade.
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Schedule Between Washington, Danville and Intermediate Stations
Effective Sept. 9, 1906.

Table with columns for SOUTHBOUND and NORTHBOUND, listing stations and departure/arrival times.

Table for Washington and Harrisonburg, showing WESTBOUND and EASTBOUND schedules.

Weekly Days
All trains arrive at and depart from Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station Washington D. C. where connection is made for and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.