

The Manassas Journal

VOL XIX. No. 6

MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

FIGHT FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Byrd's Withdrawal From Active Politics Will Put Many Names Before the Legislature.

The fight for the speakership of the next legislature promises to be a warmly contested one, and it will probably not be settled until that body meets and a caucus is held. Among the candidates are Edwin P. Cox, of Richmond; Judge Martin Williams, a brother of the Attorney General; Hugh A. White, of Rockbridge; Walter T. Oliver, of Fairfax, who has a big fight on his hands for re-election; Harry R. Houston, of Hampton, and Major James N. Stubbs, of Gloucester. To these must be added the name of Chris J. Meetze, who is very much of a candidate and who expects to add further glory to his already fine record as a legislator by wielding the speaker's gavel at the next session of the Assembly.

EWELL CAMP STARTS OFF

Fifty Strong It Left for Gettysburg—Interesting Exercises Before Leaving.

Ewell Camp, Confederate Veterans, fifty strong, left for Gettysburg on Monday morning. Before taking the train they lined up beside the National Bank of Manassas and were addressed by Col. Edmund Berkeley, who spoke in an appealing manner that touched the hearts of his hearers. He alluded to the feeling of brotherly love animating the hearts of the Southern Veterans and said he was sure that feeling met with a hearty response from the Northerner. Comrade Keys, a member of the G. A. R. made a fitting reply to Colonel Berkeley and brought forth a round of applause. Comrade Compton offered a prayer for the safe return of these old soldiers, who bowed their silver crowned heads in reverence. Commander Hutchison then gave a short and pithy talk on the discipline to be expected, and after a photograph had been taken of the camp, the Veterans marched to the depot to the stirring drum-beats of Robert Murray and J. M. Bell. A large and enthusiastic crowd followed, and gave a rousing farewell to the old defenders, who tipped their hats to the waving handkerchiefs of the ladies and the hearty cheers of their friends and neighbors.

EAT LITTLE, DO LITTLE

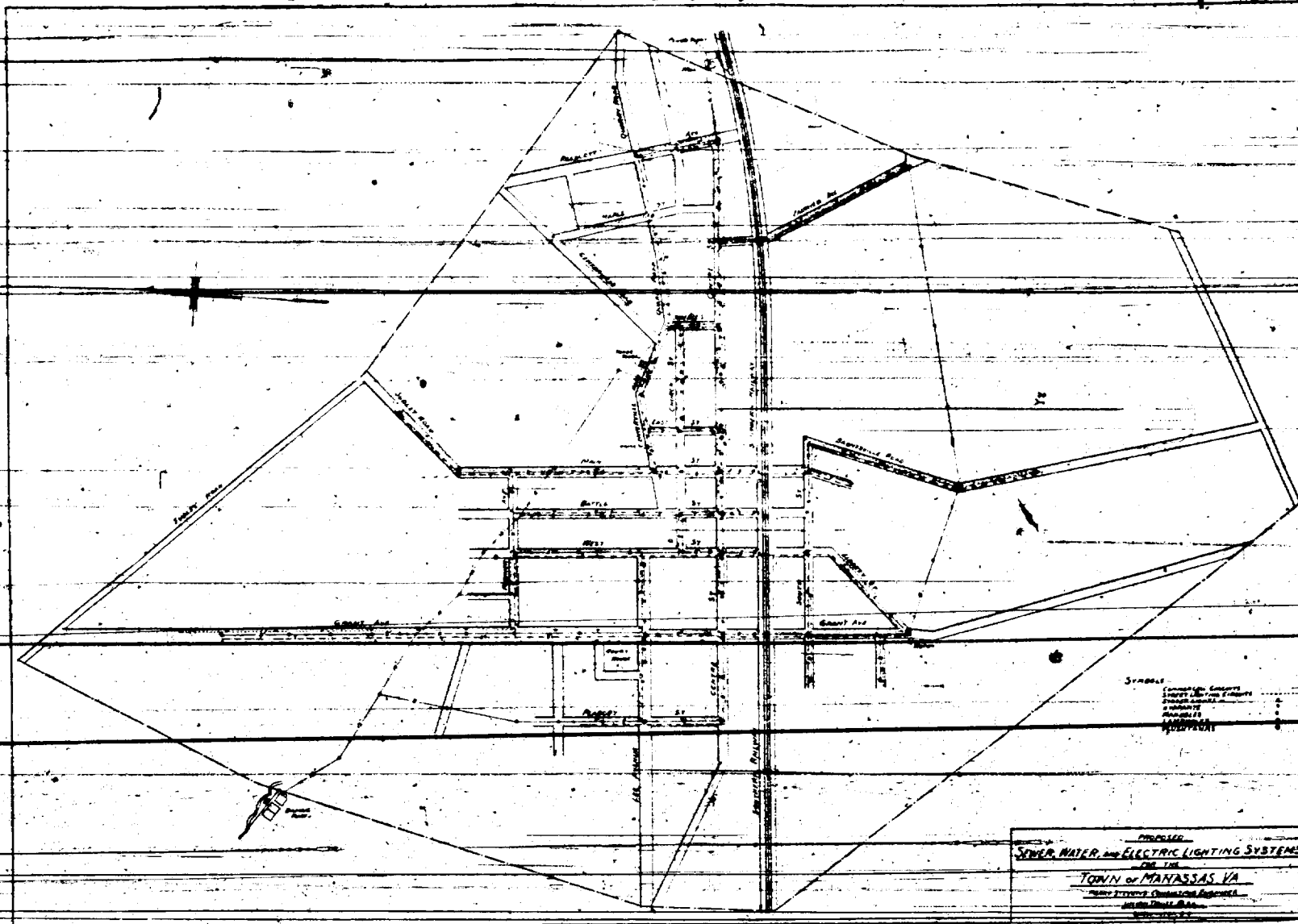
Is the Advice of the State Board of Health—Caution to Mothers and Others.

While the State is withering beneath a hot wave and while the thermometer is threatening fresh altitude records, the thoughtful man will go slowly and eat carefully if he heeds the injunction of the State Board of Health.

Excessive disturbances, the Board points out, are responsible for much of the sickness and discomfort of summer and are caused by over eating during hot weather. Fresh vegetables should be used in moderation, meats in small quantities and cooling drinks with extreme care the Board advises.

Above all else, in the case of young children, the Board cautions mothers to see that good milk is prepared and that it is kept on the impurities. Sour milk is absolute poison to children and stale milk dangerous beyond belief.

"Go slowly," urges the Board, "and do not attempt to do the same amount of work that one performs in winter. Overheating leads to exhaustion and to serious complications. In the cities, careful people will stay off the streets as much as possible and will dress lightly. This is the season for a general display of common sense in all the habits of life."



FACTS AND FIGURES ON WATER, LIGHTS AND SEWERAGE

The blue prints showing the proposed routes of the lines of water, sewerage and lights to be established in the town of Manassas, which we believe will interest our readers in and out of town, have been posted in various places in Manassas where they can be seen by anybody. A study of them shows that about every residential and business part of the town is covered by all three of the systems, and that the route of one is the route of the other two. For instance, the following streets are shown to be occupied by the lighting system: Main, Battle, West, Grant, Peabody, East, Maple, Prescott, Quarry Road, Centre, Centreville Road, Lee, Portner, Sudley Road, Brentsville Road, Church, South and Liberty. The water mains will follow the same streets, practically, as will the sewerage lines, the latter having additions in an outfall sewer leading from Fairview avenue to an ejector station at Grant and Liberty streets, and one leading from Centreville Road to the Disposal Plant, crossing Battle street at Portner avenue. The Disposal Plant is to be located about half a mile north of the Bennett building on a small stream tributary to Bull Run. The Power Plant will be at the eastern intersection of the railroad and the corporate limits; the water tower near the angle in the Centreville Road.

A mass of detail matter has been placed in the hands of the committee having the preliminaries in charge, not the least interesting of which is a letter from a prominent insurance man, stating that the Virginia Department of the Southeastern Tariff Association says that the establishment of these improvements would carry a reduction of fire-insurance rates approximating 33 1/3 per cent.

The committee and the engineer who made the plans aimed to put these systems in every built-up portion of the town, and the blue prints indicate that their aim will be accomplished should their plans be consummated. Mr. Harry Stevens, the engineer mentioned, has the reputation of being a careful, cautious and deliberate man, and his estimates are given elsewhere. He was endorsed to the committee by various persons of high standing in very strong letters, and the pains-taking research made by him is evidence of his ability. The committee hopes to have a mass meeting on July 14th, at which time the question of bonds or no bonds will be discussed in all its ramifications, and where all the facts and figures in its possession will be given to the people of Manassas. It is expected that Engineer Stevens will be present on that occasion, and also Mr. Richard Messer, the chief of the State Board of Health, who is an expert on city sanitation and whose remarks will necessarily be of interest, and instructive to those who are seeking light on this absorbing subject.

Every citizen of Manassas has an interest in this question and a desire to get all the available facts about it. Nobody wants to be called upon to vote blindly, and the information in the hands of the committee will give adequate information as to the cost of installing and maintaining these systems, together with plans for reducing the burden to the tax-payer. The engineer says it can be done for the sum already mentioned, (\$75,000), and gives the figures to prove it. As this is his own particular line of business it is presumed that he knows it and therefore speaks with the voice of authority. At any rate, the information is open to all, and the voters, for or against, will be interested in the examination of it. No doubt it will help some doubting ones to an affirmative decision and may be the means of bringing some active opponents across the line. The figures speak for themselves.

THE JOURNAL is glad to be able to present, on this issue, a cut

of the blue-prints mentioned, showing the three systems together, which we believe will interest our readers in and out of town. The engineer's estimates are embodied in two reports dated respectively April 14 and 22, 1913. We quote the first one as follows:

Taking up the question of sewerage first, I find that a satisfactory system can be constructed to serve that portion of the town lying north of the Southern Railway without encountering serious difficulties. This section naturally drains to the valley which passes through it, and by running the sewers approximately as shown on Sheet No. 1, of the accompanying maps, very few deep cuts will be necessary and the system can be constructed at a minimum of expense. All lines can be given ample grades and 8-inch pipe can be used throughout, except for the intercepting and outfall sewers. In many cases a 6-inch pipe would be ample to carry the flow, but the cost would be little less and I would not recommend their use. An 8-inch pipe is far less liable to stoppage, and the saving in annoyance and repairs will soon offset its slight additional cost.

The question of the proper disposal of the sewage is a matter of the greatest importance and I have given it very careful attention. As the cost of an outfall sewer to Bull Run would be prohibitive, I would recommend that a disposal plant be constructed at or near the point shown on the plan and the effluent be discharged into the small stream running through the valley to Bull Run. This plant, the layout of which is shown on Sheet No. 4, would consist of a sedimentation or septic tank to remove the solid matter from and partially purify the sewage. The solids retained in this tank are broken up and liquified by bacterial action and the sludge only has to be removed at long intervals. The effluent would pass from the tank through a series of sprinkling filters and would then be discharged into the stream in a practically pure state, in fact it would probably be much purer than the water in the stream itself. Sprinkling filters could be constructed and operated much cheaper than those of the intermittent sand type, and while they are not quite as efficient, they will be entirely suitable for your purpose. I might add that I have been over the ground with Mr. Richard Messer, the Sanitary Engineer of the State Board of Health, and that the plan outlined above meets with his approval and that it will be accepted by the Board.

I estimate that all sewers shown north of the railroad, including the intercepting and outfall sewers, disposal plant, etc., can be constructed for \$25,159.00. There are between four and five miles of sewers in this section and I have figured on the best materials and workmanship throughout.

You will note on the plan that I have shown a dotted sewer through the Portner property. Considerable deep cutting could be avoided if this connecting sewer was built and about \$700.00 could be deducted from the above estimate. This does not include the cost of procuring the right of way, and it is a matter for you to decide whether this route be considered or not.

Owing to the topographical layout of your town, it would be impossible to connect a system of sewers south of the railroad by gravity with the system already outlined, and if sewers are constructed in that section it will be necessary to either provide another disposal plant or else pump the sewerage to the other system.

The cost of the sewers shown south of the railroad, including the ejector station, force main, etc., should not exceed \$7,850.00, not including the cost of the right of way.

Regarding the proposed water works, I have made many inquiries regarding the artesian well which the town had drilled sometime ago and I understand that this well will give a supply

MISS LENA TAYLOR DEAD

Passes Away at the Home of Her Sister, in Philadelphia, Last Friday Afternoon.

Miss Lena Taylor, daughter of the late John G. Taylor, of Independent Hill, this county, died of a malignant tumor, last Friday afternoon, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Carrie G. Needham, in Philadelphia.

Her body was brought here on train No. 13 Monday afternoon and interment was made by the side of her parents in the Manassas cemetery.

The deceased is survived by one sister, Mrs. Needham, and by three brothers—Rev. Arthur Taylor, of Shelbyville, Tenn.; Rev. Murry Taylor, of Middleburg, both of the Missionary Baptist church, and Charles Taylor, of California.

Miss Taylor's mother was Miss Lucy Hickerson, of Stafford county, and a near relative of the late Mrs. Harriet Hixson, and of Mrs. Catherine Francis, of Manassas.

NEW PARCELS POST PLAN

C. O. D. Features Added July 1. Will Prove Great Benefit to Local Merchants.

Merchants of Manassas should inform themselves of the provisions of the new C. O. D. feature of the parcels post which will enable them to sell goods by mail and deliver the articles by parcels post making collections for the goods purchased through the carrier delivering the parcels.

This order of the Postmaster General became effective on Tuesday, and will open up some splendid prospects for local merchants in the dry goods line, the food supply stores, gent's furnishing stores, etc., and for any merchant handling small articles in hardware and other goods which come within the weight and size limit of the parcels post law.

Contained within the 50 mile zone there is a sufficient population to afford the merchants of this city an exceptional field in which to advertise and sell their goods by mail, making deliveries by the parcels post and collections through the C. O. D. feature which will cost them but 10 cents a package including insurance for the package mailed.

Merchants of this city will doubtless investigate this and endeavor to take all possible advantage of the new feature to increase their business.

MISS HOPKINS' MUSICAL

A Pleasant Event in Which Many Young Ladies and Little Girls Assisted.

A most interesting and entertaining program was rendered by the music pupils of Miss Margaret Temple Hopkins in Conner's Hall on last Thursday and Friday evenings. Despite the very warm weather a large audience greeted the performers each evening and was well rewarded for doing so.

Some of the pupils displayed a marked knowledge of technique and a decided daintiness of touch, and the performances of some of the very young ones brought an expression of pride to parental faces. Medals and certificates were awarded the following pupils:

Miss Louise Maloney—gold medal offered by Judge Thornton; Miss Kathleen Spies—gold medal offered by her father.

Miss Ethel Lion—silver medal; Miss Elizabeth O'Neil—silver medal.

Miss s Eioise Giddings, Mabel Larkin, Rose Rice, Garnett Brown, Jessie Weir, Helen Payne, Margaret Cornwall and Catherine were given Certificates of Award.

The medals and certificates were presented to the pupils by Rev. E. A. Roads, who expressed great appreciation of the work demonstrated.

Continued on Seventh Page.

A WOMAN'S RECOLLECTION OF TWO FAMOUS BATTLES

The following sketch was written by a lady of this county, and should be of interest to the readers of THE JOURNAL, though intended chiefly for a historical paper in connection with the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It will take a more permanent form in the archives of that Society. There is now an unusual call for such reminiscences, and we hope that many Southern women who remember the Civil War will respond. Should the publication of this bring out a few more it will be a good work encouraged.

ALICE MAUDE EWELL,
Hickory Grove, Va.

MISS COMPTON'S NARRATIVE

Though many years have passed since the close of the Civil War, how vivid is my remembrance of that first great battle fought on the field of Bull Run! I saw little of it. Our home was where the family still lives, at "Greenville," now near Wellington, but in what was then called the Sudley neighborhood—a part of Prince William county destined to be the scene of more than one such conflict. The Henry House, the centre of strife, was more than a mile from us. Still, we could hear if not see, and we could feel most acutely. My eldest brother was in the army, one of the ardent young Virginians whose courage was soon to be tried. We had made his first uniform not long before, a gray fatigue suit trimmed with green. With other relatives engaged, one of whom was a near cousin, General Ewell, our interest and anxiety may be imagined.

For days the Southern troops had been massing at Manassas, and all night before the 21st of July, 1861, they were drawing from various directions nearer to the fateful ground. Early on that bright Sunday morning we learned that my brother's regiment, the Eighth Virginia, was about two miles from us; and a younger brother and two boy cousins were started off with a basket of home good things for him. On getting near enough they found the Eighth in line of battle awaiting the enemy. But "tis the ill wind that blows no one good." Our dear one could not use what was sent him but some other poor hungry fellows did.

It was still early when we heard that sound destined later to be so familiar, namely, the roar of cannon. Then it was new to us, and all day we listened, with fated breath. There was also the continuous rattle of musketry, less terrifying but more suggestive of sharp fighting. And with a brother in the battle and a father very ill in bed, these sounds took on for us a doubly tragic meaning. It is to be doubted if what is seen at such a time makes as strong an impression as what is only heard and imagined. But I will not linger on the first scenes, for later ones were more thrilling. Then we both saw and heard. That long and trying day was indeed terrible to us but came at last to its close, with my brother still unwounded and my father, despite the excitement and anxiety on the way to improvement. As pastor of the church at Sudley he held the hearts of his neighborhood. To return to the battle, we heard that same night the news of the stubborn conflict, the victory, the final rout and, most fearful touch of all, old Mrs. Henry's death. We listened with the mingled feeling of horror and exultation natural under the circumstances.

I remember a restless, wakeful night. After breakfast next morning two ladies who were staying with us, and my younger brother, and I started to the Henry House thinking we might help in some way. Aside from this motive that terrible scene was now drawing all spectators who could reach it. But we did not do so. We were met by some soldiers who reported that the enemy was returning, the fight about to be renewed. Owing to this absurd misrepresentation we turned back; but heard later that kind neighbors and nearer had forestalled us at the Henry House. They found it a ruin, yet contrived to do what was necessary for the unfortunate inmates. That same morning there came limping home a negro girl of ours who had been hired to the Henrys. She was slightly wounded in the ankle.

As may be supposed we listened breathlessly to her account of what had passed during those long, fearful hours in the beleaguered house. Never were three women more terribly situated. Not a man of the family was present. Warned by the Confederate officers, Miss Ellen Henry, a daughter, and our Lucy, made every possible effort to save the aged mistress and mother, but all was in vain. She was killed in her bed after a long and unusually peaceful life, by a bursting shell. But that belongs to another story, to be told by itself.

The weather was hot and dry on July 21st. The 22nd dawned through clouds. It drizzled early and in the afternoon rained heavily. Many dead and wounded still lay in the field. To get the latter under shelter in one day was not possible. On Tuesday I went with a party upon the blood-stained scene. What we saw cannot be forgotten while memory lasts. Dead men and dead horses were everywhere in all attitudes ranging from peaceful slumber to stark, agonized rigidity. The ground was strewn with shells and balls, mostly in fragments, some whole; with guns, swords and haversacks, not to speak of things less war-like flung aside by the fleeing foe. I have seen an iron breastplate there picked up, one of a pair stitched into a cloth waistcoat. A cannon ball, small, but heavy as I could well carry. All were seeking some relic of the fray.

One of the most striking recollections of this time just after the first battle is of going with my mother to "Pittsylvania," the old Carter mansion, burned in the second battle of Manassas, but after Bull Run turned into a hospital. A large part of this house was dismantled and out of repair. Here, in great old rooms, with paper brought from England hanging in strips from the walls, and floors covered with fallen plaster, we saw the wounded, some lying in tall old four-posted bedsteads, some on pallets. The one who impressed me most strongly was a Captain McCausland of the Louisiana Tigers. Surely, that was a well-named regiment. A quarrel and a challenge had passed between him and another

Southern officer and the time was set for a duel after the battle. He was mortally wounded before that time arrived. His wife, a beautiful woman, came and nursed him at "Pittsylvania," where he died not long after we saw him. We heard that two other men from the far South had quarreled before the battle and agreed to fight afterward. Both were killed in the battle. Let us hope they shook hands in another world.

We had the Southern soldiers all around us till the next spring when they fell back towards Richmond and left this whole section of country to the mercy of the foe. That spring my father, the Reverend Alexander Compton, died, thus being spared what the rest of us went through at the time of the second battle. He left us with no home protection but that of my fourteen-year-old brother and the faithful servants who were still with us; but a merciful Providence watched over us and gave us many kind and loving friends.

As illustrating the state of the times, I tell something that occurred in connection with my father's funeral. We were on the way to our family burial ground at "Compton," an older home several miles away, when we found ourselves surrounded by Federal soldiers on the lookout for horses. They were about to take the pair from our carriage when an old negro man who was with us, one of our slaves, interfered and succeeded in preventing it.

Nothing occurred in the early summer of 1862, except occasional raids of the enemy, till the last of August when the troops of both armies came again. For a week before the second battle there was skirmishing all around us. At last, on the morning of Friday, August 30, the Federal troops swarmed over our place, had their hospital stores drawn up at our yard gate, and the officers' servants were busy getting breakfast for them when a battle was begun on the hills just above us. The soldiers left in a hurry, but before long many of them came straggling back. One was wounded in the heel. My mother, ever kind and humane, dressed his wound. He stayed on the porch till next day. That evening he was joined by two or three more Federals who also took refuge on our back porch. They took a lively interest in the movements of some Southern soldiers who came as near as the barn, but they, the refugees, escaped notice. All left that night but the wounded man. Soon after breakfast on Saturday the scene was strikingly changed. Southern troops were all around us. I give another curious illustration of the time. The wounded "Yank" applied to one of his foemen to carry him off somewhere to a safe place, and the request was granted; a Southern officer took him away mounted behind him.

At noon the ground was clear; not a soldier to be seen. A deathlike stillness reigned all around; but it proved the hush before the storm. While we wondered "What next?" we were startled by seeing a cannon and its attendant ammunition wagon just outside our yard fence, also a large body of men led by General Longstreet. They began at once firing at the enemy who had cannon planted on a hill on the Chinn farm. The fire was returned, making our position most dangerous. My mother was advised to leave the house. We all did so, and with cannon balls flying over our heads we ran to the ice-house. But for the enemy's range being at first too high we would hardly have reached there in safety. There we stayed, though in cold comfort, for some time, listening to the big guns and the "zip" of minie balls as they struck the roof. Mr. Hugh Henry was staying with us at the time. He went to and fro reconnoitering, and said presently that he thought we might return in safety to the house. We did so, presenting, I have no doubt, a forlorn little spectacle. But we were not allowed to enter the building. Several officers told us it was not safe, and advised us to go instead over a hill near by and lie down. And so we did; with the enemy's balls flying in plain view over our heads. I have often been called on to tell this experience but have never felt that I could quite do justice to it. I can give little idea now of our feelings at the time; such things are beyond words. My mother was a woman of great calmness, courage and fortitude. She said little. I remember her now and then throwing up a hand as if to ward off some especially terrifying missile. This was her most decided sign of fear. Even then, in the midst of this tragedy, there came a comic gleam. In the midst of the din which might truly have been described as "infernal," a little black nurse's voice piped up shrilly, making itself somehow heard: "Mist'is, dah's a hopper grass on Miss Anna's frock."

Let us hope it was duly brushed off.

I do not know how many minutes, hours or ages it was before we were called on to move again. We were told that the battle was coming nearer. Though we later found this to be a mistake, we arose in a brief lull of the firing and went to the house of a colored woman, about a quarter of a mile away, where we spent the night.

My mother and one little sister were just out of diphtheria, and still very weak. Another sister had what proved to be incipient typhoid fever on her at this time. I have always thought it a special mercy that we escaped with life.

Next morning, the rain, which seems always to follow a battle, was falling. My young brother, now the Rev. William Compton, of Oregon, went home and got a cart to carry us back. When we reached there what a scene of desolation presented itself to our eyes! The yard paling was gone—used to make fires. Soldiers, our own Southern troops, were everywhere, in stable, barn, and smaller outhouses. All the lower part of the house was filled with wounded. We walked the upper part of the house on our way upstairs. Amputated legs and arms seemed everywhere. We saw a foot that had just been cut off lying on one of our dinner plates. We were lucky in having a place to go. Our old friend, Mr. Henry, had stood all night at the foot of the steps and kept the second floor from being occupied. There we now took refuge, and there we stayed for three long weeks. We were much crowded; the rooms were cramped, and filled up with all our belongings that could be spared from below. As some one remarked: "Everything had to be taken there to save anything."

We sat, ate and slept there; a prey to illness and many anxieties; but all was cheerfully borne, for were not the poor sufferers below our own Southern men? Before the end of the time many wounded had died, others had

been carried away. There were two officers, Major Pickett, of Alabama, and Captain Anderson, of Georgia, who refused to be moved, so they were with us till driven away. After approach of the enemy. Many tragic tales might be told of that time. One of the first wounded men brought into this temporary hospital was a most interesting young officer, Henry W. White, of the Washington Artillery, Louisiana. He bled to death in our parlor, and was buried under a large old walnut tree on the lawn. There his remains still lie, surrounded by a stone wall. His mother and sister corresponded with us for many years; both are now dead.

My mother took a lively interest in the wounded sufferers. After our return to the house, amid pouring rain, a Mr. Hopkins was brought in. His feet were bare, the bloody shoes and socks having been taken off at his request. His wound was in the arm, which came near being amputated. He was offered a fighting chance for it, and my mother urged him to keep the limb if possible. He did so, and recovered, though without much use of the hand. I met his brother in Baltimore after the war. Our Mr. Hopkins was there in business, and doing well. He had learned to write with his left hand. I wish that our cousin, General Richard Ewell, could have fared as well. He lost his leg in that same battle.

But I must not dwell too long on these sad scenes. There is always a brighter side. We were left at last with a bare, very bare—subsistence. The two armies made way with the corn in the field, the fruit in the orchard. Our fowls and vegetables were gone. We would have been stinted sorely but again friends helped us. Provisions and other things were sent. Indeed, we never really suffered for food or clothes during that long and terrible war. Other sufferings that I have told of are interesting chiefly as illustrating human nature's power of endurance.

M. E. COMPTON.

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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913

PATRIOTISM.

One hundred and thirty-seven years of independence has not diminished the patriotism of the American citizen. Once, the word was construed to mean only such love for his country that a man was willing to lay down his life for it. Now-a-days we count that man a patriot whose endeavors are all for the good and glory of America and the uplift of her people. This is such a great country that her citizens are known the world over as "Americans," regardless of the fact that the United States is but a minor part of the continent. That fact alone is enough to create a thrill of patriotic feeling and when "Old Glory" flutters in the breeze no native born son but feels this is the best country on God's green earth, that we are the best people, despite our faults, and that, everything considered, this little old land of ours is all right and life is worth living. Politics may be all right every day in the year but one; today we sing of the land of our fathers and North or South, we are proud to be styled Patriots.

A-SANE FOURTH.

On another page of this issue will be found a painful statement and a strong argument for a "Sane Fourth." Safety for the young people who celebrate the birthday of the Nation more in a spirit of frolic than of patriotism will be welcomed by every father and mother in the land. How many homes have been ruined, how many hearts broken, by the fatalities of July 4th, in past years, will never be known. Any movement leading to the elimination of foolish indulgence in pyrotechnics will have the hearty endorsement of every mother in America. "Safety and Sanity" on this great day will be a balm for the hearts of those who have suffered the pangs of infinite distress in viewing the blinded eyes or the shattered limbs of an adored child.

GETTYSBURG.

The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg will go down in history as the day of tender, human sentiment. The bitter opponents of half a century ago are become the comrades and chums of today; the fierce fighter and strenuous enemy of then is the friend and fellow-patriot of now. The Southern Veterans captured Gettysburg this week by reason of their hearty surrender to the spirit of brotherly love; the right hand of fellowship extended by the Northerner was gripped with a firm faith in the ending of animosity, and the result is a universal sentiment of fraternal feeling. The sorrow carried to Southern hearts at the name of Gettysburg will now be lessened by the thoughts of friendship and affection brought to life on the scene of a great conflict. "Peace hath her victories no less than War."

THE BOND QUESTION.

Every reader of the article on the cost of water, light and sewerage, on another page, will find matter of interest. It is a question close to the heart of every property owner; is it worth the expense? is being asked by many of our people, and some of those anxious for such a splendid addition to the natural attractions of Manassas are timid and uncertain as to the amount necessary to bring it about. An investigation of the details now in the hands of the committee of the Council will bring conviction. It looks like a case of "for value received" and the facts are given in figures that loudly proclaim their value. All of this matter is open to public inspection; the engineer's reports and estimates; the letter regarding the reduction of insurance rates, and all others will be gladly given to the people by the committee. Every voter should possess himself of the facts before making up his mind as to his position on this big question.

As a contrast to the great Peace Jubilee at Gettysburg this week, the Bull Moose party celebrated its first birthday on July 1 to 3, at Newport, R. I. This makes a lengthy display of fireworks and Newport's celebration of the 4th.

THAT LOBBY SCANDAL.

When charges are made against certain gentlemen given to lobbying at the Capitol that the public is shocked at the mingling of commercial and political depravity. Indeed, it appears that the politics of some prominent men has become entirely commercialized. Colonel Mulhall, the Baltimorean whose admissions have stirred up the Senatorial committee of investigation, might reasonably write his name Mud-haul in order to have it a propos the facts.

HOT WEATHER AND CORN.

Those persons who are grumbling at the heat should pause long enough to consider its benefits to the growing corn crops. Every year Virginia takes a step forward in this product, and a season like the present one does much to increase the state's prestige as a corn producer. It will please anybody interested in such things to read the bulletins issued by the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture; it should make every Virginian proud to see what advancement has been made in farming in recent years, and these bulletins show what that advancement amounts to and how it has been accomplished. This is a wonderful old state, and not the least of her wonders is the faithfulness of her soil.

THE LURE OF THE CITY.

When the call of the city reaches the ears of the country boy he very speedily packs his grip, pockets his slender savings, and after a tearful goodbye from the old folks, starts out with great optimism to grapple with an unknown problem, one which has floored many a man of power and resource; and yet every boy goes out with the firm conviction that he is bound to win. We hear of those who succeed, but the thousands who fail are unknown, unhonored and unsung. It is unreasonable to suppose that a boy accustomed to the wide spaces of the farm, the green fields, the clover-scented air, the friendliness of the neighbors, is going to be able to forego all these without a pang; his nearest approach to any of them may be a visit to a city park where he is sternly advised to "keep off the grass" and where the variously-scented air has a taint and tang not to be found in that orchard at home where he can walk all over the grass and then some.

It is a worthy ambition that takes the country boy to the city, but the years will teach him, perhaps most painfully, that his old home had a charm not to be found in any city on earth, and that his ambition might have been wrought to a successful finish in more congenial surroundings. After all, it is the surroundings that make life worth living, and if the farmer-fathers would give their boys a personal interest in the farm, a share in the responsibilities and profits of the business, farm life would be more attractive and fewer farm boys would venture their fortunes in the unknown city. Keep the boy on the farm by making it the most alluring place for him. Give him pleasures with his responsibilities, and he will respond with an appreciation of the beauties of "the simple life" in the place where such a life is a matter of course and where the God-sent blessings are not dimmed by unhappy temptations and other evils of a city struggle.

Hot weather and hot tempers make a bad assimilation.

UNDoubtedly, Mr. Wilson can be said to be the man who put the "dent" in Precedent.

In order to properly appreciate some of the articles submitted to him, a country editor should have an abnormally developed "funny bone."

A NEWSPAPER headline recently read "Husband of 19 is a Murderer." It took some study to convince ourselves that this man was not a horrible bigamist, but a mere youth.

THE recent stories in the daily papers indicate that the President did not exaggerate a little bit when he charged the existence of a lobby at Washington. It promises to be pretty scandalous before the end is reached, and some of the big men implicated may find it needful to go "back home" for repairs. Some of them can be easily spared.

AMONG those who are attending the Gettysburg Jubilee is Mr. Francis Key, whose home is now in the Soldiers' Home at Pikesville, near Baltimore. Mr. Key is a graduate of the school of "The Star Spangled Banner," and we venture the opinion that his welcome by every participant in this great reunion will be a most cordial one. All sections of the country love and venerate the National Anthem.

United States Bank Examiners

Go carefully over the conditions of this bank at different intervals.

Depositors' interests are protected first, before anybody or anything else.

The continued growth of this bank is the best possible evidence that we treat all patrons with courtesy and extend to them every facility to be found in a modern banking institution.

Your account will be welcome here.

The National Bank of Manassas

3 PER CENT PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

WANTED

200,000 Cross Ties

White Oak, Red or Mixed Oak, Beech, Ash and Maple

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICE SPOT CASH AND BEST INSPECTION. SEE US BEFORE YOU SELL

W. N. LIPSCOMB & CO.

Groceries, Meats, Feed

I have just received another car of Pillsbury Flour and Feed and will be glad to furnish my customers at Lowest Prices.

Seed Oats, Seed Potatoes and all kinds of Garden Seeds.

I have sale for good Fresh Eggs and will pay the same Cash as Trade.

Fresh Fish, Herring, Shad, Etc.

Conner's Market

CONNER BUILDING

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Wm. Hill Brown is able to be out again after several days of illness.

The Presbyterian Sunday School is having a picnic at Millford Mills today.

A fine and lusty little boy arrived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Weir Waters, of Manassas, on Wednesday night.

Hon. Charles C. Carlin, delivered the annual 4th of July address in Tammany Hall in New York this morning.

J. D. Rodeffer, formerly of Lovettsville, Loudoun county, was recently elected chairman of the faculty of Roanoke College.

Mr. J. B. Manuel, of Nokesville, has left at this office some heads of timothy which measure a little more than a foot in length.

Dr. John H. Iden brought several Mexican parrots with him on his visit here which he has presented to some of his friends.

Miss Mattie V. Nash, daughter of Mr. C. E. Nash, of Manassas, has been appointed assistant teacher of the High School at Clifton.

A large number of persons left Manassas on train No. 9 this morning for the Culpeper Horse Show, which exhibits to-day and to-morrow.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Carter died at the home of her parents near Manassas on Monday, after a very short illness.

The Sunday School of Grace Methodist church are enjoying a picnic to-day at Compton. A wagon load or two of happy young folks left here at 9 o'clock.

The team of Eskimo dogs which has recently been here is noted in the papers of last Sunday as having arrived in Washington en route for the trip around the world.

The Warrenton Telephone Co., which was owned and managed by Paul C. and J. D. Richards, was taken over by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company on Tuesday.

Mr. F. Jelinek, superintendent of the Candy Factory, was married in St. Louis, Mo., last Sunday to Miss Francis Surrells, and returned to Manassas with his bride on Wednesday.

One of the horses belonging to the fine teams engaged in hauling lumber by a Washington firm, died from the heat at Independent Hill on Tuesday, while the mercury was registering 100 degrees in the shade.

The July term of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Judge Wadlin presiding, will convene at Alexandria on Monday, July 7. Several cases of importance will be up for consideration.

There will be no meeting of the W. C. T. U. this week, but on next Friday, July 11th, there will be a business meeting at which all members are urged to be present as there will be important business to transact.

The property known as the "White House Tract," containing 1,100 acres, located in Fairfax county, was sold at public auction on Friday last, and bid in by Robinson Moncure. The property was formerly owned by...

A picturesque feature of the Gettysburg re-union was the arrival of the Stonewall Brigade of Virginia Volunteers, headed by Col. R. Preston Chew, of Charles Town, W. Va., who was General Stonewall Jackson's chief aide. They carried their original battle flag. Less than 100 survivors were in line, but their appearance...

Wood Hutchison, while attending the burial of Mr. Robert J. Hooe, in the Confederate Cemetery, a few weeks ago, lost his Confederate Cross of Honor which became detached from the bar pin which held it to his coat.

The Peoples' National Bank declared its semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent last week, and added the usual amounts to its surplus and undivided profits. Ten years of life shows this bank to be well managed and of great strength and prosperity.

Rev. Paca Kennedy, of the Theological Seminary, preached at Trinity P. E. Church, Manassas, on Sunday morning, and in the evening gave a brief address in connection with the evening service of that church. Both services were well attended.

Bernard Durette, a son of J. B. Dufatte, of Culpeper county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed on Friday last. The young man was just twenty-one years of age and was very popular in the neighborhood of Stannardsville, where he lived.

The Standard Oil Company has improved its lot in Manassas by the erection of a stable large enough to accommodate its team of mules. A well has also been recently dug, water in plentiful quantity being found at a depth of nine feet, seven of which were through rock.

The old Braddock House, one of the landmarks of Alexandria, and for many years occupied as a tenement house, is to be closed within the next thirty days. It is the intention of the owner to remodel the building with the probability of turning it into a modern apartment house.

Mrs. Nellie V. Ramey, one of the largest holders of stock, has asked that a receiver be appointed for the Alexandria Daily News. The present stockholders, named in the bill, are asked to be enjoined from disposing of their stock. Mr. Lewis H. Machen is the editorial writer of the News.

According to a decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia which was handed down in the Barrett-Lambert contested council case in Alexandria, members of City Councils are not municipal officers. A lengthy opinion supported by numerous authorities is rendered in the case mentioned.

A large crowd attended the dedication of the new Baptist church at Ronnd Hill, Loudoun county, on Sunday. The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. Chas. T. Herndon, of Salem, Va., formerly pastor of the church at Hamilton; a brief history of the church was given by Rev. Fleet James.

Arrangement had been all but completed by a number of gentlemen of Manassas and vicinity for a trip to Niagara Falls in touring cars, and to camp along the route. Unfortunately, as one of the party says, some of them got "sold feet" because of hot weather, and the trip has been indefinitely postponed.

A dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Gettysburg states that Col. Robert A. Hutchison, of the Governor's staff, and others of the Virginia contingent, occupied quarters in the Veterans' camp, sleeping under blankets on plain army cots, in preference to the more comfortable quarters with the Commission on the College...

A dispatch from Warrenton on Tuesday, states that Miss Erthal Robertson, daughter of Mr. J. T. Robertson, of Fauquier county, committed suicide at her father's home by taking a large dose of carbolic acid. She pursued the acid three weeks before her death occurred. She was found dead in bed, and an empty five-ounce bottle bearing...

Picnics at various places field sports at Greenwich, the Horse Show at Culpeper, and a general desire on the part of every body to get away from work for one day, has taken a large number of people of both sexes and all ages out of Manassas to-day.

Mr. J. M. Polen, manager of "Snow Hill" farm, near Catharpin, owned by Mr. H. F. Lynn, brought to this office on Wednesday, a bunch of orchard grass measuring five feet eight inches in length and a bunch of wheat five feet long with well developed heads. They make a fine advertisement of the qualities of Prince William farm land.

At the annual convention of the Sunday Schools of the Baltimore conference, M. E. Church, South, held in Martinsburg, W. Va., on Thursday of last week, Rev. R. L. S. Halpeny, formerly of Manassas, and Rev. S. Mack Jannie, of Fredericksburg, formerly of Occoquan, this county, were among the vice presidents elected for the ensuing year.

Don't forget the L. T. L. meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Asbury M. E. Church. Rev. J. E. Slick will address the Legion. All are most cordially invited. The members of the Legion are requested to meet at the church Saturday at 3 o'clock. All members are asked to come to this practice as we want to talk over some arrangements for a picnic.

Franc's Minstrel Company, one of the best known troupes exhibiting under canvas, will be in Manassas to-night with a performance well worth going to see. It is a clean and moral show with nothing to disturb the feelings of the most fastidious. One of its best assets is the fact that it is always welcomed heartily in every town where it has ever exhibited before. A good laugh and an evening of entertainment is in store for all who attend.

Captain Westwood Hutchison, of Ewell Camp, communicated with those in authority with the view of allowing certain colored cooks and body servants who served in the Confederate service and who were loyal to the Southern cause, the privilege of going with his camp to Gettysburg. The following is the reply received: "I regret to say that no provisions are made for any but veterans; so I take it we cannot carry along cooks or other servants, as they are not allowed in camp."

Mr. Ira C. Reid went to Gettysburg on Monday, and carried with him an interesting relic of the first battle of Manassas in the shape of an army pistol of that period which had been found on the battlefield. On the barrel is the inscription: "Address Col. Saml. Coles (or as near that name as can be read) York, U. S. A." The pistol belt is in good shape and the buckle is as bright as ever. There is a possibility of its original owner being found at the re-union of the war veterans, if death has spared him, and Mr. Reid may have the pleasure of restoring the pistol after a lapse of 52 years.

Miss Blanche Coates, whose courtesy and accommodation at the Manassas postoffice has made her so popular with the patrons of that office, left on Thursday for her home in Sperryville, Rappahannock county, where she will spend the rest of the summer. Later, Miss Coates may go to the home and Retreat Hospital, in Lynchburg, to take a course of study and training with the purpose of becoming a nurse. Without exception, the people of Manassas who have become acquainted with Miss Coates have become her friends, and she will be greatly missed. The good wishes of this community will go...

A group of five men was put at work on Monday on the Horse Show grounds. The grounds are to be put in first class shape and every effort will be made to make the coming show the best ever held at Manassas. There undoubtedly will be an aviation exhibit, unless the plans of the management fail. Every courtesy and consideration will be extended to the exhibitors, says Mr. C. J. Meetze, the genial secretary, who is enthusiastic over the outlook and expects this to be a gala occasion. The entries will close on July 12.

Some of the members of Congress are urging a "Summer Capitol" for the transaction of federal business during the heated terms. Congress is so often in session during the summer months that great discomfort is felt by the members of that body and it is thought that better service can be rendered if the terrific heat of Washington is left behind. The hills of Loudoun county are among some of the nearby places suggested by Representative Borland, of Missouri, as suitable for such a building as might be required, and that gentleman thinks the matter is entirely feasible.

Mr. David M. Pitts and Miss Anna Claudia Waters, two well-known young people of Manassas, were married in Washington on Wednesday, the ceremony being performed at Ascension P. E. Church by Rev. W. E. Callendar. The couple were accompanied to the city by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Elliot, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, who were attendants at the ceremony. After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts will reside in Manassas. Mr. Pitts is manager of the Porter estate here, and his wife is a daughter of Mr. R. M. Waters. A host of friends extends the most cordial good wishes to the newly married pair.

"Uncle" Tasker Robinson Dead "Uncle" Tasker Robinson, 88 years old, died, after a lingering illness, from the infirmities of age, in his home, near Bull Run postoffice, last Friday night. The funeral took place from the home Monday afternoon, Elder John Farr, of the Baptist church, officiating, and interment was made in the family burying ground.

In the death of "Uncle" Tasker, another honorable and highly respected colored citizen, of Fairfax county, has passed away. If he had an enemy no one knows of it. He is survived by one brother, Bladen, and one sister, Etta Robinson.

During the battle of Bull Run, the day of carnage swept over his plantation and his kind ministrations to the wounded of both armies is a part of the history of that great struggle. He was a kind neighbor whose pleasure it was to alleviate the suffering of both white and colored of his community, and to minister to the needy even at a great personal sacrifice.

Appointment of Teachers. The Brentsville District School Board met at Nokesville on Monday, and appointed the following teachers for the coming term: Greenwich—Gordon Lightner, Principal; Misses Carrie H. Lee and Cora E. Mooney. Nokesville—Mrs. E. G. Nicol and Miss Mary S. Jones. Kings X Roads—E. S. Hoon. Aden—Misses Marian Mayhugh and Rena Ellicott. Brentsville—Misses Martha Via and Nellie Mayhugh.

Bristow—Miss Portia Moran. Woodlawn—J. A. Seese. Brentsville Colored School—C. M. Waller. Kettle Run Colored School—J. H. Pinn.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Harry Flood Byrd, son of Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, and publisher of the Winchester Star, and Miss Annie Douglas Beveridge.

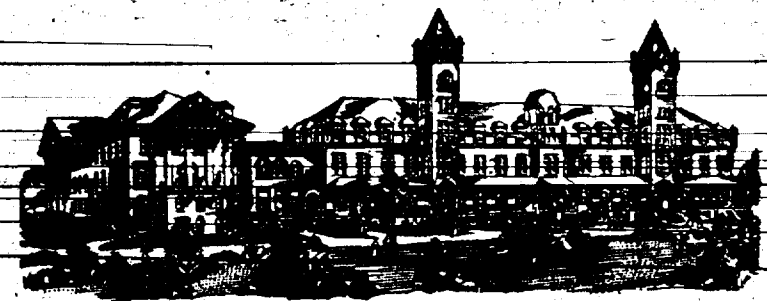
Look Before You Leap

Is an old saying that holds good in starting a Bank Account

We Ask You to Consider

- 1st. Strength—financial strength. 2nd. The care with which the bank is managed. 3rd. The courtesy and spirit of accommodation by the officers and employees. 4th. The ability of the bank to properly and promptly handle all your business.

Peoples National Bank OF MANASSAS, VA.



THE BLACKSTONE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Has since 1894 given "Thorough instruction under positively Christian influences at the lowest possible cost." RESULT: It is to-day with the faculty of 33, a boarding patronage of 365, its student body of 413, and its plant worth \$160,000. THE LEADING TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN VIRGINIA. \$150 pays all charges for the year, including table board, room, lights, steam heat, laundry, medical attention, physical culture, and tuition in all subjects except music and dancing. For catalogue and application blank address: REV. THOS. ROSSER BEEVES, B. A., Principal, BLACKSTONE, VA.

Two Carloads of Buggies

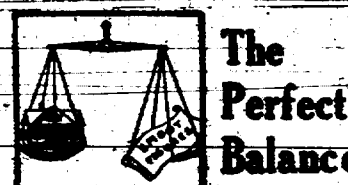
Prices From \$45.00 to \$100.00

We have just received one carload of Blue Ribbon Buggies, and one carload of the famous Haydocks—each made of the very best material available, bought in the white wood and painted as per our instructions.

- Also all kinds of FARM IMPLEMENTS FERTILIZERS LIME COW PEAS GRASS SEED

It will be worth your while to inspect our stock.

F. A. Cockrell & Co. Manassas, Va.



The Perfect Balance

Is skilled workmanship and dependable lumber. Without either one the result will be disappointing. Get Smoot prices for the materials. You'll find us some cheaper, and for altogether better qualities. There are sixty-five years' experience back of us.

W. A. SMOOT & CO. (INCORPORATED) Lumber Mill Work ALEXANDRIA, VA.

BIDS WANTED

The undersigned Commissioners will receive bids until noon of Saturday, June 21, for a foot-bridge over Broad Run at Reeves' Ford. Plans and specifications may be had by making application to the County Clerk's Office or to the undersigned.

J. F. GILLICK, Commissioners. 5-30-4t

It Cures While You Walk. Use Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoe. It instantly takes the sting out of corns, itching feet, ingrowing nails and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Paste makes tight shoes feel easy. Ladies can wear shoes one size smaller after using it. It is a certain relief for itching, burning, and swollen feet. Sold everywhere.

CHARLES B. ALLEN Civil Engineer and Surveyor Gainesville, Va. estimations given by farm lines and all material per acre to boundaries. Estimated on road, drainage and general construction work. 5-23-6mo

Mules! Mules! Mules! Several pairs of mules always on hand. See me before buying. Prices right.

Agents Wanted



Self-Heating Flat Iron and Gasoline Stove Combined. No more twanging over hot stoves—Ironing day a pleasure. Write for circular.

R. W. Merchant Agent for Northern Virginia

FACTS AND FIGURES ON WATER, LIGHT AND SEWERAGE

Continued from Page 1

of about 125 gallons per minute, which should be ample for a number of years to come. I would recommend that an air lift be installed in place of the present pump, as I believe that the flow could be considerably increased by that means and that the cost of pumping would be less. The air lift could discharge into a receiving reservoir from which the water could be pumped into the system and water tower as required. The water tower can be located on the town lot at the bend in the Centerville road and the distributing mains run as shown on Sheet No. 2. If you will refer to this map you will see the extent of the proposed system and I would ask you to particularly note the number of fire hydrants proposed to be used. In this connection, I wish to say that I have figured on a minimum main pressure of 35 pounds, but that in most sections the pressure will be much greater and you will rarely have to use your fire engine for pumping purposes. All mains are of ample size to give first class fire protection and there is no question but that your insurance rates will be considerably reduced if the system is installed.

The cost of the above system complete, using machine made wood stave pipe and including valves, hydrants, water tower, receiving reservoir, pumping machinery, etc., should not exceed \$25,600.00. If cast-iron pipe is used instead of wood stave, \$5,000.00 should be added to the above estimate. I might say to those of you who are not familiar with wood pipe that it is now being very extensively used and that it is giving the best satisfaction. It will last as long or longer than cast-iron pipe and its carrying capacity is greater for the same size.

Taking up the electric lighting proposition, I consider the series-tungsten system to be best suited to your needs for street lighting and have made my estimates accordingly. You could of course install some arc lights in connection with such a system if you so desired, but the tungsten lamps are more economical and give a better effect.

You will note by referring to Sheet No. 3, that the average spacing of the lights, except in the business district, is about 250 feet and that I have figured on using 96 lamps in all. More lamps could be installed, if necessary, at a slight additional cost and the commercial lines be extended for a small outlay.

I estimate that the above system complete with power house and equipment, overhead lines, transformers, street lights, etc., will cost about \$20,100.00. If the water works is not installed at this time, the above amount should be increased somewhat as part of the cost of the power plant building was included in the water works estimate. Sheet No. 4, shows the general layout of the power house.

In closing this report, I wish to say that the above estimates are ample to cover the work contemplated and that it is very probable that the systems can be constructed for smaller figures. I sincerely trust that your citizens will see fit to go ahead with these important improvements and I will be glad to assist you in every possible way to bring about such a result.

The second report gives figures as to sundry plans for the operation and maintenance of the system together with suggestions as to methods of reducing expenses thereon. We quote extracts and refer our readers to the original papers, in the hands of the committee, for the complete report in detail.

Three methods are in common use in paying for sewers, as follows:

(1) *The Town as a whole may pay the entire cost.* When this plan is followed, it is generally customary to raise the money by selling bonds, the interest and sinking fund being provided for by general taxation.

In some states, cities and towns are given the right to levy a sewer tax of a certain rate for a number of years in advance, and to anticipate the proceeds of this tax by issuing sewer warrants, which are taken by the contractor in payment for the work. I do not think that you could follow this latter plan without a special act of the Legislature and I would not recommend it in any case.

(2) *The entire cost of the sewers may be assessed against the property abutting upon or adjacent to the sewer.* There are a number of methods of doing this, but the one best suited to your particular case would be to issue bonds to cover the cost of construction and make the assessments in proportion to the number of feet frontage of the lots abutting on the sewer. As the assessment should be in proportion to the benefit received, a somewhat higher rate might be charged against business property.

The "assessment" is levied upon the completion of the sewer, when the entire cost can be ascertained. The payment of the assessments can be spread over the same number of years as the life of the bonds and be made in equal annual installments during that time.

(3) *The cost of the sewers may be divided between the Town and the property abutting upon and adjacent to the sewer.* This is probably the fairest way; since, in the first place, the entire town receives benefit from improved sanitation, attractiveness to investors, etc., from a sewer constructed anywhere within its limits, and since, in the second place, the system should be planned to give outlets of proper size to all parts of the district, which will enlarge and deepen the sewers on many streets. On the other hand, the property along the sewer is benefited much more than the rest of the town, and should accordingly pay a much larger proportion of the cost.

It is probable that the average cost of the sewer complete will not exceed one dollar per lineal foot and under the second plan the cost to a property owner having a lot fronting fifty feet on the sewer would be approximately as follows:

Cost of sewer, per foot	\$1.00
Interest on bonds, 6 per cent. for 30 years	1.80
Sinking fund	1.00
Operating expenses and repairs, 2 1/2 per cent. for 30 years	.75

Total cost per foot of sewer for both sides of street	\$4.55
Total cost per foot of sewer for each side of street	2.275
Yearly assessment for one foot of sewer (30 year bonds)	1.1375

If the third method was adopted and the cost of operation and repairs was charged to general taxation, the yearly assessment for a fifty foot lot on the sewer would be approximately \$3.17, and the tax rate would be raised about 13.7 cents per \$100.00, assuming that your assessed valuation is \$600,000.00 and that the sewers on both the north and south sides of the railroad will be constructed at this time. It is very probable that the tax rate would not have to be raised at all, as I will show you later that the whole cost can be taken care of by the revenue from the water works and the electric lighting system. It should also be remembered that the assessments will only last during the life of the bonds.

The following figures show the annual fixed charges, operating expenses and receipts for electric lighting:

FIXED CHARGES	
Interest at 6 per cent. on \$25,000.00 bonds	\$1,500.00
Sinking fund, 30 year bonds	833.00
Depreciation and repairs on mechanical equipment, overhead lines, etc., 10 per cent. on \$18,500.00	1,850.00
Depreciation and repairs on building, 2 1/2 per cent. on \$7,000.00	140.00
Total	\$4,323.00
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Coal, (2 1/2 tons per day) 912 tons at \$4.00	\$3,652.00
Oil, about 50 cents per day	153.00
Lamps for street lights, meters, transformers, etc	2,000.00
Incidentals	250.00
General superintendent at \$100.00 per month	1,200.00
Outside man at \$60.00 per month	720.00
Chief engineer at \$100.00 per month	1,200.00
Assistant engineer at \$75.00 per month	900.00
Two fireman, \$45.00 each, at \$90.00 per month	1,080.00
Total	\$11,185.00
RECEIPTS	
219,000 K. W. Hrs. (600 K. W. Hrs. per day) at 10 cents	\$21,900.00
Amount now paid for street lighting (\$50.00 per month)	600.00
Total	\$22,500.00
Receipts	\$22,500.00
Fixed charges	\$ 4,323.00
Operating expenses	11,185.00
Net income	\$ 6,992.00

I have assumed that current will be sold for 10 cents per kilo watt hour, this being the rate charged in most large cities. In order to attract manufacturing plants to the town, it might be well to give them a lower rate, in which case the increased demand would probably maintain about the same net income to the town.

Coming finally to the Water Works, I have assumed that the pumping machinery will be installed in the power house with the electrical apparatus and that the same attendants will operate both. As I have already charged the entire labor costs to the electric lighting proposition, I am omitting them from the following figures, but they could be charged pro rata against the water works if it was so desired. This would merely serve to increase the net income of the electrical plant and decrease that of the water works, but as the total results would be the same, I hardly think it necessary to take it up at this time. It should be remembered, however, that a considerable labor charge would have to be made against the water works if the lighting system is not constructed and that both water and tax rates would have to be increased in consequence. It should be strongly impressed upon your citizens that by operating both plants in conjunction, each will help the other, and the town will have much lower water and lighting rates than would be possible otherwise.

In making up the following estimates, I have assumed that the average daily consumption will be about 75,000 gallons, and I believe this figure to be conservative. The following estimates are all given on a yearly basis:

FIXED CHARGES	
Interest at 6 per cent. on \$22,500.00 bonds	\$1,350.00
Sinking fund, 30 year bonds	750.00
Depreciation and repairs on mechanical equipment, 10 per cent. on \$3,500.00	350.00
Depreciation and repairs on mains, water tower, etc., 4 per cent. on \$19,000.00	760.00
Total	\$3,210.00
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Coal, (1 ton per day) 182 tons at \$4.00	\$ 728.00
Oil, about 15 cents per day	55.00
Meters, etc	500.00
Total	\$1,283.00
RECEIPTS	
75,000 gallons per day—27,375 thousand gallons per year at 20 cents per thousand gallons	\$5,475.00
Receipts	\$5,475.00
Fixed charges	\$3,210.00
Operating expenses	1,283.00
Net income	\$ 4,982.00

I wish to call your attention to the fact that I have based the above income on a water rate of 20 cents per thousand gallons and that most towns of the size of Manassas, or even larger, have a much higher rate, in many cases as high as 50 cents per thousand gallons. I understand that your neighboring town of Culpeper has a rate of 25 cents. In your case, if you build the lighting plant, you could reduce the rate to 15 cents and still come out almost even, but I would not advise that at the start.

I wish to also point out that it is customary in most towns and cities to charge between 30 and 40 per cent. of the cost of the water works to fire protection, etc., and raise this portion by general taxation. This would not be necessary in your case if the lighting plant is operated in connection with the water works, and your citizens would enjoy the benefits of adequate fire protection, decreased insurance rates, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes at a low rate and without increased taxation.

The net yearly revenue derived from the lighting system and water works, after deducting all fixed charges and operating expenses, would be about \$3,000.00. If the sewer is constructed on both sides of the railroad, the total fixed charges and operating expenses would be about \$4,500.00. You will see from this that the sewers could be built and the obligations met without assessments or direct taxation of any kind, and that there would still be a balance left for extension to any of the systems or for other improvements.

Culpeper Horse Show

AND RACING ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

July 4 and 5, 1913

Over \$2000 in Prizes

We wish to announce that the management is not the same as last year, but under the direction of Blair Johnson, Manager, and J. F. Latham, Secretary and Treasurer

An Old Time Horse Show with Harness, Saddle and Jumping Classes—Four Races Each Day

BRASS BAND IN ATTENDANCE TRAINS TO AND FROM GROUNDS

Admission, 25c Horse and Vehicle, 25c

C. M. LARKIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE MEAL

Flour, Feed, Hay and Salt

Schumacher and Victor Stock Feed
Unicorn Dairy Feed

All Stock and Poultry Powders at Half Price

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Garber & Hedrick

NOKEVILLE, VIRGINIA

For everything to make the farmer happy. Full value for every dollar.

CARLOADS OF
New Buggies, Studebaker and Fish Wagons, Cutaway and Disc Harrows, New Idea Spreaders

The Blue Bell Cream Separators
THE BEST ON EARTH

Hay Balers, Thrashing Machines, Superior and Farmers' Favorite Grain Drills, All Kinds of High Grade Farming Implements, Fertilizers
Always on hand and repairs for all goods sold by us.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

By Advertisement Offering Cheap Goods. You Get No More Than You Pay for—Gold is Gold.

Go Where You Know the Goods Will be as Represented

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, EYE GLASSES, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE

GIVE ME A CALL

H. D. WENRICH, Jeweler and Optician

Send for booklet showing Spring fashions in **RICH'S Footwear.**

From it you can buy as satisfactorily as though you visited here in person

B. Rich's Sons
1st St. E. S. Cor. 1st St.
Washington, D. C.

WE BUY
R. R. TIES, ROUGH OAK LUMBER

Telegraph and Telephone Poles and Piling for which we pay cash.

H. LYNCH & CO.,
Manassas, Virginia

New Stock

Of 10,000 rolls and beautiful designs of Wall Paper to choose from at **FOOTE'S WALL PAPER HOUSE.** It will pay you to examine stock and prices before placing your order.

FOOTE'S Wall Paper House

DR. J. WALTER BERNHARD,
SURGEON DENTIST
At Manassas every Tuesday and Thursday.
Washing ton address: 710 14th Street, N. W.
Peoples National Bank Building, MANASSAS VA.
9-24-00

Spring and Summer Goods---

Buy now and get full use of

HAMMOCKS PORCH ROCKERS SWINGS

ICE CREAM FREEZERS SCREENS, SCREENINGS CROQUET SETS

Oil and Gasoline Stoves

W. C. Wagener
MANASSAS, VA.

Advertisement of **WEIR & CO., Manassas, Va.**

A \$2.50 RUG FOR 99c AND THIS CARD

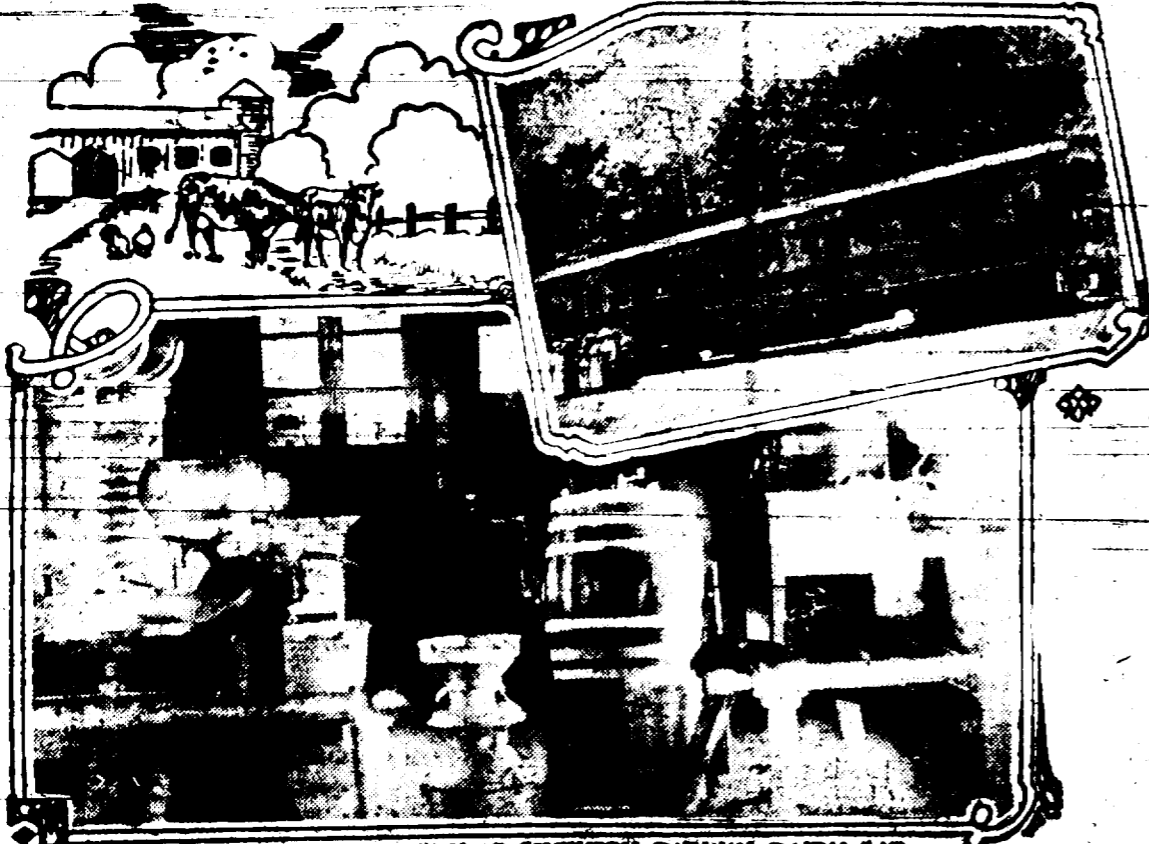
We will give to our customers, holding one of these cards, a beautiful \$2.50 Rug, size 2x5 feet, for only 99c cash. The only condition you can secure one at this price, is to make cash purchase of \$2.50 or over at our store on or before date of sale.

From June 10 to July 10, 1913

This card will be null and void after above dates, so if you wish to secure these beautiful rugs, less than \$2.50, you will have this card filled out and get rugs on above dates.

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

AT MANASSAS MONDAY, JULY 28th



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY DAIRY CAR.

Prince William county dairymen and farmers are awaiting with much interest the visit of the Southern Railway's special "dairy instruction car" to Manassas on Monday, July 28th, and it is expected that a large crowd will be on hand to attend the demonstrations and lectures on improved dairying which will be conducted here at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.

The car is fitted out like a model farm dairy, having on board all the apparatus necessary to the economical production of milk, cream and butter, and carries complete exhibits and charts, all of which will afford a storehouse of valuable information to the dairyman and to the person contemplating starting a dairy. Expert dairymen representing the Southern Railway and the Virginia and federal departments of Agriculture will be on the car to conduct the lectures and demonstrations. An important work of the car is the free testing of milk samples to determine the amount of butter fat.

This car is now making a tour of points along the Southern Railway in Virginia, north of Charlottesville, being operated at the direction of President Finley in order to encourage greater attention to dairying in this section. The Southern Railway recently inaugurated a new milk refrigerator service for dairy products into Washington from points on the Washington division, affording a quick and certain market for dairy products turned out by dairymen of this section, and the dairy car is being operated to demonstrate the opportunities and profits awaiting the farmer who starts an up-to-date dairy on his farm.

DAIRY TRAIN SCHEDULE LARGE PROFIT IN HOGS TRIBUTE TO MISS TAYLOR

List of Stopping Points With the Date of Lecture by Southern Railway Expert.

Good Advice to Virginia Farmers From Live Stock Experts of the Southern Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 30. EDITOR MANASSAS JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly say for me to the many friends of the late Miss Lena Taylor that she showed a remarkable faith and fortitude in her last illness.

It was my privilege to visit her often while she lay in the hospital, where we took her that she might have the best skill possible, and through all her severe sickness, she kept her faith in God and could say, "Though he slay me yet will I trust him."

To Mrs. Needham who was untiring and devoted as any sister could be, she constantly referred to the old days in Virginia and the parents who so carefully led her in the right way and the brothers who are now ministers of the gospel.

While by her side one day I prayed with her, after which she took my hand in hers and put up a wonderful spiritual prayer for me. We have the satisfaction of knowing that everything that could be done, was done to make her end comfortable, and so she slept quietly away into heaven. While I was reciting the 23 Psalm she quietly passed on.

She was always glad to get a copy of THE JOURNAL and read the story of her old-time home and friends.

Sincerely yours, (Rev.) W. E. NEEDHAM.

A Woman's Son Weeps a Mother's Daughter.

Miss Gay Blackford Lloyd, daughter of Bishop Arthur Selton Lloyd, of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, and Mrs. Lloyd of New York, and Rev. Churchill Gibson, son of Bishop Gibson, of Virginia, where Miss Lloyd formerly resided, were married Monday night, at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Short Hill, N. C.

Bishop Lloyd performed the ceremony and Bishop Gibson the betrothal service. A reception followed the ceremony at the summer home of the bride's parents at Short Hill. After a wedding trip they will reside at Luray Va.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of my dear husband, who died one year ago, July 12, 1912.

The midnight stars are beaming Upon the silent grave— Where sleepeth without dreaming The one we could not save.

A precious one from us has gone, A voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our home That never can be filled.

BY HIS LOVING WIFE.

Democratic County Committee Meeting

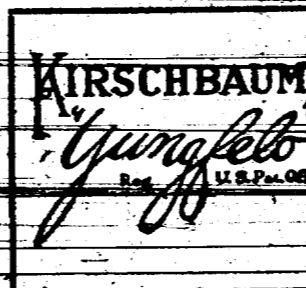
There will be a meeting, in the M. I. C. building, at 11 o'clock a. m., July 7, 1913, in the town of Manassas, Va., of the Democratic County Executive Committee, for the purpose of arranging for the selection of a candidate for the House of Delegates, and for the State Primary, for the selection of Democratic Candidates for State officers to be filed at the coming November election, to be held August 5, 1913.

THOS. H. LEON, Chairman.

GUARANTEED Kirschbaum Clothes ALL WOOL HAND TAILORED



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SPRING SUITS

There's an army of men thinking of Spring Suits now—it's time for them—so we hope you will pardon us if we nudge you gently and say—"HOW ABOUT YOURS."

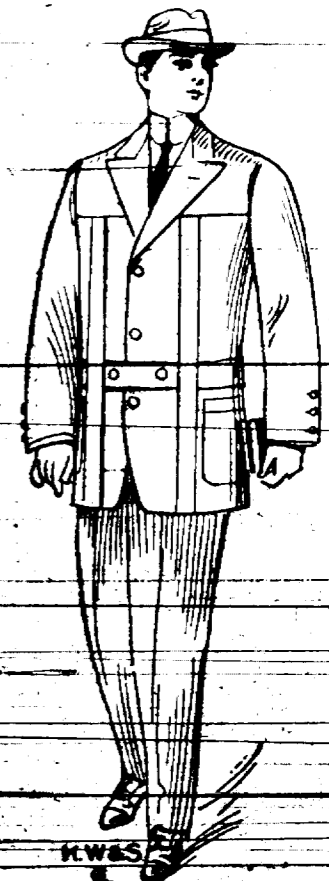
Then we'll just add that we have, this Spring, the very best showing of New-Styled Clothes it has ever been our good fortune to get together. We're ready to serve you with Hand-Tailored Clothes made to our special order by the best people in the business—Schloss Bro. of Baltimore and Kirschbaum of Philadelphia.

NORFOLKS, you'll find, are very much the thing this year; worn by the most stylish young men everywhere.

A great variety of new modele are being shown; you'll see them all here. One of the best is the style illustrated—a strap-and yoke effect, and very smart.

Others show new ideas in line, shape and cutting all together, quite different from anything seen before, and ranging from extreme types to the more conservative models for older men.

COME IN AND SEE THEM



HIBBS & GIDDINGS

Gents' Outfitters

Manassas, Va.

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Interesting Fiction to while away the summer days will be found in the following list of

Books for Vacation Reading

A Copy 50c

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Boher, Kate Langley Mary Cary	De Morgan, William Joseph Vance	Hitchcock, Robert The Garden of Allah
Brown, S. M. Chip of the Flying U	Dixon, Thomas E. The Clansman The Leopard's Spots Comrades The Outlaw The Traitor The Root of Evil	Kauffman, Reginald W. The House of Bondage
Broadhurst and Heraklow The Shuttle	Donnell, Annie Hamilton Rebecca Mary	Kester, Vaughan The Prodigal Judge
Caine, Hall The Christian The Eternal City	Doyle, A. Conan The Hound of the Baskervilles The Sign of the Cross	London, Jack The Call of the Wild
Burnett, Frances H. Bought and Paid For	Eggleston, Gilbert Cary Dorothy Smith A Daughter of the South	McCatchoon, George Bear What's-His-Name
Chandler, Robert W. The Danger Mark	Elliott, Francis Perry The Haunted Pajamas	Mayle, Mary K. The Little Knight of St. George
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Churchill, Winston The Crisis Mr. Crew's Career	Fox, John Jr. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come The Trail of the Lonesome Pine	Porter, Gene Stratton Freckles A Girl of the Limberlost
Comstock, Harriet T. Joyce of the North Woods	Ford, Sewall Shorty McCabe	Ston, Ernest Thompson Two Little Savages
Connor, Ralph The Foreigner Glengarry School Days The Man From Glengarry The Doctor The Prospectors	Fox, John Jr. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come The Trail of the Lonesome Pine	White, Stewart Edward Arizona Nights Wiggin, Kate Douglas Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm New Chronicles of Rebecca