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VOL. VII. NO. 4.

MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1901.

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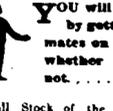
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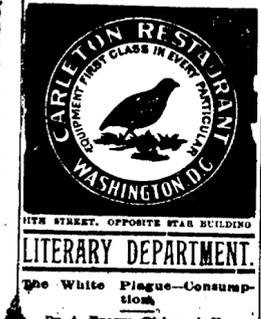
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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The White Plague—Consumption.

Dr. A. Snow, Richmond, Va.

It has been computed that the number of persons annually dying of the disease is thirty-five million in number. Of this great number five million die from consumption. This death rate, in the aggregate of years, exceeds the combined deaths from all wars, famines and plagues. In England this disease carries off 70,000 persons every year, and of these fifteen and forty-five years in the very blossom and bloom of life, it kills one-third, and between fifteen and thirty-five it kills one-half.

Environment has an important bearing. An absence of sunlight, the presence of moist, damp atmosphere, impure air—conditions met with in some school buildings, manufacturing plants, etc.—may be said to be some of the environments predisposing phthisical factors. The densely populated sections of the city give the largest number of victims to this scourge.

That inheritance has an important bearing on this question the signs, as well as the physician's opinion, to what extent it is an influence is yet an unsettled question. Some think and maintain that heredity has very little, while others hold that it is a very decided relationship as a factor in the disease. But it must be acknowledged by every one that the opinion favorably held concerning the heredity of consumption has been modified. Vallin, who made extensive investigation of this question, says: "One can not deny that heredity plays an important role in the development of tuberculosis; but by reason of the great frequency of this infection, it is difficult to exactly define the limits of its influence. Moreover, a certain number of cases may be the effect of family contagion. The chances are greater that the child will become tuberculous when the mother, at the time of conception, was tuberculous; when the father alone is phthisical the children remain free."

Of 13,000 cases at the Gorbner-Institute Brehmer says that there was hereditary influence in only thirty-six per cent, and other authorities say in only thirty-three per cent. are hereditary influences active.

There seems to be some conflict of opinion concerning the effect of age on tuberculosis. It is admitted by many that tuberculosis, with the advent of adolescence, makes a pronounced increase in the death rate, and also makes many new victims. Some claim that in old age it produces the most deadly results, while some maintain that in infancy it reaches its highest mortality. The predominance of opinion, however, seems to be that just at the fullness of youth it effects its most dire results.

Occupation is of very radical importance in the effect upon the lung as a point of infection. Certain occupations produce a condition in the lung that affords a fertile field for the implantation and propagation of the bacillus. The necessity of constantly assuming certain attitudes and performing prescribed movements make the calling of workers, miners, factory workers, rag pickers, knife workers, shoemakers, tailors, chambermaids and students are more liable to phthisis on account of the duties of their occupations.

The negro is peculiarly susceptible both to infection and death from phthisis, and there are some who believe that the combined effect of insanity, venereal diseases and tuberculosis, is a trinity of forces sufficiently potent to solve the future of this race.

Xenell has estimated that in twenty hours sputum of consumption there will be found from three to seven million tubercle bacilli. Remembering the hardihood of this bacillus and reflecting upon the frequency and recklessness with which these tuberculous victims expectorate, it is easy to reconcile the dreadful universality and appalling mortality of the disease. Sputum, when in a moist state, is not very dangerous, when dried and pulverized it becomes a pestiferous dust, wafted upon every breeze, bearing death and affliction to thousands of innocent people.

One of the most common carriers of this germ is the dust, and Corneil,

who has experimented very extensively in this subject, has inoculated guinea pigs with sputum from this dust obtained from floors, walls and various dwellings, and from twenty-one rooms of seven Berlin hospitals, and found that tuberculosis was produced in these guinea-pigs in many instances. This dust, impregnated with these germs, is a menace to society. It is a prolific method of rapid dissemination, because the merest puff of wind may put in quick and active motion millions upon millions of these quiescent animalcules.

The frequency and fatality of this disease among animals used by man as meat forces upon us the question, Does not the promiscuous eating of unsuspected meat produce this disease in man? The exact consequences of the habit of eating meat infected with tuberculous sputum has not been determined. It is not proven that such meat consumed produces phthisis pulmonalis. At the same time it appeals to every mind that the consumption of diseased meat is an offensive, if not an unhealthy thing, which should under no circumstances be permitted or endured.

Milk is commonly contaminated with the bacillus of Koch. The presence of this germ in milk is a frequent deplorable fact, and at this point there is some discussion in effort to define the exact effect of such a state of affairs.

"The Royal Commission of Tuberculosis" claims that tuberculosis disease of the udder must be present before the tubercle bacillus can be demonstrated in the milk. Other investigators make reports at variance with this. For instance, J. G. Adams made a post mortem examination of two cows and found no tuberculosis of the udder, and yet in milk from six of these animals the bacillus was found, and in one instance an inoculation of a guinea-pig with cultures from this milk tuberculosis was produced. It is proven that the drinking of tuberculous milk produces the disease in man. It is a problem of great moment, and should not be dealt with in any but a most rigid and careful manner.

From time immemorial it has been the common belief that consumption comes by inheritance, that members of a tuberculous family are ill-fated persons, doomed and without hope. But this is not true, for scientific investigation has established, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that a majority of cases are not due to inheritance, but due to infection after birth. What the public mind has been induced to believe is that consumption "is catching"; that the germ floats in the dust, swims in the milk, and that the workshop, school houses, hotels and street cars are homes for it, then, and only then, shall we note any abatement in its deadly progress.

Having successfully tutored the public mind to understand the nature of the disease, its methods of life and dissemination, the next step in the consideration of the subject is the methods and means to blot it out. The first remedy to suggest itself would be the education of the persons afflicted with the disease. It is to be noted that these unconscious and ignorant tuberculous victims, numerous as they are, scatter the disease about wherever they go. In twenty-four hours it is estimated that from three to seven billion tubercle bacilli are expectorated by a consumptive. The patient may not be sick enough to be confined to the bed; it would be far better for society if such were the case—but goes about expectorating great pools of floating germs, which soon become dried and pulverized into finest dust. To get some tangible conception of the every-busy germ of the dust one has only to recall some sickness when, in the morning hour, across the darkened room there stretches in the shutter, and in it are seen myriads of moving particles. Now think of this dust, impregnated with tubercle bacilli, it may be, so fine as to be thus indiscriminate under ordinary conditions, as being constantly inhaled into the nose, throat and lungs. Some are hearty, some are weak, some can resist some must yield. This dust, in some tuberculous largely of powdered nature of those paralytic dwellings from tuberculosis, and unwillingly, they become a curse to their neighbors and a menace to society, because of ignorance as to the rules and laws which should be followed to prevent the spread of this terrible disease. This, then, is a common and frequent mode of infection, more active and potent than heredity, and one that must receive the careful and painstaking consideration of the profession in order that the habit of expectorating in private dwellings and public places be stopped.

But let us return to the phthisical patient. In all places where tuberculous patients go, and they go everywhere, there should be placed a proper kind of spittoon, and a sufficient number of them, properly located and kept. Cupidities placed on the floor should be done away with, for while some persons are exceedingly expert and exhibit considerable skill in the disposition of sputum, there are many, especially females, who have not acquired this accomplishment, and frequently miss the mark. Some usually find the oil cloth or mat beneath the vessel filled with signs of unexpected excretions. To remedy this nuisance hygienists propose the use of elevated spittoons, visible

only when in use, to be located in halls, parlors, public places, work shops and offices. This is a piece of furniture consisting of a capboard three to three and a half feet from the floor; and inside arranged on a spring door, is the spittoon, properly of blue enamel iron, and containing some antiseptic solution. There are many kinds of these; the one is considered the best. Some hygienists prefer the use of pocket flasks for those consumptives who may wish to protect society in the most careful manner. These can be made agreeable both to sight and comfort.

Again, it is recommended as a wise provision that consumptives refrain from indulging in the common habit of kissing, as the saliva and tongue of phthisical persons have been proven to carry tubercle bacilli. They should be provided with special napkins, and the knives and forks used by them as well as the napkins, should be thoroughly boiled after use. Consumptives should wear no beard or mustache, or these adornments should be closely cut, if they be necessary, to suit personal taste. This will afford little opportunity for the reception and habitation of bacilli. They should be instructed under no circumstances to swallow the sputum, liable to reinfection in the intestinal tract. And in a city where the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is a large industry it is important to note that there is danger of spreading tuberculosis where cigar-makers of tuberculous taint use their saliva toasten the wrapper. In view of the danger, aside from the offensiveness of the practice of making cigars by this unclean method, it would be well either to prohibit these manufacturing establishments and rid them of these diseased persons, or require that some other method be used by the manufacturer.

As it appears to be unhygienic, and it may be, an obnoxious thing to use holy water for certain religious rites, which water has been used by the multitude for days until it has become unclean and filthy, so it may be unsanitary and unwise, if not an unhealthy usage, to pass the communion cup from mouth to mouth, where, as the sacred communion is being received, one may become infected with this or some other deadly malady which today is preventable by following certain precautionary measures. It is hard to induce those who do not understand these matters to believe that there is any danger in the present method, or to convince them that it is not an unwholly thought to follow the course of proper scientific research in the administration of that most sacred ordinance of the church. The virtue is not in the cup.

In all the annals of medical history no disease has ever received the same universal and widespread consideration and engaged the public mind to such a marked degree as tuberculosis. Especially in its pulmonary form, and not only physicians, but also statesmen and philanthropists have studied that perplexing and astounding condition which makes this disease the bane of the public health.

Since 1888, every two years, there convenes in Paris a congress which has for its object the study of this disease, and many important meetings from time to time have been held among scientists and physicians concerning it. The whole civilized world is interested in it, because its wasting is at many doors and its cavernous cough haunts many families.

If the state sees fit to care for the blind, deaf and dumb; also sees fit to protect society from the insane, and to shield the insane from injury to self, it would seem not a preposterous thing to expect the state to step in and assist in the effort to stop the appalling advance of that disease which is doing more injury to the state than all these combined, for it is shown that it kills at the age when men and women are most productive. While individual effort has its place, it can hardly be expected to be effective; there must be governmental help. When the citizen can no longer protect himself against the assaults of a universal enemy, it becomes the duty of the state to protect him in his inalienable rights of freedom and proposed by Knopf.

Then it is the study of this question to establish state hospitals, and municipal and county hospitals.

In a recent work Dr. S. A. Knopf, on pulmonary tuberculosis, gives a list of sanatoria and special hospitals, public and private, throughout the world. Austria has one; Hungary, one; Belgium, one; Denmark, four; England, twenty-two; Germany, forty-three; Holland, two; Italy, one; Norway, five; Russia, eleven; Poland, one; Switzerland, eight; Canada, two; Australia, one; Japan, one; the United States has thirty-three. These are distributed as follows: Alabama, two; Colorado, three; Illinois, one; Maryland, one; Massachusetts, four; New Mexico, four; New York, ten; Pennsylvania, three; and Texas, one.

Thus may be seen the growth all ready attainable, and must be of great value, so broad is the field of operation. Dr. Knopf, assuming that one-half of the incipient cases can be cured, gives some interesting statistics of the work of these special hospitals in Germany. In public phthisical hospitals from twenty to twenty-five per cent of all patients treated have been returned to society. Curad, while sixty per cent have

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been partially cured; that is, able to resume the duties of their occupation. It is undoubtedly true that by the adoption of such institutions by the municipal and state governments more will be done to obliterate this disease than by any other method.

Medical inspection of schools should be enforced in all public and private schools, both as to diseases of the eye and the infectious and contagious diseases. Physical education conducted under the direction of an expert should be an important part of the school curriculum. The public school system could be made a power for proper physical development of children if means were adopted by which a medical inspector could control them. A rigid and careful outlook should be maintained for the contagious diseases, chief among them being tuberculosis, and when discovered the child should be returned home to the care of her physician, or given directions how to maintain a high standard of health.

It is bad policy to expend so much public money in the education of the children and youth, and then to allow many of them in the formative period of their life, for lack of knowledge of personal hygiene and the simple laws of health, to be exposed to certain diseases, and thus innocently to become the victims of so deadly a malady as tuberculosis.

The great masses of the people do not understand and appreciate the contagiousness of consumption, because practically all that is written and said about it appears in medical journals, which are not read by the general public.

The state should exercise a great supervision and care over the workshops and factories, and should maintain a careful inspection of dwellings and hotels. The state should prevent the sale of milk from tuberculous cows, and should provide for their inspection.

It is true that five million of the human family are carried off every year by this disease, and if it is established that it is a preventable disease, that it is usually fatal, due, not to heredity, but to uncleanliness, filthy and shameful habits of living; that the air we breathe, the milk we drink, the meat we eat, the houses we live in, and the common communion cup from which we receive the holy communion convey this deadly and poisonous germ, then indeed heavy must be the responsibility of those who have been aware of these facts and have not raised a protest or uttered an avowal of the faith that is in them.

The great masses of the people do not understand this disease; they do not understand these technical works. That wonderful educator of the civilized world, the secular press, does not discuss it because the mantle of its professional technicalities and the robe of its scientific nomenclature becomes as a cloud of mystery, and they do not assay to pass beneath its folds in search of the truth. Here is where the error of the past lives, and the correction thereof will do much toward accomplishing the education of the individual afflicted with this disease as it will the attainment of those state measures to prevent its spread and effect its cure.

Let the profession educate the educators of the people; let the profession invite and foster proper discussions and discussion of this and other matters of importance to the public health in the secular press, and it will not be long before the conviction of our cities and the legislators of our states will be induced by public necessity and personal conscience to put on foot the measure which have been very incompletely advocated in this paper. It shall not be long, when that day arrives, before the states shall establish sanatoria and hospitals for the care of those too poor to protect themselves, and offer protection to whomsoever is afflicted with this deadly malady, and not only so, but the children shall be shielded from infection of school, and shall be exposed to the possibility, to such a degree, of becoming physical wrecks and mental dwarfs. In that day when the prevention of phthisis shall have reached an estate so efficient as by the same hazard, many other infectious diseases, travelling from house to house, shall be intercepted and blotted out. For it may truly be said that rules of sanitation to be followed in the attempt to annihilate the germ of Koch and in the prevention of nearly all infectious diseases—Baltimore Virginia Board of Health

Mr. W. & Watson, Cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, D.C., in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I have a carpenter working for me who is obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhea. I mentioned to him that the Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the drug store here and informed me that now does cure him and he is again at his work." For sale by Walter Shannon, Druggist.

Che Manassas Journal.
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MANASSAS, VA.

W. H. W. MORAN & CO.
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Our pages are always open to news items, communications on questions of educational interest or material prosperity, notices of religious and political meetings, of society amusements, or any other matter of general interest, to be published without the name of the author, if so desired. The name of the author will be published when sent to this office as an evidence of good faith.

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POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1901.

Virginia Objects to the Boss System.

The defeat of Mr. Swanson in his contest for the Democratic nomination to the Governorship of Virginia is now a foregone conclusion. The interest of the struggle, even in Virginia, centered in the fact afforded by the power of Senator Martin to play the role of a political boss of the modern machine type, outside of Virginia. It is that aspect of the matter which gives the result great public interest.

Senator Martin's political career was essentially built up on his connection with the big railroad interests of the State. He is an able lawyer, and, when the corporations were threatened by contemplated "Granger" legislation, it was to Mr. Martin that the railroad interests trusted the protection of their interests. During his activity in this direction, Mr. Martin, being a man of great skill and resource, established connections so extensive and so advantageous with the politicians of the various counties of the State that it is not a difficult matter for him, when the Legislature was elected, to secure a majority of the votes in that body for his selection as United States Senator. Since that time, he seems to have adopted as his policy the selection of a dominant in Virginia politics similar to that which Mr. Gorman sought in Pennsylvania. In the present campaign for the senatorial nomination, which now is before us as a result, in the contest of his candidacy, Senator Martin undertook practically to dictate the selection of Mr. Swanson. Instead of his own assumption of this prerogative, he helped to elect a candidate who would be precisely the opposite effect. The people of Virginia were aroused to a realization of the fact that the machine would mean the domination of the State by a few men. Mr. Swanson, however, was not the man who would dominate the State, as well as the man who would dominate the State. He is a man of high character, and his selection would result in the domination of the State by a few men.

President Goodie.

Hon. R. Walton Moore's address in nominating Hon. John Goodie, president of the National Cattle Raisers' Association, is a very interesting one. Mr. Goodie is a man of high character, and his selection would result in the domination of the State by a few men.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

A Carefully Cleaned Summary.

The floor strength in the field is estimated at 17,000 men.

Prices of coal will, it is said, be advanced 23 cents a ton on July 1.

Of the 100 members of the Virginia constitutional convention 86 are graduates of the University of Virginia.

Rev. Thomas D. Lewis has organized a colored mission Sunday school in Essex county and is doing a good work.

It is reported that the shortage in the accounts of J. H. Shepherd, late clerk in the state auditor's office, will amount to \$10,000.

Steps are being taken for the establishment of a national bank at Purcellville, Loudoun county, with a capital stock of \$40,000.

It is alleged that the employers' liability bill, passed by the Colorado legislature at its last session, has been stolen from the editorial files.

John Wansmaker offered Mayor Ashbridge \$2,500,000 for the street railway franchises which the Philadelphia city council are giving away.

All work in the Trigg yard at Richmond requiring the help of machinists is at a standstill and there is a prospect of the entire place having to shut down.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in session in Cincinnati, Ohio, has adopted a radical report on Sunday observance and temperance.

A great conference of representatives of all the Baptist educational institutions of the State is being arranged for and will be held in Richmond city within the next two or three weeks.

One South Carolina cotton mill has just made a shipment of 10,000 bales of cotton goods to Shanghai, China, and another one has forwarded to each of similar goods to the same destination.

The United States and Chilean Claims Commission dismissed the claim of the owners of the State against the United States for \$200,000.

It is believed, clears the way for the presentation by Ohio of claims for \$5,000,000 against the United States.

A farmer in Patrick county lost a valuable cow last Monday, the result of eating leaves from the wild cherry tree. As it is not generally known that wild cherry leaves will poison cattle, we make this announcement for the public benefit. All persons who own stock of the kind mentioned, — *Danville Register.*

Rain Sunday night at Charlottesville, which resembled a cloud-burst, did much damage in that section. At the Charlottesville woolen mills the water rose about fifteen feet. In the first floor of the mills the water was within a few inches of the ceiling, and \$1,000 worth of goods was washed through the windows of the dye-room.

The Richmond Sunday Observance League, having won a sweeping victory in the election of Saturday, will now carry the war to a social club. The Westminster and Commonwealth clubs, the leading social organizations in Virginia, have been served with notice from the league that they will be prosecuted for violating the Sunday law.

The strike at the National Cash Register Works at Dayton, O., has resulted in the complete surrender of the labor union after a loss to the workmen of \$120,000. It is believed that the union would have been able to find out whether the union could prevent the company from discharging men for incompetency and improper conduct. As Dewey, N. Y., in the shops of the New York Central Railroad had returned to work in accordance with an order received from the organization of the International Association of Machinists at Toronto, which decided, after investigating, that the strike had been too heavy.

MARKETS.

Revised weekly from reliable sources.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS.
[From Alexandria Gazette.]
June 19, 1901.

Flour extra.....	75	80
Family.....	70	75
Fancy brands.....	4 00	4 50
Wheat, longberry.....	78	79
Mixed.....	75	76
Corn, white.....	54	55
Yellow.....	50	51
Corn Meal.....	40	41
Rye.....	60	61
Oats, mixed.....	32	33
White.....	28	29
Butter.....	14	15
Choice Virginia.....	18	19
Common to middling.....	12	13
Eggs.....	19	20
Best, head of.....	24	25
Fore quarters.....	04	05
Hens, (live).....	08	09
Spring Chickens.....	22	23
Potatoes.....	70	71
Sweet Potatoes, dbl.....	1 00	1 10
Onions, per bushel.....	1 00	1 10

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKETS.
Union Stock Yards, Clarendon, Wednesday, June 19, 1901.
[All stock sold gross weight.]
Receipts of cattle for the week ending noon today, 1,800 head against 2,404 head last week. Liberal supply offered. Market opened with good demand and closed firm on top grades; other grades sold slow at about last week's prices.

Machines done at following quotations: Steers, few choice butchers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; common, \$5.00 to \$5.50; poor, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common to medium, \$6.00 to \$6.50; bulls, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; medium to good, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

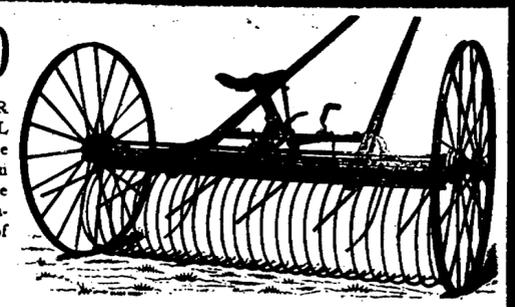
Export steers, \$5.50 to \$7.50; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50; export oxen, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Stocks received since last report: From New York, 800 head; from Illinois, 400 head; from Pennsylvania, 200 head; from Maryland, 200 head; from Virginia, 100 head; from West Virginia, 50 head; from Kentucky, 50 head; from Missouri, 50 head.

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\$100.00 REWARD



not for a CHEAPER, but for a BETTER binder. We do not claim to UNDERSELL but we do aim to EXCEL; and we think the OSBORNE COLUMBIA is as near perfection as money and ingenuity can make it; but the above reward will be paid for any real practical idea that will enhance the excellence of these machines.

We have a new binder here waiting for you; don't risk your old one in the heavy wheat and muddy fields, but write or call on

Jordan & Jordan,
HAYMARKET, VA.

HIBBS & GIDDINGS,
Manassas, Va.

Splendid Display of Summer Clothing.

IN THIS season's purchases we secured better bargains than usual. We know the clothing business thoroughly—the quality of the fabric, just what the cloth is, style, fit &c—and we know just what clothing is worth. Our purchase was a heavy one and we succeeded in getting the very best discounts made. All this is to the advantage of our trade. Back of all this is our guarantee that everything is just as represented.

All the Newest Styles in Shirts, Ties, Hats and Shoes

And just a word about our shoes: We know who the reliable manufacturers are. It is not actual service. If you want a good shoe, a solid wearer, we have it and will sell it right. This shoe will please you and serviceable shoe for the money.

A Trunk as low as \$1.25; better styles and makes up to a Trunk worth \$10. Suit Cases from \$1.50 up to the best grades on the market.

Hibbs & Giddings, Gent's Outfitters.

SPRINKEL'S
200,000
Late Cabbage Plants

I have for sale 200,000 cabbage plants of the Large Late Drum head variety. This is the best solid heading, late keeping variety.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER HUNDRED.

IRVING H. MORAN,
..COUNTY MAP..

Having completed the map of Prince William county, showing the districts in color, the location of all the public school houses, all the principal roads, etc. I now offer a plan of the same at the rate of \$1.00 per copy. A considerable amount of general information is contained in the map.

W. H. BROWN, Prince William, Va.

JAS. DORRELL, Manassas, Va.

A Car Load of Buggies

NO MAN BUYS LOWER THAN I DO, CONSEQUENTLY NONE SELL LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE, CALL TO SEE ME.

JAS. DORRELL, Manassas, Va.

FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST

WILL BE SOLD AT LAST SEASON'S UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES:

TOP BUGGIES AT \$37.00

NO TOP BUGGIES AT \$25.00

BEST TOP BUGGY Built, Leather Top and Curtains. Sold under a positive guarantee \$60.00

100 Buggies sold last season and prices this year notwithstanding the heavy advance in prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HARNESS. VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS. One and Two-Horse Road Wagons.

NO COMPROMISES.

Since the people of Virginia have declared against machine politics in tones that can not be mistaken, the Norfolk convention can not, in justice to the people, make any compromises. Let every Martin aspirant for office go.

Mr. Jeffries of Culpeper county, whose vaulting ambition has sent him flying hither and thither over the state working up a Jeffries boom, has been allied with the machine.

Neither in politics nor in ability does Mr. Jeffries have any claim upon the people of Virginia. Possibly now that the handwriting on the wall stands out in bold relief Mr. Jeffries may be as smooth as a summer sea, but the people of his own county know that only two years ago Mr. Jeffries was in machine harness, working like a beaver for Tom Martin.

As a matter of fact his hold upon Culpeper county is merely perfunctory—it is simply a little county pride, known and standing by your countryman.

The machine now will play a cunning hand for one place—something to hold to.

Let us make the victory complete and let us nominate a man for attorney-general who has made a higher reputation at the bar than Mr. Jeffries, who was practically unknown until he commenced swinging around the office seeking circle.

If the Martin Swanson combine had won would they have made any compromises with their opponents?

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, with reference to constitutional convention matters:

"As an evidence of the high character of the men composing this convention, the president says that not a person has approached him to corruptly connect with committee appointments. This is certainly a high tribute to the men composing that body."

While looking over the files of THE JOURNAL, we confess it is very gratifying, in the light of the present campaign, to note that the people throughout the state are endorsing, by a tremendous majority, the very position held by THE JOURNAL ever since its establishment—that Martin and machine politics must go—and they are going.

Attorney-General Montague only lacks 140 votes to secure the democratic nomination for governor on the first ballot. There are still to be elected over 400 delegates, of whom it is conceded Montague will secure a large majority. All the other candidates have given up the race.

We have never believed that Mr. John L. Jeffries had any chance for the attorney-generalship. While the people are selecting this year it would be well not only to turn down Mr. Jeffries but to find an older man than either he or Mr. Parks. Neither of these gentlemen measure quite up to the standard.

It would now be in order for Hon. Claude A. Swanson to write a few more "condemning" letters.

The May meeting seems not to have been the business fabric of a team.

In Virginia politics this year it seems to be "We, the people."

The remarkably thoughtful series of essays by W. C. Brownell, appearing from time to time in Scribner's will be reprinted in the July number by an association of writers.

Virginia Objects to the Boss System.

The defeat of Mr. Swanson in his contest for the Democratic nomination to the Governorship of Virginia is now a foregone conclusion. The interest of the struggle, even in Virginia, centered in the fact afforded by the power of Senator Martin to play the role of a political boss of the modern machine type, outside of Virginia. It is that aspect of the matter which gives the result great public interest.

Senator Martin's political career was essentially built up on his connection with the big railroad interests of the State. He is an able lawyer, and, when the corporations were threatened by contemplated "Granger" legislation, it was to Mr. Martin that the railroad interests trusted the protection of their interests. During his activity in this direction, Mr. Martin, being a man of great skill and resource, established connections so extensive and so advantageous with the politicians of the various counties of the State that it is not a difficult matter for him, when the Legislature was elected, to secure a majority of the votes in that body for his selection as United States Senator. Since that time, he seems to have adopted as his policy the selection of a dominant in Virginia politics similar to that which Mr. Gorman sought in Pennsylvania. In the present campaign for the senatorial nomination, which now is before us as a result, in the contest of his candidacy, Senator Martin undertook practically to dictate the selection of Mr. Swanson. Instead of his own assumption of this prerogative, he helped to elect a candidate who would be precisely the opposite effect. The people of Virginia were aroused to a realization of the fact that the machine would mean the domination of the State by a few men. Mr. Swanson, however, was not the man who would dominate the State, as well as the man who would dominate the State. He is a man of high character, and his selection would result in the domination of the State by a few men.

President Goodie.

Hon. R. Walton Moore's address in nominating Hon. John Goodie, president of the National Cattle Raisers' Association, is a very interesting one. Mr. Goodie is a man of high character, and his selection would result in the domination of the State by a few men.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

A Carefully Cleaned Summary.

The floor strength in the field is estimated at 17,000 men.

Prices of coal will, it is said, be advanced 23 cents a ton on July 1.

Of the 100 members of the Virginia constitutional convention 86 are graduates of the University of Virginia.

Rev. Thomas D. Lewis has organized a colored mission Sunday school in Essex county and is doing a good work.

It is reported that the shortage in the accounts of J. H. Shepherd, late clerk in the state auditor's office, will amount to \$10,000.

Steps are being taken for the establishment of a national bank at Purcellville, Loudoun county, with a capital stock of \$40,000.

It is alleged that the employers' liability bill, passed by the Colorado legislature at its last session, has been stolen from the editorial files.

John Wansmaker offered Mayor Ashbridge \$2,500,000 for the street railway franchises which the Philadelphia city council are giving away.

All work in the Trigg yard at Richmond requiring the help of machinists is at a standstill and there is a prospect of the entire place having to shut down.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in session in Cincinnati, Ohio, has adopted a radical report on Sunday observance and temperance.

A great conference of representatives of all the Baptist educational institutions of the State is being arranged for and will be held in Richmond city within the next two or three weeks.

One South Carolina cotton mill has just made a shipment of 10,000 bales of cotton goods to Shanghai, China, and another one has forwarded to each of similar goods to the same destination.

The United States and Chilean Claims Commission dismissed the claim of the owners of the State against the United States for \$200,000.

It is believed, clears the way for the presentation by Ohio of claims for \$5,000,000 against the United States.

A farmer in Patrick county lost a valuable cow last Monday, the result of eating leaves from the wild cherry tree. As it is not generally known that wild cherry leaves will poison cattle, we make this announcement for the public benefit. All persons who own stock of the kind mentioned, — *Danville Register.*

Rain Sunday night at Charlottesville, which resembled a cloud-burst, did much damage in that section. At the Charlottesville woolen mills the water rose about fifteen feet. In the first floor of the mills the water was within a few inches of the ceiling, and \$1,000 worth of goods was washed through the windows of the dye-room.

The Richmond Sunday Observance League, having won a sweeping victory in the election of Saturday, will now carry the war to a social club. The Westminster and Commonwealth clubs, the leading social organizations in Virginia, have been served with notice from the league that they will be prosecuted for violating the Sunday law.

The strike at the National Cash Register Works at Dayton, O., has resulted in the complete surrender of the labor union after a loss to the workmen of \$120,000. It is believed that the union would have been able to find out whether the union could prevent the company from discharging men for incompetency and improper conduct. As Dewey, N. Y., in the shops of the New York Central Railroad had returned to work in accordance with an order received from the organization of the International Association of Machinists at Toronto, which decided, after investigating, that the strike had been too heavy.

MARKETS.

Revised weekly from reliable sources.

ALEXANDRIA MARKETS.
[From Alexandria Gazette.]
June 19, 1901.

Flour extra.....	75	80
Family.....	70	75
Fancy brands.....	4 00	4 50
Wheat, longberry.....	78	79
Mixed.....	75	76
Corn, white.....	54	55
Yellow.....	50	51
Corn Meal.....	40	41
Rye.....	60	61
Oats, mixed.....	32	33
White.....	28	29
Butter.....	14	15
Choice Virginia.....	18	19
Common to middling.....	12	13
Eggs.....	19	20
Best, head of.....	24	25
Fore quarters.....	04	05
Hens, (live).....	08	09
Spring Chickens.....	22	23
Potatoes.....	70	71
Sweet Potatoes, dbl.....	1 00	1 10
Onions, per bushel.....	1 00	1 10

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKETS.
Union Stock Yards, Clarendon, Wednesday, June 19, 1901.
[All stock sold gross weight.]
Receipts of cattle for the week ending noon today, 1,800 head against 2,404 head last week. Liberal supply offered. Market opened with good demand and closed firm on top grades; other grades sold slow at about last week's prices.

Machines done at following quotations: Steers, few choice butchers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; common, \$5.00 to \$5.50; poor, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common to medium, \$6.00 to \$6.50; bulls, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; medium to good, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common to medium, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

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Graham's Nurseries

Healthy, vigorous stock, true to name. These are the essential plants in all nurseries. My entire stock of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. is regularly inspected every season and sent out under state inspection.

When convenient, call and inspect the nurseries. Prices on application.

Also manufacturer of the All Purpose Harrow and agent for the Deering Harrow and Bladner Harrow. Both carried in stock at the Larkin Hardware Company's store, Manassas, Va.

F. A. COCKRELL, Manassas, Va.

BEVERLEY ROLLER MILLS

The object of this suit is to subject the undivided interest of Jarrett Naylor in the real estate of Henry Naylor, dec'd, to the payment of a judgment recovered by the said Naylor & Benjamin Jarrett Naylor and Lucy Naylor, for \$700 interest and costs, plus a credit of \$400 as of the 1st of August, 1898. Affidavit having been filed at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Prince William county, Virginia, by Jarrett Naylor, dec'd, the said Naylor, Jarrett Naylor, William Naylor, Minnie Naylor, and E. C. Naylor, guardian of the infant children of Jennie Henderson, dec'd, defendant.

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JORDAN & WOLVERTON,
Owners and Operators.
BROAD RUN P. O., VIRGINIA.

ICE CREAM—BIG CUT

SODA

Wool Wanted!

We don't want to "pull the wool over your eyes," but we want to pull it into our warehouse and pay you the highest market price IN CASH! For further particulars apply to us at our office here or to W. E. FREE JR., at Manassas, Va., or to W. E. FREE JR., at Manassas, Va.

on Tan Shoes

This lot embraces everything we have in the TAN SHOE LINE, all good wide toes, cap and plain, in lace and congress. In the lot you will find all sizes; no one lot having all sizes; our reason for selling.

RHEUMATISM.

A positive cure, a few doses relieve. One bottle cured Mr. T. Green, 808 9th St., S. W., Washington, D. C. Also Mr. C. A. Thomas, Lusette, Va., and E. R. Merry, Falls Church, Va. This remedy, called **LE NARD'S**

URIC ACID SOLVENT.

A positive cure for rheumatism in all its forms. In use at Walter Shannon's drug store. Send for 200 WASHINGTON STREET and a box of Le Nard's Uric Acid Solvent free to the manufacturer. 50c per bottle.

The Dr. L. L. Nicholson Chemical Co., 124 1/2 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

STEAM MACHINERY AND FITTINGS.

TRY OUR NECTAR. IT IS HEALTHY AND DELICIOUS.

YOURS FOR THESE PRICES WHILE THEY LAST.

Walter Shannon, PHARMACIST.

HYNSON'S

FULLERS, BELTS, FILMS, SAWS, SETS, etc.

Old Machinery is exchanged for new. R. E. DAVIS, Bristol, Va.

Wall Paper

1000 Choice from 1000

NEW DESIGNS. LOWEST PRICES.

WM. FOOTE,
PRACTICAL PAPERHANGER,
114 St. MANASSAS, VA.

Davis & Bro.,
Manassas, Va.

Practical painters and dealers in all kinds of roofing and heating stoves including the celebrated

NEW EXCELSION, POSTER'S PRIDE,

the leading coal stoves of the day. Also a full line of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Roofing, Spouting, and Guttering a Specialty.

All orders will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

Estray Notice.

A small mare, blind in one eye, yearling, of brown, probably bay, with high, satisfactory information leading to recovery. **JAMES HALL,** Brentsville, Va.

Wall Paper

1000 Choice from 1000

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