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ALL ABOUT THE MANOEUVERS

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PROBLEM OF WAR IN UNITED STATES

THE TRAINING OF THE ORGAN-IZED MILITIA.

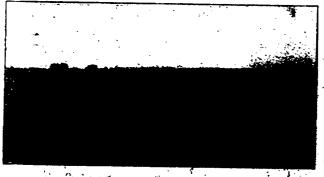
[BY COLONEL EDWARD E. BRITTON, NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.]

problem which confronts to-day emergencies in Kentucky and the people of the United States as Ohio was first used in the Mexican represented by their Federal and war.

reserving to the States respect- soldiers.

The most important military been found to operate well in

State governments, is the training In 1850 the strength of the regof the organized militia. The ular army was 12,931. During tory. It must have entire freeswept away the obsolete provis- zen soldiers furnished to the Union dom of action. It could not, in ions of the act of 1792, based on armies (reduced to a three years' any event, defend our coast. It the old theory that every able- basis) was 2,326;168, Maine conbodied citizen of the country could tributing 70,107, New Hampshire he counted upon, not only to arm 33,937, Vermont 33,488, Massaand equip himself at his own ex- chusetts 146,730, Rhode Island pense, but to train himself ready 23,236, Connecticut 55,864, New able only against ships within for service, on call. By it, Con- York 448,850, New Jersey 76,814, gress resumed its rights under the Pennsylvania 337,936, Delaware Constitution: "To provide for the 12,184, Maryland 46,638, West common defense;" "to provide Virginia 32,068. Ohio 313, 180, In of war against capture by the enfor calling forth the militia to ex- diana 196,363, Illinois 259,092, emy's land forces; more infantry ecute the laws of the Union, sup- Kentucky 75,760, Iowa 76,242, and field artillery to protect press insurrections and repel in Kansas 20,149, Michigan 87,364, vasions: to provide for organi- Minnesota 24,020, Missouri 109,zing, arming and discipling the III, Wisconsin 91,327. At the militia and for governing such close of that war there were on part of them as may employed in the muster-rolls of the Union arthe service of the United States, mies 1,034,064 volunteer citizen



WHERE TWO BATTLES ENDED.

ively, the appointment of the offi- | On June 30, 1897, there were cers and the authority of training about 23,900 officers and men of quired for one relief for the total the militia according to the dis- the regular army present for duty. cipline prescribed by Congress." In August, 1898, near the close of At the same time, the enactment the war with Spain, the strength projected is 1,318 officers and 42,of this law renders unconstitutiof the forces was, regulars 58,688, tional any State military force volunteers 216,029. which shall remain in existence | As a general principle the greatafter five years, without having est economy of men, resources, complied with its conditions, the and time in the conduct of war wanted in a hurry? Uncle Sam Constitution providing that "No lies in the ability of a country to pays, clothes feeds and quarters State shall, without the consent of put into the field with the least his regular soldiers better than Congress * * * keep delay the largest forces that may any others on earth and we think

volunteer or citizen soldier to fight bought at an extravagant price in mined that we shall not be lackthe country's battles. They have blood and treasure.

done so in the past and must, in Can anyone believe that war.

troops or ships of war in time of be necessary, properly organized, they are better soldiers, but they trained and equipped; otherwise, cost money. And if there were The policy and practice of our however great her natural resour- no other way it would be economy form of government has always ces, experience has shown that at the price. Our Government been to depend mainly upon the final triumph has been dearly has apparently already deter-



ARLINGTON, ONCE THE HOME OF LEE. IT IS NOW USED AS A PROPERAL CEMETERY.

havery soldier in the Revolution- another great Power is impossible exclusive of staff. The war was have to fight for them, will we fought principally by militia, of not fight? I think we will. That which 410,603 were drawn, but is our way of doing things. Shall the results were disastrous owing we not prevent any of the South to the defective militia system American States from becoming

Thesive action. the forces were more evenly divi- vastly important element in the and than is likely to occur again. commerce of the rest of the world? The regular army, which just Must we not have our honest share perior to the outbreak of that war in the trade with three hundreds 1845, aggregated 7,883 officers millions of people, the last of the and men, numbered at its close, great undeveloped markets of the tires and the volunteer forces world to be opened up to modern As the result of experimanufactures and enterprise? once with the militia as consti- Shall we not compel, if need be tuted in 1812, the volunteer sys-respect for the persons, rights and tem which on a small scale had interests of our citizens abroad?

and training and the pretensions dependencies of any of the Euro some State authorities which pean powers? Shall we not con sused lack of harmonious and trol for all future time an interoceanic canal on our own conti-At the close of the Mexican war nent, which at the same time is a

We certainly shall. That is our way of doing things. As a permanent guarantee that

all this will be done, what are ten or fifteen millions of dollars annually out of Congressional appropriations of unwards of a billion? The geographical position of the

United States is at the same time an element of military strength. and of weakness. Operations against us by any continental European power must be carried on a long way from their base, but the length of our coast line, dotted from end to end with populous cities and prosperous surroundings, is immense.

No purely defensive operations can achieve success in war.

A navy is a weapon of offense, either against that of the enemy could not be sufficiently numerous to be in so many places at once. Every important port may be fortified, but the guns are availsea-coast defenses, some of which cover the supply bases of our ships against depredations of forces. however small, which land anywhere on our coast from the enemy's fast cruisers; infantry, cavseized by our navy. So that, seeking no conquests and assuming that our part may be the defensive-offensive, we shall still need a lot of infantry, cavalry and field artillery.

We shall also need a lot of coast than can be field artillery or cavstrength (October, 1903) of the coast artillery arm is 525 officers and 13,734 men. The number required for one relief for all the guns expected to be mounted by June 30, 1904, is 957 officers and number of guns comprised in the plans for coast defense thus far 096 men. And each gun should have three reliefs.

How and whence are all these

forces to be had when wanted and

ing to a certain extent in military any great war, do so in the fature. between the United States and within the past four years than

> 1902 show the aggregate strength needed. lery, 4,707; infantry, 101,537; sig- be organised to provide, with the have been saved from disruption. have been completed.



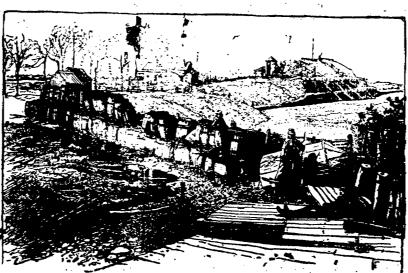
THE MEN WHO PROMOTED THE MANGEUVRES. Col. L. S. Brown, Capt. Wm. H. Brown, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Capt. J. E. Herrell, Lieut. Geo. C. Round.

complete equipment; made pro- numbers in all communities. at the moment when needed.

States. But, setting aside the fact the defence of the homes of their containing more than one-quarter range. There must be infantry that the Constitutions of some neighbors and themselves. The of the entire force of the country, States require the maintenance service is attractive. It is scien- have struggled on with about sixwithin the State of a specified tific and is known to demand a teen dollars per man, per annum, number of troops, it would be con high order of intelligence. Armed deficient in equipment and quartrary to public policy to withdraw and drilled as infantry it is equal- ters, and with little, if any, pracall the troops from their respect- ly available for State purposes and tical field work. Most of the ive States where some of them costs less to maintain; outdoor States fall measurably below the should remain for State purposes. work in already existing coast forty-five dollar mark. The United States Government works, close at hand, requiring Few States provide suitable or has recently taken some steps in less outlay than encampments or in fact any armories at all. Some

within the confines of the United popular They are preparing for num. Fourteen Southern States,

the right direction for national maneuvers. The citizen soldier have been erected at the personal alry and field artillery to hold defense. It has provided for the is eminently fitted for it, practical expense of the members and their high soldierly analytics and Victoria soil for and undergrowth separated by complete modern rearmament of knowledge of engineering, me- friends of the organizations. Now the organized militia; appropri- chanics, electricity, chemistry, that the United States Governated \$2,000,000 towards its more etc., being found in sufficient ment has given such a pronounced practical manifastation of intenvision for encampments and man- In New York State, the 13th tion to do its share, the least that euvers for practical instruction in Regiment, Heavy Artillery, near the States should do is to provide field work, but it can well afford ly 1,200 officers and men, could the armories. They are public to go still further. It can, and efficiently handle coast defenses property and an asset of the State; artillerymen, and these cannot be doubtless will, complete its equipagainst an enemy at any time. they insure proper care of arms ment. That is a good investment In Massachusetts the 1st Heavy and equipments; they are indison the efficiency of his volunteer alry. The present regular army in material of war, available in an Artillery deserved and received pensable to regular and systematic emergency and not to be created high praise from the United States drill, instruction and rifle prac-



MANASSAS JUNCTION IN 1862. Showing Confederate Fortifications. From a photograph taken March, 1862, representing the works substantially as they were at the time of the battle.

peace and possibly not in war and properly organized and equipped, ginning. the tendency is, in time of peace, whatever additional forces might. The numerical strength and rented upper story of some busi- toned when it pleased him. He men were obliged to subsist on to keep close to the minimum. be required thereafter. Of these, practical value of the organized ness establishment. Reliance must therefore be placed the necessary proportion should militia is mainly a question of The plan recently adopted to se. For fifty-one weeks he has talked Many were more than thirty-siz

Nothing would conduce more to on the New England coast. Con-social center in the community, few days in the year. At first, during the entire thirty-five years peace with the world nor to the necticut and California are en-attract a good class of men and and until his mental machinery following the Civil War. But it is security of the nation in the event gaged in organizing additional popularize the service with the shifts from the civilian habit to not likely that an increase in the of war, than the sure ability to coast artillery forces. Rhode Ismothers, wives and sweethearts. the military habit, he may walk on October 1st, delays were not maximum strength of the regular put into the field without delay land, South Carolina, Georgia and Uncle Sam would not think of about, off duty, with his coat unsurprising. Some trains army will be authorized in time of not less than 500,000 trained men, Mississippi have made a good be-keeping his regular troops and buttoned. For fifty-one weeks of held overnight, not delivered un-

military property in the transient the year his coat has been unbut-til the following forescen. The

for additional trained soldiers, be coast artillerymen, who re-money support. The raw mate-cure armories for all the organical lot and made a noise. He lounges hours on the road. first, on the organized militia, quire special training not to be rial is equally good and available sations, in one of the middle in his gait. That is what he has and next on the regulars and the had except in time of peace and in all the States, but in such as Western States, strikes me as pomilitiamen who, having served whose service must commence cannot afford the necessary sp-litically practical and effective. He doesn't always think or bother days in State camps during the their terms, go back to civil life. with the declaration of war. There propriations the desirable quan- It includes the preparation of a to salute his superiors. For fifty-The returns of the organized are now available less than one tity and quality cannot be ex- bill to provide for the erection by one weeks he has only been saymilitis of the United States for fifth of the force likely to be pected. The struggle to keep to the State of a suitable armory in ing "Good morning" or "Hello" 1902 show the aggregate strength needed.

gether the organizations in some every locality where there are to the other civilian who employs him or to the foreman of his shop. engineers, 1,045; cavalry, 4,951; coast defenses a sufficient number and disheartening, and it is al- printed by the legislature annu. And withal, he has been a good seld work in which the militia coast artillery, 2,828; field artill of coast artillerycompanies should most past understanding how they ally until all the armories shall American citizen, faithful to his took part, the weather being hot

militia law contemplates that all The men are trained in the use of The best trained and equipped term of enlistment three years, so the factory, the workshop, the test of unseasoned men com-War took the field from civil If not impossible, then it is possiof these may, if needed, be orthe same guns and become familorganised militia in any State has
that so,000 additional regulars railway. A different kind of dismenced the following day. The dered into the service of the Uniiar with the same works and field cost, exclusive of armeries and would cost about \$14,000,000 per cipline very effective in the gigangreater part of the militia left dered into the service of the United States as militia, to serve a of operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of incompanies to nextend 17 militia, to serve a of operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of incompanies to nextend 17 militia, to serve a of operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of incompanies to nextend 17 militia, to serve a of operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of incompanies to nextend 17 militia, to serve a of operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of incompanies to nextend 17 militia, to serve a of operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about that number of the operations which they would their raintenance, approximately annum, and about the operations which they would be approximately annum, and about the operations which they would be approximately annum.

civil life each three years. That only with more training and cos sum, appropriated annually by tinuous service. the United States for the organ- Patriotic and wise is the regu-

gies to his training should be ab- general officer or junior lieutenant solutely freed from incidental ex- warmly and heartily to the men penses. The public, which he who are serving their country serves at a personal sacrifice, gratuitously through soldierly in should relieve him from this bur-stinct. den. He should receive a reason- My observations at the maneuable allowance for each drill, to vers this year near West Point, be paid periodically, less fines for Kentucky, confirmed my former tract is valid

lection may be enlarged. duties. In the natural order of covered with a thin layer of fine, things each looks to a high com- white dust in dry weather, which mand in war which must necessarily consist of citisen soldiery.

corps.
Congress has provided us with officers for its work in maneuvers tice; they constitute a kind of a new militia law, mainly through the initiative and influence of the organised militia. The practical value to the country rest largely in its intelligent and sealous administration by the War Department as well as by the State authorities, but fully as much in the hearty, unreserved co-operation of the officers of the regular army. ticularly by cavalry. To many the militiaman may be

new genus. The regular soldier

ing once a week for six months, roads create different and Soldiering gets into his head at and supplying troops and in their the beginning of the drill and goes tactical handling. out again at the end. Meanwhile he is the free and easy American or take part in maneuvers for a

nal corps, 854; hospital and am-regulars for completely manning Nothing but insate martial spirit The cost of the regular army Has been strict in conforming to raising clouds of dust which agbulance corps, 1, 206. The new the guns. The service is local, and patriotism could have done it. soldier is about \$700 per annum, the rigid discipline of the office, gravated breathing. The severest spite of all, given time and a downpour of rais which lasted proper orderly system of instruction, it is not difficult to mould the action commenced the next militia organizations being all that the termination of the memoryer, they should be.

> lowed the Stars-and-Bars across until the following morning. the blood-soaked fields at Gettysby a hundred guns and then rolled took place. back the high tide of the Confed-

ised militia, would maintain, com- lar officer who realises that in plately armed, equipped and time of peace plans for putting artrained for service 300,000 organ- mies into the field in war are ised militia of the very best kind made; that the citisen soldiery and return to civil life in a few will compose those armies; who years a sufficient number to con- sarnestly studies and understands stitute a trained reserve of hun- the peculiar conditions which surdreds of thousands, rendering us round the militia service; who invincible against all the world. | seeks and finds the means of lend-The militiaman who readily and ing the best efforts of his educawillingly gives his time and ener-tion and experience, whether as

delinquencies. That would cover advocacy of this class of work for his expenses and provide a con-training officers and men, both sideration without which no con- regulars and militia, for practical field service. This was the first The holding of a commission in participation by bodies of the orthe organized militia entails such ganised militia in maneuvers and an expense as to constitute prac- field instruction, authorised under tically a property qualification, so the new militia law. The reguthat the selection of officers, that lars numbered about s,800, of all important factor in discipline which 924 were cavalry, and inand efficiency, is limited to a class cluded two hatteries of field artilso privileged, to the exclusion of lery. The militia forces comprised those who possess only intelli- about 7,600 from five neighboring gence, education, good character, States. The terrain, about 30,000 military seal and aptitude for acress, includes an unusual varicommand. This restriction should ety of topographical features, is be removed that the field for se-sparsely settled, occasional frame farm houses, not greatly under It would be but a poor compli-cultivation and interspersed with ment to our regular officers, who pasture lands, patches of wood their high soldierly qualities and Virginia rail fences, comprising a education, to believe that they succession of rising and falling consider their obligations end with ground in all directions. The the proper performance of routine surface of the many roads was makes soft, spisshy, liquid mad in the wet. From a military stand-His name and fame will depend point it would be termed a close country, in the greater part of regiment, brigade, division or which opposing forces could approach within from two to five hundred yards of each other without exposure and admitting of practically no long-range artillery benefits of this legislation and its infantry fire, differing in that respect from the open ground at Fort Riley, Kansas, where movements may be observed up to a couple of miles distance; a coun-

flank attacks by infantry and par-It is a typically American teris at his business 365 days in the Europe, where almost connecting. year and nothing bothers his head villages of masonry houses and but soldiering. The militiaman walls, plentiful larders and granadrills a couple of hours an evenay sixty or seventy hours in all. problems in marching, quartering

try for surprises and unexpected

The home stations of the organcitizen occupied in gaining his five States. Of the 129 company ised militia were scattered over livelihood. He may go into camp organizations, about all were one company posts, except four which ranged from three to eight com-

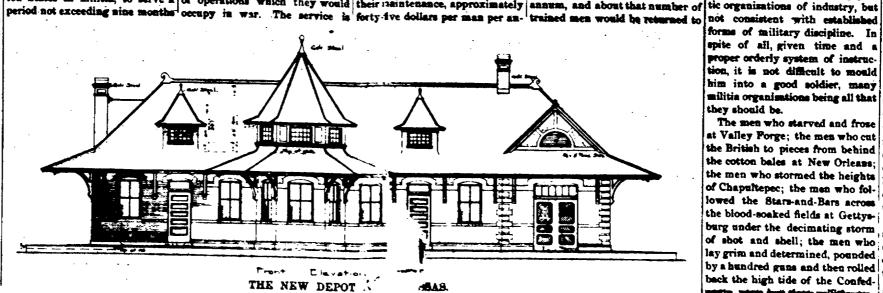
panies. Although the entire force talks a lot and makes a noise. the one day's travel ration issued.

organizations had been reinforced

with recruits and former members. From twelve to afteen miles were covered on the first day's employer and to his life duties. and the marching on the roads forms of military discipline. In they experienced a drenching him into a good soldier, many morning. In the afternoon, at the rain again came down in The men who starved and froze floods, the different comm at Valley Porge; the men who cut marching back miles to their wet the British to pieces from behind camps, some in good order, but the cotton bales at New Orleans; others straggling; no complaints, the men who stormed the heights however, and the men generally of Chapultepec; the men who fol-cheerful. A few did not turn up

burg under the decimating storm ally be the case, improvement in of shot and shell; the men who camp living, minor points of dislay grim and determined, pounded cipline and steadiness under arms

water, were just these militaries, forsecution of souther speak



Our pages are always open to new items, sommanications on questions of educational laterest or malerial properity, notices of religious and political meetings, of actiety nanouncements and entertainments. These may be schilaked without the name of the author, or party responsible, but must be as comparised by the name whou peat to this office as at the one of poor fathermises the or the school of the school of the name with the plans of The Jothard.

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SOUVENIR DAILY FOR MANOEUVRES.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1904

WHERE TO SEE IT.

Where is the place to see it all? That is what everybody wants to know and it is what nobody can

tell. The army of the Blue, located at Manassas, and the army of the Brown, located at Thoroughfare, are doing the manœuvreing. Just what each is to do has not been determined, and just where they may meet is only a matter of con- Generals Grant and Bell. iecture.

If it were definitely arranged in advance just what each movement of the Manœuvres. should be the manœuvres would be without any educational value The Wouderful Signal Corps. exact position of the opposing arfrom a military standpoint. It is not a problem if the solution is given in advance.

something. As the movement of of the army. A few men start each army is towards the Camp of a load of small poles and a lot of confident that the retreat is slowly, the other, manifestly the point wire and string a telegraph line on will be between the two camps, somewhere within a mile or two They also cut into all the wire of Gainesville, unless one or the other commander evolves some unusual tactica.

one or the other army early this telephones and busiers, by which day. Otherwise, it will be largely business man presses the button missarytrains have passed through a matter of accident if you see in his office. much of anything.

Saturday will be the most mag. and compactness. The field telenificent military parade ever phone, batteries, receivers, transwitnessed on this continent.

Surely there can be no feeling in this section against Gen. Grant. ebony bar in the center of the His father was the commander of nickel combination receiver and the victorious Federal army. But transmitter. The busser is the Lee at Appomattox he was generous to the South. Gen. U. S. Grant was a great man. He conthe setting up of poles and splicing
quered Lee's army in the only
of wire fences is too slow. A
civilians are at peace with one way possible, the massing of thou- spool containing just a mile of another and with the world. sands against him. After the war wire is attached to a saddle. The Every hill and place of vantage he did much to relieve the Southern people from oppression of the military satrapy that tried to military satrapy that tried to state that when the wire is lying diers are seen on the edge of every dominate all branches of the Fed- on the ground, even if it is broken, thicket, but the main forces of the eral government. And so far as the current will not be interrupted, Browns and Blues are getting towe know he sever wounded the and it has been known to work feelings of the vanquished.

From a civilian's point of view the manœuvres are a failure. There is no pitched battle and ground at the other end and bemanœuvreing does not mean a gine to talk. It is all done in 5 see the fun, and the public doesn't battle. There are thousands of minutes. soldiers engaged in field tactics and movements. That is all, and scouting, flanking and fring blank man who cares only for real "business." In the language of a visitor to this office, a good game of baseball would beat it all.

Who will win, the Brown army or the Blue? Win what? We gave a talk on yesterday's movehave a faint suspicion that it will ments at the press camp and a be so ordered that honor and glory and officers attended. will go to both sides. The war fought. The manceuvres are

nificent fighting in the war of the all in full dress. vies, nor did many of those who on to-morrow's operations, which were the blue and the gray know
The Blues were to attack the
anything of lessons in field tacBrowns, and if yesterday's fightand silver hit. Price reasonable.

UNIT - t ellers by
expediture to a silver hit.

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UNIT - t ellers by
expediture to a silver hit.



WAGON TRAIN COMING INTO CAMP.

The manouvres as a newspaper leader have been so devoid of incidents or great features that Another Attack on Port Arthur many of the reporters for the great dailies "make copy" in press camp in advance and wire it on to their

There was more real war within 100 yards of the Heary House in 1861 than there will be over the entire manouvre area of 65,000

The latest advices from the front indicate that Aunt Sally

So far the dust has been more nassas than all the firing of guns.

The hoard arbitrating damages will have a bigger job than both follows:

for a squabble over the eqpense

The Signal Corps has probably made more progress in the past Now as to the chance of seeing few years than any other branch out with a big sharpened iron rod, The Russian War Office is entirely poles half as fast as a man walks. fences running in the direction they are moving, stick the wire at each end and make the top of the wire fence serve as a section in the tele-The only way to see it all would be graph or telephone line. They to commence with the movement of now operate in the field telegraphs, list of casualties is not completed, morning and follow it during the an officer can communicate with

These field instruments are Of course the grand review on wonderful in their completeness mitters and all weigh only a few pounds, and can be carried about THIRD BATTLE OF MANASSAS like a good-sized lunch box. Con nection is made by pressing an latest invention brought into use, the green woods and the verdant and the outfit weighs about 10 fields of Prince William county,

across a break of 10 feet. When an operator wishes to use one of C. Corbin, commander in chief of

AT CAMP NO. 1.

The War Problem Explained,

(Special Correspondence.) CORPS HEADQUARTERS, CATHEMVILLE, VA.,

Sept. 7, 1904. Col. Wagner, the chief umpire, large number of newspaper men

department is not going to see eral were explained and reasons Gen. Nalle is a commanding apeither of the commanders left. given for the various decisions pearance and is sure to make was not further moiested.

There is no great battle to be given by the chief umpire and his formula wherever he goes. These two bound delivered his men There is no great battle to be given by the chief umpire and his day the general was with the Blues accistante.

foreign attaches were considerably ish-American war he was colonel in avidance. The staff officer were

Considerable interest is centered ern section of our great country.

EASTERM SITUATION.

Expected.

and official dispatches from the present actual seat of the far Eastern struggle continues. It is admitted by the Russian war office that no telegrams whatever were igation of the air." received from Gen. Kuropatkin bearing Tuesday's date, the last message to the Emperor from the general being dated Sept. 5, and briefly telling that the army was advancing northward, that it had Johnson has not yet been taken. extricated itself from a dangerous position, that there was constant Indian trader and knows how to make cannonading of the rear guard, serious at the third battle of Ma- and that the losses on that day a hazardous duty on a citizen-a sut were about one hundred. The situation in the light of the latest information may be summed up as

The Russian forces are pushing on to Mukden, greatly impeded When Congress meets look out by heavy roads and floods, conducting an orderly retreat and followed step by step by the Japanese. Details of the fighting and of the mies are lacking,

The report that Kuropatkin's rear guard has been annihilated and that the Russian forces are in danger of being surrounded is denied by Russian general staff.

but surely being effected.

From Tokio, comes the official report that the bulk of the Russian rces are still at Yen Tai. The Japanese field marshall in an exto September 4th, says that the ent means from those usually resorted Russians burned all the railroad to. bridges over the Taitse River and predicts that, while the Japaneses the losses will prove heavy.

Viceroy Alexieff is on his lway from Harbin to Mukden. The missarytrains have passed through Mukden and are continuing Northward. The attack on Port Arthur continues, the Chinese arriving at Che Foo says the Russian garrison xpects a general land and sea attack to-day (Wednesday.)

Does Not Care Who Wins

The third battle of Bull Run is on. The roar of musketry and the but the populace is not alarmed. For quick service in the field It was war until 30'clock between them were turning as from a supernat

gether down near Haymarket.

Who will win the big battle is a matter of indifference. Gen. H. these wires he simply cuts it, fas- all the army, says the Government tens it to his phone or telegraph wants the troops to have the ex instrument, puts a wire in the perience, and he is not interested as to which side puts the other to care a rap who will be the victor, or who will be the vanquisher. It is entirfied to get its money's worth

> The one thing missing is the music of bands. Omission of material music is a disappointment to hundreds of women who jour-neyed to the historic battle-field from every section.

Coneral Maile of the State Militia.

here observing the operations of the Blues and Browns is Brig. Gen. The military movements in gen- Nalle of the Virginia state militia. and was always found at the front At headquarters last night there; ascertaining what moves the simply lessons in field operations. was more or less pomp, and the enemy was making. In the Span-The soldiers who did the magin evidence. The staff officer were and is widely known not only in and all that sort of thing? saked the Virginia, but throughout the East-

PAPER and

EVERYTHING IN

STATIONERY.

R.P.

Andrews

Paper

Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Captain," said the major to one of The dearth of immediate press through to Fort Wilson or it is only of time that this little garr son will be surrounded by Indians and

How He Carried

The Message

starved out." "Who shall go, major? We have non but recruits who know no more about steering through Indians than the nay "Look them over, select the best ma

you can find and send him to me."
The captain departed and in half as hour returned with Stiefel, the pos "Major." said the officer, "there's no a man at the post who will volunteer take your message except Sticfel. He

"I'm not going to fight 'em, major, said Stiefel. "I'll try to get through in a different way. I've tried my hand at a good many ways of making t living. I might as well try carrying

The major looked at the man in as-tonishment "You mean that you would risk almost certain death for

"I'll take your message for \$100." When the major had recovered from his surprise he agreed to pay the \$100 and signed a contract to that effect fel was successful the amount should be doubled and he should be given the most valuable post in the department wherein to sell his goods.

The next morning the sutler started out to make a journey of twenty miles which he was confident he could as capped. His departure was watched be went by day and without any weap on except a walking stick. Bilefel tob one of doing things, and if he go tended report of the fighting up through it would be by entirely differ

> or fifteen miles through a wood, from or breen miles through a wood, from which he emerged at the sample of the bill where he could plain the Fort Wilson, with the turn and the shorting above it. He was constituting himself that he would gat through without trouble when he saw a party of Indians at the foot of the hill looking up at him. They had just observed him and a moment later spurred their ponies toward him.

> Stiefel stood like a statue looking, out on the plain, and as the Indians approached appeared not to observe them, though they were directly before and beneath him. When they came and made a salaam to the sun, that at the time stood directly over the fort. The ludinus paused, but soon advanced again. Stiefel stooped, picked up a them together, muttering the while. They burst into a flame.

n wonder, and Stiefel could hear the peated from mouth to mouth. Some of Again they came on, and as Stiefel did did not make any mover they did not even raise their weapon Just before they reached him Stiefel drew a circle about him with his cane, from the end of which as it touched the ground came fire and amoke, which sputtered and fumed till the circle was complete. Then when lifted from the

and it was again but a suck, Most of the Indiana hid their faces on their ponies' necks; some started to flee; all showed evidence of terror. The chief alone maintained his ground. Then Stiefel began to make friendly signs to them, asking if they needed food. Without waiting for a reply be stepped up to one of the horses and from his belly drew forth a chicken, from another eggs and from a third a double handful of coffee in the bear While this increased the sa; erafitious Wonder of the Indiana it a used then to look with more favor up: tals won-derful medicine man, the like of whom by pecking through field glasses and listening to the crack of the the estables, then marchet past them down the hill. It was not long, however, before he heard them coming. Turning, be saw the chief in advance

the rest lagging. Drawing his stick in a half circle before him, it spat fire Stiefel pointed to the chief entempts ously and used the Indian words for chicken heart. Then advancing be thrust his hand under the hief's arm and pulled out a beart which all could see was that of a chicken Instantly A well known officer, who is to appraid him, Stiefel turned and walk heard them coming. Turning, he tens ed a white ball the size of a hoy's mar ble among them. It exploded and scat tered them in every direction. Stiefe

> wagon train loaded with privisions and escorted by a troop of carrier started to relieve the impoverished garrison Stiefel went with them and when be major

HSSELL Managas, Va. MRS. MILES, Ma

Virginia : Racing Association,

FIRST ANNUAL RACE MEETING

Manassas

VIRGINIA

Monday, September 12, 1904 ---AND----

Tuesday, September 13, 1904

FIRST RACE AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

Five horses to enter and three to start or the race may be declared aff.
In Stoeplechases no horse shall carry more than 175 pounds or less than 180
a. Overweight to say extent allowed if declared 16 minutes before the race. REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE

Horses must be saddled in the paddock and must parade in front of the stand Horses must be saddled in the paddock and must parade in front of the stand unites excused by the Stewards.

Owners and riders are hereby notified that any horse not at the starting-post at the time set for the race will not be allowed to start until the owner has gold a flac of \$30.00. Thus null will be Respict Expension.

Any horse schooling over the regular steeplachase course, after the flage are up, will be disqualified.

A bell will be rung 10 minutes and a bugle sounded 5 minutes before the time fixed for the start.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE-FARMERS' RACE. For half-bred horses owned by farmers.
Weight for age. Sex showsnoe as by
rule. HALF MILE DASH. First, \$30;
Second, \$15; Third, \$5. Entrance Fee S5. SECOND RACE-OPEN FLAT RACE FOR

TRIED RACE-BULL RUN STEEPLECHASE

For Hunters qualified under N. 8, and H. A. Rules. Weights—4 year olds to carry 146 lbs; 5 year olds to carry 166 lbs. Sex allowance as by rule. Gentlemen ridges allowance as by rule. Gentlemen ridges allowed 7 lbs. Purse, \$135. First, \$100; \$8000d, \$25; Third, \$10. Entrance Fee, \$10.

FOURTH RACE-OPEN FLAT RACE FOR FOURTH RACE-OPEN FLAT RACE FOR ALL AGES.

FIFTH RACE-OPEN STEEFLECHASE. For four year olds and upwards.—
Weights—4 year olds to carry 140 fbs; 5
year olds 154 fbs; 6 year old and upwards
151 fbs. Sex allowance as by rule. Gentlemen riders allowed 7 fbs. Purse, \$185.
First, \$100; Second, \$35; Third, \$10.
Extrance Fee \$10.

SIXTH RACE-FOR COMMISSIONED OFFI-

SECOND DAY. FIRST RAGE-FARMERS' STREPLECHASE. Catch weights. Purse \$100. First, \$70 Second, \$30; Third, \$10. About 14 mile. Entrance Fee \$7.50.

SECOND RACE-OPEN FLAT RACE FOR

Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. Bix FURLORGS. Purse \$100, of which \$65 first, \$35 second, \$10 third. Entrance Fee \$7.50. THIRD RACE-HUNTERS STREPLECHASE.

Weight for age. Sex allowance as by rule. Ohn Mills. Purse, \$100. First, \$76: Second, 36; Third, \$6. Entrance Fee \$7.50. SIXTH RACE-OPEN STEEPLECHASE.

For four year olds and upwards.—Weights—4 year olds to carry 140 lbs; 5 year olds 154 lbs; 6 year olds and upwards 161 lbs. Sex allowance as by rule. Gentlemen riders allowed 7 lbs. Pures, \$185. First, \$100; Second, \$25; Third, \$10. Entrance Fee \$10.

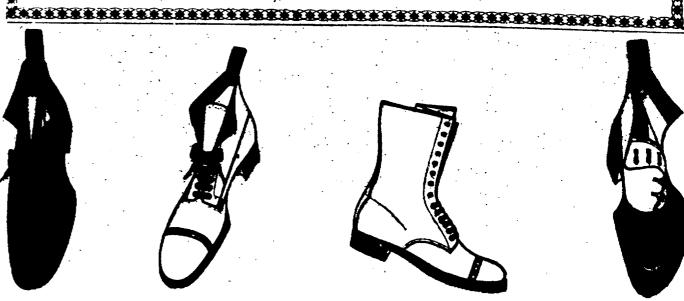
SIXTH RACE-SOLDIERS RACE. Catch weights One-Half Mile Dash
Purse, \$75, First, \$50; Second, \$20;
Third, \$5 Entrance Fee \$5. NOTE.—Box Stalls \$3.00, which includes Straw.

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

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

All persons holding cash checks for goods bought August 2, 1904, will receive cash for same on demand. We give your money back.

W. N. LIPSCOMB & CO.







HYNSON HAS JUST OPENED UP FALL STOCK

Walk-Over Shoes for men. The Latest Coat and Fabric in Fall Suits and Overcoats. Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars and Ties.

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES!

THE DAILY JOURNAL'S PRO-GRAMME.

Point of View

Point of View.

WEDNESDAY. -The Second Battle of Manassas.

War in the United States. Organ- ally patronising the lunch stands.

FRIDAY.-The Fight at Blackburn's Ford. From Official Re- duty Tuesday night, very few solports of Both Sides.

SATURDAY. - Lincoln's First Inaugural Address. His Gettysburg of these stationed themselves on commenced this morning. Speech. Lee's Farewell to his the Sudley road in the town and

The full set (6 copies) of this week's Journal mailed to any address for an cents.

The reported casualties of the battle are, so far as we can learn, a part of the imaginary programme.

The dust on the roads has been almost intolerable. It has been teers, and the third is a member especially bad between Camp No. of the Tennessee volunteers. 1 and Manassas.

A newsboy from Washington who had been beating his way on one of the trains had a leg cut off at Camp No. 2 yesterday.

Haymarket was captured yes county is visiting the Misses terday morning by Gen. Grant. Moran. So far as we can learn the only casualties were imaginary one.

Col. Jo Lane Stern, inspectorgeneral of Virginia state militia. is one of the Old Dominion officers dria visited his sister, Mrs. C. F. who are making observations dur- Colbert, the first of the week. ing the mimic warfare.

Yesterday was a big day with R. W. Merchant here on Tuesday. the visitors, the crowd here being

the telegraph office at the press

It is said that there is a regular market wagon traffic of whiskey

Haymarket Town Hall Friday Parkersburg Saturday, on account evening next at 8 p. m., by Rev. C. W. Hollis, on "The Greatest interested, in the United States Achievements," or "Man his Own court.

Mr. C. E. Embrey, formerly railway agent here, and who has been at Thoroughfare Gap for some time, was bitten on the hand or stung by some insect, and blood poison is feared. His hand is. badly swollen.

Some of the younger generation who have witnessed the manœuvres have enjoyed the scenes very Wm, G. Iden, left Wednesday much, but it is a tame affair to for Washington and Lee Univer "the real thing" and lived on resume his studies. His brother "hard tack and mule mest."

On Tuesday night Justice Rice held a preliminary examination of a colored man from Fairfax county. named Harris, charged with breaking into the house of Ernest Gaskins. He was held on bail to await the action of the grand jury.

Among the callers at THE JOUR-NAL office yesterday was Capt. John Coussins, a noted Confederate scout and writer. Capt. Coussins is one of the best posted men in the South on Confederate war history and a very entertaining gen-

It is reported that the fellows with "mountain dew" have only to let the soldiers know it and they entertain the police while other members of camp lay in enough to go around. It is said to be impossible to capture the jug tavern peddlers.

The firing of the big guns is as terrific as a Fourth of July specracle. A stream of fire pours out from the cannon, and although Hank a charge is sufficient to tear a fence to pieces, and if the annoneer is not on his watch it would be disastrous to the man in ont of the gun.

story among the soldiers. A Yerkes's decision is to the affect man Will Payne, on duty here, and As a precautionary measure nake, supposed to be a moccosin, that merchants and country store- carried him into the bar of the is announced the black troops at was found in the tent of a Massa- keepers running huckster wagons Manassas hotel, and, as well as the Manassas manouvres will be husetts officer at Thoroughfare through the country, taking orders Mr. Payne can remember, made searched for bullets. Better search Sunday night, and there was con- for goods, including tobacco, snuff him "drink 44 bottles of beer in 'em for rasors. ulderable unessiness among the or cigars, to be subsequently de- so minutes." inty state boys, who feared that livered, and who do not carry to- We presume, however, that of to-day's battle was left in doubt been seen since.

During their stay the soldiers have been very orderly, and we have heard but few complaints. The Blues Got Back at Their Yesterday morning one of THE MONDAY.—The First Battle of JOURNAL reporters met a soldier Manassas. Told from a Federal several miles from town carrying two chickens under a blanket. We TURSDAY.—The First Battle of can not say whether they were Manassas. Told from a Southern paid for or not. Of course a few apples, peaches and pears have been picked up occasionally, but there has been comparatively no stealing. Instead of helping them-THURSDAY.—The Problem of selves, the boys have been liber-

> As most of the troops were on few all found without passes, were quickly run out by the guard. Four Complaint was quickly made to the when the brown brigade comguard, and three of them were arrested, and lodged in the guard en back by the blues under Col. house for the night. The fourth Price. The 10th Virginia Regisisting every move in their direcwas too drunk to walk, and the ment was among the blues under tion by the enemy, and some guard was insufficient to carry him, Price, and the men were conspic-hard fighting will be seen before so he was left out for the night. Two of these arrested were members of the South Carolina volun-

PERSONAL.

Miss Ella Garth of Brentsville

Mr. Cary N. Moon of Scottsville. Va., is visiting his sister,

Mrs. J. A. Nicol.

Mr. James Bryant of Alexan-

Mrs. H. J. Jonas and daughter, Frances of Nokesville, visited Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Akers and Sunday with their uncle Mr. Geo.

Akers

Mr. Harris B. Dodge, who for W. Va., is home for a short visit to his father, Postmaster H. P. There will be a lecture in the Dodge. Mr. Dodge returns to of important cases in which he is nessed by thousands of visitors,

Alexandria, Va., also Mr. John T. day.

Mr. Gilmore Iden, son of Mr. Mr. Frank Iden, graduated from that institution last June, and is now employed as inspector in the office of the Engineer Commis sioner of the District of Columbia

Stories of Casualties.

There have been many reports of casualties in the first two days' fighting, but there has been no official confirmation of any deaths. No doubt many accidents have occurred through carelessness or from other causes

Mr. Jos. D. Gulick informs us that he met one of the returning 'veterans'' badly wounded in the hand by the charge from one of the blank cartridges used. These so called blank cartridges are not blank, but have a charge several inches long composed of paraffine itiamen of the Southern States While the regular officers can not and white paper, and, it is claimed, will go through an inch board at distance of forty yards.

Hereafter the observation your war correspondent will be made from a much greater distence than that.

Decision as to Tobacco Peddiers.

John W. Yerkes, of internal revenue, has rendered a decision

qualify as peddiers of tobacco.

YESTERDAY'S RESULT.

Victors.

THOROUGHPARE, VA.,

Sept. 7, 1904. The field operations to-day, completing the movement against Thoroughfare Gap by Gen. Grant, resulted in a partial victory for the

Recalled sounded at 12 o'clock, instead of at 3, as had been active all along the line. planned, and at that hour Gen. diers were in town, and of those station, the Brown forces being when hostilities ceased at 3 o'clock yesterday. Heavy firing is being

The closing movement of the manded by Col. Reagan was driv-the outcome of to-day's battle. nous for their bravery. There the day ends. was no excitement among the men who were under the perfect

control of their officers After the cessation of hostilities the brown army returned to ita camp, having to march only two

marches. Private Williams, of Troop A, 7th Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the breast by a wad from a blank cartridge. The wound was

pital at Thoroughfare. Company M, 1st Maryland, exand was ordered to cover in the

Browns were in line of battle in son Harold of Washington spent the edge of the woods West of separated from their regiments especially for Prince William and Lynshburg Horse Show October 11 the Keyser house and the Blues and this morning a number of adjoining counties. from Washington, through Fair the past three years has been a they advanced. The fire was ret to go across country. fax county, to Camp No. 1, espec-successful lawyer at Parkersburg, turned by the Browns, who studbornly resisted the advance and every foot of ground was sharply

> many from Washington and other Eastern cities, coming especially Among those who visited the for the purpose. Many supposed dignation was expressed by many Manassas encampment from the fight would continue to be near officers on duty in the War De-Washington, D. C. were Mr. Jno. Gainesville, and did not reach partment at the hostile attitude of Taylor, Mr. Chas. H. Inscoe, Miss Thoroughfare until the day's fight. Southern militiamen at the Bull Annie. Muddiman, Miss Bertie ing was nearly over. But those Run manœuvres toward the Con-Muddiman and Mr. Isaac Studds who were among the fortunate necticut negro militia. Any offi-

> > books are used at West Point.

Investigation Now Pending.

(Special Correspondence.)

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. ,7 1904.

pecially exercised over the matter. newspaper story, the matter is said:

being investigated. that feeling exists among the milagainst the negroes, but so far as can be learned very little has been said.

Beltimore papers have wired their men to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Various rumors have been circulated about the colored soldiers, but so far have proved to be without foundation.

Policeman Captured.

Yesterday about noon a squad honors at Manassas will probably We have heard but one snake affecting peddlers of tobacco. Mr. of soldiers took charge of Police- be voted to the sutlers.

others might be found. The snake bacco, snuff or cigars in their wa- shortly after the third bottle Mr. as Gen. Scorchem's automobile was soon despatched to another gons, from which to make immedi- Payne lost count. Certainly a threw a tire at a critical momen world, and no more of them have ate delivery, are not required to man who can carry 44 bottles of causing a suspension of hostilities beer is entitled to the books.

YESTERDAY'S BATTLE.

Both Sides Fight Valiantly.

(Special Correspondence.) CORPS HEADQUARTERS,

GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 7, 1904. The fighting between the ar-

mies under Gens. Grant and Bell was renewed this morning with great energy and the forces are

Grant's forces had advanced to cally the same position they did The two armies occupied practithe Blue army.

The fighting is now actively going on around Gainesville and the under pretense of being guards battle took place on the farm Blue army is pushing the advance held up all incoming soldiers. owned by Mr. Eugene Keyser towards Thoroughfare Gap. As yet there is no way of predicting

The Browns are stubbornly re

The Browns have the advantage at this time, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to keep it.

The Blue army met with revermiles and the blues rested, after day's engagement, and Price's ses all along the line in yesterwhich they commenced their thir-brigade suffered heavily. Wint's teen mile march to the camp near brigade was not heavily engaged, is the guest of Mrs. Jno. A. Nicol. Manassas. The men seemed in the brigade under Bliss was prac-Miss Effic Steele of Fairfax excellent spirits, although many tically not in action. The brigwere fatigued by their long ades Smith, Lee, Reagan, and Barry of the Brown army were all engaged.

No estimate of the number of "killed" and "wounded" can be received while near Haymarket. the umpires to keep account of all made, as it is impossible for He was taken to the division hoseral companies were declared out of action because they exhausted hausted its supply of ammunition their ammunition, and were unable to return the enemy's fire.

Men quite frequently become were in the large open field on Blues, who had become lost, retheir front. The Blues advanced turned to their own lines by train, towards their opponents, firing as fearing capture if they undertook

THE COLORED MILITIA

The War Department Indignant,

The Washington Post says: Inand two sons, George and Abe of will long remember this eventful cer or enlisted man who declares is considered an authority on mil. ored troops is guilty of an offense itary law, and several of his text. punishable by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and pline.

An opinion rendered by the hamper to firm action of this kind. The opinion stated that the militia was merely co-operating with the army for purposes of instruction. The story in yesterday's New that the regular army officers York papers which credits an offi-might command, but offenses cer of the 1st Maryland Infantry should be punished only by courtswith the statement that if his men martial ordered by the militia ormet the Connecticut colored troops ganization of the state to which he would order them to load with the offender belonged. It is thereball cartridge, is causing comment fore doubted that the commanding all over the country. The people officers of Southern states militia of the New England States are es-would take severe action against While it is believed by the desire to pour real lead into the officers or men who expressed a Marylanders here to be only a negro ranks. One army officer

"The reported attitude of cer-No secret is made of the fact tain Southern troops is foolish and punish such offenses, I believe that be guilty of aggression against the negro troops it should be remembered and that organisation told, when next it desired to particate in manueuvres, that it was not sufficiently convincing to justify you in a trial of the preparation; I

The Post on the Mausuvres.

When it is all over, the res

Manassas, Sept. 6.-The resul HALL TO-MORTOW.

Manassas

College Preparatory and High School.

Manassas, - Virginia.

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

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

School re-opens Monday, Oct. 3, 1904. Send for catalogue,

Brentsville, Va.

September 12, 1904.

Bedins its 8th session

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

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

The Southern Bailway will sell round trip tickets between Washington, Bluemont, Harrisonburg, Front Royal, Warrenton, Danyille, Va., and intermediate stations to Manasses Va., and the maaccount of the Army Mancuvres, at greatly reduced rates. There will be from 25,000 to 80,000 United States Troops and National Guard in the manouvres that will occupy an are of 65,000 acres and every one should take advantage of the low rates offered by the Bouthern Reliway to witness the drilling of this large body of soldiers, which will present a grand spectacle. All through trains of the Bouthern will stop at Manassas, Va., during the me

Army Mancouvres, in the Vicinity of Manassas, Va., via Southern Railway:

the visitors, the crowd here being larger than either Monday or Tuesday and it is expected that to day it will be larger still.

Mrs. L. V. Free of Nokesville was the guest of Mrs. R. J. Adamson during the first of the week.

Owing to the immense amount of news matter being sent to the daily papers the Western Union has run an additional wire into the telegraph office at the press.

Mrs. L. V. Free of Nokesville cornfield west of the Keyser house. The men were each issued twenty rounds in the morning before starting to the scene of action.

One of the grandest spectacles that has been witnessed was presented just before the battle was stopped by the umpires, when the Blues.

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Mrs. L. V. Free of Nokesville Amongs to the Army Mancount of the Army Mancount of the Army Mancount of the Army Mancount of the Students doing work preparatory to College or University.

Athorough reorganization of the Institute has been made; the building who were later taken prisoners by the Western Union has run an additional wire into the sevent will be placed on university.

Athorough reorganization of the Managaure Camps 5,10 a.

Institute has been made; the building who were later taken prisoners by the Blues.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Akers and one regular regiment had their colorrs and one r

14, 1904.

Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Lynchburg, Va., from points in Va., incleding Washington, D. C., at one fare plus fifty cents admission fee, October 10, 11, 12, 18, and 14, final return limit Oct. 16, 1904.

There are few ladies who have not at some time in the past found necessary to postpone the pleasure of their social duties on account of a severe attack of Headache or Neuralgia, and not infrequently is it the case with business men, in the hurly-burly of every-day transactions, to find themselves almost incapacitated by similar troubles.

BRAIN FOOD.

With this information at my command, I consider that a special he would like to use ball cartridges privilege has been assigned me in being able to present to such suffer. Muddiman and Mr. VanPelt, both Col. Wagner, the chief umpire, instead of blanks against the colBy the use of "Harper's Cephalgine" the necessity never as for social obligations, or business engagements, to be postponed.

The effects are quick, and the results harmles conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or for conduct to the opinions of others herewith presented who speak from experithe old soldiers who have known sity at Lexington, where he will PRESS STORIES OF TROUBLE prejudice of good order and discithe dictation of your own intelligence.

SENATOR MONEY: - "I have used medicinal prescriptions in great Judge Advocate general of the numbers, but your Cephalgine is the most prompt and harmless army last week is. however. a them all."

SENATOR MORGAN: -- 'It has never failed to give the relief hoped

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON, wife of a former Vice-President of the U. 8., Bloomington, Ill.:—"I have found it of infinite benefit for Head-sche from overfatigue."

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

Louis Genois, Pharmacist, Philadelphila:-"I hope you may read the success which is the reward for devising such an elegan

I ANY MOLESWORTH, Cambridge, England, is never with remedy, and orders it constantly direct from my laboratory.

CHAS. F. WRIGHT, of Stanford University, California:—"My mother has so much faith in your Cephalgine that she will not allow

JNO. H. GARTH, Esq., of Hannibal, Mo., writes to me from

detrimental to good discipline. Carlsbad, Austria, to express to him half dozen one dollar bottles, stating "I can find nothing here to equal Harper's Cephalgine." punish such offenses, I believe that

C. H. Emig, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga. writes:—"I find your Cephalif any state organization abould gine the best remedy for Headache and Neuralgia I have ever used.

> Publicly and privately endorsed by the leading druggists I could continue in this way indefinitely, but if the above is not

feel that a further presentation of personal experiences of others would be a useless occupation of time. I wish, however, to always have you bear in mind in taking Harper's Cephalgine, that you should not look upon it as an experment. The preparation has long since passed that stage.

Do not let yourself be misled by the many spurious 'just as

good" preparations. Unscrupulous dealers and manufacturers are trying to put them on the market "as just as good. Harper's Cephalgine is not only a standard remedy in this country wherever it has been once introduced, but is spreading among the islands of the sea, and among the titled families of Europe.

Manufactured only by ROBT. N. HARPER,

JCE. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle,

FOR SHARE STREET STREET, SA

REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

Institute, GEO. C. RO

MANASSAS

VIRGINIA

MANASSAS, 1904.

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

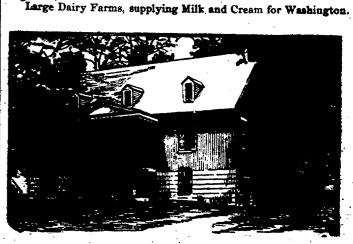
ORGANIZED CHURCHES.—Baptist, Methodist, Pres Episcopalian, Lutheran, Dunkard, United Brethren and Ca

EDUCATIONAL

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

BUSINESS ENTERPE

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



HISTORIC BELLE AIR. AN OLD COLONIAL MANSION.

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

150 Acres of fine farming land and 500 acres of forest range ad-

ioining. Price, \$12,500. 485 Acres, 2 miles from main line of Southern Railway, 30 from Washington, with elegant Mansion and Grounds. Price, \$77,000.

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

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

very fine orchard. Price, \$4,800. 100 Acres, one mile South of Manassas, fair farm buildings and orchard, \$4,500. Adjoining it, 100 acre farm for \$3,000.

50 Acres, two miles from Manassas, with new buildings complete 260 Acres, on Bull Run, 3 miles from Manasses, 1/2 in woods

new buildings. Price, \$4,500. 350 Acres, on Bull Run, two-thirds clear, one-third in weeds; no buildings. Can be subdivided into small farms and sold from \$rk.co

to \$25.00 per acre. 40 Acres with fine mansion in colonial style. Price, \$12,000.

84 Acres, one-half cleared, 5 fields, 400 fruit trees, 6-reem hor good water; includes also a country store, postoffics dis. \$5,000. 95 Acre Farm near Postoffice, Store, School and Church: three

niles from Manassas. Price, \$1.600.

184 Acres, over one-half cleared and in fair farming condition of sortes of bottom land; buildings small; five miles from Manage

33 Acres, near Manasses, with good buildings and fine fruit of all kinds. Price, \$3,300.

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

Fine locations on Grant and Lee Avenues for building



The above fine mansion was built by the late Congressman Mee edith and can be bought for \$6,000.

PROBLEM OF WAR IN ficient in elementary drill. The THE UNITED STATES.

[CONTINUED PROM FIRST PAGE]

all the operations were highly realistic and practically free from impossible situations. They were skilfully conceived, well adapted to prevailing conditions and satisploying from 25,000 to 90,000 great advantage of not holding oulty in their use. large masses of troops passive in A feature of the maneuvres

well up to the ftont. I was impressed with the view der has effected on the field of that the terrain was too restricted battle. There were seen there to enable superior commanders to constantly troops under fire who exercise their best abilities, as the were not conscious of it, and troops physical features becoming well sheltered behind rail fences firing known to them, it could be fore- volleys and at the same time told with reasonable accuracy affording no target for the enemy where each of the contending because they could not be seen in forces would be found and in what the absence of smoke. This would dispositions. Each side, occupy- not have been possible with the ing and starting from the same discarded black powder rifles, the camp, although at different hours, use of which in such maneuvers had advance knowledge of the or field practice even of a single strength and composition of the company would utterly defeat the other.

While many of the militia or in a totally false conception of ganizations showed lack of pre- tactical and fire conditions in the

perience the satisfaction or other wise of their commands with the work done whether or not they efficacy of rifle fire would be alcould count on a high percentage most in direct ratio to special adof attendance on a future repeti- vance instruction and practice in tion of such duty-and satisfac- accurately gauging with the eye

clude practice in long distance won or lost. travel, locating camps in strange country among large bodies of men should be armed and trained troops. The long marches, skir- with the rifle to themselves defend mishes, bivouses, etc., were of their guns which in these days great practical benefit to officers may be pushed well up and men. The views of all were front and subject to sudden attack.

Contact the Chief Umpire, Army Manguares in the great practical benefit to officers may be pushed well up to the as distinguished from spectacular trained horses at the camp. as distinguished from spectacular ceremonies she apparently aimless as are brought are usually worn drills indoors and on level paout and useless at the end of such
rades. Acquiring knowledge of work and are often of a kind unother (imaginary) being at Fairfux
Convthouse. The railroad from Front one (real) being at Fairfux
an unserviceable condition and not caring for oneself under service suited to the service. As the pay conditions.

General complaint was made of but \$5.30 when not supplemented by the State, as was the case with Michigan and Indiana, the United camp some organisations lay on States Government might well the sides of the road, waiting from provide shoes and in my opinion morning until dark before entrain woollen socks also for each encamping, a condition not, however, unusual in war.

cessity, at home stations, of drill suited to these maneuvers, men on more practical lines—more extended order out of doors and in the event of wet weather.

As far as practicable and at the control of the leading Blue corps is with the assortains at advanced division. He assortains at morning or one is not to the positions of the provided with a change of the leading Blue corps is with the control of the leading Blue corps is with the assortains at morning or one is now it is provided with a change of the leading Blue corps is with the control of the leading Blue corps is with the cont theoretical and as far as possible least until State troops are better Manages, by means of reconnected as all as meaning the second state of the practical instruction in minor tacinstructed it would serve a good that one division of the Brown army is will then be recumed at 10 a. m., the

The enlisted men were generally well satisfied with the tour

tory in quality and quantity with mander at managers.

Personally, I am impressed for attendance at these maneuvers Blue division (real) and sends orders to

The United States Government are present solely by courtesy of the War Department and are limited and are limited by the War Department and are limited by the war Department and are limited by the second and the War Department and are limited by the second and the War Department and are limited by the second and the will appear to pay their own should fail to provide the will are second as the will give upon its arrival.

The United States Government are present solely by courtesy of the various beddes on the various bedde should fail to provide for regi-expenses. The new militia law mental or brigade encampments, allows travel pay, allowance for at which should be given instrucofficers who may attend Army division (real) by forced marches force. As soon as practicable the Chief of the contract of the sense of the s officers who may attend Army division (real) by rerose marches to prepare commands for the larger

pare commands for the larger

who will avail themselves of this deep to take up a defensive position mander the decision as to the result of the process of the maneuvers, previous preliminary privilege must be limited, men instruction having been had at the following actively civilian pursuits.

To the next hand of the passage of the rest of the Brown on which the decision is based."

To the next hand of the decision is based." home station. These camps should be held alternating years with larger maneuver camps and or- well be amended to authorize the the commander of the Brown army by

progressive course of instruction should be:

I. At the home station. a. At State regimental or brig-

ide camps. 3. At the joint Army and or-

ganised militia maneuvers. It might be well to detail the officer, in each organization, who possesses the greatest aptitude to factority worked out. As the prepare and deliver lectures on great European maneuvers, em- field training, minor tactics, etc. The entire force of regular inmen, are, in effect, an aggrega- fantry and cavalry and militia tion of smaller maneuvers, such were armed with the United States as those in question, I consider service magazine 30 caliber rifle these equally valuable for instruc- ("Krag"). Although these rifles tion of men and officers, including had not been in the hands of some brigade commanders and field of the militia more than a few staff, in fact as possessing the one days they experienced no diffi-

exterior reserves, but using all well worthy of remark, was the revolution which smokeless powpurpose of instruction and result

paratory training, on the whole, battle of to-day. This was emthe work was good. I consider it phasized by the fact that the artilbeneficial to all, from the general lery used of necessity black smoke officer to the last private, each in powder (smokeless powder not proportion to his part and respon- firing without a projectile) which sibilities. In any event, weak prominently marked the position points were developed for remedy. of guns at the first discarge. At
In order to prove certain conthe same time I could not appreclusions of my own, I recently ad- clate the supposed deadly effect of dressed a circular letter to all the rifle fire in battle, there having company commanders of militia been so much firing by the men at to learn as nearly as possible the false ranges which, under the prevailing sentiment among offi excitement and strain of actual cers and men, as to the special conflict, might still continue to be benefits of the maneuvers from the case, in spite of the accuracy the standpoint of training; in of the new rifle when coolly simed what particulars they found their and fired. In any event, the most commands to be uninstructed in recent wars have shown a decrease advance, preparatory to such ma- rather than an increase, in casuneuvers what wider methods of alties, the long range of rifles havinstruction they proposed to un- ing resulted in such increase in dertake as the result of their ex- depth and extension of lines and distance from the enemy.

I gained the impression that the tion or otherwise with the army distances of natural objects over ration.

Droken ground and good fire dis-The replies were remarkable cipline. In fact, I consider these for intelligent thought. The fol- of ultra importance over all other lowing is a resume of the practi- factors in a soldier's training and cally unanimous views expressed: depending upon them, assuming The Problem of the Movement The special benefits derived in- good battle tactics, battles will be

I also believe that field artillery-

being in hire, transportation and forage of to take place: the direction of narrowness. All horses for mounted organizations, Problem No. 1, September 6th and mests or fank attacks with a certainty were put on their own merits and if brought from the home station. a healthy rivalry created. On an but these are apt to be too light in enlarged territory officers and weight for artillery and in any men got a clearer idea of condi-event untrained. The United tions of actual warfare and their States Government might provide interest awakened in such work, a full complement of suitable

> of the private for the tour was ment which would last over for

military service at home. Besides the Khaki uniform, Almost all agree as to the ne- which being washable is best

up of both regular and militia reglearned through spies that the remainors being for this purpose set with the the force in its man determinate to set. officer. It is quite likely that on afternoon of the 5th and was making erations of the second day the Blub that first find the first distance of the second day the Blub that first distance of the f ally well satisfied with the tour request the War Department would and a full percentage can be send a body of regular troops to counted upon again.

The sense ration was satisfied with the tour request the War Department would send a body of regular troops to take part in a State encampment. Brown division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division from figure.

The sense rations of the second day the Blub interest unually attended as a stack of the first division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division being assumed to be in re-more division with the object of de-first division with the division with the object of de-first division

MAP Theiring the Tocation of CAMPS for ARMY MANOEUVRES September 1904. PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Loutheen Nathway Fairfax denoeuvre Cam Haymarket Manoeuvre Manassas Manoeure Camps are shown thus ----Battlefields are shown thus Mangaire airea 85000 acres

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

of the "Two Armies."

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY August 18, 1904. The following problem prepared by the Chief Umpire, Army Mangouvree in

7th; problem No. 2, September 8th and

PROBLEM, No. 1. GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army, based upon the Poto-Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army (imaginary) is preparing to move forward from Alexandria. The leading the Brown army. corps of the Brown army contwo divisions; one (real) being at Thoroughfure, and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of this Brown army is at Strasburg, proporing to more forward.

SPECIAL SITUATION—RIFE

SPECIAL SETUATION-BROWN. "The Brown commander at Front

in reply to hold his position at all has-ards and informing him that within be strongly reinforced. On the morning of the 6th the Brown commande rtains definitely that the leading division of the Blue is at Manag that another division is at Fairfax

NOTE.

"As the Blue commander can estimate the time necessary to march the troops from Front Royal to Thoroughhis combinations for tarning moveof being minforced before Brown rein forcements can much Thoroughfare Gap. The Brown sommander must holding his own, not only against the ion at Thoroughfare, the strength of mac River at Washington, is marching ments which are following it closely.

actual Blue division, but reinforce this division being approximately equal Westward against a Brown army, operments which are following it closely.

Be can estimate the length of time that spice that the remaining division (imwards Washington. The leading corps must clapse before the troops at Fairfax aginary) is West of the Bull Ran Mount of the Blue consists of two divisions: Manaceae. The railroad from Front an uncerviceable condition and not accordingly, and he gives orders for the available to assist in the movements of

m. The positions of the various bodies of troops will then be accurately moted by the Chief Umpire and the time will be seemed to be at nightfall. The "The leading division (real) of the troops will then return to their respect-Blue army has reached Manassas; the live camps, and at six a, m., on the sive position with a view of rep tics and fire discipline over bropurpose should brigades be made in the vicinity of Thoroughfare. He watches of the two opposing commandvision at Manuscas and fearing that it iments commanded by a regular ing division was at Front Royal on the watch of the Caief Umpire. In the op-Ounted upon again.

The army ration was satisfac. or detail a regular officer to the feating, and if possible capturing it, serve. The casculities of the preceding

> PROBLEM No. 1. GENERAL SITUATION.

in observation to Manassas; the other ive camps in the same manner and re (imaginary) is at Anandale, where it is sume the action on the following day forty-eight hours at the farthest he will receiving rations and ammunition, pre- as set forth in the note to the first prob-

"The leading corps of the Brown regarded as a fresh division with no army has one division in the violaity of casualties. The casualties of the pre-Thoroughfare, the remaining division ceding day will be deducted from the being at Salem. The Brown army, the force of the Blue. The action on the main body of which is at Front Royal, has orders to concentrate at Gainesville. same manner as in the case of the first The Brown commander learns by re- problem, It will also be taken into connoiseance that a Blue division is at fare, he is given within a certain time

Managas and he has received informa- reinforcements are crossing Bull Run
shorough initiative and is able to make miles West of Alexandria

"The commander of the Blue division it Manacene ascertains by recommoismake his dispositions with a view to sauce the presence of the Brown divisto his own. He also learns through 7th was believed to be at Salem. The commander of the Bine army is notified commander of the Bine division to take up a defensive position in the vicinity "Unless it was necessary for the Chief the of Umpire to suspend the action at an Check while waiting reinforcements. The Chief the suspend the commander of the Blue division is Our Screen sion of the combat will be given at \$ p. Assured that the division at Anandal will reach him by the evening of the following day, and that further reinforcements are following frow Washingion. The commander of the Blue division accordingly token up a defen remaining division (imaginary) is at morning of the 7th, they will be an attack by the Brown division and SPECIAL SITUATION—SHOWS

"The Brown commander bring in

"The problem for the commande There being no provision of law does an immediate attack by the leading day will be terminated in the same of the Brown division, knowing that with the following views, in addiwidnel instruction or remort, they puch forward immediately from Pairfax dispositions of the various bedies on restricts him in regard to making any Brown reinforcements are marehing by as possible, knowing that he can rethrough Thoroughtere Gap. Disposi- ceive reinforcements before his oppois practically the same as the first prob- 3-1-1y

to Manages is seen med to be in uncerviceable condition. The conditions in spaintions which do not show Governor of a State to nominate telegraph that a large force of Bines is ingread and in proparatory training on exceeding 800 of five stimeted to consist of a division of 1,000 exceeding 800 of his estimated to consist of a division forces, to receive the same allows at the same allows and in proparatory training to more against the same allows at the same allow regard to suspending the combat will

paratory to moving forward to Center-iem. In the operations of the second ville to support the First Division. day, the Brown troops engaged will be second day will be terminated in the consideration that at 8 p. m. the Blue ion as to the result of the bettle, stating in detail the and board 8 gentlemen. reasons on which the decision is tueed."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL CORBIN: JOHN G. D. KNIGHT. Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

II. O. S. HEISTAND, Assistant Adjujant General Adjutant General

Doors and Window Screens

will protect your house, save your religion and give you a peaceful existence during the fly season. Call and see our stock before buy-

Confederate Veterans Reunion

Where to Find Entertainment.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, ARMY MANŒUVRES.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Appended herewith is a list of persons who have arranged to entertain the visitors during the manœuvres. Veterans and others who prefer to locate on the battlefield can easily be accommodated. Those who desire to bring tents and provisions can do so. It must not be understood that this list embraces all that will entertain. We believe we are within bounds when we say that from 5,000 to 10,000 visitors can be accommodated within the area of manœuvres. This is in addition to the 25,000 soldiers who will be provided for by the government. Several hundred cots will be placed in the public buildings in Manassas and elsewhere, for which the nightly charge will be 50 cents expected. The Southern Railway will run excursion trains at frequent intervals between Washington and the area of manœuvres, stopping at Manassas, Lewis Crossing, Wellington, Gainesville, Haymarket and Thoroughfare, so that those not otherwise provided for can easily return to Washington. Livery accommodations, limited only by the capacity of the country, will be found at each railroad station and at the Horse Show grounds. At the latter place it is expected that special arrangements will be made for the hiring of saddle horses. Inquiries enclosing stamps will feesive prompt attention.

W. H. W. MORAN, Chairman. GEORGE C. ROUND, Secretary.

W. H. W. MORAN, CHAIRMAN. GEORGE C. ROUND, SECRETARY.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE DIRECT AND APPLY BARLY. Stone House, 6 miles from Manassas, on the Battlefield. Arton, (z mile from depot), 5 miles rangements are being made to from Manassas. Accommodate so, run a 6 and 4 horse 'bus to and Rate \$2; can furnish transportafrom Manassas every few hours tion.

during the day.

H. J. Ayres, Stone House, AcAccommodate 10. Rate \$2.

Commodate 80.

Lewis Lynn, 3 miles from Stone
House, 80.

Geo. Ayres, 8½ m. from Stone
House, 80.

Geo. Ayres, 8½ m. from Stone
House, 80.

Rate \$8; two in room, Laws Spencer, 2 m. from Stone \$1.50. Mrs. W. F. Hite, Gainesville. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1.50. Mrs. Matthew, I m. from Stone

Harry Hundley, 1 m. from Stone Accommodate 15. Rate \$2. Mrs. Sam Byrnes, s m. from commodate 16. Rate \$1.50; trans-Stone House, 10. Charles Cornell, 3 m. from Stone portation 75c. a trip. House, 1s.
William Wilkins, 3 m. from modate 6. Rate \$s; will arrange

Stone House, so. Wesley Rollins, 2 m. from Stone transportation. Mrs. Tom Lee, 136 m. from Stone House, 8. Miss Rowsies, 1 m. from Stone House, 10 men. W. R. Cross, 1/2 m. from Stone Gen. Corbin's headquarters. House, 10. Andrew Redmon, 1 m. Stone House, 10 men.

respondence invited. E. Wade Dalton, Broad Run Sta., Va., 12.

Benj. Grayson, New Baltimore. M. B. Washington, Greenwich.

Accommodate 14. M. M. Washington, Greenwich, miles from Thoroughfare. Ac-8 gentiemen, S. B. Sanders, Haymarket, ac-commodate 4 and furnish transcommodate 3. Rate #1; transporportation. Mrs. Dr. Iden, Manassas.

commodate 7.
Dr. J. C. Meredith, Manassas. Accommodate 15.
E. Wood Weir, Manassas. Acommodate 10.

H. M. House, Greenwich, near and transportation for 10. commodate 10. Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Ac-

Touse. 6

ommodate 10. G. Walker Merchant, Manassas Accommodate 6. G. W. Nutt, Manassas, accommodate s gentlemen and furnish

orse and buggy.
Mrs. C. F. Colbert, Manassas, H. Griffith, Manassas, 8 lodgers. Mrs. E. H. Nash, Managas. Lodging for 46. Rate, \$1.00. Mrs. Margaret B. Lewis, Manassas, ample accommodations.

Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Manassas

Mrs. J. B. Metcalfe Catharpin, gentlemen. Can arrange trans-

accommodations for 5.

Mrs. J. P. Hulfish, Haymarket.

Rev. E. W. be made, by the Brown commander, of the imaginary divisions to oppose this the imaginary divisions to oppose this N. Trelley, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, supposed force. As soon as practicable and Mrs. Eugene Rossis. Accommodate boarders.

Mrs. West Fletcher, Buckland. Mrs. S. T. Hall, Bristow, ac-

Accommodate 40 guests at #2 per tation. day. First class livery; near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Mrs. Allensworth, Manassas, Va. Wellington.

Accommodate 2 gentlemen, or will rent room. Rate \$2. A, P, Davis, Manassas, Va. Two \$35; week, \$9. hed rooms (double parlor and bed room). \$10 per week without board.

Mrs. A. W. Goode, 1/2 mile South of Manassas. Accommodate 3 gentlemen. Rate \$2.

J. W. Wyckoff, Manassas, Va. Accommodate 4. Rate \$2. Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Manassas, Va. Lodging for 7 ladies. Rate 50c. Col. J. T. Leachman, Bristow, 3 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 10. No transportation, Rate \$1. Rate #s. One horse for hire to R. S. Britton, 1 mile from Ma-

H. G. Leary, Manages, Four furnished rooms for reat.
T. J. Smith, Manageme Mrs. Silas Devers, Manage Lodging and breakfast for 12. ily. Meals any hour. Rate \$1. Mrs. Sallie Mount, Thoroughfare. Accommodate 6. M. R. Taylor, Manassas (near

Mitchell's ford). Take 12 gentlemen. Rate, including transpor-invited. Accommodate 8 lodgers. Mrs. H. F. Triplett, Gainesville.

Dr. C. F. Brower, Catharpin, 5 for horses. miles from Gainesville. Accomlate 8. Rate \$2, including vehicle. for 18. Rate for same, \$1.25. Wellington station. Accommo-moderate. Rate #s. date so.

Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Haymarket, miles from Thoroughfare, 4 from Lynchburg, Va., Sept., 14-16, Two rooms to let to desirable par-Gainesville, 3 from Haymarket.

Mrs. J. D. Royer, Manassas.

Mrs. G. W. Hixson, Manassas Mrs. Blanche Woodyard, Manas-

R. L. Lewis, Stone House. Accommodate 16 gentlemen. Two teams for hire. Terms moderate, Mrs. M. Magaw, Gainesville. Rooms and board; convenient to Mrs. Grayson Tyler, Buckland. Near Thoroughfare camp. Cor-

L. R. Burner, Manassas, 2 miles from depot. Accommodate 7. Rate \$2, including transportation. Special rate by the week. E. E. Pickett, Waterfall, al

fation arranged.

Mrs. W. M. Milnes, Manassas.

Two furnished rooms. Terms moderate. Rev. J. H. Watkins, Bristow.

Accommodate 7 gentlemen. Rate #I.50. E. F. Crosen, Bull Run, 12 miles

A. S. Robertson, Wellington, 1 commodate 4.

Wm. Davidge, Greenwich, near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Ac.

A. S. Robertson, weinington, i mile from depot. Hate \$1.50 and \$2. Accommodate 8.

R. A. Nalls, Wellington, i mile

from depot. Accommodate 25. Rate \$1.50 to \$2. Can furnish transportation. Mrs. A. Grossman, Managras. ccommodate Hodgers. Rate poc. Mrs. Jeff. Bosley, Managras, i

mile from depot. Accommodate portation. Geo. F. Lamb, Manassas, 1½ miles from depot. Accommodate

12. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation. Mrs. H. D. Wenrich, Manassas. Accommodate 4 in two rooms.

Rate \$2. Special by the week.

Mrs. John G. White, Haymar-Rev. Mr. Kloman, Haymarket, from camp at Gainesville. Rate ket. Accommodate 4. Two miles

tlefield, 5 from Manassas. Loca-8. W. Bean, Haymarket, lodge Rate \$2. Will arrange transportion desirable for weekly boarders.

tation F. H. Sanders, Catharpin. Ac-Mrs. S. T. Hall, Bristow, accommodate 10; 1½ miles from battlefield, 5 from Gainesville, H. A. Hall, Gainesville, Va. Rate \$2. Will arrange transpor-

J. L. Reid, Alexandria. Will rent unfurnished dwelling near W. L. Heuser, Haymarket. Two rooms. Rate \$1.50. Month.

J. P. Smith, Waterfall, 31/2 miles from Thoroughfare; 3 rooms. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.
Mrs. Jos. Boorman, Manassas.

Lodging for a. B. F. Hughes, Mariassas. Accommodate 4. Reasonable rate. Chas. H. Beavers, Managers, 134 miles Noth of Manassas, a from Mitchell's ford. Accommodate 5.

Mrs. M. A. Farquhar, Buckhall. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2, including transportation to

Mrs. Mollie Bonner, Managens ms; country date 10. Rate a transportation T. J. Smith, manman; country home. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2.

Mrs. W. G. Muddiman, Manassas. Four gentlemen, or one fam-

F.E. Saffer, Manageas, s roo room and board sa. Will arrange transportation. Fannie S. Lee, Bull Run. Accommodate 19. Corresponde

Mrs. Edgar Thomasson, Manas-Richard Merchant, Manassas, sas. Accommodate 8 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50. Jno. H. Jeffries, Managers. commodate to. Have stabling

Geo. F. Akers, Manassas. Rooms Mrs. M. E. Dogan, Wellington. Wm. T. Monroe, Wellington.

MANASSAS, VA. Situated at Groveton, a miles from Accompodate & gentlemen. Rate I. R. Wolverton, Buckland, 3