

MIMIC WAR IN OLD VIRGINIA

Some Side Lights on the Army Maneuvers Over Manassas Field.

NATIVES DISTURBED BY THE DOINGS

Somnolence of the Section Rudely Interrupted by the Movements of Large Bodies of Soldiers in Military Array.

THOROUGHFARE, Va., Camp No. 2

Sept. 4.—(Special Correspondence to The Bee.)—Twenty-five thousand state militia men, coming from the New England, middle and southern states, are encamped upon the historic battleground of Manassas. Four thousand regular troops, representing every arm of the service, are sandwiched around among the state troops, a battery of artillery here, a squadron of cavalry there, a battery of infantry in another place. The engineer and signal corps men scattered all around. The hospital corps organization is in charge of the field hospitals. Everything is laid out as if there was an army in the field bound to destroy the opposing forces.

One-half of this force is under command of General Fred Grant, the other commanded by General J. Franklin Bell. Both generals have been on the grounds for ten days studying the strongholds of their positions and the weak places in their adversary's lines. Since the troops arrived they have invaded the lines of the opposing generals, each trying to discover and report where every position was located. Last Sabbath the churches were closed and all natives who were passing around were halted and required to explain why they were outside of their homes. Many laughable happenings are going the rounds of the camp, showing the unsophisticated nature of the colored men and women who are residents of the town and the surrounding country.

Adventure of Two Darkies. Two old white-headed negroes, undoubtedly members of the same church congregation, strayed into the chief paymaster's tent. It was Brudger Jones this and Brudger Smith that. Each had a stick on which he leaned and by which he poked his trembling legs as he carefully picked his way around.

"How are you?" asked the chief. "Purty fairly sah! We's done gone found our church all locked up. We-alls broke up over dat sah! No satisfing of the cravins of our hearts dis day, yah?"

"What church do you belong to? Are you Methodists?"

"Oh, no, sah, we-alls ain't Methodists, no sah! We-alls Baptists, sah! We-unns believe in de baptismal of water, sah! Not of fire, sah!"

Not a drop of liquor can be sold upon the grounds, where the maneuvers are to take place. So for miles around Manassas, Gainesville, Thoroughfare and all over this great battleground it is impossible for the natives to procure their desired stimulants. The two old darkies looked around the headquarters with their eyes trying to spy out some signs of a "wee drop of spirits." Not seeing what they wanted the elder one said:

"Has you-uns any gin? 'Twould do we-uns a powerful signt of good—just a little bit for de rheumatism, sah!"

"It would almost equal taking communion, sah."

"And we-alls need individual communion cups, sah. Deed we doesn't." General Wint is with the army under General Grant and Manassas, the other side commanded by General Bell. Northern and southern troops are mixed in equal proportions in both armies. When the First Texas infantry regiment was unloading, a train rolled into the yards with the Eighth Massachusetts and "He-he!" shouted one of the northern boys.

"Hello, Yank," came back the shout and the men from Texas and from Massachusetts shook hands as heartily as though both were citizens of the same commonwealth.

Battle in Progress. The battle is now on. It is high noon. Tuesday, September 6. No one can tell which side will gain the victory. Here at Thoroughfare in Camp No. 2, the officers and men think General Bell will be able to outwit the others and Manassas, in Camp No. 1, think that General Grant will be the victor.

Last night at midnight the thousands of men quietly stole away in the darkness. Not a trumpet sounded, not a bugle note, not the tap of a drum, not a loud command. Silently as shadows passed regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, to their allotted stations. The division and the brigade headquarters are closed. The great camps of the several regiments and other organizations are vacant, except for a small rest for the thousands of soldiers, and the rattling of small arms. In the '00s the old Springfield rifled muskets were not as sure to kill at 200 yards as is the new army rifle at 200 yards.

This morning's papers quote the Russian general as advising that the Russian army killed in the last battle and claim the Japs must have lost twice as many, they being the attacking party. Probably the truth is not half told.

Last night was cold-to cold for comfort in camp. Today is near, bracing and fine for maneuvering. The people of this country desire that the present generation will never be called upon to utilize the knowledge gained by these yearly schools of instruction, for in the language of General Sherman, "war is hell."

A Historic Ground Battle. The ground over which the battle will be fought is that of the "Second Bull Run" was fought out by Stonewall Jackson and the union army under General Pope. The "Warrington pike," the positions around Wellington and Groceton were all to be occupied by daylight this morning. It may be that General Wint will attack the forces under General Lee about the same time in the morning as General Sigel dashed into Stonewall Jackson's army. One thing is certain, this fight will not make the widows or destroy the thousands of sons of loving parents as did the memorable conflict of nearly forty years ago.

This Virginia soil is red-as half-burned brick. The corn is poor—the best poorer than the poorest in Nebraska. Small grains abound in nothing. Apples are tasteless, grapes are good and peaches are fair. Pine barrens everywhere. Decay seems to be over all this country. It needs a rest or recovery by strenuous artificial means. Half-forgotten and unworked lanes mark the country roads. It is worth while to visit other states so as to appreciate the rich soil and the husbandry of such states as Nebraska and Iowa.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL WORK

New Course of Study for Elementary Schools Adopted in Chicago.

MUCH USELESS LUMBER ELIMINATED

Utilizing Healthy Activities and Interest of the Normal Child in New Direction—Systematic Care of Children's Eyes.

Our Purchase

Our buyer, when in New York, arranged with an importer who is changing his location from one manufacturer to another, to take his stock left over from the former manufacturer at a great discount. These goods consist mostly of Arabian curtains, some Brussels and Irish Point. The second shipment arrived last week and on sale Monday at prices that will move them at once.

The initial enrollment of pupils in the Chicago public schools, at the opening session, was in round numbers 200,000. This total is expected to reach 250,000 during the second week. If the percentage of increase during winter in former years holds good, the enrollment will reach 350,000 for the year, an increase of 4,000 over last year.

This great array of young America is housed in 22 school buildings of which sixteen are high schools and three normal schools, and the number of teachers available is 5,614.

A new course of study for elementary schools, which has been under consideration for two years, has been adopted and put in force. "The spirit of the change," writes George C. Howland in the Chicago Tribune "has been to bring the work of the elementary schools into closer relation with the life of the pupil. In part this has been accomplished by a clearer statement of what is expected of the teacher, in part by the elimination of useless lumber, and in a large measure by utilizing the healthy activities and interest of the normal child.

Correct Use of Language. "The most important thing for any pupil is the correct use of the English language. In the new outline of the work to be accomplished here the injunction is constantly repeated that the materials shall be related as closely as possible to the interests and experiences of the children. Letters are to be written such as children might have occasion to write, and in other ways reading and writing are to be a part of real life. The carefully detailed outline of work for each year shows a natural progression, and ought to be a great help to the faithful teacher.

Study of History. "In arithmetic the emphasis is again placed on reality. The children will learn tables, but they will also use measures, and will train the eye. Algebra is introduced only so far as to enable the pupil to use simple equations to solve problems which would otherwise be puzzles. Emphasis of geometry is used for the pupil to see why areas and volumes are measured as they are and to manage the simple problems of construction which he meets in his manual work.

"The study of history will be with the explanation of the meaning of historic anniversaries and a narration of the lives of eminent men. In the sixth grade a text book in American history is introduced and the picturesque outlines followed.

"Instead of English history, the pupils will study the history of general European history, including England, which have a direct bearing upon American history. Thus, the voyage of Columbus will appear as a natural outgrowth of the activity of Europe in commerce and exploration, and the independence of the colonies will be shown to be one more step in that struggle for constitutional guarantees which began with magna charta. This study in the seventh grade will be followed in the eighth by a more detailed study of American history. The study of the history of Illinois and of Chicago will aid in fitting the pupil for a more intelligent participation in the civic life of his native land of public service, which has been going on from the earliest grades, will appropriately end in a study of the constitutions, national and state, and the city charter under which government is organized.

Restoration of Hand Work. "The hand work, which has heretofore practically dropped between the kindergarten and the sixth grade, now appears in all the grades. Here an innovation is made in the treatment of drawing. Drawing is no longer to be an unrelated study, a mere accomplishment, but is brought into close connection with nature study and manual training. Pupils will make plans of the articles they are to construct and by constantly being brought to see the usefulness of drawing will find that study either more enthusiastically or almost without thinking of it as a separate thing. During the year to come the drawing teachers, who have given the new project their hearty support, will work out the necessary details.

"It has not been found possible in the past to devote more than half an hour at a time once a week to manual training, but the children have been so interested that they have been in the habit of taking an hour half hour from their own time after school for it. Now the work will begin earlier and much more than an hour, and it will be made a burden to be pleased.

The best results may be expected from this extension. "Nature Study. "In the field of nature study the work will differ in the different schools according to the material at hand, and will include nothing that cannot be brought directly into the experience of the children. The old course of study was extremely vague here and not distributed according to grades, and here, perhaps, the new course shows the greatest advance. The old days when the "Red Rover" was taken as the term of elementary study have long gone by.

"The chief criticism that is likely to be made is that a more varied stock of information will be expected of the grade teacher than ever before. However, the standard of minimum competence has been gradually raised and the teaching force of the city is well prepared to meet the new demands made upon it. It is not unlikely that both teacher and pupil will find the work easier in view of the greater interest that they will take in it. It will be difficult to find a system more suited to the varied needs of a cosmopolitan city like Chicago, one more adapted to make useful and patriotic citizens of our boys and girls."

Visual Defects. "A systematic, and what promises to be a scientific examination has been undertaken in New York city from the standpoint of refractive errors and their relation to the pupil's health and school progress," relates American Medicine. "At present but one school has been selected, as thoroughly investigated, that has yielded the valuable results that an immense mass of statistics loosely gathered from too vague and undigested facts. The rating with thousands and tens of thousands as myopic, hyperopic, etc., has yielded little of value in the elucidation of the profound problems which are really hidden by the superficial examinations and the glittering generalities. Already it has been found that those pupils in whom the more serious ametropic defects have been found are older than the normal children of that grade. From this results discouragement, depression, indifference and almost invariably a dropping out of school, half educated. The prejudices against glasses, the expense and tactfully overcome. There is, e. g., much of educational service in the form of notification to parents."

See Want Ads in the Best Business Boosters.

Archard & White's Immaculate

The Lace Curtain Sale

\$10,000 WORTH TO BE SOLD FOR \$5,850.00.

Our Purchase. 20 pairs heavy fringe top and bottom. We never sold them at less than \$3.75. 515 Suble Color Portieres \$9.50. These goods are reversible with an entirely different color on either side, come in large variety of colors. Imported Fine Lace Curtains. In almost endless variety including all the popular kinds.

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Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs! Never has our stock of "made-up rugs" been so large and complete. We have put forth our best efforts to make a better rug—both in coloring and material than ever before. These goods are made from odd carpets left over from our spring business and are marked so very low you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass to buy a first-class rug for so little money.

The September Furniture Sale

The September Furniture Sale. Judgment can be well exercised by buying now. Hundreds of fine samples of the furniture maker's are in this big September Furniture Trade sale.

IDEAL FACTORY CONDITIONS

Social Betterment Schemes Banish the Strike Fever from Workers.

RECORD OF SOME NEW JERSEY FACTORIES

Club Houses, Benefit Association and Other Institutions Have Brought About Co-Operation Between Employers and Employed.

Club House for Employees.

In one instance, that of the Celluloid company, the company has given the operatives, numbering something like 850 men and women, a club house with full equipment, costing at least \$25,000.

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Lunches at Cost.

A large, clean and well-appointed dining room has been provided for the employees of the factory which they prefer. Tea is served free of cost, and for 2 cents a plate of mutton, beef, chicken or oxtail soup may be had together with crackers.

Improving Industrial Conditions.

In commenting upon the material thus gathered, the chief of the bureau says: "The immense growth of manufacturing interests in New Jersey during the past decade, and 1903 showed an increase of 72 per cent—almost double that of any other state in the union—proves conclusively that in New Jersey such differences may exist between capital and labor have not seriously affected the prosperity of the state.

Progress in Half a Century

Remarkable Strides in the Domain of Science—Possibilities of the Future.

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