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MIMIC BATTLE OF BULL RUN

Regulars and Militia to "Go Through the Motions" on Historic Ground.

DUPLICATING MANEUVERS OF GREAT FIGHT

Twenty-Five Thousand Men in Battle. Array to Emulate the Movements of Generals Pope and Lee Forty Years Ago.

The Battle of Bull Run will be fought over again. Few battles in the world have caused as much discussion, bitterness and put at stake so many personal reputations as the second battle of Bull Run, at Manassas Junction, fought August 29 and 30, 1862.

As an object lesson to the new generation Major General Henry C. Corbin will put 25,000 men on the famous Virginia battlefield from September 5 to 20 and rehearse in detail the struggle of those days. It will be the greatest mimic battle ever held in the world. It cannot fail to be of tremendous importance in military circles, and as a colossal show event it will be eagerly watched by everyone who can possibly afford the money and time to go to Virginia on that day.

Eighteen thousand militiamen and 7,000 regulars will take part and the fighting will cover an area of fifty square miles. The movements of troops will follow exactly every movement made by Pope and Jackson.

Turning Gray?

Why not have the early, dark, rich color restored? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Nearly everybody uses it. Ask your own friends. Probably they know how it always restores color, checks falling, and keeps the hair rich and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor and have found it a great remedy. It checked the falling of my hair when all other remedies had failed." - Mrs. C. A. Morrison, Millisport, Me.

He, and General Adna Chaffee, lieutenant general of the army, will be a distinguished spectator. It is probable that President Roosevelt and his cabinet will be eager onlookers, and hundreds of surviving veterans on both sides have announced their intention to be on the field. General Joseph Wheeler intends to be there, and lesser men on both sides. The major of New York, Mr. George B. McClellan, will be offered a prominent seat, as his distinguished father was vitally interested in the result of this terrific battle.

Marking the Field. The field around Manassas Junction, where two such colossal battles were fought, is being surveyed and the chief points marked out for the coming conflict. The monument, which marks the bloodiest spot of conflict of that terrible day, is the only change in the field since 1862. The country in that part of Virginia is very beautiful, but is sparsely settled. It will be easy of access to thousands of spectators.

This special battle has been chosen for the maneuvers because the questions asked about it seem never to have been answered. It was not only a crushing defeat for the federals, incurring a great loss of life to the confederates, but it was followed by a storm of personal abuse, military accusations and court-martials.

It was preceded by all manner of trouble between the secretary of war, Mr. Stanton, and famous federal generals in the field. General Pope was called from the army in the west to take charge of the newly organized army of Virginia, with superior rank over superior officers, thus creating quite a storm. General Pope keenly objected to his position, but the secretary of war held him to it.

The recent Sampson-Schley controversy was as nothing compared to the court-martial of General Fitz John Porter, which followed this battle. There were a thousand "ifs" ranging over every troop movement. The papers, the records and the atmosphere were filled with explanations and apologies which finally went into personal taunts.

The fighting was so close at hand, so bloody and so terrible in effect that even now, it is asserted, no correct records of the dead have been gotten at. It has remained the most discussed battle of the four years war, and no one has been silent in the discussion. Its military and historic importance came as much from its object as from its details and result.

Washington and Richmond were at stake. General Lee wanted to capture the northern capital and General McClellan wanted to capture the southern capital. The battle was full of surprises, changes, individual leadership, tragedy and military genius. Origin of a Nickname. General Jackson stood like a stone wall, as he was christened by the South Carolina, at the first battle of Bull Run, a

nickname which took the place forever of his baptismal name.

General Lee had to decide between Richmond and Washington, and by a piece of military genius, which went into history, withdrew his forces in great number from the defense of Richmond and threw them to assault the Army of Virginia, leaving General McClellan to believe that Richmond was still well defended.

It is impossible to tell with precision the number of men actually present on the field at the battle of Bull Run. All returns contradict each other. The most careful study of the subject, based upon the best information, justifies the conclusion that General Pope had 30,000 men against 24,000 of the confederates.

Colonel William Allen, the chief of ordnance of the Army of Northern Virginia, gives the accepted figures that General Pope had 30,000 men and Lee had 24,000.

Out of these men the confederates lost 1,533 killed, 7,812 wounded and 109 missing; a total of 9,454.

The loss of the union army on August 29 and 30 is not separately reported, but during the full number of days of that campaign the union army lost 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded and 4,263 captured and missing; a total of 14,462.

One small half hour spent by both armies at the spot on which the monument now stands tells a sufficient tale of tragedy. It was on Friday afternoon when Grover's brigade charged Jackson's center. Grover led five regiments, with 1,500 men, and in twenty minutes lost about one-third of his men, in exact figures 496 killed.

General Robert E. Lee reported that when the Fourteenth South Carolina regiment was repelling an attack men were killing each other at ten paces. It was fast, furious and hideous, and out of this terrible tangle of death, discussion and disaster there has resulted a colossal integration point. Why? The world has asked for forty years.

Major General Corbin will try to give the present army a sufficient answer to that question. General Pope's own story, an abstract of which is given here, is from the Century Magazine.

General Pope's Own Story. The second battle of Bull Run as well as the campaign which preceded it have been, and no doubt still are, greatly misunderstood. Probably they will remain during this generation a matter of controversy into which personal feeling and prejudice so largely enter that dispassionate judgment cannot now be looked for. I well understand, as does every military

man, how difficult and how thankless was the task imposed upon me, and I do not hesitate to say that I would gladly have avoided it if I could have done so, consistent with duty.

To confront with a small army greatly superior forces, to fight battles without the hope of victory, but only to gain time by delaying the forward movement of the enemy, is a duty the most hazardous and the most difficult that can be imposed upon any general or any army. While such operations require the highest courage and endurance on the part of the troops, they are unlikely to be understood or appreciated, and the results, however successful in view of the object aimed at, have little in them to attract public commendation or applause.

I did hope that in the course of these operations the enemy might commit some imprudence or leave some opening of which I could take some advantage as to gain at least a partial success. This opportunity was presented by the advance of General Stonewall Jackson on Manassas Junction; but although the best disposition possible in my view was made the object was frustrated by causes which could not have been foreseen, and which, perhaps, are not yet completely known to the country.

Movements of Jackson.

Stonewall Jackson's movement on Manassas Junction was plainly seen and promptly reported, and I notified General Halleck of it.

On the night of August 26, Jackson's advance struck the Orange & Alexandria railroad at Manassas Junction, and made it plain to me that all the reinforcements and movements of the troops promised me had altogether failed.

The movement of Jackson presented the only opportunity which had offered to gain any success over the superior forces of the enemy. I determined, therefore, on the morning of August 27, to abandon the line of the Rappahannock and throw my whole force in the direction of Gainesville and Manassas Junction to crush any force of the enemy that had passed through Thoroughfare Gap and to interpose between Lee's army and Bull Run.

With Jackson at and near Grovetown on the 28th, with McDowell on the west and the rest of the army on the east of him, while Lee, with a mass of his army, was still west of Thoroughfare Gap, the situation for us was certainly as favorable as the most sanguine person could desire, and the prospect of crushing Jackson, sandwiched between such forces, was certainly excellent.

Springe road east of it. The railroad grade indicates almost exactly the line occupied by Jackson's force, our own line confronting it from left to right. The whole field was free from obstacles to movement of troops, and nearly so to maneuvers, with only a few eminences, and these of a nature to have been seized and easily held by our troops, even against superior numbers. It would be difficult to find anywhere in Virginia a more perfect field of battle than that on which the second battle of Bull Run was fought.

Sigel in Action.

Sigel attacked the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 29th, about a mile east of Grovetown, where he was joined by the divisions of Hooker and Kearney. Jackson fell back, but was so closely pressed by these forces that he was obliged to make a stand. He accordingly took up his position along and behind the old railroad embankment, extending along his entire front. His batteries, some of them heavy caliber, were posted behind the ridges in the open ground, while the mass of his troops were sheltered by woods and the railroad embankment.

I arrived on the field from Centerville, about noon and found the opposing forces confronting each other, both considerably cut up by the severe action in which they had been engaged since daylight.

The troops were permitted to rest for a time, and to resupply themselves with ammunition. From 1:30 to 4 o'clock p. m. very severe conflicts occurred repeatedly all along the line, and there was a continuous roar of artillery and small arms, with scarcely an intermission.

From 4 o'clock in the day until sometime after dark the fighting all along our lines was severe and bloody, and our losses were very heavy.

In this battle the Fifth corps, under General Fitz John Porter took no part whatever, but remained all day in column without even deploying into line of battle or making any effort in force to find out what was in their front.

That General Porter knew of the progress of the battle on his right, and that he believed the union army was being defeated, is shown by his own dispatches to McDowell. For this action or nonaction he has been on the one hand likened to Benedict Arnold and on the other favorably compared with George Washington.

A Shot at Porter. Taking the enemy's own account of the battle that afternoon, it is not unreasonable to say that if General Porter had attacked Longstreet's right with 10,000 men while the latter was engaged on Jackson's right the effect would have been conclusive. Porter's case is the first I find recorded in military history in which the theory has been seriously put forth, that the hero of the battle is the man who keeps out of it. Between 11 and 3 o'clock on the day of the 30th I was obliged to assume, the aggressive or fall back, as for want of

provisions I was not able to wait an attack of the enemy. The enemy advancing to the assault, our whole line was soon furiously engaged. The action was severe for several hours, the enemy bringing up heavy reserves and pouring mass after mass of his troops on our left. He was able also to present an equal force all along our line of battle. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which we labored our troops held their ground with utmost firmness and obstinacy. The loss on both sides was heavy.

By dark our left had been forced back half or three-quarters of a mile, but still remained firm and unbroken, and still held the Warrenton pike on our rear, while our right was also driven back equally far, but in good order and without confusion. At dark the enemy took possession of the Sudley Springs road and was in position to threaten our line of communication.

The result of the battle of the 30th convinced me that we were no longer able to hold our positions so far to the front, and so far away from the absolute necessities of life, suffering, as were men and

horses from fatigue and hunger, and weakened by heavy losses in battles. About 8 o'clock in the evening, therefore, I sent written orders to the corps commanders to withdraw leisurely to Centerville. The withdrawal was made slowly, quietly and in good order, no attempt whatever being made by the enemy to obstruct our movement. - Philadelphia Press.

Home-seekers' Rates to North Dakota. Every Tuesday until October 15 the Chicago Great Western railway will sell round trip tickets to points in the above named state at a great reduction from the usual fare. For further information apply to Geo. F. Thomas, general agent, 1313 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

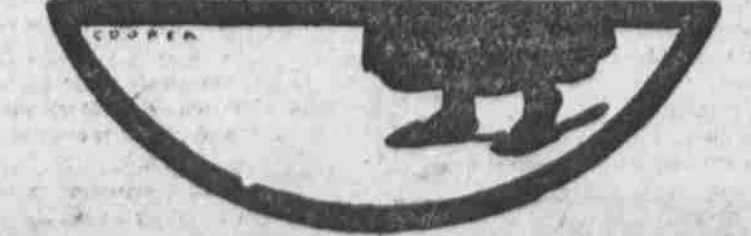
Special Summer Tourist Rates to Points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The Chicago Great Western Railway will sell special round trip tickets at very low rates to points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Tickets limited to October 31. For further information apply to M. D. Parkhurst, General Agent, 1313 Farnam st., Omaha, Neb.

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