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was apparent that the corner in Northern Pacific was still unbroken. The excited bidding last night to secure the stock for delivery today made that very apparent. The first step to avert the panic was devoted to circulating reports that the conferences between the contending interests in Northern Pacific had been continued in one form or another throughout the night, had resulted in a compromise which would free the shorts in their stocks from the compromised positions. These offers proved utterly ineffective in the face of the first quotations for Northern Pacific on the tape. The price paid for the stock ran quickly up to \$200 per share, and then \$200, and even to \$700 per share on regular transactions and \$1,000 per share for cash. The cash price paid meant that unfortunate shorts who were unable to borrow the stock last night for delivery today had to pay whatever cash price the engineers of the corner chose to ask for it. The figures indicated in these opening transactions meant ruin for a very large outstanding interest in the stock. The principal cause in producing the demoralization in the stock market. The concerted effort to support the market by buying all stocks which might be offered, which is always the most effective manner of dissuading persons from selling, was undertaken, according to the current belief in Wall street, by some of the most powerful capitalists in the country, was swept away like a whirlwind upon the deluge of offerings which came upon the market. As prices began to go down, the disposition to buy decreased and the determination to sell increased to grow in geometrical ratio, as a falling body gains in velocity the farther it falls.

Never Before Such Unloading. Such a shoveling out of stocks as occurred during the second hour of today's stock market was never seen before. After a sale had been made at a price which a broker would throw in an additional block at anywhere from five to ten points lower than stopping to demand any intermediate price for his offering. The extent of the decline during the half hour was as great in some cases as has taken weeks to attain on the advance, although all observers have agreed that the rate at which prices have been going up has exceeded any previous experience. The figures alone suffice to indicate the proportions of the drop. In Delaware & Hudson the extreme decline was 50 points; Manhattan, 28 1/2; Rock Island, 35 1/2; Union Pacific, 38; Atchison, 34 1/2; Atchison preferred, 25 1/2; St. Paul, 29 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 32; Southern Pacific, 25 1/2; United States Steel preferred, 28 1/2; Western Union, 20 points; and the collapse in nearly every active stock in the exchange.

In the outside market the stress of the demand for funds was shown by the perpendicular drop in the price of Standard Oil at 650, compared with \$21 last night. The same urgent need was reflected in the bond market, where all grades of bonds were offered on a declining scale. The sacrifices there were naturally much less than in the stock market.

Change Comes at Noon. After the turn in the market came, which it did about noon, some noticeable selling of bonds still continued and this was explained as being due to a wish to secure funds to buy stocks at the attractive level of prices to which the market had fallen. In fact, the buying was on a hand and alert, and even in such a scene of disaster as that presented, there are those who reap the benefit. The drop in prices carried the stocks of many substantial promoters down to levels at which the current rate of dividends paid upon them and well assured make them attractive investments.

It was a very notable fact that throughout the most acute period of today's disturbance there was a steady stream of cash about the sound and prosperous conditions of industry and business at large in the country. The stock market collapse was attributed exclusively to over-speculation and an over-extension of credits used in holding stocks which were not designed to keep, but to sell at a higher price. The stock which caused the collapse was the Northern Pacific corner, without dispute. The harm which might result from the Northern Pacific episode was by no means so great in anyone's mind as to justify the extent of the collapse in prices. But the delicate situation of the market due to the over-extension of speculation made it vulnerable to this shock. The decline once in price gained cumulative, and the speculators' margins were wiped out and brokers had to sell the securities placed with them as collateral to save themselves from loss, thus adding to the weight of the selling. The shrinkage in the market value of securities placed with bankers as collateral made it necessary that they should demand increased collateral or call in the loans with which speculators were holding stocks. With their credits thus reduced, further sales of stocks had to be made and so it came from every quarter.

Northern Pacific Dominant. The importance attached to the Northern Pacific episode was made clear by the eagerness of all classes to learn all the developments concerning it, and the immediate effect of any announcement regarding it upon the stock market. The upward shoot to \$1,000 a share was an extraordinary cause of the greatest demoralization in the market. The announcement later in the day of the measures for the relief of the shortages and the relapse in the price of the stock to \$300 allied the demoralization almost immediately. The announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who respectively represent the two contending parties in Northern Pacific, that they would require deliveries of the stock today meant a respite of one day at least from ruin of the shorts in the

matter. It was denied by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and their associates in the deal that they had any desire to "squeeze" the shorts, all of their buying having been done simply to secure the balance of railway power, purposes and not as a speculative maneuver. The most prominent figures in the financial world were vitally interested in the outcome of the unprecedented situation disclosed by the Harriman people's struggle for control of Northern Pacific and through crowded the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National and the city banks eagerly awaiting news.

Financial Leaders Confer. There were many conferences of various financial leaders throughout the morning. It was learned from an authoritative source that up to 11 o'clock no compromise had been reached upon the present situation was more hopeful than it had been.

Efforts to arrange conferences between the conflicting interests were resumed this morning and while no definite steps have been taken it seems certain that there will be a meeting of the representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who openly declare that they have a majority of the Northern Pacific stock, said today that their policy is a conciliatory one and that they have receded out with all the strength of their position and influence in an effort to protect instead of crush.

The offer to loan Northern Pacific stock to the shorts, made by J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday, was renewed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. today and a readiness indicated to lend in proportion to the respective holdings. The latter feature of the offer would it is known force Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to advance the greater number of shares. A man high in authority in the street and close to the Harriman people, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. group of financiers said: "We will continue to seek a settlement upon a reasonable basis. We do not wish to see innocent men suffer and have no disposition to dictate unfair terms. The offer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to loan stock to the shorts is still open, but their policy is conciliatory. It would protect rather than destroy. There are efforts afoot to get the conflicting interests together and we are hopeful as to the immediate future." It is positively stated that the Burlington deal will go forward under the best of conditions of its new ownership will vary materially from those in view when the Great Northern first submitted its offer.

Shorts Become Frantic. The trading in Northern Pacific became so wild and excited toward 11 o'clock that prices changed rapidly, twenty-five and fifty points at a time. A sale of 500 was reported and almost immediately a number came out on the tape at 700. This was for tomorrow's delivery and not a cash sale, as some of the earlier ones had been, indicating a belief on the part of the purchasers that the short commitments were so large that they could not be met from Europe would afford little or no relief. The great excitement in the stock this morning and the frantic efforts to buy would seem to show that the short sales were much larger than were supposed yesterday.

Shortly after 11 o'clock all support seemed to be withdrawn from the stock, and prices began falling many points between sales. Union Pacific went down rapidly and 4,000 shares of the stock were sold at 85. At the same moment 1,000 shares of Missouri Pacific were sold at 97. People's Gas, Burlington, Burlington Rapid Transit, Amalgamated Copper, the Atchison and St. Paul fell off and sensational declines occurred, the like of which had not been seen on the street for many and many a year. St. Paul sold down to 148; Missouri Pacific to 92; Erie to 90; United States Steel, preferred, to 89; Atchison, preferred, to 85; Southern Pacific to 45; Western Union to 87; and then almost immediately Amalgamated Copper fell to 96, Erie to 87, Atchison, common, to 87, Union Pacific to 88, Rock Island to 145, Missouri Pacific to 88, Louisville & Nashville to 92. Then the tape recorded the sale of 1,800 shares of Union Pacific at 80.

At noon the assignment of Charles R. Siskels, a broker, as a representative of the firm. According to a rough estimate made by the assignee the liabilities will be \$50,000, while the assets will be fully as much, if not more. Mr. Siskels' failure is attributed to the slump in the stock market and to the failure of customers to meet the good margins on certain stocks he was holding for them. He was a member of the Consolidated exchange and when the settling hour came this morning at the exchange he found himself unable to make payments.

The failure of A. F. Fields, also a member of the Consolidated exchange, was later announced. The amount of the failure has not yet been made public. Statement from Hill. President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern road made this statement today: "I never bought or sold a share of Northern Pacific on the floor and what I bought in six months I have neither acquired nor gotten rid of Northern Pacific or any other stock. When the fog of battle lifts and the air becomes clearer, as I believe it soon will, people will see many things in a much clearer light than they do now. We never had control of the Northern Pacific road; we do not want control; we are not trying to get control and under the law we could not retain control if ever we got it."

There was some apprehension that large sums of money might be called from New York by the country banks, but so far there has been no evidence in support of this theory. On the other hand, money is being forwarded to New York largely by bargain hunters from all over the country who wish to secure cheap stock.

After noon there seemed to be more steadiness to prices and Southern Pacific rose to 33 1/2, Louisville to 97, Manhattan to 106, United States Steel, preferred, to 80, and St. Paul to 153. United States Steel, common, after offering 100,000 shares, Burlington sold at 170 for 2,000 shares. Then there was a rally in Steel preferred up to 88, Union Pacific following to 90; Baltimore and Ohio sold at 89, Missouri Pacific 90, American Tobacco 105, and Missouri Pacific at 95. There came an official announcement on the tape by Street & North that they would not demand delivery today of 80,000 shares of Northern Pacific common, due to them. This was followed by a rally in Manhattan to 106, Steel to 108, Southern Pacific to 43 1/2, Atchison to 83 and Steel, preferred, to 95.

At 12:25 Northern Pacific common sold at 700 for cash. At this time the market seemed to have a better tone than at any period during the day and the price changes were announced on some basis satisfactory to the market. The "carry-over" had been during the wild surges of the earlier part of the session. Even Standard Oil declined to 650, a drop of 171 points from last night's close. Failure of Two More Firms. At 1 o'clock the failures of W. H. Browder of Broadway and J. T. Lee of 62 Broadway were announced on the Consolidated exchange. Rumors were circulating of the credit of several stock exchange houses, but they were soon officially denied. Soon after 1 o'clock A. A. Houseman & Co. loaned \$1,000,000 at 6 per cent and it was said that other strong firms were lending their available funds in the effort to check the decline in prices. The banks on the other hand, became more conservative and decided to loan only to their regular customers. Some borrowers were forced to pay from 10 to 40 per cent for money. A more hopeful feeling was abroad in the market, but it was felt that the leaders in the financial world had insisted that the Harriman-Morgan-Hill people had come to some basis of agree-

ment in order to relieve the situation. The Evening Post quotes an eminent authority of the railroad world as follows: "It will be recognized when the field of battle is cleared that the balance of railway power must not be seriously disturbed. Interests at stake are too tremendous and too powerful to be aroused. It only means retaliation of a disastrous nature, which can be avoided by checking reckless ambition and leaving the great railroads of the country free from alliances and open to all their connections. Further unification of great railroads and forming of 'transcontinental systems' will be dropped now, or such plans will be recognized as forcing competitive building on a gigantic scale."

Banks to the Rescue. At 2 o'clock semi-official announcement was made that the Gallatin National bank would lend \$16,000,000 at 6 per cent, acting for the associated banks of the city. James Stillman, president of the National City bank, which carries the largest deposits of any bank in the city, declined today to discuss the general financial situation.

The sensational decline of 60 points in Delaware & Hudson was followed by a quick recovery of 30, and United Steel of 46. Atchison held off to 63 1/2, Missouri Pacific to 97, Erie to 100, Steel to 41, Manhattan to 110, Erie to 100, and other stocks declined somewhat in sympathy.

The feature of the situation was the closing up for the day of a number of small stocks, not because of financial embarrassment, but because they were deemed it unwise to do any business at all in such a market as today's. At 1:20 p. m. prices seemed to be fairly steady. United States Steel common finding support, this time held off to 87 1/2, Missouri Pacific to 97, Erie to 100, Steel to 41. At this time there was some activity in bonds, with apparently good absorption of the standard issues.

A clearing house notice was sent out at 1:30 p. m. stating that all transactions in Northern Pacific common would be closed at 1:30 p. m. until further notice. This means that sellers of the stock will not be called upon to deliver it at present. At 1:40 p. m. bid for money. Union Pacific preferred made a strong rally to 95, American Tobacco advanced to 110 and common to 100, Erie to 100, Missouri Pacific to 97, Erie to 100, Steel to 41. Twenty-five hundred shares of Chicago & Alton preferred changed hands at 78. Western Union met support at 88 and New York Central was steady at 145.

After money had gone to 60 per cent it was reported in the street that a number of banks were willing to take a loan with New York, which is being done in the dark and led to a panic such as we have never had before. The rise that came to an end was only to be expected, but the affair will hurt Americans here and it will probably be some time before a feeling of security is thoroughly re-established.

A representative of Seligman Bros. said: "The market here is only a reflex of New York. Without accurate knowledge of the conditions there it is impossible to say what will happen here. We are quite in the dark, but do not anticipate any serious results."

Exchange Galleries Ordered Cleared. For the first time in the history of the Stock exchange, all galleries and the inclosures reserved for speculators were ordered cleared at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The evident desire of the banking interests to lend support caused a continuance of the rally, and after 2:15 prices held fairly steady. At 2:30 p. m. the market fell from 88 to 94 1/2, United States Steel went to 42, Copper to 105 1/2, Erie to 33 1/2, Pennsylvania to 114, Missouri Pacific to 97 and Atchison again to 70 1/2. St. Paul sold at 147 to 148, American Tobacco at 110 to 114 and Manhattan held around 109. Southern Pacific was steady at 44 1/2 and Reading stayed close to 37; Burlington ruled about 180.

The following was sent out by a news bureau: "It may be recalled authoritatively that if the market condition after existing tomorrow as today J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will continue the agreement not to insist on deliveries of Northern Pacific common or adopt a measure that will afford similar relief. The closing transactions showed an excited tone to the market, some stocks being well supported, and others declining. Continental Tobacco, which throughout the day had shown considerable strength, sold at 45 1/2, and at the same time Amalgamated Copper, which had been at 100, held at 45. The last sale of New York Central was at 147 1/2 and of Union Pacific at 90.

The market continued feverish but much quieter and generally worked higher. The price of the market for Northern Pacific at 6 per cent and the other agreement to omit stock exchange clearing house requirements for the present in contracts on Northern Pacific had a good effect. Union Pacific got up 18 1/2 from the bottom, Tobacco 18 and other stocks smaller and higher. The market for Northern Pacific renewed show of offerings, under which prices broke again. Union Pacific fell back 8 1/2, Missouri Pacific 8 1/2, Atchison 6 1/2 and other stocks from 1 to 5 points. The closing was feverish and erratic.

BRITISH FEAR CONSEQUENCES. London Speculators Anticipate Monday's Settlement Apprehensively, as Many May Be Caught.

LONDON, May 10.—While it is hoped rather than believed that the British market is not committed to a great extent to American railroad securities it cannot be denied that the settlement which will begin Monday is anticipated with keen apprehension. It is believed that British speculators held aloof a long time, but they were unable to resist the attractions of the long continued boom. The panic was the sole topic of conversation in the clubs last night and all kinds of rumors are being spread of incidents of the day. It is asserted that an American who arrived from the continent inquired the price of Northern Pacific and was told that the quotation was 190 in New York and 120 in London. As he had his stock deposited with New York bankers he was able to sell at 190 in Shorters Court after hours. A prominent young dealer became completely unhinged and offered stocks at prices largely below the worst quotations of the day, however, tried to profit by his temporary aberration.

The stock exchange is very superstitious and ominous talk was heard last night of another "Black Friday." It is regarded as fortunate that tomorrow is a holiday in New York and that the "carry-over" will be completed here Monday before the New York stock exchange opens. Many large dealers are standing out altogether until they can see how the situation will shape itself. While thousands of Northern Pacific securities are being sold on the exchange at 120 and 122, German buyers were busy picking up all they could get for immediate delivery. Long dispatches describing the scenes in Wall street are published by all the morning papers and the comments dwell upon the unprecedented nature of yesterday's "scenes."

"Unhappily," says the Daily Mail, "London has shared in the disaster, although the reasons for it are not the same as in the British commitments are nothing like the American. There were all the appearances, however, of a crisis which will make the boom a recollection of terror for the future." It is said that the "carry-over" will be completed here Monday before the New York stock exchange opens. Many large dealers are standing out altogether until they can see how the situation will shape itself. While thousands of Northern Pacific securities are being sold on the exchange at 120 and 122, German buyers were busy picking up all they could get for immediate delivery. Long dispatches describing the scenes in Wall street are published by all the morning papers and the comments dwell upon the unprecedented nature of yesterday's "scenes."

and only came in on the top floor. This latter experience had been theirs before in matters American. The Daily Telegraph, in its financial article, says: "The quarrelling of great capitalists is to be greatly deplored because it diminishes confidence generally and may upset the American money market to such an extent as to make the United States draw on their balances on this side. In such an event the situation here would become very serious."

Mad Scenes of the Early Hours. LONDON, May 9.—(6 p. m.)—Not in the memory of the oldest stock broker in London has there been such a panic as prevailed this afternoon in America. After the closing of the stock exchange hundreds of dealers endeavored to struggle into the narrow confines of Shorters Court, where outside dealings are done, in efforts to raise or reduce as the case might be, Americans to New York parity. Suddenly there developed a terrific slump in Union Pacific, which was knocked down 20 points in a few seconds. St. Paul suffered almost as badly. Large and small brokers rushed to the scene until Throgmorton street became impassable. The rain poured down, but the excited crowd would not leave to it. Parties formed themselves into flying wedges in endeavors to force their way into the center of Shorters Court, at which spot the principal dealing was done. All sorts of conditions and prices were shouted at the exchange, and the Dow Jones down went Americans. The leading houses sent urgent orders to buy or sell, but found it almost impossible to have their orders executed. Railroads of every description were quoted at rock-bottom prices and Steel and other stocks fell in sympathy. Then reaction set in. Up and down went Americans. Half an hour of this panicky speculation and a more reasonable feeling prevailed and stocks rose to within a few points of their price when the stock exchange closed. But long after the usual hours hundreds of stock brokers, most of them drenched to the skin, tarried in the hope of getting clear before tomorrow's opening. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., said to a representative of the Associated Press: "So far as I know there was no reason for this afternoon's panic except that our information regarding the conditions of the railroad market in America. I do not apprehend any serious results."

Mr. Brown, a partner in the firm of Seligman Bros., said: "It cannot be called anything but a panic. I do not expect failures, except possibly a few small ones. The crowd is now too terribly excited to transact many dealings, and not much stock has changed hands. There is no earthly reason for today's scene, except that the market is in a state of a feeling of security is thoroughly re-established."

A representative of Seligman Bros. said: "The market here is only a reflex of New York. Without accurate knowledge of the conditions there it is impossible to say what will happen here. We are quite in the dark, but do not anticipate any serious results."

BURLINGTON DEAL IS A FACT. One of the Wise Ones Says Its Consummation Will Be Made Known Today. NEW YORK, May 9.—Tonight an individual who has been party to the conference relating to the strained conditions in the street this week, made statements and explanations which give to the content in Wall street a definite construction that was generally accepted downtown today. He said: "Tomorrow morning Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will publish a notice saying they will let out their Northern Pacific to shorts at \$150. Positive statement is made tonight that tomorrow J. P. Morgan & Co. will notify shorts that they will be released on short obligations to Morgan & Co. on the basis of \$150. This will be the penalization. The shorts will get no stock from Morgan & Co. They will get out of freedom. "The Burlington deal will be known tomorrow as an accomplished fact. It has already been accomplished. The Morgan-Hill interests control the Northern Pacific stock and the board of directors has absolute power in the Burlington deal. Burlington merger without the consent of two-thirds of the Northern Pacific stock. The old law of the Northern Pacific prescribed that two-thirds of the stock should assent to such a transaction as the present deal. This provision, still printed in the manual, has been improved, has misled the opponents of the Morgan-Hill plans because in the reorganization the two-thirds provision was abolished and the power was vested solely in the board of directors. "The board had stipulated that when two-thirds of the Burlington stock had been deposited in a designated trust company the Northern Pacific-Burlington deal should thus be automatically closed. The stock has been deposited and the transaction is consummated. "It is believed that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests, believing that two-thirds stock consent in Northern Pacific necessary to consummation, have striven to absorb enough Northern Pacific to prevent two-thirds consent, with results seen in Wall street this week. This afternoon they discovered that two-thirds consent of Northern Pacific stock was not necessary to the Hill-Morgan deal; that they had acted on wrong information at that point. "Moreover, they learned last today that while the Northern Pacific scrip they held and their paper contracts made the aggregate they had sought, the paper contracts were in part empty, for the shorts could not get the stock they had agreed to deliver. "Conviction was compelled that Morgan-Hill had the real goods—the scrip, and therefore, that the accumulation of Northern Pacific in the hands of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was strategically valuable. "Hence, according to a statement to me by one of the Kuhn-Loeb group this evening, the Northern Pacific-Burlington deal is sure and safe. This being true, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have no tactical use for their two-thirds consent of Northern Pacific, and therefore, let it out tomorrow to shorts at 150 and discharge makers of paper contracts to deliver stock they could not get on the same basis. "This action makes logical the stated decision of Morgan & Co. not to deliver Northern Pacific to shorts, though shorts may purge themselves of their short obligations at 150. "This release by Morgan-Hill, and the letting out of actual stock no longer useful to their residents, concerning the stock market, but a series of questions was written out and sent to him with the request that he answer as many of them as consistent with his interests. These questions were: "The ground is whether any permanent plan of settlement, or an agreement between the opposing interests in Northern Pacific affairs had been reached,



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Wife of Missing St. Joseph Bank Cashier to Live at Pawnee City. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 9.—(Special Telegram)—Mrs. Eva Harding, wife of Ernest W. Harding, the missing cashier of the Germania-American bank, announced to friends here tonight that she would no longer search for her husband, but that she would dispose of all the property here and move to the home of her parents at Pawnee City, Neb.

Millions to Improve St. Paul. CHICAGO, May 9.—The entire northern division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line comprising nearly 300 miles of track, is to be thoroughly overhauled this summer at an expense of several millions of dollars. Over a large portion of the division ninety-pound steel rails will be laid, the improvements mainly will effect the line from St. Paul to Duluth and from Eau Claire to Bayfield and Ashland.

Mail to Council Bluffs. As a result of arrangements made between the Burlington and Northern Pacific Railway Mail Service W. C. Vandervoort, chief of the Burlington mail, and the Northern Pacific Railway company, the mail between the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs will be carried by the government 3 cents per car per mile, and extra cars will be put on the line to provide the service required.

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Opheum

Omaha's Popular Family Theater. Phone 1311. Last Week, commencing Sunday matinee, May 5—GRACE VAN SULLFORD, GEORGE HARRIS, EDWARD HARRIS, and others. BLOOD PURIFIER, LITTLE LIVER PILL, and others. 50c Matinee; Wednesday—Children, 10c; adults, 25c. Performances begin every evening at 8:30, matinee, 2:30 sharp. Another big amateur carnival Saturday, May 11. Better than ever. The kind you will enjoy.

BOYD'S Woodward & Lothrop. THURSDAY, MAY 10TH. ONE APPEARANCE ONLY. MISS MARIAN.

MANSFIELD

in HENRY V. Certain punctuality at 7:45. Prices—\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. Seats now on sale.

Mico's Treadover. Telephone 228. Entire week, including Saturday Evening. Just as reported, the season's best. Watson's Oriental Burlesquers. Pretty girls, new songs and scenery. star olio acts. Evening prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Seats now on sale.

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RENOVATOR invigorates and restores the system. It is the best medicine for the worst dyspepsia, constipation, headache, liver and kidneys. 25c and 50c at druggists. Free trial. Sent by mail, stamps taken. BERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by J. K. & Co., 12th and Douglas Sts., Omaha, Neb.; Geo. S. Davis, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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