

# Schmoller & Mueller's GREAT WRECK SALE



**TELEGRAM**  
 51 CH  
 34 collect night  
 Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26, '03.  
 Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co.,  
 Omaha.

Railroad Co. has accepted my spot cash offer for a cartload of piano damaged in the Bell Line wreck. Sell them for one-half regular price. They include all standard makes.  
 Wm. H. Schmoller, 28cp.

These pianos are now here, and in compliance with above instruction we shall sell them at 50 cents on the dollar of their regular value. Among them are many of the world's most famous makes. Many are only slightly marred on the case, the interior being just as good as ever.

**AN UNUSUAL PIANO OPPORTUNITY**

Regular Value	Sale Price
\$200 Pianos	\$100
\$250 Pianos	\$125
\$300 Pianos	\$150
\$350 Pianos	\$175
\$400 Pianos	\$200
\$450 Pianos	\$225
\$500 Pianos	\$250
\$550 Pianos	\$275
\$600 Pianos	\$300
\$650 Pianos	\$325
\$700 Pianos	\$350
\$750 Pianos	\$375

Owing to the extraordinary low price at which these pianos will be sold we cannot afford to furnish stool and cover free, but we will furnish same at actual wholesale cost. Seals may be secured at \$1.50, and an elegant stool for \$1.50.

Schmoller & Mueller's popular easy payment plan will be in vogue during this sale. This means that you may choose to pay \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$1.50 weekly payments, according to the price of the piano you select.

**TO FURTHER REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK.**

We will during this sale greatly reduce prices on any piano in the house.

**UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS.**

We shall close out every used piano in the house regardless of their intrinsic value. Among these you will find such well known makes as Knabe, Chickering, Emerson, Steger & Sons, Ivers & Pond, Everett, Story & Clark, Yonck, etc. AN IMMEDIATE CALL WILL SECURE CHOICE.

Out of town customers should write at once for catalogue and full explanatory matter regarding this extraordinary piano sale.

**Sale now in full blast.**

**SCHMOLLER & MUELLER,**  
 Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Piano Dealers.

Office and Warerooms 1313 Farnam St. Factory & Warerooms 1215 Farnam St. OMAHA.

Iowa Warerooms, 102 Broadway, Council Bluffs.

## FAMINE MENACING FINLAND

Pinch of Poverty Follows in the Wake of Russian Occupation.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY**

Habits and Peculiarities of the People

—Felicity of Incomes—The Family Bath—Immigration to America.

Reports of terrible famines in Sweden and Finland, says the New York Tribune, have brought that part of Europe into general notice. The grand duchy of Finland recently claimed the sympathy of the world because of the efforts on the part of Russia to wipe out the institutions and to destroy its individuality. Now it is once more the recipient of much sympathy on account of the sufferings of its people from hunger.

Bordered by the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia on the south and west and bounded by Russia and Lapland on the east and north, Finland is away from the beaten path of the tourist, and consequently its features and the characteristics of its people are not well known.

Finland is larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands combined. It has its own constitution, which was framed in 1771. This instrument was modified and changed when, in 1809, the grand duchy was ceded to the emperor of Russia, but it still provides for a national parliament, in which the four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants—are represented, and names as the head of the state the "grand duke of Finland," who is the czar. The patriotic Finlander speaks of the czar as the grand duke, just as the Hungarian does of Emperor Franz Joseph as his king.

A visitor to the capital, Helsinki, in speaking of the place said that the first thing that attracted his attention in the place was the great number of bicycles. The streets are paved with cobblestones, he said, "and far from good from the wheelman's point of view, but the 70,000 inhabitants own more than 2,000 wheels. This is the more remarkable from the fact that seven months in the year the ground is covered with ice and snow, leaving only five wheeling months."

The inhabitants of Finland are a serious people. They know nothing about humor, and a joke told to them must be explained. All classes are educated, and, according to the version of a careful observer, they have fixed ideas as to the equality of men and women. Co-education is practiced in its broadest form, and the people are reared to disregard the imaginary line which society draws between men and women; yet all social gatherings are on a strictly regular basis, and the women are not free in this freedom is found in the form of unusual restraint.

**Women on School Boards.**

Since 1892 women have been eligible as members of the school boards, but among the working classes equality with men has long been established, as may be seen by the number of women who follow vocations which are usually monopolized by men. Thus, there are among the trades women 14 bookbinders, 11 hatmakers, 17 dyers, 12 carpenters, 10 paperhangers, 11 watchmakers, 20 goldsmiths, 538 bakers, 19 slaughterers, 353 hotel and restaurant keepers, 765 shop loaders, 199 printers and 550 bricklayers in the grand duchy. There are also 850 women in the employ of the state in various capacities.

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Mr. Shoddy cannot live and be comfortable in Finland. He cannot pretend to be a man of large income, when, in fact, he is on the ragged edge, because one of the customs of the land is to publish in the daily papers at a certain time every year the income of every citizen. Incomes of less than \$1,000 are exempt. With a full knowledge of his financial resources and the exact amount when he is overstepping the bounds of prudence in his expenditures and when he does or fails to do his share of charity. This willingness to allow others to know their business is not more remarkable than the custom which prevails throughout the country of entering a house of a room without knocking. People never think of making their presence known before entering, never say or act "by your leave," but walk right in, and they feel justified in doing so, because many doors have neither bolts nor locks. The people are generous and hospitable, they love peace and respect law and order, and, although they are slow to anger, they are equally slow to forgive. The Finlander rivals the Chinaman in his habit of asking personal questions. He asks his guest questions about his age, his business, income or family without reserve, but when questions are put to him he never gives a direct answer, seldom saying directly "yes" or "no."

"But don't think," said the man from Finland, "that because the mean temperature of northern Finland is 29 degrees, and near Helsinki is 33 degrees Fahrenheit, that we have no summer. The summer is short, but we have warmer weather there than they have in England, and we have better wild strawberries between June 15 and July 15, and more of them, than in any place I know of."

**A Family Institution.**

A peculiarity of Finland is the bath house. Every house in the country, no matter how small it may be, has its "sauna," or bath house. This stands away from the other buildings, and is always easily recognized by the blackened wall against which the stove stands. Every Saturday the whole family takes a bath—men, women and children. The bath is a joint bath, his wife, brother, sister, laborers, friends who happen to be with them at the time, and if there be a dog on the piece he usually takes his share of the family bath. By this custom the population of Finland becomes clean once every week, although few of the country people know what daily ablution means. The bath is of a kind peculiar to the country, but it resembles the Russian bath in some respects. The room in which the function takes place is filled with hot vapor, which is replenished by the attendant, who throws water on the heated stones and the stove. The bathers are lathered and scrubbed and massaged, and, although taking a bath in the Finnish style is considered hard work for people who are not accustomed to the process, it is exhilarating to the natives.

In the rural districts no one is allowed to sell liquors or to distill them, and no person, unless he is licensed to sell spirits, is allowed to keep more than six litres of his house for every adult living in the establishment. To the visitor from other countries one of the noticeable features of the country is the censored newspapers. Whenever an article is printed which the government censor thinks objectionable it is blackened or blotted out, and if this cannot be done the edition of the paper is confiscated, and another is printed without the objectionable article.

There are choirs and musical societies everywhere in the country, and the people are thoroughly musical. The kantele, an instrument which resembles the lute, is

## PAY FOR STAYING IN JAIL

Complaining Witness Asks County to Make Good for Time He Lost.

**O'KEEFE'S PROTEST AGAINST PLUMBING**

South Omaha Member Falls to Get Written Statement on the Record of the Time Being.

R. C. Bohlsen files with the Board of County Commissioners a claim for \$50 for staying in jail 25 days, and asks the county to make good for the time he lost. The claim was read at yesterday's morning meeting of the board, and was referred to the committee. It furnishes another chapter in the Dan J. Ryan case, and serves as another illustration of what can happen in criminal prosecution.

Bohlsen made the charge that Ryan had stolen the sum of \$4.85 from him while both were drunk at a rooming house. Ryan was bound over from police court, and it seemed advisable to hold Bohlsen that he, as complaining witness, might be on hand when needed. Hence it came about that Ryan and Bohlsen were both in jail 25 days. During that time the jail board of each cost Douglas county 45 cents per day, or a total of \$22.50 for the two. The prosecution required three days of a deputy county attorney's time and the defense cost the county \$25 more. The district judge and his bailiff were occupied with it for more than a day, as were also twelve jurors, who had to be boarded for the time occupied with the case. When the jury had heard the evidence it returned a verdict that Ryan had not stolen the \$4.85 and acquitted him. Thus the original \$4.85 involved the county in proceedings costing more than \$100, and now Bohlsen, whose sole reason for trouble, asks to have added to this sum \$50 as remuneration for valuable time lost in jail.

**RELIGIOUS.**

The Salvation Army is planning a revival camp at this time, in view of the Finland famine, to favor as much as possible the immigrants from that country who are forced to leave it from lack of food. In December about 1,700 Finns arrived in this country.

**Rev. E. W. Bishop, minister of South church, Concord, Mass., is conducting a daily Bible school at the church, and promised to read daily. The present course on the history of Israel will cover eight months.**

The 100th anniversary of the birth of John Wesley is to be elaborately celebrated at the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., the last three days in June being devoted to it.

Rev. George N. Howard, pastor of the Bank Street Free Will Baptist church of Raleigh, N. Y., the publication of whose love letters has caused a big sensation and who demanded a thorough investigation, has repudiated his call for an investigating council and to prevent any investigation has organized a successful boycott of his church.

One of the leading churches of Rome is the Roman Catholic church, which is being visited by an immense crowd, blinding with electricity. It serves as a lighthouse for miles up and down the coast, and is seen from all parts of the country and it is not only a beacon of safety to the ships at sea, but to the miners coming to town or returning from the mountains.

A novel plan to raise money for church purposes has been successfully exploited in Locomo county, Pennsylvania. At the suggestion of the Ladies Aid society of Christ Lutheran church entered into a scheme to sell separately all goods held in their hands on Sundays and set aside the money thus derived for the use of the church.

Bishop Doane of Albany is chairman of a committee of Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist churches to aid in securing uniform marriage and divorce laws. The movement which culminated in the selection of this committee has been going on for some time. The best and most liberal laws of all religious bodies in making marriage and divorce less a duty.

Twenty-five years ago Jerry McAuley came to New York City from Sing Sing, where he had been in the upper class of the prison for running a low dive, and established himself in the city. He has since made a remarkable record in the quarter of a century. In the saving of men and women from the streets of New York, his services have been widely recognized.

**Held a Temporary Job.**

Congressman Payne of New York met a gray-haired acquaintance of long ago the other day and asked how he was coming along. "Shaking his head sadly, the other replied: "Oh, I've been out of employment a full month, having fallen a victim to the uncertainties of office holding."

**A Creditable Uncle.**

Greer—So you've given up drinking, have you, Uncle Rastus?  
 Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; I ain't teched a drop of rum since I was married.  
 Greer—Well, you deserve a great deal of credit for that.  
 Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; dat's jes' what I think, Mistah Brown. I wur jes' gwine ter ask yo' yo' old 'unc' me fo' some 'ol-time rum.  
 Greer—Columbia.

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## A COMMON ERROR

It's a common error to plaster the back—to rub with liniment the rheumatic joints—and then to wonder why relief doesn't come. The aching back—the rheumatic joints come from sick kidneys—and plasters and liniments won't cure sick kidneys. You've got to get at the kidneys from the inside—You've got to make them well. Well kidneys keep the blood rich and pure—Leave no excuse for backache and rheumatic pains.

## Doan's Kidney Pills

make well kidneys. They are endorsed by Omaha citizens. Your own friends and neighbors have used them, and testify to their merit. You couldn't have more positive proof than

## OMAHA PROOF

Miss Nellie Mitchell, 415 South 11th Street, says: "After a fall I noticed my back aching occasionally, and finally continually. It grew so that I could only lie perfectly straight and very often was forced to sleep on the floor in place of my bed. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, obtained at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store, corner of Fifteenth and Douglas streets, gradually relieved me of the aching until it finally disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills are on sale at all drug stores—50c a box.  
 Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

In Hawaii there are more Chinese than natives and the Japanese outnumber the natives two to one.

Isaac Levinson, a centenarian, who was born in Jerusalem on Christmas day, 1802, died last Friday at Elizabeth, N. J.

The "famine bread," upon which 70,000 persons in Northern Sweden are now subsisting, is made from ground pine bark and Iceland moss.

A. L. Larpenteur, the oldest resident of St. Paul, Minn., has become insane on account of the death of his wife, to whom he was married in 1845.

John D. Wing of Millbrook, N. Y., has a herd of about seventy sheep, each as black as ink. There is perhaps no other collector of these freaks of nature in the world.

Ten per cent of the foreign-born population of Cleveland in 1902, was of foreign-born population of Chicago is Bohemian. In Milwaukee 60 per cent of the foreign-born population is German and in Cincinnati 40.

Goichi Abe, a coal dealer of Tokio, has deposited \$100,000 in a local bank, with instructions that it is to remain there at compound interest for 20 years. Which ever of his posterity is then alive will become possessed of a big fortune.

A telescope ladder capable of being extended to any height, with instructions worked by means of compressed air, was tested recently in Pittsburgh. The ladder was used to draw in the steam and water in a burning building, a fireman lashed to the end of the ladder and shot up with it. The ladder was sustained by a cable down, as the ladder can be quickly lowered with the same cable.

On one of the busiest streets in Pekin, over the spot where Baron von Kettner died in 1901, a huge monument is now being erected in his honor entirely at the expense of the Chinese government. It is to be in the form of a "pavilion" or triumphal gateway, and is to extend entirely across the street. The top stone is 10 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick. One hundred and eight mules were used to draw it to the street and fifty mules to draw each of the smaller stones. It will cost China \$100,000 in gold.

"Of investigation that investigators," is the Transcript's description of the congressional inquiry into coal selling in Boston. The inquiry was sustained by the testimony of forty-nine witnesses, according to that paper, are as follows: There was no connection of local dealers; the dealers had to buy 75 per cent of their coal from independent operators at exorbitant prices; the coal sold in Boston is of the best quality; and the purchase of private libraries, until today it is, as before stated, one of great value and numbers.

In 1892 the salary of the chief of law librarians was \$2 a day less than that received today by many of the sweepers about the building. The librarian was required to "give bond in such sum as shall seem proper to the president of the senate and speaker of the house."

From 1875 to 1897 the salary of the chief was \$1,500. In the latter year the new congressional library was completed and made \$1 for occupancy. Mr. Thomas H. Clark was appointed chief at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. This was increased in 1900 to \$2,500. The salary of the librarian of congress, under whom is the assistant in charge of the law library proper, is now \$5,000.

It is apparent that a new building, separate and distinct from the capitol, is needed for the use of the supreme court, and the law library will naturally follow that body in its location. A site opposite the Congressional library has been talked of, and it is believed that it is a matter of but a few years at least when another beautiful edifice will be added to the number of federal buildings at Washington, which will be occupied by the supreme court and its library. The formation of new congressional committees is fast utilizing the room space of the capitol, and as the rooms in the part known as the terrace are unsatisfactory they will sooner or later be used for other purposes than as committee rooms.

## MARDIGRAS New Orleans, La.

WHAT MARDI GRAS IS.

(Continued from Yesterday's Issue.) No. 18.

This ball, the Comus Ball at the French Opera House, is the elite affair of the Carnival—"the season and pinnacle of interest in all the ceremonies of Mardi Gras." It is a woman's way of expressing it. At its extremity of full dress is enacted, and the ladies only are allowed to be seated during the period preceding the general dancing, the gentlemen standing in the background. First come the lesser groups, or tableaux, of the costumed maskers from the ends of the street parade, after which the main strikes up the first notes of the Lancers. Then the maskers leave the stage, each selecting from the dress circle the lady of his choice, they return with them to the stage, where, led by the King and Queen, they dance the figures of the old-time Southern Lancers.

**\$29.50 Omaha to New Orleans and Return.**

Long limit and stopovers allowed. Copy of Mardi Gras booklet at 1407 Farnam St. or write, W. H. BRILL, Dist. Pass. Agt., Illinois Central Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

## The Nation's Law Books A Valuable Collection in Poor Quarters.

Few visitors to Washington realize, says the Washington Star, that in a poorly lighted and ventilated part of the capitol building, in that section midway of the senate and the house wings, is a room containing one of the most valuable and complete law libraries in existence. This library is that of the supreme court of the United States, more commonly referred to as the law library of congress.

The room now occupied as a library, while small, poorly ventilated and lighted, has much of interest to the visitor who comes to it. It is situated in the center of the building, near that part known as the crypt, and in the room formerly occupied by the supreme court of the United States. The room is circular in form and the height from floor to ceiling permits of the distribution of the books in narrow tiers of shelves; otherwise the space would not be sufficient for one-half the number, and, as it is, the room is wholly unfit and inadequate for the purpose required.

From this room Prof. Francis, the director of the telegraph, transmitted the first official telegram. A wire had been laid from Washington to Baltimore, and the young inventor, surrounded by a group of prominent men, manipulated the instrument which conveyed the news in Baltimore of the election of Franklin P. Polk in 1844. A nephew of the famous inventor, Mr. W. H. Morse, is one of the assistant librarians today.

The supreme court library today contains about 140,000 volumes. It was acquired by conservative judges, is not far from \$400,000. The library contains two sets of all state reports, two sets of English reports and as high as five and six duplicate United States reports. There are also many valuable text books and treatises upon all different subjects of the law not now obtainable and of almost priceless value.

Besides the general collection in this room, however, there are three special ones—the conference room library (about 11,000 volumes), located in the conference room of the supreme court and for the use of the justices exclusively; the collection, "Judges' sets" (about 4,200 volumes), at the residence of the several justices for their individual use; and the law sections of the Toner collection (1,255 volumes), kept at the main library.

Under the copyright law two copies of each edition of every American copyrighted law book have been received and duplicate sets of reports, as a matter of utility, have been made. While the United States supreme court reports there are six sets.

The library contains nearly all American text books in their several editions, the English reports complete, together with the new annotated reprint, as far as it has appeared; the Canadian reports, including those of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Manitoba; the Australian reports and Indian appeals reports, the United States supreme court reports, all the United States circuit and district court reports, federal cases, the complete set of reports of supreme and appellate courts of the various states and territories, including Hawaii, trials; Annals of Newgate, Hargrave's collection, Howell's, Crank, Townsend, Phillips, Wharton and nearly 1,000 individual titles. Digests of all the reports mentioned above and standard encyclopedias and dictionaries of ancient and modern languages.

International law is fairly represented by foreign countries in treaties and modern treatises, especially in French, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Russia are also represented by broken and incomplete sets of laws.

The library contains much of interest in the form of manuscripts. From the collection purchased from the Jefferson estate twenty-eight bundles of manuscript concerning Virginia history were secured. Among these were the records and papers of the London Company of Virginia, 1610-24, in two volumes; eight volumes or bundles of papers containing minutes of the assembly or other colonial records, 1606-1706. In addition this purchase included three volumes of commentaries upon a universal history and several volumes upon religious or philosophical subjects. The papers of Dolly Madison, purchased by congress in 1848, although dealing in the main with family matters, throw much light upon the political and social life of the city of Washington during the first half of the nineteenth century.

It is to be paid by the administrators, \$23,950. "to be paid in treasury notes of the issue ordered by the law of March 4, 1814."

In the Twenty-second congress, July 13, 1832, an act was passed for the purpose of increasing and improving the law library at Harz, and near the supreme court, but stipulating that it should continue a part of the Congressional library, subject to the same regulations and rules. An appropriation was made of \$5,000 a year for the purchase of books for the library of Congress and an additional \$1,000 for the law library for a term of five years, the selection of books for the law library to be under the direction of the chief justice. In the Thirty-eighth congress the appropriation for the law library was increased to \$2,000 a year.

In the Thirty-ninth congress an act was passed for the purchase of the library of the late James Pettigrew, and carrying an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose.

From time to time the library has been increased by the addition of valuable works and the purchase of private libraries, until today it is, as before stated, one of great value and numbers.

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**One-Way Rates**

Every Day 15 to February 15, 1903, the Union One-Way Colored Tickets at the following rates: :

FROM MISSOURI RIVER

\$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City.  
 \$20.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Helena.  
 \$22.50 to Spokane and Waukegan, Wash.  
 \$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven and New Whatcom, via Huntington and Spokane.  
 \$25.00 to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.  
 \$25.00 to Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem, via Portland.  
 \$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other California points.

CITY TICKET OFFICE  
 1215 Farnam St. Phone 25.  
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