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Physicians pronounce drunkenness a disease of the nervous system, creating a morbid ving for a simulant. Continued indulgence in whiskey, beer or wine eats away the eraving for a simulant. Continued indulgence in whistey, beer or wine eats away the stomach lining and stupefies the digestive organs, thus destroying the digestion and rulning the heatth. No "will power" can heal the inflamed atomach membranes.

"ORRINE" permanently removes the craving for liquer by acting directly on the affected serves, restoring the stomach and digestive organs to normal conditions, improving the appetite and restoring the legalth. No sanitarium treatment necessary: "ORRINE" can be taken at your own home without publicity. Can be given secretly if desired.

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CURE GUARANTEED O

Mr. E. T. Sims, Brookiyn, N. Y., writes:
"Use my name as a twenty-year dronkard
restored to manbood and health by four
boxes of 'ORRINE.' It is a worderful and
marvelous cure for the drink habit."

Mrs. E. Wycliff, New York City, writes;
"'ORRINE' cured my husband, who was a
steady drunkard for many years. He now
has no desire for stimulants, his health is
pool and he is fully restored to manhood.
He used only five boxes of 'ORKINE.'"

Mrs. W. L. D., Helena, Mont. writes: "I
have walted one year before writing you
of the permanent cure of my son. He took
sanitarium totatment, as well as other advortinsed cures, but they all failed antil we
gave him 'ORRINE.' Es is now fully restored to health and has no desire for drink."

Mr. U. L. R., Kansas City, Mo., writes:
"I am satisfied that drunkenness is a discase and the worst in the world. 'ORRINE,'
Is my opinion, will cure any case if taken as

you direct. I was a common drunkard for twenty years, but to-day I am free of any desire for liquor. You have found the specific. God bless you!"

Mr. A. E. L. Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was born with a love of whiskey and drank it for thirty-two years. It finally prought me to the gntter, bomeless and friendless I was powerless to realst the craving and would steal and lie to get whiskey. Four boxes of 'ORKINE' cared me of all desire and I now hate the smell of liquor."

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HEARING CASE OF

Serate Committee L a ens to Statemen.s of Attorneys for Protestants.

CHARGES OF ONE PARTY ARE PRESENTED

Former Representative Taylor Aban dons Charge of Polygamy and Bases Claim for Expulsion on

Church Standing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The senate comnittee on privileges and elections met today or the purpose of hearing the presentations of the attorneys on both sides of the case volving the right of Senator Smoot of tah to occupy his seat. Former Repreentative Taylor of Ohio was heard for me of the protestants and T. P. Stephenn for those who are representing the Naonal Reform association. A. S. Worthingon and Waldemar Van Cott were present on behalf of Senator Smoot, who also was

The first presentation was made by Mr l'aylor, who began his statement by saying hat he did not know that any proof would be presented in support of the charge that Mr. Smoot was a polygamist. He took up the question of the right of the senate to expel a member, contending that the senite's authority in the matter was limited only by the question of propriety. On the point of testimony Mr. Taylor said the proestants expected to prove the following

What May Be Proven.

charges:

What May Be Proven.

1. The Mormon priesthood, according to the doctrine of the church and the belief and practice of its membership, is vested with and assumed to exercise supreme authority in all things temporal and splittual, civil and political. The head of the church claims to receive divine revetations, and these Reed Smoot, by his covenants and obligations, is bound to accept and obey.

2. The first presidency of the twelve apostles, of whom Reed Smoot is one, is supreme in exercising the authority of the church and in the transmission of the authority to their successors. Each of them is called prophet, seer and revelator.

3. As shown by their teaching and by their own liyes, this body of men has not abandoned belief in polygamy and polygamous cohabitation. On the contrary, as the ruling authorities of the church they promulgate in the most solemn manner the doctrine of polygamy without reservation. The president of the Mormon church and a majority of the twelve apostles now practice polygamy and polygamous cohabitation and some of them have taken polygamous wives since the manifesto of 1890. These things have been done with the knowledge and countenance of Reed Smoot. Purel marriage ceremonies have been performed by apostles since the manifesto of 1890 and many bishops and other high officials of the church have taken plural wives since that time. All of the first presidency and the twelve apostles encourage, countenance, conceal and connive at polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, and honor and reward by high offices and distinguished preferment those who most persistently and defannily violate the law of the land.

4. Though pledged by the compact of statehood and bound by the lew of their

land.

4. Though pledged by the compact of statehood and bound by the law of their commonwealth, this supreme body, whose voice is law to its people and whose members were individually, directly responsible for good faith to the American people, permitted without protest or objection their legislators to pass a law nullifying the statute against polygamous cohabitation. For all these things Reed Smoot is recomposible, in law and in conscience, to this body and to the American people.

Says Ground of Protest is Changed.

Says Ground of Protest is Changed. In connection with the third specification Mr. Taylor gave a list of the documents recognized by the Mormon church as inspired. In this list he did not include the manifesto of 1890, suspending the command to take plural wives, but he contended that this manifesto does not prohibit polygamy. He also declared that the doctrines and covenants of the church are still published by the church without any reference to the manifesto.

In reply Mr. Worthington said the statements made by Mr. Taylor differ very matertally from the charges made in the formal statements and he asked time in which to make a reply, which was granted. Mr. Worthington agreed that there was no limit to the power of the senate to pass upon the qualification of its own members, but contended that its jurisdiction is limited. He then laid down the general propostion, that the senate was without jurisdiction of offenses which may have been committed before a member became a senator unless committed in connection with his election.

"Do you mean," asked Senator Pettus, member of the committee, "that this body

> 66 - 9 9 knocks out

Prveents Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is due to exposure to chill while heated, and if the system is not in good tone the liability is increased. First there is a general bad feeling, fol-

lowed by headache, chill and comiting. The worst thing about Pneumonia is that the patient does not usually suspect the disease until the third day, when there is marked fever and pain in breathing, in outing and in drinking.

Humphrey's "?;" breaks up Colds, knocks out Grip and prevents Pneumonia. At druggists, 25 gents.

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are serious, cause much pain and discomfort, and sometimes actual disability.

SYMPTOMS: There may be inching and sting them may pain, soreness and

INJECTION MALYDOR. neint relief. Cures in several days, sent with syringe, for \$1.00 Sherman & McConnell, Omaha, Neb.

New Cure for Men Free.



DR. ALBERT F. SNELL WESLEY AVE., CINCINNATI, O.

is not permitted to inquire as to any moral quality as to one of its members with a view to his expuision; that no matter what he did or said before his election, the elec-

tion purified him?" Mr. Worthington replied that such was his meaning and he quoted the action of the senate in the Roach case and the posttion of the house in the Roberts case in support of this view.

Admits No Offense.

In reply to a question from Senator Hopkins as to what would be the effect if the offense should be of a continuing character, Mr. Worthington admitted that the senate would have jurisdiction. He also said, in replying to Senator Beveridge, that it was not intended to admit that his client had been guilty of offense prior to his election. Senator McComas asked whether there was any one present who appeared for the person who charges Mr. Smoot with being a polygamist.

No one answered, and Mr. Worthington said that if any one did appear to support that charge it must be borne in mind that Mr. Smoot has positively denied it. He referred to Mr. Smoot's answer, setting forth the circumstances of his marriage, which Mr. Worthington said is the only marriage he has ever contracted.

Mr. Worthington referred to the charge that Mr. Smoot took an oath to support the church in connection with his election in 1900 as an apostle of the Mormon church. The oath taken by Mr. Smoot as senator had been declared, he said, incompatible with the former oath, "and," continued Mr. Worthington, "if any one has proof that his oath of allegiance to the United States was taken with mental reservation let it be produced." If that charge could be supported, said he, it would convict Mr. Smoot of acting a lie and would be a violation of the compact between Utah and the United States before which Utah was admitted into the union as a state.

Charges Demand Proof.

These charges, he argued, demanded proof, for if it can be shown that Mr. Smoot has furthered a movement to promote polygamy, contrary to this compact, "then we will say, of course, that Mr. Smoot ought to be expelled."

Mr. Worthington read a large number of court decisions leading up to the abandonment of polygamy and then read from official church proclamations, including the manifesto of 1890, declaring that polygamy should be abolished. He also read the amnerty proclamation of President Harrison and declared that by this proclamation and by acts of congress the people of Utah had been absolved from the charge of polygamy by complying with the enabling act and admitting the state to the union.

Mr. Van Cott made a statement in Senator Smoot's behalf. He referred first to the act of the Utah legislature nullifying the polygamy act, and he confirmed what Mr. Taylor had stated, that the bill had been vetoed by a Mormon governor. He said Senator Smoot had nothing to do with the passage of that bill and should not be charged with it.

He invited the fullest inquiry into Senator Smoot's life.

"We throw down the bars," he said, "and nvite you to investigate his entire career." "If," he went on, "you find that he has ever beer guilty of an offense against the law, his counsel will throw up the case and walk out. We also will throw down the bars as to Mr. Smoot's moral charac-He denied that Senator Smoot had ever taken an oath which was inconsistent with good citizenship.

Senator McComas asked whether it was true that the apostles take a secret oath and Mr. Van Cott replied that not being Mormon, though a resident of Utah, he could not reply of his own knowledge. It tion, "nor," he said. "is the church in gen-Mormon apostles took no oath.

Senator Dubois asked how it was with here." He added, however, that it was imhe elders, and Mr. Van Cott replied that there might be some obligation taken in for unless it is known what the church SUSPENDED CLERK WAS ACTIVE WORKER Senator Millard Fixes Another Date onnection with the endowment ceremony. That was not, however, one of the charges. Mr. Van Cott then entered into an argument to show the impropriety of investigaling the relations of other people in connection with the charges made against Senator Smoot. He agreed, he said, with he added, "Is justice". He declared that Mr. Taylor that the authority of the committee in the matter of investigation was edge of other acts in contravention and practically unlimited, but in view of the defiance of the law would be supplied." fact that previous inquiries by congress had developed the facts with reference to to the president for annesty, with yows of the earlier history of the Mormons, he patriotism and repentance, are today," he thought the investigation should be conined to the periods since the admission of to a question by a member of the commit-Utah into the union.

He thought it improper to make inquiry as to what practices other Mormons might | The public hearing continued about two | Machen devoted himself to the work, conhave been engaged in. As for Schator hours and at its conclusion the committee Smoot he denied emphatically that he had went into executive session. ever encouraged polygamous cohabitation. The committee decided to receive from ness). He said it was necessary to estabor any other crime. He contended that if the attorneys for Mr. Smoot a written reply the committee should decide to make its to Mr. Taylor's argument. This reply is investigation general with reference to the expected to be made Monday and Senator members of the Mormon church it should Burrows will convene the committee at the confine itself to polygamy and not to earliest time convenient to the members. polygamous cohabitation, for the reason From conversations ensuing in the executhat it had been impossible, as he believed, tive session it was made plain that the to entirely stamp out such cohabitation on committee will prosecute a thorough inthe persons who had entered into polyga- quiry into the charges against Mr. Smoot. mous marriages before President Woodruff's manifesto of 1890.

Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Van Cott specifically concerning the charge that the first presidency and the twelve apostles of the Mormon church were today living in the practice of polygamy. In asking the question he referred to these officials as "the governing power of the church."

Senator Smoot himself took exception to the characterization of the body, and at his nstance Mr. Worthington interrupted Mr. Van Cott to say that they do not constitute the governing power of the church.

Joseph Smith a Polygamist.

Mr. Burrows waived the point and Mr. Van Cott said that he had no personal knowledge of the fact in the case, but that he understood and helleved it to be a fact that Joseph Smith, the president of the church, was a polygamist. As for Mesers. Young and Wynder, his information was that they were both monogamists.

With reference to the apostles Mr. Van Cott said that it was his information that six or seven of the twelve are polygamists. but he added that none of them are hving in polygamous cohabitation. He said they had lived in obedience to the law since the

issuance of the Woodruff manifesto. Replying to questions from Senator Mcomas as to the charge that polygamous chabitation was practiced by members of the Mormon church within the knowledge of the aposties. Mr. Van Cott said that it was not true. He declared that Senator Smoot did not know of such practice, and if he did he would give the information to the committee.

Mr. Van Cott said that where the associates of Mr. Smoot had practiced polygamy or violated laws their acts would subject them to punishment, but that would in no manner unfit Mr. Smoot from qualifying as

Mr. Burrows asked Mr. Van Cott if bis answer would be the same if it was shown that Mr. Smoot had knowledge of the vio lations of the laws by his associates.

"If he had knowledge of such violations and encouraged them, then I would say Mr. Smoot was disqualified for service as senator." sald Mr. Van Cott, "for then he would have been guilty of connivance at the disregard of laws. But Mr. Smoot has urged over and over again that every law should be strictly observed."

Taylor Makes Statement.

Mr. Tayler replied to Mr. Smoot's attory neys on the point as to whether it was competent for the senate to go into the acts of the senator prior to his election.

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1st-To use a traveling salesman's expression, are you in the market for goods? 2nd-If so, do you realize the fact that we are forced to make room to consolidate our two stocks QUICK? 3rd-To reduce two large stocks quickly means that we are forced to sacrifice the goods to MAKE ROOM. This is not a rummage sale, but our entire stock of high grade

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Solid oak bedroom suit. Bed, dress-er and commode, dresset with bevel plate mirror, this suit is 13.75 chenp at \$18.00, on sale, \$27.50 FOR \$18.75-

Solld quarter-sawed oak bed room suit of high grade workmanship. Dresser, bed and commode, dress

\$28.75 FOR \$21.75--

lolden oak dining room suit, side board, 6 foot extension table and six chairs, sideboard carved and French plate mirror. 01 70 half swell front, worth \$28.75, for

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CUT CARPE	Te
OU! OMIT!	13

75c Brussels. 50c for, 85c Brussels,

\$1.00 Brussels. \$1.25 Velvets,

teaches with reference to the charge

against the senator. For instance, Brigham

exercise control of temporal affairs; "we

want to know what has become of that

doctrine or canon," he said. "All we want,"

Six of the apostles who signed the plea

added, "llving in polygamy," and in reply

tee, he said that this was undoubtedly

Mothers' Congress Wants Action.

The executive board of the National Con-

advise their governments that Mormonism

afford protection from alleged false repre-

sentations of Mormon missionaries were ad-

Into Freight Train In

Nevnda.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.-At Woolsey,

Nev., today a Southern Pacific freight train |

and the eastbound Atlantic express, the

latter running twenty miles an hour, met

head-on. The fireman and a brakeman on

the freight train were injured and both

None of the passengers was hurt,

was only three hours behind time.

engines were badly damaged.

within the knowledge of Mr. Smoot.

Young had declared that the church should

CURTAINS

READ THIS then come and

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\$27.50 FOR \$18.75— Best quality Smith Ax-minster rugs, 8-3x10-6, 18.75

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Best quality Pigelew Imperial rugs, sizes 9x12 and 8-3x10-0, 32.75 for...

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Best quality French Wilton rugs sizes, 9x12 and 8-3x10-6, 47.50 worth \$65.00,

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\$10.50 made up rugs, for	10.00
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\$25.00 made up rugs, for	16.75
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\$25.00 made up rugs, for	18.00
\$32.50 made up rugs, for	22.00
\$35.00 made up rugs,	24.00
\$45.00 made up rugs, for	25.00

\$65.00 made up rugs,

1315-17-19 Farnam St. Miller, Stewart & Beaton

He laid down the general proposition that TELLS OF DUTY OF MACHEN investigated, though committed before elecwas his understanding, however, that the eral to be investigated except as its acts Former First Assistant Pos master General fidence in him. Adjourned until Monday. affect the propriety of Mr. Smoot's being Johnson is on Witness Stand possible to know what Mr. Smoot stands

> Testimony in Postal Fraud Cases Up to Noon Brings Out No. New Facts Against the Accused.

WASHINGTON Jan 16 - When the trial of August W. Machen and others in the posteifice cases was resumed today th cross-examinations of former Assistant Postmaster General Johnson was begun. Replying to questions by Mr. Douglass of counsel for the defense, witness said that in building up the free delivery service sulting Postmaster General Smith and the first assistant postmaster general (the wit-

lish new customs and new methods. Witness said he regarded Machen as man of good executive ability. With reference to the initials "A. W. M." on letters, he supposed they were made by Machen and would have held Machen responsible, whether he initiated the letters himself or whether some one in Machen's

office had made the initials. Muchen did not have the right to rely on his cierks to the extent that witness gress of Mothers at a meeting today might rely on a clerk in his office, as strongly denounced Mormonism and urged Machen was responsible to him. When shown letters by Mr. Douglass and asked the diplomatic corps in Washington to to identify signatures he safe he had no embodies polygamy and to take action to reason to believe other than that they prevent emigration to Utali. Measures to were signed by hinchen. If the signature was made by others, Machen should Have advised him of the fact. "When did you arst see one of the Groff

fasteners?" was usked by M. Maddox, SOUTHERN PACIFIC HAS WRECK counsel for the Groff brothers. "A few days ago:" replied witness. He knew what the fasteners were, he said, the Eastbound Atlantic Express Crashes various details connected with the office

having been explained to him when he took charge of the office. Former First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Jones, who served from 1896 to 1897, testified that he gave an order during his term of office for Groff fasteners. He said if orders were given for articles to be used in Machen's division it was

upon Machen's information and recommendations and witness' own judgment. On cross-examination the witness said necident is alleged to have been caused by that although the fasteners had been inan error of the telegraph operator, who delivered the orders to the freight train that; stalled in Washington, he held it to be the express was four hours late, when it

change in the device if in his judgment it was best to do so. He said Machen was very useful to him and he regarded him as a man of good judgment, placing great con-

JUDGE LETTON SEES PRESIDENT

for Naming of New Omaha Postmaster.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- (Special Telegram.)-C. B. Letton of Fairbury, one of the commissioners of the supreme court of Nebraska, is in the city. Judge Letton is here with his son, whom he expects to place in a preparatory school for Annapolis. Representative Hinshaw presented Judge Letten to the president.

Senator Millard said tonight that he would not suggest a postmaster for Omaha until Tuesday

Representative Martin of South Dakota and a conference today with Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, relative to the rights which Sioux Indians have under the treaties of 1868, 1876 and 1889. It appears that differences have arisen between the department and the Indians as to financial affairs growing out of the several treaties. Congressman Martin has arranged with the Indian bureau to prepare a detailed statement of these matters, so that they may be submitted to the Sloux Indians in a con cise and comprehensive form.

It is expected that plans and specifications for a new public building at Deadwood, S. D., will be completed in time to advertise for proposals not later than Februnry 1. The new building is to be of stone, classic in design and will have a clock tower over the main entrance, as suggested by Congressman Martin.

Two additional rural free delivery routes will be established Pebruary 15 at Walnut, Pottawattamle county, In The routes emgrace an area of seventy square miles, conalsing a population of 1.035.

Rural carriers appointed: Nebraska-Dakota City, Edgar Frederick, regular. Iowa -Hassett Alfred C. Lorgly, regular; John Longly, substitute. New Virginia, John E. Montgomery, regular; W. R. Montgomery, substitute.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska-Craix, Burt county, J. A. Clark, vice George A. resigned. Iowa-Sloux Cente Treland. Sionx county, Gerritt Boeynk, vice John Los, resigned. Wyoming-E. Rambler, Carcounty, Aaron Stothower, vice Sumner H Porter, resigned.

Kentucky to Bar Negra Voters. that although the fasteners had been in stailed in Washington, he held it to be his right. If the question areas, as to supplying another city with them, to make a franchises the negro on the ground of





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A MILLION GRANDMAS all over America point to CASCARETS Candy Cathartic as the most perfect family medicine ever discovered. Good, kind, tender-hearted old soul-grandma tries to help othere by telling of the good things she has learned through experience, and so the sale of CASCARETE is OVER A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. Years of experience with her own health, and grandpu's and her children's, and her children's children's have taught grandma that CASCARETS Candy Cathartic are the only perfect medicine for all howel troubles, children's diseases, diseases of the stomach and liver, sick headaches, biliousness, and had blood. Best for the bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in buils. The genuine tablet stumped C C C Sample and booklet free.

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