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Made in oak or mahogany finish, fine, large, roomy drawers, French plate mirror, set in covered frame ... **\$7.40** special

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NEW LIGHT ON CANAL CHARGES

Mr. Lovering Alleges They Were Manufactured by Blackmailers.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP CROMWELL
New York World and Mr. Rainey Scathingly Arraigned for Their Part in Circulating Scandalous Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—That Representative Rainey of Illinois bot from the New York World his information regarding the Panama canal affairs, which formed the subject of his recent speech and that ex-copied investigated the stories of fraud and corruption pertaining to the acquisition of title by the United States to the property, was the charge made in the house of representatives by Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts. "Maybe," he said, "the World did not originate all the scandalous stories it published, but its columns were public, and we do know that the World did give credence and circulation to them."

Mr. Lovering declared that "the perpetrators of these false statements are known and the story of their doings reveals a chapter in the history of blackmailing that is rare in the annals of crime. These gentlemen," he said, "are known. Their names are known; their aliases are known; their habits are known and their plans are known."

"Does the gentleman object to stating who they are?" inquired Mr. Burleson of Texas.

Conspirators to Be Arrested.
Mr. Lovering protested that he was laboring under great difficulty because of the absence of Mr. Rainey from the chamber. He admitted that he did not notify the Illinois member that he was to speak on this subject. "I want to say," he said, "that there were men run down and brought to book, and it turns out that many of them are ex-convicts, and they stand a good chance of returning to the penitentiary."

He was pressed by Mr. Shackelford of Missouri for information as to who these convicts were, but Mr. Lovering would go no further than to state that before long they would be produced in court. Their names, he said, had been brought before the grand jury both at Washington and New York and at the proper time would become known to the general public.

"How do you happen to be familiar with the secrets of the grand jury?" Mr. Shackelford asked, but before he could answer, Mr. Gaines of Tennessee inquired if he was not a warm personal friend of William Nelson Cromwell. Mr. Lovering admitted that he was. Responding to ques-

ions by Mr. Shackelford, the Massachusetts member said he personally was not a client of Mr. Cromwell, but that he was a member of a corporation that had retained his services. He refused to say how long Mr. Cromwell had been so employed, merely stating that he was not putting himself in the position of being interrogated by a court of justice.

Rainey Should Apologize.
Further referring to Mr. Rainey, Mr. Lovering said:

"This gentleman has been made a victim or he is too willing to asperse such fair names as those of Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, William Nelson Cromwell, Roger Farnham and several others." It was, he said, "a shameless prostitution" of the privilege of free speech which members enjoyed on the floor of the house.

For this utterance, Mr. Lovering was promptly called to order by Mr. Lawrence of Massachusetts, his colleague, who was in the chair, and who admonished that he should observe the rules in regard to the mention of names except that of Mr. Rainey and those which had been spoken of in the house and in the public press.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) that Mr. Rainey had been sent for and that the speech should proceed no further until he arrived, Mr. Lovering yielded the floor temporarily.

Rainey Will Reply.
In a short time Mr. Rainey entered the chamber and stated that his Baltimore engagement would prevent his remaining throughout Mr. Lovering's remarks, but he later would make answer should he find it necessary.

Continuing Mr. Lovering claimed that the evidence was complete and sufficient to "convict the blackmailers who have tried to work their game not only on the gentleman I have named, but on both political parties."

Last fall, he said, an effort was made to sell the advice to the democratic campaign committees and that certain leaders of that party took the matter under consideration, but that they were not used because they could not be substantiated. He charged that for nearly two years prior to that time "these same men had been purporting Cromwell with the expectation that he would pay them a large sum of money, varying from \$5,000 to \$25,000. They thought he would pay to have those stories suppressed."

Mr. Lovering declared that those persons were always met by Mr. Cromwell with an indignant refusal and the reply that they might do what they pleased with their stories, for they were nothing but lies.

Cromwell Refuses to Pay.
Those same people, he said, finding that Mr. Cromwell was deeply interested in Mr. Taft's campaign thought he would rather pay something than have any publicity at that moment. They said to him, Mr.

Lovering asserted, "even though there be no truth in this story, buy and bury it."

"It was at this time that," he said, "when they failed in all their demands on Mr. Cromwell, they took their nefarious war to Mr. Mack, chairman of the democratic national committee, and offered them for sale for campaign purposes. While they were not accepted, he said members of the democratic party entered into an agreement with Mr. Rainey to exploit the subject on the floor of the house. This he has attempted to do by offering a resolution of inquiry."

He charged, however, that Mr. Rainey "singularly enough" had taken no steps to bring about any investigation. "Has he fallen down?" he inquired. "Has he failed to secure his proofs? Have his informants forsaken him?"

He said that "after these professional blackmailers had failed to extort money from any of these sources they did in their desperation cause them to be published and they appeared in the New York World."

Denial by Mr. Rainey.
Rising in his place, Mr. Rainey declared that he received no information from either source. "I know nothing of the blackmailers," he asserted. "Neither have I received any information from the New York World."

Mr. Lovering coolly replied that Mr. Rainey would have full opportunity to answer him. Observing that Mr. Lovering was reading his speech, Mr. Rainey inquired: "Did the gentleman prepare the manuscript, or did William Nelson Cromwell do so?"

"Every word I prepared myself, nor has he ever seen a word of it," Mr. Lovering replied with emphasis.

In the whole Panama transaction, Mr. Lovering said, there were no secrets, "except such as suspicious minds have conjured up or were inspired to imagine."

"If there were no secrets," interjected Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, "does the gentleman justify the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer questions put to him by a senate committee?"

Mr. Lovering declared that Mr. Cromwell answered every question that he was at liberty to answer in faith to his clients, but that since that time he had kept nothing back.

Mr. Cromwell, he said, did not profit directly or indirectly for any part he took in the matter beyond his moderate fee. Looking square at Mr. Rainey, Mr. Lovering called on him "here and now" to produce his proofs.

Mr. Rainey promised that at the first opportunity he would make a reply which would meet the challenge.

In closing Mr. Lovering said that if Mr. Rainey did not wish to produce the proofs the fair and manly thing for him to do was to withdraw his charges, "and above all apologize to President Obidias of Panama."

Mr. Olcott of New York also defended Mr. Cromwell and those mentioned in Mr. Rainey's speech and said that Mr. Rainey had cast aspersions upon them for which he should apologize.

Gaines Asks Investigation.
In a brief but fiery speech Mr. Gaines of Tennessee declared that in order to get at the bottom of the case the Rainey resolution should be passed. "Get Mr. Cromwell," he exclaimed, "to come before the committee and clean his hands and get Mr. Rainey or anyone else he wants to call and bring them face to face."

Declaring that Mr. Rainey's charges should not be permitted to remain a part of the permanent records of congress Mr. Hannon of Ohio defended President-elect Taft and his brother, Charles P. Taft.

"For honesty and integrity in public and private life," he said, "no men in this nation stand higher than they."

"If," he said, "Mr. Rainey would not expunge from the record his references to these two men, the house should do so."

Through Mr. McCready of Pennsylvania, William S. Harvey, whom Mr. Rainey referred to as a "financial buccaner," entered a denial of Mr. Rainey's charges. It was in the form of a letter which the clerk was instructed to read. He had not proceeded far, however, when Mr. Booker of Missouri objected to the further reading of the letter, because, he said, "it imputed a falsehood to a member of the house."

After the parliamentary procedure in such a case had been thrashed out the chair held that the use by Mr. Harvey of the words "false statements" was unparliamentary and directed that they be stricken from the record. Mr. Fitzgerald of New York then objected to the reading of the letter at all and on the vote being taken the house refused to hear it and adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

General Debate on Indian Bill Covers Wide Range of Topics.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The charges of corruption and fraud in connection with the Panama canal purchase made by Representative Rainey recently were revived in the house today, when Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts entered a sweeping defense of William Nelson Cromwell, William H. Taft, Charles P. Taft and others whom Mr. Rainey named as having been involved in the transaction. Messrs. Olcott (N. Y.) and Hannon (O.) added their voices in protest against Mr. Rainey's statements. When Mr. Lovering began the Illinois member had gone to the station to take a train for Baltimore, where he was to deliver a Lincoln address, but he was hastily called back. Mr. Lovering in the meantime suspending his remarks.

Mr. Rainey was obliged to leave shortly afterward to keep his engagement, but he announced that he would make full reply. The Indian appropriation bill technically

was under consideration and all the speeches were made under those general debate. A variety of other subjects were discussed.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.) talked of the dangers of carbon monoxide in illuminating gas. Mr. Russell (Mo.) took issue with the president in vetoing the James river dam bill. Mr. Broadhead (Pa.) made a plea for the retention of marines as a branch of the military arm and Mr. Willett (N. Y.) made a legal argument in which he held that the United States was without the power of authority to sue a newspaper for libel. About 600 pension bills were passed.

Previous to taking up the Indian bill brief exercises commemorative of Lincoln's birthday were held. The chaplain, feebly referring to Lincoln's character and services, Mr. Boutell (Ill.) read the famous Gettysburg address and Mr. Nye (Minn.) spoke in eloquent terms of the martyred president. At 5:20 p. m. the house adjourned.

HELPING THE RAILROADS OUT

(Continued from First Page.)
banking business in this state shall withdraw, before the withdrawal either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any part of its capital. If losses have at any time been made, or if losses shall be made, no dividend shall be made by the company until the amount of such losses is paid in full. If the net profits of the company shall be less than the net profits on hand, less than the capital stock, or if the net profits shall be less than the amount of such losses, the net profits shall be used to pay such losses, and the net profits shall be used to pay such losses, and the net profits shall be used to pay such losses.

Section 27.—Every stockholder in any banking corporation transacting a banking business in this state shall be liable to the creditors of such bank for an amount over and above the share or shares of stock so held, equal to the amount of such liabilities. No more fees will be charged at the state university save the \$2 matriculation fee, if a bill now in preparation for introduction in the legislature becomes a law. At the suggestion of parents who have sent their children through the institution, the bill is being drawn and it will be ready for introduction some time during the coming week. It is the belief of the member who intends to father the measure that every year it becomes more expensive for a student to go through the institution, and inasmuch as many of the students are forced to pay their own way, every charge should be cut off and the school supported absolutely by the taxpayers. Should this bill become a law it will necessitate the appropriation of \$15,000 or more for the biennium to offset the loss of the tuition fee. A bill will be prepared to take care of this.

An effort will be made to secure favorable action on a bill to provide for the taxation on foreign corporations which will during the course of the biennium more than pay what the state will lose by dropping off the fees at the universities. Incidentally there is a growing sentiment in the legislature to give the university only the 1 mill levy and not appropriate one cent out of the general fund for new buildings or maintenance of the school. The sentiment took practical shape in the house yesterday when the bill was killed which appropriated \$5,000 for the distribution of a cure for hog cholera. The objection to the appropriation was that the money was to be taken from the general fund instead of out of the 1 mill levy. The strange part of this performance was the fact that while the bill was intended to benefit the farmers it was killed by the farmer members.

SENATE DOES HONOR TO LINCOLN

Little Business Beyond Eulogies of Martyr President.
(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—Speeches commemorating the life and deeds of Abraham Lincoln were delivered in the senate today before that body adjourned to honor the memory of the emancipator. After a brief business session a motion made by Senator Ketchum to adjourn for this reason was announced and pending adjournment addresses were made by Senators Ransom, Wilcox of Cedar, Majors of Nemaha, Tibbets of Adams and King of Polk. Senator Ransom referred to the war pres-

ident as the pivot of the nation through one of the bitterest struggles that ever came to a nation. He characterized Lincoln as one of the world's revered characters.

Washington and Lincoln were mentioned together by Senator Wilcox as the gift of the month of February to the world. He spoke of the good the dissemination of patriotism will do and traced the progress of the spirit of liberty through the ages until by the aid of Abraham Lincoln it was enabled to stand most firmly rooted in American soil.

A bit of Nemaha history was brought to mind by the address of Senator Majors, who was one of the Nebraska volunteers when Lincoln called for troops. As a boy he was privileged to hear Lincoln's call for men and he went under the leadership of General Thayer.

Senator Tibbets spoke of Lincoln as honest and humble, just and upright and possessing the quality of mercy. While at the time there were conflicting views as to his policies, history has proved his greatness. He was the great commoner. He came from the people, lived with them and died for them.

Senator King called attention to the fact that Nebraska was the first state admitted to the union after the civil war in whose constitution there was the provision that right of franchise should not be abridged by reason of race or color or previous condition of servitude. He referred to this as the result of the life of Lincoln. Lincoln is the ideal for the youth of the nation. He has done more for the country than any other citizen.

Senator Miller's bill for a school of citizenship at the state university was recommended to pass by the senate committee of the whole this morning. It had been put over from a previous date because some of the members were not satisfied with the form of the measure and thought there was very little use in the legislature passing a resolution of request upon the regents when the board was doing practically what the legislature was asking it to do, already.

Senator Miller explained the bill and said that the regents were satisfied to have the matter carried out as the bill stated and he could see no objection to it in its present form. It was merely that the university should set apart a department for instruction along lines of citizenship.

Senator Tibbets proposed an amendment that the measure be changed to request the regents to act "whenever they deemed it advisable," and in this form the bill was agreed to.

S. F. 126, by Miller, amending the divorce law so that it shall require two years' residence to secure a divorce for any cause arising outside the state and one year's residence for a cause in the state except on certain statutory grounds was recommended for passage. A bill by King of Polk enacting the divorce measure adopted by the national divorce congress was postponed because it was thought to be too far-reaching. The Miller bill provides for personal service on defendants with greater restrictions than exist at present. A similar measure has been recommended for passage by the judiciary committee of the house.

S. F. 129, by Miller, prohibiting any person belonging to a high school from enrolling or soliciting membership in such societies was recommended for passage. The bill provides that the privileges of the school shall be denied to members of such organizations and makes it a misdemeanor to enter school grounds to solicit membership.

In discussing S. F. 25, by Fuller of Swarthout, compelling county assessors of the state to meet once a year and discuss methods of taxation, the sentiment of the members on the question of retaining county assessors was brought out. Some of the democrats are in favor of doing away with them and Ollis of Valley has a measure that will bring this about in the smaller counties. Howell of Douglas thought the county assessors were good officers. Myers of Rock also thought they were good enough to know their business without it being necessary to go to the expense

of traveling to a central point each year. He thought they would return home and do just what they had been in the habit of doing before.

Gammill of Frontier defended the western assessor and said he knew his business as well as his brethren from the eastern part of the state. Brown and Miller of Lancaster were inclined to defend the county assessor. It was brought out his duty in nothing more or less than to arrive at the actual value of property, and this, in conjunction with the desire of doing away with the office entirely, led the senate to postpone the bill.

Adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon, the house having already adjourned until this time. The senate is still two legislative days behind the house.

First reading bills:
S. F. 28, by George W. Wilcox of Cedar—Fine of \$10 for sale of liquor on primary day.
S. F. 29, by E. P. Brown of Lancaster—To empower the county attorney in counties having more than 60,000 and less than 125,000 population to appoint a detective or detectives for the public use, to fix their compensation and to repeal all acts inconsistent therewith.
S. F. 30, by E. E. Howell (by request)—Supreme court bailiffs shall receive same fees as sheriffs for serving processes and shall turn over money to state treasurer and receive salary of \$1,200 a year.

occupied.
The exercises opened with the singing of "America" by a special choir and the audience, then the invocation by Rev. Luther P. Ludden.
Judge Lee S. Estelle of Omaha delivered the principal address of the evening, telling of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, drawing from the character inspiration for the young men and women of today. He went into details in discussing the early struggles of the martyred president, the hardships he endured, the obstacles he overcame and the final triumph of honesty, intelligence and hard work.
Other speakers were F. M. Hall of Lincoln, E. P. Brown of Arbor, a member of the senate; Roscoe C. Ozman of Lincoln, and Hon. Jesse B. Strode, who delivered the Gettysburg address. Judge Strode was a member of the army led by Lincoln.
One of the very interesting features of the evening was the stereoscopic views of Lincoln and scenes connected with his life and career. These views were shown by Prof. H. Caldwell of the State university. A collection was taken for the Lincoln monument.
During the day special exercises were held in all of the schools in the city.

JUDGE SEARS ASKS A REHEARING
Wants Legislature to Reopen Steufer Investigation.
(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, Feb. 12.—(Special.)—Judge Willie G. Sears of the Douglas county district bench, has memorialized members of the legislature to expunge from legislative records of 1903, the findings of the committee which investigated the official acts of William Steufer, former state treasurer. Mr. Sears asks that the true facts in the case be recorded.
Girls' coats, ages 6 to 16 years, all \$2.90 values at \$5. Garments formerly costing up to \$30, to close, at \$10. Benson & Thorne Co.

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This chair, exactly like illustration, is well made and braced, has shaped seat, full post back. A strong and durable chair. Sells regularly at \$1.63. Saturday we will sell them at, each, **\$1.00**



After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers
Japanese Geisha Girl pattern in Satsuma design. We will sell this cup and saucer complete Saturday ... **11c**



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3/4 inch in diameter, 4 feet long, complete with ends and brackets. Saturday special, each ... **15c**

Special in the Basement
Lindsay Gas Lights and Mantles
Inverted Gas Lights, regular \$1.00 value, takes all standard globes and mantles ... **65c**
Mantles to fit above, each ... **5c**
Lindsay Scepter Lights, the 80c kind, each ... **35c**
The regular 6c Lindsay Light that sells the world over for \$1. Saturday ... **65c**
Mantles for Lindsay or Welshbach Lights, double loop wire holder with magnesium coating, Saturday, each ... **5c**
The Lindsay Gasco Inverted Light, Brush Brass Finish, the best light made, sells regular for \$1.75, Saturday special, each ... **\$1.25**