

EUGENE MOORE'S DEFENSE

Will Be Practically the Same As That On Which Hilton Escaped.

The case of the state against ex-Auditor Moore was reached in the district court of Lancaster county last Friday. Moore's attorney filed a demurrer to three of the counts in the information and a motion to quash the remaining six counts. By agreement the argument of the motions was put over for one week, until 10:30 a. m. Saturday, June 5.

Moore sets up practically the same defense as that made by ex-Oil Inspector Hilton. He claims that he was not authorized under the statutes to collect money for the state and practically asserts that the fees paid to him by insurance companies should have been paid to the state treasurer by them. He alleges that he was not the officer charged with the collection, receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of public money for the state of Nebraska. Of course the defense is purely a technical one and involves only the question of whether fees should be paid to the state treasurer and the treasurer's receipt presented to the auditor upon which he should issue a license to the company to transact business in this state, or whether the company can pay the fee to the auditor for the license and the auditor turn the cash over to the state treasurer. Moore claims that the first method is the proper proceeding although the latter has been the practice since the beginning of the state. It would seem to any sane man that Moore, having accepted the funds and issued the license and certificates required by the laws of the state, had by the acceptance of the money and issuance of the receipt of the state of Nebraska bound himself to perform the rest of his duty, and turn the cash over to the treasurer. He was an officer of the state and accepted the money for the state. To keep it for his own use was stealing, and he deserves to be convicted of the crime of which he is guilty.

A GREAT REMEDY.

For Sufferers from Piles.

Dr. Redmond, a specialist in the study and treatment of piles and rectal diseases recently stated that the Pyramid Pile Cure, the new discovery for the cure of piles, was the most remarkable remedy he had ever seen or tried in one respect; and that was, the instant relief experienced in all cases, no matter how severe from the moment the remedy was applied; this was the more surprising to him because he had carefully analyzed the preparation and no trace of opium, cocaine or similar poison could be detected.

Physicians look with great favor upon the Pyramid Pile Cure, because it is rapidly taking the place of surgical operations and because it is so simple, so easily applied and contains no mineral or other poisons so commonly used in pile cures.

Dr. Esterbrook reports that the Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures the various forms of Piles, but never fails to give immediate relief on the first application, no matter how severe the pain or discomfort may be.

Who have suffered from piles for years are often astonished at the instant relief experienced from the first application. Another important advantage is the fact that any one can use the remedy without detection from business or interference with daily occupation. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. Send for free book on cause and cure of piles.

PRESIDENT'S POWER SUSTAINED.

Can Remove Federal Office Holders At His Own Pleasure.

The United States supreme court has handed down an opinion in the case of L. E. Parsons, late district attorney for the northern district of Alabama, appealed from the court of claims. The decision was adverse to Parson's claim that he was entitled, under section 769 of the Revised Statutes, to hold his office for four years, notwithstanding the president's order of removal. Justice Peckham said that while the appointment was for four years it might be terminated earlier at the discretion of the president.

The determination of this case has been looked forward to with interest because of its possible effect upon the removal of office holders incident to the change of administration.

Parsons was removed in 1893, having been appointed in 1890. He wrote to the president, refusing to surrender the place on the ground that as he had been appointed for a term of four years the president had no right to remove him before the expiration of that time. He has fought the case through the various federal courts on this theory.

Prayer for Queen Victoria.

The authorities of the church of England have ordered that the following prayer shall be said on the occasion of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father we give Thee hearty thanks for the many blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon us during the sixty years of the happy reign of our gracious Queen Victoria. We thank Thee for progress made in knowledge of Thy marvelous works, for increase of comfort given to human life, for kindlier feeling between rich and poor, for wonderful preaching of the gospel to many nations; and we pray Thee that these and all other Thy gifts may be long continued to us and to our Queen, to the glory of Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

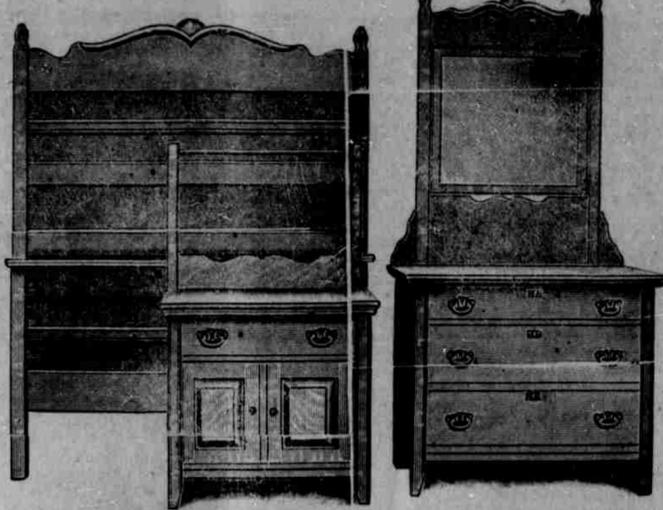
Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; since cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.



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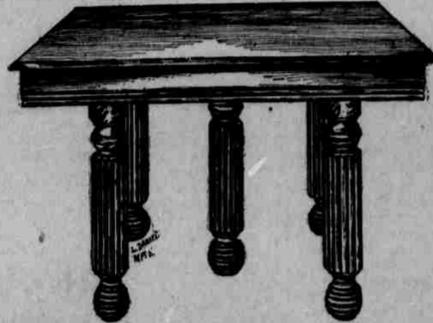
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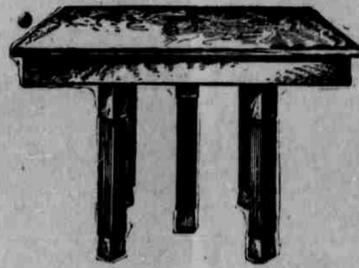


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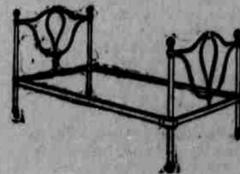
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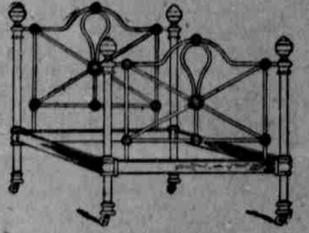
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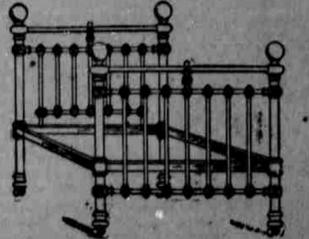
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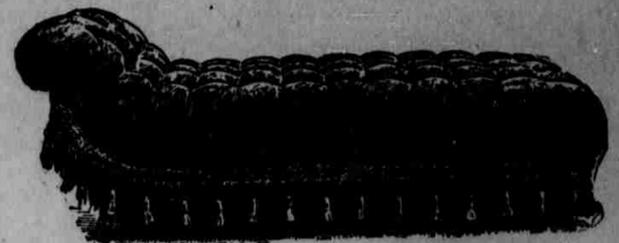
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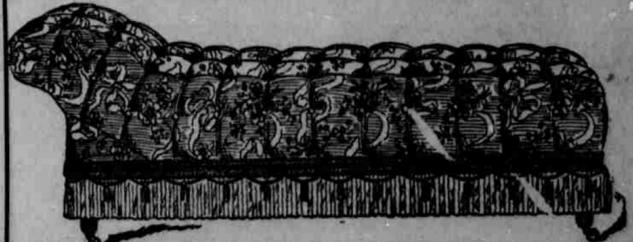
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IN FULL POSSESSION.

Standard Oil Company Owns the Governor of New York State.

The Twentieth Century in the issue of May 29, 1897, concerning the hold the monopolies have on the politics of New York state and particularly the governor, says:

"The present governor of this state is a creature of the Standard oil monopoly. He has made lots of money by acting as its attorney. Some ten days ago the legislature passed an inheritance tax law providing for a five percent levy on inheritances of personal property, up to the value of \$500,000 and a further one per cent for every \$250,000 additional, when the tax was to reach 15 per cent. This proposed law is modeled upon those in force in most European countries, and its principle is justified, almost universally.

Governor Black vetoed the bill. With the veto he transmitted a message showing plainly the sort of man he is. 'The claim that the rich are growing richer,' he wrote, 'and the poor poorer is not true.' This is a good standard oil monopoly doctrine. Mr. Rockefeller must think very favorably of a man who avows sentiments like that. 'Poverty' added Mr. Black, 'is not increasing, but the accumulations of the industrious are steadily on the gain.' This too, is good Standard Oil doctrine. The unemployed,

the hungry and the destitute may open their eyes at it. So may the men who, in all parts of the country, find their wages reduced or their occupations gone. Gov. Black attacks very fiercely the theory that the rate of taxation on a fortune should increase with its greatness. He does not think it fair to tax a \$5,000,000 fortune 15 per cent when a \$5,000 fortune is taxed only 5 per cent. 'In this country' he says, 'equity is demanded in all things.' It may be, but it is not obtained. Equality in all things would include equality in fortunes. 'Neither is it true,' declares Gov. Black, 'that the rich receive greater protection from the government according to their property than the poor. The reverse is probably true. This is illustrated in the case of fire and police and school facilities.' Let us see. The fire department does more for the real estate owner than it does for the propertyless proletariat. In New York it is notorious that a few men own all the lands and buildings. Hence the rich benefit most from the fire department. The police are maintained largely for the protection of property. They side with corporations against labor in every strike. They man the street cars in the event of a lockout. They do very little for the poor, but they exclude people from the streets when Mr. Bradley Martis gives a masked ball. As for school facilities, the poor man cannot keep his children at their books very long. The upper grades in the public schools are very useful to the well to do but the poor have no opportunity for utilizing them. Let Governor Black examine the statistics of child labor in New York and he will see what facilities

for schooling are enjoyed by the poor. But Governor Black knows perfectly well that his veto message is an issue of sophistries. He was put where he is to look out for the interests of the rich and he is looking out for them very well. He knows on which side his bread is buttered. He must be aware that the bill he vetoes is but an application of a principle of taxation that is universally sanctioned by the ablest thinkers on the subject. The inheritance tax in England is even severer. Today the vast fortunes of New York millionaires pay almost nothing in the way of taxes. It is a disgrace that this should be so. A member of the governor's own party proposed the bill. We refer to comptroller Roberts. And Mr. Black gets his cue from the millionaires who own him. They paid his election expenses. They used money that nominated him. And Mr. Black knows that if the bill were submitted to a popular vote in the state it would be approved by an immense majority. But Mr. Black does not believe in submitting such things to a popular vote. His great supporter, 'Ed.' Lauterbach, denounced the proposition to submit the question of municipal ownership of street railways to a popular vote. It is well. The principle of direct legislation by all the people must be, indeed, sound when the Gov. Blacks and 'Ed.' Lauterbachs speak and write as they do. Meanwhile the Standard Oil monopoly is to be congratulated upon its ownership of the Governor of the state of New York.

Pay your subscription.

TRADE DISAPPOINTING.

Bradstreet's Review of Trade Shows No Improvement in Business

Bradstreets in their review of trade for the past week find no improvement in trade conditions. They say:

"Results of the spring trade in Staples, which is now over are disappointing. The volume of seasonable merchandise distributed is less than expected, without taking into account an improvement in business compared with a year ago. Nearly all the central western and southern trade centers report business very quiet. Dry goods continue depressed, cotton productions selling with difficulty, some varieties only on concessions. The announcement of reduced or passed cotton mill dividends, and that several establishments will shut down to allow consumption to overtake production, when coupled with the comparative indifference of consumers to the lowest prices on record for iron and steel, would appear to sufficiently characterize the actual condition of general trade.

The more favorable features are relative activity among wools goods manufacturers, who are working on old orders, improved demand for shoes and leather, a continuance of the comparative activity on the general demand at Savannah, Memphis, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis and St. Paul, the latter demand for lumber at the west, and in the trade outlook in Louisiana,

Mississippi and Arkansas. Increased exports are reported from Pacific coast ports, but there is comparatively little gain in domestic trade here.

Among twenty of the more important staple products—only two, hides and wheat, have advanced, while one-half the number—cotton, lumber, coal, Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, print clothes, sugar, pork and coffee—are unchanged, although there is a nominal advance in the asking price of pig and steel billets. Now that wool manufacturers have stocked up wool is off, as are cotton goods when sold in quantity; rosin is lower, and among cereals, flour, Indian corn and oats, to which may be added lard and petroleum.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week, amount to 2,008,326 bushels compared with 2,064,000 bushels in the week a year ago. Exports of Indian corn also show a falling off, amounting to 2,185,933 bushels this week, against 1,720,000 bushels in the week a year ago.

There are 257 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 227 a year ago. There are twenty business failures reported from the Canadian dominion this week, against 25 a year ago.

If you intend buying a carriage, phaeton, surrey or buggy it will pay you to write to Billmeyer & Sadler at Lincoln, Nebraska. They have just received five carloads of new vehicles and are making exceptionally low prices. Write them.

Send this paper to some friend in the east.