UNCTIONS OF MONEY

Scientific Basis As a Remedy for Exis ing Financial Ills, Etc.

Primative man in the exchange of products knew of no system in exchange ex-cept tedious and uncertain system of fractions of the unit. This tax, so called, of account." To secure uniformity in the unit, the government can be the only recognized authority to institute such suppose that A and B as citizens are a system by the use of a recognized "unit unit. The congress of the United States by authority of the constitution is the rect tax. The whole people, or the gov-only authorized body to establish such ern nent is the creditor, and A and B are

The first coinage law, that of 1792, es-

unit was not intended, if it had been other round among the people as a debt there was no necessity of a change to "unit of value" in 1873. It was in tended as a medium to facilitate the authorized to refuse to receive such legal transaction or exchange of products there were two factors in the deal. One

uparted to the unit. This principle is the only possible one, under this principle suppose A has a commodity value in the unit of account. commodity that B desires. B says to A, Thus from 1792 down to 1873 there was "I want that article." A, in reply, says no thought or suggestion of commodity he does not want to part with it. In value in the unit of account or dollar this case B may be in possession of ever so many units or dollars, and his units have no power to secure the desired prounits or dollars have no purchasing unit, and multiples of the unit expressed to B, "You may have my commodity for lished the silver unit of 416 grains in the sum of five of your units or dollars." weight when coined. Also with certain B thinks this too many and refuses to inscriptions thereon and fractional parts accept A's proposition. Again there is in weight and minor coins. no creditor or debtor. Neither has A's There is nothing to show commodity any purchasing power. Suppose B accedes to A's demand, the instant he says he will take A's commodity compared with other commodities at the agreed number of units, that in-

stant he has created a debt. A now is the creditor and B the debtor. It will be seen at once that the element of time does not enter into the relationship of A as a creditor to B as a when not neutralized by vicious legisladebtor, B may ask of A the privilege of tion, that all commodities even to the deferring the satisfaction of the debt quantity of silver in the unit, was the until some future time, and also may regulator of all exchange. Therefore it contract to satisfy or contract the debt is plain that they saw the necessity ir with increase or interest. Still so long using silver as a material for the unit or as the debt is not satisfied by the de- dollar, that all commodity value should livery of what the law says shall be a be eliminated from the quantity of sil egal tender" for all debts, so long B is ver used in the unit. it instant the debt is satisfied, and A or a dollar. uses to be creditor, and B ceases to be debtor. In other words, the units of account between A and B have been re- (?) ought to make the unit 150 cents in

of creditor and debtor. It will again be not exist while it was recognized as the seen that there is no intimation of any unit. Therefore congress eliminated the value whatever either in A's commodity commodity value of the material and or B's units of account or dollars. Sup- gave it a debt paying power of one dolpose that A and B are manufacturers of lar. In the coinage of multiples of the some commodity that the government unit, such as \$5 or units, \$10 or units. needs for its uses, or that they are offil using gold as the material, the same cers of the government serving on a principle applied down to 1873.

This article will be continued next

lated salary, in the one case a certain 1873. number of units, or dollars, is contracted as payment for such supplies, and the same as to salaries.

The law says "the unit of account shall be a legal tender for all debts publie or private." As the government of the breath of life to every form of inpl through their coinage laws, operatin; through the proper officer, can, and merce Commission—a body of men not number of units contracted for, to satis given to overstatement or sensational fy the creditor who furnished the sup . In such case, as a public debt, the per-om who furnished supplies or performed "Any railroad company can charge number of units or dollars is made, the Commission or any other tribunal or

Loy evan gnol woll

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suffered with

debt is satisfied and the relationship of creditor and debtor for the time being is destroyed, and the units are again re-

For the purpose of revenue the people through the proper channel authorize an officer to collect certain taxes in the arter. Partial civilization has adopted has no value either as a commodity or as moonshine. It is imposed by the repressed a certain number of units of account, or dollars, as a direct or indi-

he lebtors, to the amount of units taxd. When A and B tender the proper tablished the "unit of account" as the quired, the debt is cancelled and the redollar, and authorized the coinage of lationship of creditor and debtor is disthis unit, using silver as the material solved, and the units of account so tenupon which should be impressed the theory and practice that any of the legal "fiat of law." This unit bore upon its tender units, either silver or paper, must edge the words, "O-n-e D-o-l-l-a-r, o-r be redeemed in gold, is the theory by U-n-i-t." The last part of this coinage law, expressly states that the unit, or dellar shall be the "unit of account" in dollar shall be the "unit of account" in ing power, where is the necessity of what which "all accounts in the public offices, is called redemption in any form, aside and all proceedings in the courts of the United States shall be kept, and had be kept, and had redeemed. When taxes or other govern conformity to this regulation." Approved April 2, 1792.

Nowhere in the first law—or any other law passed by the congress—for the coinage of any "unit of account" down paid out to satisfy some debt incurred paid out to satisfy some debt incurred to 1872 was there any intimation that to 1873, was there any intimation that for supplies, salaries or interest and this unit had any commodity value principle of the public debt. When so whatever. Commodity value in the paid by the government it starts on an

payment of debts either public or private, among the people of the nation. It was an act by all the people, through congress, for all the people individually and collectively. The spirit of the sys ten as expressed by law, that in every power, and the consequent result is tha the unit so discriminated against depre ciates, not in value, but in its function was the "creditor" and the other the debtor." Hence the legal tender quality imparted to the unit. that of the power to pay so much of public dues. The whole people are rob bed in the interest of a few.

In the whole question of tax, direct or that is, or can be correct. Therefore indirect, there is no intimation of any btor as yet between A and B, and the formity in size and weight in each silver power whatever. Again suppose A says on gold. The first coinage laws estab

There is nothing to show that congres ir tended that such silver unit should have any certain commodity value as Therefore the unit could not in any sense be a measure of values of other commodities.

Congress without doubt realized the fact that the law of supply and demand

debtor to A, the creditor. Suppose that It could not have been a commodity immediately after B says he will take A's value of 50 cents or any other fractiona nmodity, he tenders or delivers to A part of the whole unit and at the same to five units of account—or dollars, time a debt paying power of 100 cents

If it did, which was which? Possible some may think the two values, so called semed, by destroying the relationship value. Such a conglomeration could

When they furnish the government week still further the great crime per esired supplies, or services at a stipu-ted salary in the one case a certain 1873. W. F. WRIGHT.

Stupendous Power

The railway is mare than the high way of commerce. It is, in fact, as United States is the people, the peo- dustry. Therefore these sentences from the report of the Interstate Comism, cannot but impress every one s or performed service for a salary. Who produces or consumes anything

rvice for salary, is the creditor and for its service whatever it pleases and he government or the people are the as much as it pleases, without any debtors. When a tender of the requisite | real power in the Interstate Commerce

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"Vast schemes of railway control 70,000,000, might be graciously pleased she has gone through. In the near future to remove the dis- In each case the death brings forth criminating differentials by means or to light the secret of a double martyrwhich he and his associates, all citi- dom, of the sacrifice of a woman's story of the reaching out of the Penn-Morgan, Vanderbilt and Rockefeller - than the exception?-New York will have power to decide in a large Journl. measure who shall prosper and who shall not prosper throughout this republic, in all its cities, towns, villages

and farms. These facts of stupendous power oncentrated and concentrating in a few hands-power that is, as the Interstate Commerce Commission well says, which can be efficiently exerted"lemand the attention of every citizen. They constitute the essence of the great problem of monopoly.-New York Journal.

After the Railroads

A petition from Haigler, Neb., dated January 1, 1900, and signed by 102 esidents of that place and the sur that with which even his bitterest just retribution of their inexcusable ounding territory, has been received at the office of the state transportation dent was doubly interesting to a Ne- for them. criminations which the B. & M. road J. Bryan in the east, and a hundred s alleged to have seen practicing details of the greetings given him by take action in the matter. The peition is well worded and presents a strong case if the facts are true as

Among other things it is charged that the passenger service at Haigler includes only one train per day each way, while at places of the same size, of that town the passenger trains each way make daily stops. This system s declared to be driving trade from Haigler to both of the other towns. Benkleman, Neb., and Wray, Col. Complaint is also made that the mail

service is also very unsatisfactory The state board of transportation submitted its findings in the complaint ecently filed by B. F. Sandman, of Harbine, Neb., in which the charge was made that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company had practiced discrimination against Sandman as a grain buyer and shipper. The complaint was supplemented by two petitions signed by many farmers living near Harbine. The hearing of

the matter occurred on January 15. The board finds that the railroad company, whether through discrimination or shortage of cars failed to furnish Sandman with as many cars as were asked for by him for grain shipments during October, November and December. It also finds that the company's agent notified the complainant on December 30 that no more cars would be provided for

An order has been issued by the board directing the railroad company hereafter to supply for Sandman's use the number of cars required by him, unless a shortage of cars should at any time exist; and in such case to furnish him cars in proportion to the amount of grain in sight and ready for shipment, as compared with amounts held by other dealers.

Shall We do it?

The difficulties that loom up before one the moment he begins to consider a colonial policy are innumerable. Ex-Secretary Boutwell recently asked the following pertinent questions:

"Are we to compel millions to submit to our authority, and exact allegiance from them, and then deny to them the right to travel and to labor in the country to which they belong? Are we to extort from them contributions of money in peace and exact service of them in time of war, and yet deny capital of the country they serve?" If we do not do that then 10,000,000 of Asiatics will be admitted to our country to compete with the wage workers. Mr. Boutwell seems to think that that cannot be prevented under the scheme of annexation. He says: "These promises of security to the laboring populations are vain. The acquisition of these islands,, in whatever form the acquisition may be made will be followed by freedom to travel. freedom to labor, freedom to pursue every industry, freedom to practice ry art, and in the next generation, promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but it is the cheapest, for a \$1.00 bettle
contains 300 doses. Price per bottle, \$1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. For
the next 30 doses we will send a 25c sample PREE to anyone sending 10 cents to pay for the
At this point I interject an observation: If the President's claim that of the war. The official report of Gen-SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. these islands are now 'n our jurisdiction is a valid one, and if judicial decisions are of any value as precedents, the inhabitants of Porto Rico and tne Philippines are citizens of the United States and already entitled to the freedom of which I have spoken."

Faithful Until Death

Alike to those who think that the problems of life are simple and easy of solution and to those who argue that the age of romance is past, we commend a study of the two stories in the news of the day telling of the two women in New York-Mrs. Morrison

court to limit the amount of such and Mrs. Gordon-who welcomed charge for the future when complaint death in defending their worthless husbands.

Mrs. Alida Morrison, dying of a are now in process of consummation pistol shot that could not have been had recently been freed," and underand the competition of rival lines is to accidental, conceals the fatal nature be restrained by these combinations." of her wound from the doctor until Only the other day a Wall Street the last, and murmurs with her closorgan announced quite as a matter of ing breath, "He did not mean to do course, that there was hope that W. it." Mrs. Gordon, testifying in the K. Vnderbilt, one man out of the city's band's innocence, falls senseless and 3.500,000, one man out of the nation's dies from excitement over the ordeal

zens of New York City, have been life, willingly given to shield and save crippling that city's commerce and the man whose life had made a mockassailing its position and its prosper- ery of the sanctity of marriage and ity. And a part of today's news is the a degradation of the name of husband. And yet their victims were faithful sylvania for the Chesapeake and Ohio even unto death. What is the secret -another step toward the completion of woman's fidelity and of woman's commanding general assumed all the safe a dozen men, in fact three men—instances as these are rather the rule obedience of orders, for the sake of

Bryan at Washington Washington, Jan. 22 .- (Special Cor-

respondence.)-Last Friday when W J. Bryan, without the glamor of official position or surrounding, walked uncontrolled by any public authority through the capitol, an exhibition of thee regard in which he is held by the

political friends and foes impressethemselves indelibly on the writer's mind because of the comparison of the bearing of the man. It was the same W. J. Bryan who greeted United States senators congressmeen and great party leaders with the same reespectful at tention he is accustomed to give to his thousands of friends on the streets of Lincoln and in Nebraska towns. Some is. W. J. Bryan shows as large by comparison with the great national leaders in such an informal handshak ing as that of last Friday as he does beside the friends and neighbors who know him so well in Lincoln. As one man said of this when it was under discussion afterwards.

It was after a conference with several of the democratic and populist and silver republican leaders in a room on the third floor to which he went directly on his arrival from his hotel that Mr. Bryan came down to the second floor and walked into the corridor leading to the Senate Marble room. The door keepers, messenger and attendants all knew him and for each one he had a opportunity was given. Just as he reached the Marble room a Nebraskan met him and as it seemed there was a began the impromptu reception, as the two tried to make their way across the room to a seat where a minutes conversation could be had. Twenty traverse the few feet of space, and in accompany him. that time a dozen senators and a host of visitors in waiting and others pressed around to get a word and a in his pet bank scheme calls to mind handshake with him. In the Senate the attitude of Hon. Wm. McKinley, chamber adjoining a hot debate was in M. C., in 1888, on the same question inquiry concerning the rejection of a floor of the House he attacked the representative of the Boer Republic President as being responsible for the by the present administration. Sena- acts of the then democratic Secretary tors heard that Mr. Bryan was in the of the Treasury in placing fifty odd Marble Room and came out singly and | million dollars in pet banks instead of in pairs to greet him. Several of the paying off bonds and stopping interest. leading republicans among them being

Senator Elkins. The same cordial, frank and open greeting was given to all, and the in- the bank deal where over one hundred cident showed that since four years and twenty million dollars is loaned ago the republicans have learned to without interest, let him read Conrespect the character and ability of the gressman McKinley's speech on the to them the privilege of visiting the man whose power they have felt and subject in 1888 and be convinced. whose blows they dread. D. H. BRADLEY.

Sharpies Cream Separators-Profit-

M'KINLEY DID IT

And Now the Cowardly Aministration Curs Want to Lay All the Blame on Senator Hoar

The administration press has been 547,303,846 bushels; the area harvest Senator Hoar, which they say was 12.3 bushels per acre. Total yield of affecting the qualities of that thing." cabled to Hong Kong, was the cause eral Otis shows the falsity of th whole story. The Missouri Valley Democrat and Journal of Commerce sums up the whole evidence in the following terse article: In his official report of August 31,

The BEST PLGW on Earth at any Price.
Double Board Hardened Steel Plow.
hard as glare all
over, 16-in. \$11.

Otis explains what he did on receipt of McKinley's proclamation. He says:
"After fully considering the President's proclamation and the temper of the Tagalos with whom I was daily discussing political problems and the friendly intention of the United States government towards them States government towards them, 1 concluded that there were certain words and expressions therein, such as "sovereignty," "right of cession." and those which directed immediate occupation, etc., though most admira-bly employed and tersely expressive of actual conditions, might be advantage-ously used by the Tagalo war party to incite wide spread hostilities among the natives." The general then ex-plains that the objectionable phrases

would be understood by the people of the islands to mean a future "political domination like that from which they standing the situation as he did he knew it would lead to war. He there fore felt justified in going to the ex treme length of altering this official proclamation of the President nd Commander-in-chief of the armies, softening or eliminating the irritating phrases and otherwise changing the whole tenor of the instrument so as to make it conform to the pacific condi tions which he and other prominer officers of the army and navy had pre viously assured the leaders of the Filipinos would be the policy of our government towards them. It is one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of our nation, wherein peace with a friendly nation. The amended proclamation was accordingly issued. It gave entire satisfaction, and would have prevented war, because it contained assurances of ultimate independence.

But unfortunately a copy of the original proclamation had previously been sent to General Miller at Ilollo who, spoiling for a fight, and having no conscience to trouble him, immedi ately caused it to be printed and circulated. The explosion followed, as men who followed his standard in '96 General Otis knew it would, and in was given which could not but impress full accord with the trust-dominated the observer. Coupled with this was administration programme. The adalso a something which was not ministration is now seeking to cover granted him in the last campaign and its tracks and throw the blame for the which some of the narrower of the war on Senator Hoar and other patrirepublican politicians in Nebraska are otic Americans who opposed the rape not even yet willingly admitting is his of a nation for the benefit of a few due. This was the evident respect trusts; but they will not escape the political opponents among the republand intolerable wickedness. The

Champion Toe Kisser

Editor Independent: Who is the champion toe kisser of America? He first kissed the toe of Wall Street. Second-The toe of high of America, Ireland.

of the United States, army canteen and all. Answer-William, the Exalted. How

of comparison with surroundings that these powers he would not have been show men to be larger or smaller than exalted. This trinity of corrupt others. That may be true, but if it powers found the man who yielded himself a willing subject of the combined corporations. I don't like corporations. I. S. HANTELL. Elmwood, Neb.

A BRYAN OVATION

Debators and Representatives Flock Around Him Upon His Advent to Washington

Washington, Jan. 19 .- (Special Correspondence.)-The arrival of William Jennings Bryan in this city this morning was the signal for an ova-Everywhere eager throngs word of greeting and a hand shake it pressed for one glimpse of the man of whom so much has been read and told for the past four years. On his little addition to the cordiality with arrival at the Capitol building senawhich the last comer was greeted. tors and members crowded to greet That might have been a reasonable him, and those of all parties who had error, however, to suppose so, but the not met him, sought to be presented impression was made however. Then to him. At the hotel where he stopped hundreds sought admission to his rooms. Tomorrow evening he goes to Baltimore to deliver the first of his series of speeches in the east, and a seconds perhaps was necessary to large number of Washingtonians will

The earnestness with which administration apologists defend Mr. Gage when in a very vigorous speech on the If any of our republican friends doubt as to whether President McKinley sympathizes with Secretary Gage in

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Under the Gold Standard There is a Decrease in the Supply and a Fall in

The final government crop report the total production of wheat in 1899, 44,592,516 acres, an average yield of lous causes without in any manner corn 2,078,143,983 bushels, area 82,108,- "I made a speech out at Palisade 587 acres and yield per acre 25.3 last fall." he continued, "and after the meeting was over and I had gone bushels. Yield of oats 796,177.713 to the hotel, a man came into the office bushels, area harvested 2,634,138 acres and said: 'You are the gentleman who graph, and the telephone, the means of and yield per acre 30.2. The average made the speech here tonight. 'Yes, transmission of intelligence are, and of farm price on December 1 is reported I answered. I was present, he contin- right ought to be, public functions. at 58.4c for wheat, 30.3c for corn and ued, 'and I don't agree with some of Senator Butler 24.9c for oats. The barley crop is your ideas.' 'I am always glad to have estimated at 73,381,563 bushels, rye at people of every political belief come 23,961,741 bushels. buckwheat at out to hear me, said I, but I could 11.094,473 bushels, potatoes at 228,783,- hardly expect to have all my audience 282 bushels and the hay crop at 56,655,

In 1898 the production of wheat was dead wrong on the money question: 675,148,705 bushels, of corn 1,902,697. | now, for my part, I want a dollar with | 618.28. 933 bushels, of oats 780,906,643 bushels a hundred cents of value in it.' I had of rye 25,648,000 bushels and of barley noticed while we were talking that

Cloaks

We have not very many left, but such as we have we are determined to get rid of.

Ladies' Long Capes worth 4, 5, and \$6, your choice for

Ladies Long Capes worth \$6 to \$8, worth \$6 to \$8, your choice for......3

Ladies' Cloth Jackets One third off

If you need a cloak now or know that you will need one next winter, now is the time to buy and save money.

MILLER & PAINE

Will some of these gold studard people | flashed through my mind that man was please tell us why when we have a de- one of the genus to be found in every crease in the supply that prices have town-always on hand to pick up a continued to fall? Will they continue political squabble, wax exceedingly to deny that under the gold standard warm and declaim in thunderous tones, prices of farm products continue to I felt sure I was 'in for it,'and de-

This result is just what bimetallists foretold. It continues to be an unanswerable argument for the necessity value IN it.' 'Do you mean to say of an increase in the volume of money that a gold dollar has no intrinsic either by the free coinage of silver or value? he queried. "That is exactly by the issue of legal tender paper what I mean,' I answered, 'for the money by the government.

Some Plain Truths

The effort that is being made by the administration to prevent necessary can, said I. 'We will suppose that on information from reaching the Senate all this earth there is only one man; and the House to guide our law makers in the formulation of legislation and the people of the United loaf of bread would have great utility, States in casting their votes, is such a but absolutely no value, because value Third-The toe of the whiskey power dagrant violation of all the principles of good government, that Senator would be estimation; undoubtedly the Teller has felt called upon to do some | man would highly esteem the loaf for so? Because if it had not been for very plain talking on that subject in its life sustaining qualities; but there speaking on one of these resolutions is no other man to exchange with. asking for information, he said:

> "The words we put in-to inform us, yet great utility." if he does not think it incompatible and the resolution goes to the Presi-States to send us information. There withholding that which we thought point? ought to be sent here, we could impeach him, and we could impeach him and then said quietly, 'Well, I must say just as well with those words out of you are a ---- slick one. the resolution as with the words in. We should keep in mind all the time that we direct these officers simply because it is supposed to be a little more in accord with our dignity to say to a cabinet officer, 'You do this,' and we request the President when we address him personally because it is more dignified and proper with reference to his high office that we should request of him.'

Economists

"The trouble with these 'old school' economists," said Dr. P. L. Hall the other day to a group of friends, that they have no correct ideas 'value.' All the so-called mystery about the question is easily cleared up games of chess without seeing any of the boards, and at this kind of play he if one can learn to distinguish between 'utility' and 'value.'

"That is true," Wilbur F. Bryant as sented, "and one of the most damnable heresies is the idea of 'intrinsic value. There is no such thing. The very terms used contradict each other."

"I'm not so sure about that," replied O. C. Weesner, "now for instance, iron mulated in his hands during the first is malleable and malleability is part seven months of his incumbency. This of the intrinsic value of iron. I would amount, it will be remembered, is surunderstand the term intrinsic value to mean that."

"Oh," said Mr. Bryant, "malleability is a quality of iron and makes it adaptable to certain uses. This adaptable to the state's ability when put to use by man gives ability when put to use by man gives iron 'utility.'

"It's like this, Weesner," said De Hall, "intrinsic means inherent-some thing within the thing; hence, intrinsic value would mean value within the thing. Now, value is human estimation placed upon things which may be exchanged. It is sheer nonsense to say thing except the human mind. The value of anything may change for var-

agree with me on every proposition.'
'Well,' he answered, 'I think you are farm price was very much higher. and two at a time, and it suddenly

cided to give him all he wanted.

"'My dear sir,' I said, 'there never was a dollar in all the world that had very good reason that there is no such thing as intrinsic value.' He looked amazed. 'How do you explain that?'

length he sked. "'I shall make it just as plain as I that on all the earth there is but one thing that will sustain life, and that that thing is a loaf of bread. Now, that is human estimation placed upon things which may be exchanged. There could be no exchange, because there Consequently the loaf has no value

"'Now, let us place anower man on with the public interest-are words the earth. He is hungry, but the first simply of courtesy and nothing else, man is not. He has no bread, but the first man has. He has other things of dent with exactly the same force, and more or less utility, but they will not no more, with the words out than it sustain life. He wants that loaf of would with the words in. We could bread. Man No. 1 has the loaf. Both not compel the President of the United esteem it. Man No. 2 is willing to give certain of his possessions for it. Now. is no way in which we can do that. that loaf has value-something it did Yet, of course, if we found that he was not have before. Do you see the

"He scratched his head a moment, CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE

Harry N. Pillsbury, chess champion of the United States and winner of the international chess tournament of 1896 held in Hastings, England, has promised the chess players of Lincoln to visit the city early in February and give two exhibitions of his wonderful skill at the game of chess. Chess players of other Nebraska cities and towns who have never witnessed the playing of a master would do well to attend. Champion Pillsbury gives a simultaneous exhibi-tion in which he plays all comers at chess and checkers, sometimes as many as 35 to 40 games at once, and he usually on wins ninety per cent or more of them. The next evening he plays six to ten

The taxpayers of Nebraska will be leased to note that the oil inspection department, conducted along business lines under populist administration, is becoming more and more a source of revenue to the state. Last week State Inspector Gaffin turned over to the state treasury \$4,000 of fees which had accuplus remaining after all expenses of maintaining the department are paid. In other words, the department not only supports itself without cost to the taxfloating debt.

rarely loses a game.

The farmers and stock growers of Nebraska in 1898 sold nearly \$38,000,000 worth of grain, \$70,000,000 worth of live stock, \$1,000,000 worth of miscellaneous farm products, half a million dollars worth of fruit, over \$3,000,000 worth of that human estimation resides in any- worth of butter and cream. These items are over \$30,000,000 greater than the

> The three great instruments of commerce-money, the means of exchange;



How Long Have You Read About "5 Drops" Without Taking Them? Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? I so, then try the "5 Drops" and be promptly and permanently cured your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism Neuralgia, Scietica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma Hay Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Brenchitis, La Grippe Headache (nervous or neuralgic), Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Eareche Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Slooplessness Greeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people during the past four years, of the above-named diseases, than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot care Chronic

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