

Cigarette and Tobacco Habits

Cured Absolutely Free by Sample Package of Tobacco-Specific

Each of the undersigned for himself freely and voluntarily certifies as follows: I hereby certify that I was completely and permanently cured of the tobacco habit by a free sample package of Tobacco-Specific, more



than a year ago. I have positively disliked tobacco ever since I took the sample, have not used any in any form, and my health has been better than it was before. I state these facts freely and voluntarily, hoping other victims of the tobacco habit will profit by my experience.

C. A. Ducote, Richmond, Mo.
 W. Edam, Box 209, Glenwood, Wis.
 Susan I. Moore, Santa Rosa, Mo.
 R. Coffey, 826 Frank St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 W. H. Emerson, Belmont, Mo.
 James Robertson, Berwyn, Ill.
 James M. Ward, Southern Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Henry S. Holson, Greensboro, Ala.
 John W. Kenady, Mingus, Tex.
 Gilbert Broom, Dallas, N. C.
 Carrie Tiles, Genoa, Fla.
 M. G. De Witt, Tucker, Ind. Ter.

Hundreds of other people have had the same experience with sample packages of Tobacco-Specific. It is a harmless, practically tasteless remedy which can be given in drink or food and will positively cure any patient without his knowledge. Taken by the patient himself, the remedy is just as certain to cure. The Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 1009 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O., will send you a free sample package of Tobacco-Specific in plain wrapper, if you send your name and address. Send at once.

Good Roads

Editor Independent: How to get good roads and other public improvements at little cost to the people.

First—Change the law, so that bonds can be issued by municipalities and counties in denomination of one dollar, and multiples of one dollar, bearing no interest.

Second—Issue of such bonds, by the proper authorities, receivable for taxes by the county or municipality where issued.

Third—We always have the material, the labor and skill; the only thing to be supplied, other than these, is the medium of exchange, and the bonds as above described fill the bill; it is well known that our public treasuries are nearly always empty, nothing left for good roads or other public improvements, and when such of our much needed improvements are of a necessity demanded, a loan must be resorted to from private persons or corporations at a comparative high rate of interest. This rate of interest weakens the issue, inasmuch as redemption is just that much harder to accomplish.

It may be said by some doubting ones that such bonds would not circulate; but this would only be an assertion, not substantiated by any obtainable proof; while upon the other hand we assert that they would circulate, and more that they would bring about the most prosperous times ever before known in any community, because we could then afford to have all public improvements of the best, all labor would be so employed at good wages to be able to live in a civilized and becoming manner. The merchant, farmer and the banker, all and each must of necessity prosper.

Now, in proof of our assertion, that such bond issues would circulate, we will offer the following. In 1837, or

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
 Notary Public.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
 Sold by druggists, 75c.
 Hall's Family Pills are the best.

during Martin Van Buren's administration, there was a money panic; business was at a standstill and in order to obviate a complete or almost a complete abandonment of business affairs, private notes were issued and passed current. For many years the old State Bank currency passed current, and in many of the states the banks had no specie in bank as a redemption fund.

Our national bank paper is private paper, not legal tender, and its only safety lies in the fact that the government holds its own bonds upon which it pays interest, and as security for its agent's paper circulation, and no one refuses to receive this private medium of exchange. National bonds are no safer than city or county bonds would be locally. Behind the national bank paper money, the government stands as the principal and the bank officers as agents who receive the profits.

Now we will propose to show how this system would operate, in practice. Suppose any city wanted to build a fifty-thousand dollar school house; the city would issue its bonds at the premium of 1 per cent, when used for paying taxes, then the taxpayer would want them, the laborer could pay local bills, and they would soon find their way into the county, or municipal treasury, and could then be reissued for other necessary improvements, no 5 per cent interest, no gold redemption, but constant, universal prosperity.

We here submit another practical illustration of the operation of our proposition. In the Isle of Guernsey there was need of a market house. The governor met the citizens, he asked them if they had the material, the labor and the skill, all of which they informed him they had, but no money; he assured them that they could find a way to have their market house. They issued their bonds as we propose, the market was built, no money needed, and when completed they owed no one, and in the course of time their rents had cancelled all their bonds.

W. HEYWOOD BUCKLEY,
 R. F. D. 1, Berkeley, Cal.

The movement to make James M. Guffey chairman of the democratic national committee seems to be gaining strength. Guffey has pretty nearly wiped out the democratic party in Pennsylvania, and as national chairman could probably act efficiently as undertaker for the democracy in all except the southern states. What more could Roosevelt and Quay want? —Theo. P. Rynder, in Erie (Pa) Echo.

More About Value

Editor Independent: In the spring of 1900 congress gravely enacted to define and fix a standard of value according to the title of its act. What it really did enact was to define a debt-paying commodity and fix its use on debt-producing, debt-perpetuating conditions.

In this, congress may have deceived itself. At any rate its action is well adapted to deceiving others.

The act declares that the gold dollar shall be the standard unit of value. Had congress defined value we might at least determine whether it was consistent with itself. But it has left every person to determine for himself as to what value really is.

So here we are in the twentieth century of Christian civilization without any agreement regarding a term which is used oftener than any other in writings on the supremely important subject, economics.

To bring the people to a realization of their absurdly foolish subjection to the syndicated usurer, their eyes must be opened to the fact that the essential element of money today is government imparted. This cannot be done so long as the idea prevails that value is in the substance of things.

The reasoning on the part of the mass is: "Money must have value. The substance of a thing constitutes its value. Therefore, as government does not produce the substance of money, it does not produce money."

I am convinced of The Independent's honesty, but its efforts in this connection are not as helpful as its honest intent may yet insure.

The Independent is divided against itself on the question of value. It says value is the estimated force of demand. This definition makes value a mental conception and not a substance of things, which it certainly is not. But it also says the value of a thing is what it will exchange for. This is a declaration that the value of a thing, though not its own substance, is the substance of some other thing.

We have the term "worth." It better expresses what a thing will exchange for. An object is worth what

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Men's, Boys', Children's
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On account of the sudden death of Thomas Ewing, senior member of the Ewing Clothing Co., the entire stock of Clothing, valued at more than

\$85,000

is being closed out by the administrators of the estate. The sale has been one of the greatest in the history of the clothing business in Lincoln. The stock is new and complete in every line. The economical buyer will take advantage of this opportunity to purchase a large supply of clothing at

One Half the Regular Value

It is impossible to quote prices in detail. The stock is too large and varied.

Everything Must Be Sold

Come Early. Mail Orders Promptly Filled

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can be obtained by means of it. But objects of exchange are not the ultimate object of exchange. The ultimate object of exchange is human desire regarding the things to be exchanged. Exchanges are made to satisfy desires. That which is desired less is exchanged for that which is desired more. Human desires are the basis of all commercial activity.

The amount that will be given in exchange depends on the intensity of the desire to exchange with, of course, ability to give. J. P. Morgan gives forty thousand dollars for a picture. King Edward gives over seven thousand for a certain two-cent postage stamp. These sums do not properly represent the value of these objects. They simply express the fact that the desire of the parties for the objects obtained was greater than their desire for the money required in exchange. The real value of the objects consists of the utmost desire of the parties in each instance. It might require several thousand dollars more than was given to meet that desire and bring about another exchange of the said objects.

We must get away from the idea that value is any kind of an attribute of things themselves. Value is simply a human attitude to things, denoted by desire to possess, to utilize. What it may cost to gratify such desire and the ability to meet the conditions should always be expressed by some other term or terms.

Value is a term that is used quite indiscriminately, but really we have very little legitimate use for it

in economic writings. It is important, being at the very basis of economics, but legitimate occasion for its use in such writings is about as rare as that of the use of the term notation in mathematics.

We must have some clear and consistent definition of value and insist on its being used accordingly.

A. F. ALLEN.

Vinland, Kas.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Did you ever see an old man who wasn't a good skater when he was a boy?