

THE PIGTAILS AND JAPS

Having More Brains Than the Gold Bugs They are About to Down Us

The American Economist says: "Japan is the only country in the world that has bought more raw cotton from us, since the new crop year began, than in 1894. A year ago, in three months to November 30, Japan took only 810 bales, or 464,411 pounds of our cotton. This season Japan has taken 5,800 bales or 3,065,891 pounds, an increase of 5,000 bales. While the larger quantity is not alarming as yet, it is mighty significant to our cotton manufacturers, who may feel the effects of this cheap labor competition a little sooner than they anticipated."

Hon. Geo. A. Maltz, of Detroit, says: "Few people are aware to what extent the Japanese are becoming our competitors in the manufacture of certain lines of goods, and if something is not done to counteract it, there will ere long go up a big wall over our people."

"Not long ago a friend of mine in New York was waited on by the representatives of a Japanese firm and shown samples of buttons made over there. The price asked was so low that my friend supposed there was some mistake, but he was convinced to the contrary, and gave an order of \$9,000. This is but one instance. In the matter of making matches they can send every concern that produces them in the United States into bankruptcy. Of course the reason lies in the difference of wages. Fifty cents a week will pay for labor in Japan, and we cannot compete against that."

In the Home Market Bulletin, which is spending its days and nights talking about the tariff of the home market and high tariff we have almost exactly the same news item. The article reads: "In 1893 Japan took American raw cotton to the value of 1,273,521 yen and in 1894 to the value of 2,680,671 yen. The yen is worth 99 cents and 7 mills in gold. A business which more than doubles in one year may be said to be good."

"But of course this means that we shall sell Japan little or no cotton yarn or cloth hereafter, and if Japanese cottons do not deluge our home market within five years it will be because our tariff is raised to keep them out."

[A tariff that will stop the importation of Japanese goods must at least equal the difference in exchange or in other words the difference in the price of silver bullion and gold bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1. Do these writers suppose that they can pass or enforce a tariff of 100 per cent? Ed. INDEPENDENT.]

The London Times says: "The results already achieved are undoubtedly calculated to strike the imagination at first sight with astonishment and alarm. The most conspicuous of these results are those connected with the cotton industry."

"In 1895 Japan imported only \$800,000 worth of raw cotton; in 1894 she imported \$19,500,000 worth, or more than four and twenty times as much. At the beginning of 1885 there were nine spinning mills, with about 50,000 spindles, in Japan, and at the end of 1895 there were forty-six, with about 800,000 spindles. The result was of course inevitable."

[This is not populist talk. All the above are gold bug writers. However they are only now recording just what the populists said three years ago would happen. This influx of Japan goods can no more bestopped with tariffs than you can dam the Mississippi with straws, and there is not an economist living who does not say so.—EDITOR INDEPENDENT.]

That Great Wave of Prosperity

Under the above heading the INDEPENDENT will contain a short article each week and will give such items of news as will show how the great world of prosperity is progressing. The gold bug papers have been telling the people for the last two years that there is such a wave of prosperity or adversity in a country is the number of failures in business. That being the case we publish the business failures in the United States and Canada for the week preceding the one in which each paper is issued. We will also give the total number of failures for that portion of the year that has passed and make comparisons with former years. G. Dunn's report for last week was as follows: "Failures in three weeks of January now liabilities \$17,836,511, against 10,875,060 last year; in manufacturing 3,661,129 this year against \$2,479,193 last year; in trading \$10,317,360 against \$1,165,267 last year. Failures this week were 404 in the United States against 354 last year, and 70 in Canada against 54 last year."

"This report shows fifty more failures last week than for the same week last year. The failures for the last three weeks in this country are 1182 and Canada 210. If this rate should keep up for the year the total for 1896 would be 1,280 as against 13,179 for 1895. These figures would show an increase of more than 6,000 for the year. The populists will tell you that the Wilson bill is to blame. If the Wilson bill had anything to do with it why should it have more than thirty per cent increase of failures? They do not say that in Japan and all silver using countries the number of failures have recently decreased, while in all single standard countries the failures have more than doubled in the last ten years. The explanation that can be made is that in this country has not near enough money to transact the business with."

Come to Time Johnny. A very large silver league meeting was held at Custer City, Jan. 25. They reported: "It is the sense of this meeting and our desire and our wish that our members and representatives in congress be petitioned to no vote on the amendment to the 'bond bill,' now before congress, that silver may be restored to its place as standard money at its time ratio of sixteen to one."

We wish to employ one or two solicitors in each county in this state to secure subscribers to advertisements for this paper. Write for terms.

WHAT IS VALUE AND PRICE

Some "Sound" Sense Applied to These Economic Terms.

It is with great pleasure we print the following article from the pen of John Jeffcoat, of Omaha. This is the doctrine as taught by all the great economists of this country and of the whole world.

The only criticism that can be made is that Mr. Jeffcoat uses the old term "use-value" or "value in use." All the later economists drop those terms and employ in their stead the word "utility," which is more definite. "Value" is one thing and "utility" is an entirely different thing. Sometimes the things of the greatest utility have no value, like the air, and sometimes things of no, or very little utility have very great value, like the celebrated Peach Blow vase. Mr. Jeffcoat says:

Everything of service or use to man has two forms or kinds of value. First its value in use or consumption; second, its value in exchange. The first is an inherent quality in the thing itself—a quality not dependent upon either number, quantity, relation, or amount of labor in its production. The second only and always expresses a relative relation as to number and quantity of other things desired and withheld by other persons. It expresses the degree of the desire or necessity for a thing and the power of others to withhold it—the degree of monopoly. A thing that cannot be limited or withheld by others has no exchange or commercial value.

To illustrate, a loaf of bread, a hat, a coat, will feed or clothe a person—serve in its consumption or utility value—just as completely, whether there is but a single loaf of bread, or hat, or coat in all the world, or whether there is a million of each for every inhabitant of the earth; the inherent value in consumption and use will be the same. Nor can this value be added to or diminished by the labor cost of production. Whether the labor cost of a loaf of bread be one minute, one hour, a day, or a year, its value or power to sustain life will be just the same—no more, no less. Neither will the money price paid for it, whether one cent, one dime, one dollar, or a thousand dollars, increase or diminish this inherent or consumptive value one iota.

To illustrate the difference between the use-value of a thing and its value in exchange and what exchange value grows out of. What is the most intrinsically useful or valuable thing in the world to man? Air. Why? Because no person can live but a few minutes if deprived of it. Air has no exchange or commercial value. Why? Because it cannot be limited or withheld by others. But let there be a number of persons placed in a cave or air-tight room, as the Black Hole of Calcutta, with only a small hole for the admission of air, and very soon, as some begin to smother, will the commercial value of a breath of this precious air—a position at this opening arise. And, as the danger and certainty of smothering increases, there would be no limit to the commercial value of a position at this opening. All earthly goods, all earthly prospects, would be offered; everything would be sacrificed, all virtue, all honor, all rights, as the strongest and most brutal savagely struggle for a last breath to be had only at this opening. This is the principle out of which all commercial value grows.

The term price expresses the relative relation of the volume of money or money units to all other things in exchange; its value and power being governed by the same law of supply and demand as illustrated in the case of commodities. The relation of money to commodities is precisely the same as the relation of the denominator of a fraction to the numerator; as to multiply the denominator, and vice versa. So, to increase the volume of money, commodities remaining the same, prices will rise, or to contract the volume of money, prices will fall. The same or opposite effect is produced if the volume of commodities is distributed relatively.

It is entirely erroneous, misleading, and unscientific to speak of different standards of value, as a gold standard, a silver standard, or a paper standard. The supreme court long ago in the legal tender cases declared that the law knew no such standards, but only legal money. There is never but one standard or denominator of prices—the relative relation of the money volume as a whole to all other things in exchange. It will just as certainly disturb the standard of prices to contract or inflate one sort of money as another. JOHN JEFFCOAT.

He Did Say So Often.

Chairman Taubeneck of the people's party national committee, said in an interview at St. Louis: "So far as the report is concerned to the effect that I have advocated a union of all the reform forces in the nation on a free silver platform, I want to denounce here and now as absolutely and ridiculously false. I have done no such thing, nor had I even contemplated it. Of course we will make the currency question the main issue in our platform, but that by no means indicates that we are going to merge our party into any other. We are still in the middle of the road and are going to stay there."

Now, Mr. Taubeneck, you are talking at the top of your voice with your hat off. Why didn't you say it out plain like that long ago? Shake.—Arkansaw Kicker.

[He has a thousand times, and has never said anything else, notwithstanding the lies that have been printed about him.—Ed. INDEPENDENT.]

Our aim from now until February, 1st shall be not to make but to get money. We will therefore sell Suits & Coats at unprecedented low prices. Agriculturalists visiting Lincoln the coming week will, we believe, save money by trading with us. Paine, Warfel & Bumstead.

Now is the time to subscribe. To say that the opportunity will never return again would be to predict the improbable, but there is no time like the present and no better use to which a dollar can be put.

This paper and the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the official organ of the Farmers' Alliance, both for one year for \$1.10.

Headache bad? Get Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

Dr. Miller's Nerve Plasters No. 2 at all drug stores.

NOW THE TIME TO UNITE

One Who Helped to Organize the Republican Party Now Wants to Bring all Forces Together.

LINCOLN, Feb. 4, 1894.

Editor INDEPENDENT:—We have been told over and over again by the gold bugs and high tariff Mountebanks, that the silver craze was dying out, confidence was being restored and trade beginning to revive, while all the time the silver sentiment has been gaining ground and other things have been growing worse and worse. Whenever a senator or congressman denounces the follies and crimes of the old party leaders he is denounced as a demagogue, offscouring renegade, but when one cuckoo on the White House or Wall street he is a patriot with wings just ready to fly. When Cleveland's policy is attacked the republicans feel just as much hurt as when McKinleyism, Quayism or Plattism is shown up. All this goes to show that the gold bugs are all ready to go together and make a common fight if necessary just as the silver gray whigs and hunker democrats did in 1856 to elect Buchanan.

If the reform forces at St. Louis, next July unite on the right man, as the republicans did on Fremont, we will hear the old party dry bones rattle, not into life, but into the bone yard as fertilizers. The pops must not demand their man harnessed to their organization; the silverites and probus must not claim their right to rule, but all must unite in cool, common sense to do the best thing for our oppressed country.

Our next presidential campaign is bound to be the east against the south and west, just as it was in 1856, south against the north. We will give them Ohio. The solid south must unite with the solid silver states, leaving Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and perhaps Iowa the battle ground.

In 1840 I was a boy whig, in '48 an abolitionist, in '52 a free soiler and in '56 helped to organize the republican party. Today there is need of another just such a job and I am ready to help do it. We have just as good timber as then. The pops correspond to the freesoilers then, the prohibs to the abolitionists, the silver democrats to the barn burner democrats and the silver republicans to the woolly head whigs. The new party is bound to go together.

H. W. HARRY.

THE OLD PARTIES DIFFER

But Only as to the Details of the way Robbing Shall be Done

Both old parties favor the great wrong of issuing interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; they differ simply as to the details of committing the wrong. Both sides unite in refusing to do the right; they differ simply as to the most plausible method of doing wrong. One party would stab you in the back; the other criticizes that method of stabbing you and insists that you should be stabbed under the fifth rib. Both would stab you, both would murder you. They quibble, however, about the method of committing the murder; that is all. The senator from Ohio believes in hanging, the senator from New York believes in electrocution. The difference between tweedledee and tweedledum—if one side has its way, bonds will be issued in tweedledee fashion; if the other side has its way, bonds will be issued in tweedledum fashion. They are both in favor of bonds, more bonds! More bonds! They are both for piling up the debt of the nation to be paid by future generations; they are both for contracting the currency to curse the present generation. The policy of either party means falling prices, stagnation of business and the paralysis of every productive industry.—Senator Marion Butler.

Associated Press Liars.

The goldbugs are very much disturbed because the silver party has resolved to act independently of the two old parties. They are employing their usual tactics to deceive the people. For example: The Associated Press, which belongs to all street says that the silver party is only provisional and is waiting to see if one of the old parties will not declare for silver. This is absolutely false. The conference that met in Washington, D. C., on the 22d of January, knew as the people of the United States are beginning to learn, that both of the old parties are owned by the Rothschild combination. They will undoubtedly increase the volume of their lies to make the people believe they are friendly to the money of the Constitution, but twenty years of lying on that subject has increased the difficulty of making the people believe their lies this year.—Silver Knight.

Is He the Same Man.

A large number of republicans seem to be highly indignant because Willie Andrews is voting for gold bonds, down at Washington, in order to help a democratic administration to build up a treasury surplus instead of trying to do something to give the people of Nebraska a surplus. They should not complain; he is doing the will of his masters. Willie will soon evolve into a first-class dunderhopper of the golden calf.—Clay Co. Patriot.

[Is this the same Willie Andrews that was so hot for free silver before the election?—Editor INDEPENDENT.]

Some Pop Law.

The newly elected populist judge from the Kearney district made a little law of his own the other day that ought to be placed upon every statute book in the land. A divorce suit was being tried, the plaintiff of which was the woman. Among other items of evidence submitted by her was the proof that the husband had struck her with his fist. The judge in rendering a decision said that that fact alone was sufficient ground for a decree and he so ordered. This seems to us to be right. Judge Green is a populist.—The Monitor.

This paper and the Iowa Searchlight, published at Council Bluffs, Ia., both for one year for \$1.40.

The Annex restaurant is as good as any in the city. Give them a trial.

75 cents will buy \$1.00 worth of Shoes at the Foot Form Store, 1218 O Street.

Dr. Miller's Nerve Plasters No. 2 at all drug stores.

A MAN CAN'T WORK

WHEN HE IS SUFFERING WITH PILES.

He Can't Eat, Can't Sleep, Can't Get Comfort Any Way But One—Pyramid Pile Cure Will Cure Him. Give Relief at Once—Never Known to Fail.

Just a little pain may so distract a man's mind that it will cost him hundreds of dollars. Life is a battle. To succeed one needs all his energies and all his brain force to apply to the question at hand. Even a corn will make him irritable, cross, angry—and an angry man seldom succeeds. The trifling pain of a corn is a pleasant feeling being the agonizing ache of piles. That is a pain which seems to pervade the whole body. It communicates itself to all the parts near the seat of the trouble and brings on a heavy, dragging feeling in the perineum. Those who have never so suffered do not know what it means. It racks the nerves, prevents sleep, prevents concentrated thought and makes a man lose flesh as fast as he would with a virulent fever.

And yet piles are looked upon as a little thing. They are neglected—allowed to run on from month to month and year to year. By and by comes a dangerous surgical operation. Maybe it cures—maybe it kills.

There is only one sure, safe and quick cure for piles. It is the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is a recent discovery and its properties are such that it cleanses, soothes and heals the inflamed parts, reduces the inflammation at once and with continued treatment, removes all swelling and all trace of the disease. It puts the membranes in a healthy, active condition and cures completely and permanently.

From C. F. Collins, Garnett: I commenced using the Pyramid Pile Cure and my case was so bad I thought the remedy was going to fail in my case, but before I had used two-thirds of one package I began to feel much better and can honestly say I am entirely cured. It is the quickest and surest remedy I have ever tried or heard of.

From Josiah Roberts, Port Oram, N. J.: Just one-quarter of a package of the Pyramid Pile Cure did wonders for me and I have lost no opportunity of recommending such a great remedy.

From Wm. McFale, Rockport, Mass.: One package of Pyramid Pile Cure has helped more than anything I have yet used.

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists generally. If your's doesn't keep it, he will get it for you if you ask him. Book on cause and cure of piles sent free. Address, Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich.

It Was Taken Already.

Kodakfiend—Say, Biggs, I would like to come up and take your house. It would make a charming picture.

Biggs—You are a little late in asking or you might.

Kodakfiend—What has some one else taken it?

Biggs—Yes—the sheriff.

This paper and The Silver Knight both for one year for \$1.15 in advance.

Stenography in France.

Stenography was first used in the French parliament about the year 1830, and one of the few official stenographers of that period still surviving is M. Lagache, who is now a senator of France.

A Friend in Need.

Man in Water, drowning—Throw me (puff, puff) a life-preserver, quick! Tapley, a clerk on shore—Er—er—what is your waist measurement, please?—Fuck.

While you are not busy, suppose you get up a club of subscribers for this paper. Send us three yearly subscribers with \$3 and we will send you this paper free for one year.

BANE & ALTSCHULER,

Attorneys-at-Law, 1101 O Street.

Ernest Kurth, will take notice that on the 29th day of January, 1896, Hiram Bailey, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lancaster county, against Kate Hall and George E. Hall, her husband, and J. W. Hitchcock, three of the defendants in said action, "and said W. H. Kurth, is impelled as one of the defendants in said action," the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage given by the defendants, Kate Hall and George E. Hall her husband, to H. M. Levitt, and assigned to this plaintiff upon lots number ten (10) and eleven (11), in block number sixteen (16), in Junction Place addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, as shown by the plat now on record in said county, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note dated March 14th, 1890, for the sum of \$800.00, due and payable in five (5) years from the date thereof; that there is now due upon said note and mortgage the sum of \$1030.00, for which sum with interest from this date plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the amount of said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 9th day of March, 1896. Dated this 29th day of January, 1896. HIRAM BAILEY, By BANE & ALTSCHULER, his Attorneys. 3445

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed themselves into a corporation under the laws of the state of Nebraska, and on the 29th day of February, 1896, filed their articles of incorporation in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster county, Nebraska, under the name and title of "Fitzgerald Dry Goods Company." Said articles of incorporation provide as follows: First—The name of said corporation shall be "Fitzgerald Dry Goods Company." Second—The principal places of transacting business shall be Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Third—The general nature of the business to be transacted shall be to buy and sell dry goods, notions, and such other goods, wares, and merchandise as are usually kept for sale in dry goods stores, and to take, purchase and hold personal property of every description, and to hold, control, and convey the same. Fourth—The amount of capital stock authorized to be issued by the corporation shall be \$100,000.00; all of which shall be fully paid in at the time of commencement of business and be non-assessable. Fifth—This corporation shall commence business February 1, 1896, and shall terminate its existence in fifty (50) years from said date. Sixth—The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation can at any time subject itself is two-thirds (2/3) of the paid up capital. Seventh—The control of this corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of three (3) persons, who shall be stockholders, from whom shall be chosen a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. And said board of directors shall have the power to employ and disemploy as they may deem proper to properly transact the business of the corporation. Dated February 1, 1896. W. D. FITZGERALD, JAMES F. MCCURTNEY, ETHELBERT P. LAMPKIN.

Go to 117 So. 10th St. for R. R. and Steamship tickets.

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In all its branches. County Printing and Supplies

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The Red Line Series, the handsomest Blank in the country, printed on Bond Paper at less expense than other houses furnish them on ordinary flat paper.

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Having county or other work, which they cannot themselves handle, would make money by writing us for terms.

The Independent Pub. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

FIVE FACTS.

Great Rock Island Route!

Cheap Outing Excursions.

First—For the National Educational Meeting at Denver, opening July 5th, the rate will be one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. Tickets good to return and time up to and including Sept. 1st. Second—The regular Tourist Car to California via Kansas City runs once a week, and leaves Chicago every Thursday at 8 p.m., Kansas City at 10.30 a.m. every Friday. Tickets based on second class rate, and car runs on fastest train, and known as the Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions. Car arrives at Colorado Springs Saturday, 7.35 a.m. Third—Home-seeker's Excursions to Texas and New Mexico. Next one June 11th. Rate, one fare for round trip. Tickets good twenty days. Fourth—For Mexico City the Rock Island runs a through sleeper from Kansas City daily at 8.40 p.m. via Topeka, McFarland, Wichita and Fort Worth and Austin to San Antonio. Two routes from there—International R. to Laredo, and Mexican National to the City of Mexico; Southern Pacific and Mexican International via Spofford and Eagle Pass to City of Mexico. Connections are also made at Fort Worth via the Texas Pacific to El Paso, and over the Mexican Central to City of Mexico. Fifth—Send to address below for a Souvenir called the "Tourist Teacher," that gives much information to tourists. Sent free. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Wm. S. Joyce, Plaintiff.

Kent K. Hayden, et al., Non-Resident Defendants.

W. C. Biddle, his first name unknown, and Biddle, his wife, her first name unknown, Defendants.

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