A MAGNIFICENT CATHEDRAL.

Details of the Supurb Edifice to be Erected in New York.

OVERSHALOWING SAINT PATRICK'S.

Rivaling Many of the Famous Cathedrals of Europe and Surpassing Any in the New World-Interesting Comparisons.

New York will before many years declares the Press of that city, have one of the world's famous cathedrals. It will be the greatest edifice of the Protestant Episcopal church in the new world.

The old world possesses many cathe drals surpassing the proposed cathedral of St. John the Divine in size, historic associations and richness of ornamentation, but for a harmonious blending of · all the noble characteristics of a great cathedral, the new edifice when erected will stand unsurpassed among the cathedrais of the world. The plan submitted by Messrs. Heins & Lefarge, the successful competitors, is to be regarded as the basis of the design to be perfected

The site chosen for the new cathedral is a rocky eminence overlooking Morningside park, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and facing One Hundred and Tenth street. The cathedral will cost over \$4,000,000 when completed. The designers have been largely influenced by St. Mark's of Venice in their choice of a design.

It will set its Catholic sister on Fifth avenue quite in the shade when com pleted. The contrast between it and St Patrick's will be marked. The latter cost \$6,000,000, it is said, with all its furnishings and surroundings, and it is not yet fully completed; and it may well be doubted if the stated cost of the nev cathedral will not be extended if its architects' noble plan is properly carried out. The following figures show the size of St. Patrick's:

	E 17
Extreme length	. 3
Extreme breadth	
Width of front between towers	
Height of towers	* 3
Height of gable	. 11
Length of interior	
Archbishop Hughes laid the co	rne

stene of St. Patrick's on August 15. 1858, and Cardinal McCloskey dedicated it May 25, 1879.

How long will it be before the new Angle-Catholic house of prayer will be completed? Will it take over twenty years, as in the case of the other New York cathedral, or will Episcopalians all over the United States repond gener ously, and at once, so as to effect its completion within a few years? great cathedral has ever been finished within the lifetime of its founders and

The general plan is cruciform, but ac cess from the east and west will be by entrances from the four towers flanking the central tower, so that the transepts which are semi-circular in plan, will not be used as thoroughfares. The transepts will contain memorial monuments.

Following are the chief dimensions of the new cathedral:

Total length of outside of cathedral proper, 450 Total length across the transepts.

Width of facade
Height of front towers to top of spires.
Height of central lantern to top of cross.

Width of nave to centers of columns of ar-425

caile. 50
Height of cross arches of nave. 84
Height of choir vauits. 160
Total exterior diameter of central lantern 123
Height from pavement to vault of central Clear span of crossing ...

Such are the main outlines of the architects' plan. In comparing the contemplated cathedral with notable cathedrals of Europe we naturally first consider St. Peter's in Rome.

This is a Renaissance cathedral, and remarkable chiefly for its vast proportions. It has been said that the Italian army of 50,000 men could worship there at the same moment. Pope Nicholas V began it in 1450 and it was not dedicated till 1626, and even afterward its colon nades were added. A Greek cross was the form of the plan of its original arch ftect, Bramante. Raphael adopted the Latin cross on becoming its architect. and Michael Angelo in his turn restored the Greek cross. Finally in 1614 the plan of the Latin cross was resumed. and from this altered plan the nave and vestibule were completed. By 1800 the cost of the church had reached 50,000,000 scudi, or \$45,000,000. An annual expenditure of 30,000 scudi is required to keep it in repair. As a monument of purely architectural beauty St. John's will be far superior to Rome's mammoth

temple St. Peter's dimensions, however, are simply stupendous. The length of the interior is 6134 feet; of the transept from wall to wall, 4464 feet; height of nave, 1521 feet: of side aisles, 47 width of nave, 77-89 feet; of side aisles 337 feet. Its area is 13,500 square vards which, allowing four persons to the square yard, gives an interior standing room for 54,000 people. Its piazza, allowing twelve persons to the square yard, can accommodate 624,000 people allowing four to the same, drawn up in military array, 208,000 people.

The circumference of the pillars which support the dome is 253 feet and the cupola is 193 feet in diameter. The height of the dome from pavement to the base of the lantern is 405 feet; to the top of the cross, 448 feet. The nave is divided

into four bays. Notre Dame of Paris, Franca's most noted ecclesiological structure, was be gun in 1163 and not finished till 1580. It is a five-aisled building, and both outer aisles run around the choir. Of its five stories only the lower one is typical Gothic. It has two large towers of equal height, but not the same in width, orig inally designed to be surmounted by spires, doors in front and doors in each transept, which latter is a peculiarity of all French Gothic cathedrals. The piers are nearly all simple. The interior is simple, but the internal effect is imposing and grand. It is large enough to

hold 21,000 people. Its length is 390 feet; width of tran-sept, 144 feet; height of vaulting, 105 length of western towers, 224 feet; width of front, 128 feet; length of nave to transept, 186 feet. It has an organ 45 feet high and 36 feet wide, which has 3,484 pipes. Great richness of detail simplicity of laying out and prependerance of horizontal lines are its strong points and render it very imposing in effect, both within and without.

Its younger sister of Tours is famous for its beautiful western facade, which has two towers and terminates in octagonal lanterns. Tours is mainly interesting to us in that like St. John's in its make-up, it fuses in a very pic-turesque manner the Gothic and the

Renaissance. St. Paul's of London is Renaissance in style and ranks fifth in size among the world's great cathedrals. It perhaps is the most distinctively national cathedral in the world, having been built mainly by popular subscriptions. Sir Christo-Wren was its designer. begun in 1675 and finished in 1710. It

is of the form of a Latin cross. land stone is the material used. Down

to 1723 it had cost £1,167,474. Its greatest breadth is 250 feet; greatest length, including the porch, 500 feet; width of nave, 41 feet within the clear and 80 feet in height, and the aisles are 19 feet wide and 38 feet high. The height from street on north side to the top of cross is 365 feet. The transept is 180 feet long, and the west front 180 feet wide. The campanile towers on the west front are each 222 feet. The dome is 145 feet in outward and 108 feet in inward diameter. There s standing room for 25,500 persons within it.

Cologne cathedral is at once a me diseval and a modern structure. Its building began in 1250, and has but ately been completed. The architect s unknown. Perfect symmetry and abolute mathematical accuracy, rather than artistic beauty, are its striking architectural points. It has the usual naves, aisles and transepts, a length of 468 feet, a height of 511 feet for front spire and a breadth of 275 feet. lear width of its nave is 411 feet beween the piers; height, 155 feet, or nearly four times the width. It is the argest Gothic cathedral in the world.

These great cathedrals took years, nore often centuries, to build. Their nost can be in nearly all cases only approximately given. In most instance o accurate accounts have been kept. They were largely built by contributions of labor, materials and products of art and popular subscriptions, and frequently the government co-operated with the local monatery in raising the means for their construction. Then, too, the money result

ing from pious pilgrimages and the sale of indulgences brought large sums into ecclesiastical coffers, to be expended for their building or repair. Moreover, the difference in money values of the middle iges and modern times furnishes another element of difficulty in comparing the cost of old and new cathedrals.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will compare very favorably when com-pleted with the cathedrals of Europe. The trustees and architects have in mind, however, various changes. One of the chief points which it is under-stood are to be further studied is the question of giving a square termination to the front towers instead of the spires shown in our illustration, the object being to bring the central lantern and its spire into greater relief. A design showing this possible variation was submitted the trustees and exhibited at the Academy of Design last winter. A scheme modifying the interior so as to make it harmonize with the exterior is also under consideration.

Europe may boast of larger and more historic cathedrals, but for richness of details, beauty and expensiveness of materials and workmanship, majestic location and symmetry of proportions the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will stand unrivaled. It will be a living manifestation of the power of American genius, a proof that the inspiration of the cathedral builder abides with American architects and citizens, and an ornament to the American metropolis, of which all Americans, without distinction or sect, may well be proud.

PERKINS COUNTY.

It Is Given an Airing With the Enterprising City of Madrid.

Madrid, Neb., Aug. 11 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: At a meeting of the board of trade of Madrid, Perkins county, held at their hall on the evening of August 7, 1891, it was determined to issue a truthful report of the advantages and attractions of the county, and particularly of that portion of it adjacent to the city of Madrid. A committee consisting of George W. Sny

der, cashier of the bank of Madrid, and George W. Penn was authorized to proceed brough such towns east of Nebraska as di rected, fully supplied with such pamphlets and explanatory matter, together with samples of products as deemed necessary to set forth the advantages of Perkins county. ract that these gentlemen were unanimously elected at a regular meeting of the said board of trade is sufficient guarantee of their in tegrity. C. H. BEAUMONT,

M. L. MEAD, President, Secretary. PERKINS COUNTY.

Perkins county, Nebraska, is a locality of workers. All work. These are no idlers, in the vicinity of Madrid nature has most generally done her part in the way of cli-mate, seil and abundant rainfail.

The practical results of these advantages are each year demostrated by the most satis-factory and bountiful yields of wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, corn, sorghum, broom corn, potatoes, sugar beets and roots in general, and garden vegetables in the most profuse abundance. Timothy and clover, let and alfalfa, also a great variety of the most nutritious native grasses thrive abundantly on these rich and fertile slopes. Conservative experienced men estimate that there will be marketed at Madrid this fall 250,000 bushels of wheat—and such wheat as delights the eye of a practical mil-

The capacity of the large elevator at Mad-rid is being overtaxed and arrangements are now being consummated for the construction of another first-class one in connection with a large modern and well equipped flouring mill with a capacity of 200 barrels per day.

Being situated on the direct line of the B. & M. R. R., between Cheyenne, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago, Madrid, as can readily be seen by re-crence to the map, is a most desirable market for all cereal and

vegetable products; also for the immense shipments of stock which is an important feature of the products of Perkins county. These are some of the practical, hope-inspiring incentives, which, to the industrious farmer and home-seeker, who is so fortu-nate as to lecate adjacent to Macrid, render labor less of toll by the never disappointed

romise of a sure return.

Every foot of land in Perkins county can be successfully and profitably cultivated.

There is not a canyon in the county: not a vestige of alkati. Chemical analysis of the clear, sparkling water of this healthful region monstrates the fact that no superior wate

We modestly invite comparison as to the ield of our products. Threshing is now fairly under way, showing a yield in some instances of grain, to-wit:

Wheat, 34 bushels; barley, 55%; oats, 63 and rye. 28 to 30. nIt is safe to say that the average yieldwill ot fall far below these figures. Corn, sor-ghum, broom corn, potatoes, roots, etc., are

simply prodigious. The equatic climate, never excessively hot or extremely cold, renders it possible for the immense herds of stock to in a great measure provide for themselves upon the rich, nutritious native grasses, which, in this clear atmosphere, properly cure upon the ground affords a sufficient supply of the most nour ishing food to practically winter stock. best of native hay, however, can be obtained in unlimited quantities for those desiring to

in unlimited quantities for the winters, keep stock up during the short winters, nowly Owing to the comparatively newly settled condition of this region, the prices at which these desirable lands are held have not reached their truly legitimate values, or anything such as they will bring in a few onths; in fact, many farmers in the easters states are paying as rental for land an amount fully sufficient to obtain clear titles to far better and more productive lands in the vicinity of Madrid. The great advan-tages, as to small cash payments, long time and low rates of interest, render it easy for a live, industrious worker to soon pay for his land from its sure products.

The price of land, governed by its location, etc., may be said to generally range as follows: Wild land \$6 to \$10 per acre; improved farms \$10 to \$15 per acre. Turms, five to ten years' time at seven to ten per cent interest.

If you have a little ready money; if you have pinck, ambition and industry; if you seek health in addition to prosperity; if you desire a locality that never has known failure of crops; if you wish to become the independent owner of a self-supporting home, act at once, and avail yourself of the generous

excursion rates, by coming, now, to Madrid, Perkins county,

THE CITY OF MADRID. This city is situated about seventeen miles from the eastern border, in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of Perkins county. Its history dates from July 1, 1887, and is today a thriving young city. Its sits and is today a thriving young city. Its site is one of the most beautiful on the ontire B. & M. system, a gentic stope, stretching south-ward from the railroad, with low hills in the distance, forming a ploturesque backgraund.
The soil of this valley is a rich, black leam, which has never yet failed to produce good crops. The country around Madrid has been settled only from three to four years, and not a few farmers have their 160 acres under cultivation, and have completed improve ments that would do credit to an eastern

The Perkins county agricultural association, which is located here for five years from this date, held its first annual exhibit-ion in September, 1888. The display, both of in in September, 1888. The distance, 1888, in agricultural products and of stock rivalled the exhibits of many older counties. This association was awarded one of the cash prizes for county exhibits affered by the state board of agriculture at the state fair held at Lincoln September, 1888; and, at the same exhibition the first premium for spring wheat was awarded to a farmer living two miles from Madrid. The county association has a fine ground, including a well-equipped half-mile track, and it prom ises to become one of the best societies in the state. Its officers are C. H. Beaumont, president; J. C. Lutes secretary, and D. D. Dayton treasurer. The secretary will answer any questions concerning the county, its products, resources, etc., that may be addressed to him.

The residents of Madrid and immediate vi-cinity are mostly of American birth, and are characterized by great enlightenment and thrift. The town has a Methodist Episcopal church organization, which holds regular weekly services. The Congregationalists have the finest church building in the county and a thriving organization.

Madrid takes especial pride in the profi-ciency and standing of her public scaools, A substantial two-story building containing three large rooms, situated on a sightly emi-nence and erected at a cost of \$3,000, amply furnished with supplies and necessary appo ratus, provides school facilities unexce in the western part of the state. N months of school are held each year under an excellent corps of teachers, and to Madrid is awarded the proud distinction of baving be best educational advantages of any town in Perkins county.

Almost all lines of business are represented

In the town and the steady growth of the country around give assurance that there is still room for more. Among the places o business already established are two banks, three grocery stores, two dry goods stores, drug store, furniture store and meat market. The town has also a good hotel, two livery stables, two lumber yards, three coal yards a barber shop, billiard hall, three draymen, one attorney, two land and real estate agents, two blacks with shops, and last but not least, a sprightly weekly newspaper.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. The town presents an excellent opening for a first-class, experienced physician, a photographer, a boot and shoe maker, and many ther branches of business and professions No better location can be found for a cream ery or canning factory, the luxurisht and nutritious grasses of this region afford the best of feed for cattle, while vegetable and fruits for canning purposes grow almost spontaneously. A starch factory, broom fac-tory, paper mill and sugar beet factory would find in this locality an almost inexhaustible supply of raw material, with large and constantly increasing demand for their manufactured product, extending over western Nebraska and Kansas, eastern orano and Wyoming, coupled with good ship-

ping facilities.

The citizens of Madrid will extend a hearty welcome and substantial aid to anyonwishing to engage in such enterprises, and furnish all information obtainable upon ap-plication to the secretary of the board of

COST OF LIVING. Having alluded to the above special advantages of Madrid, it would follow that some idea should be given of the cost of living. Coal is used as the principal fuel, ranging in price from \$3.00 to \$7.50 per ton, the former being for steam coal and the latter for the best range coal. Groceries are almost identical in price with those in eastern states, as are also flour and meats. In fact, the cost of living is very reasonable, no higher than in any other agricultural region. IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements of Madrid, although the town is yet young, are substantial and very creditable. A few will be mentioned to give the reader a general idea of the place. The high school building, costing \$3,000; Congregational church, \$2,000; residence of C. H. Beaumont, \$5,000; Bank of Madrid, \$2,500; residence of John McKenzie, \$3,000; store building of Dayton & Sturtevant, \$2,500; store of L. Probst, \$2,000; hotel, \$i,800; grain elevator, \$5,300. The principal business street, extending three blocks, is well lined with business houses, while numerous cozy and home-like cottages adorn the suburbs. Town property can be obtained at reasonable figures, both in the original town site and in Ruelington park an addition owned by the Madrid real estate building and loan

association. Figureial institutions are represented by the Bank of Madrid and the Madrid Exchange bank, also by several firms who give attention to the loaning of The capital stock of the above mentioned banks is abundantly ample for the re The Madrid Real Estate Buildng and Loan association with an authorized capital of \$100,000 is a home institution, formed for the purpose of developing for the purpose of developing

Madrid. BLOODED STOCK. The fine stock interests in the vicinity of Madrid are represented by Montview's stock farm, the property of Messrs. Perrn & Beaumont; Spraguebright trotting farm, owned by Mr. C. H. Tipton. On both of these farms can be found standard and registered ani mals, trotters with a mark approaching 2:30, and pacers 2:35, descendants of such illustrious animals as Gov. Sprague, Blue Bull, Eg-

Come to Perkins county, Nebraska, recently opened up to settlement by the construction of a branch of the B. & M. R. R., known as the "Burlington Route," and get a cheap some on land that may always be relied upon to produce magnificent crops of both corn and wheat, and where the soil, climate, water supply and other natural conditions are all admirably adapted to diversified farming. Come and locate where you will not be dependent upon any one crop, but can take your choice among all the various branches of agriculture, practiced in the northern

For particulars as to excursion rates and dates see the railroad folders of the B. & For further information relative to Madrid and vicinity write to M. L. Mead, secretary of the board of trade, Madrid, Nebraska.

BABY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

In Spain the infant's face is swept with a pine tree bough to bring good luck. In Ireland a belt made of woman's hair is placed about a child to keep harm away.

Garlic, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new-born babe in Holland.

In Scotland it is said to rock the empty

cradle will insure the coming of occupants for it. The Grecian mother, before putting her child in its cradle, turns three times around before the fire, while singing her favorite song, to ward off evi

Welch mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children; the knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of

The London mother places a book under the head of the new-born infant, that it may be quick at reading, and puts money into its first bath to guarantee its

The Turkish mother loads her child with amulets as soon as it is born, and a small bit of mud, well steeped in hot water, prepared by previous charms, is

stuck on the forehead. At the birth of a child in lower Brittany the neighboring women take it in charge, wash it, crack its joints, and rub its head with oil to solder the cranium bones. It is then wrapped in a tight bundle, and its lips are anointed with brandy to make it a full Breton.

A NEW HOPE-FOR CLAIMANTS.

The Bee Bureau Will Collect Claims Against the Government.

THE FEATURES OF THE ENTERPRISE. 444

Relief Afforded Claimants of Pensions. Indian Depredations, Land, Mining and Postal Claims in the West.

About three months ago a new departure was inaugurated by the San Francisco Examiner, now the leading paper on the coast. its proprietor, Mr. Hearst, son of the late Senator Hearst of California, who has a very large fortune at his command, conceived the dea of establishing a bureau of claims at Washington, manned by the ablest lawyers and specialists conversant with the routine work in the various departments and bureaus of the government.

When the announcement of this new departure was made negotiations were at once entered into between THE BEE and the proprictor of the Examiner to join hands and mutually share in the enterprise. These arrangements have been perfected and agreements entered into by which THE BEE is to prosecute all claims arising in the territory where THE BEE enjoys so extensive a sub

scription patronage. Under this arrangement, all applications Order this arrangement, all applications for claims, either for pensions, Indian depredations, land or mining claims, patent or postal claims in the states of lowa, Kausas, South Dakota and Nebraska, will be taken in hand by The Ber Burnau or Chains in Omaha and through it forwarded to head-parties at Washington where they will be quarters at Washington where they will be prosecuted to a final and speedy conclusion.

The Ber takes pleasuce in offering to all its patrons and all others, the services of its new bursan which, we have no doubt, will prove a great advantage to them, both in prosecuting new claims to a successful issue and in expediting all old claims entrusted

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS has frequently been referred to in these columns, but up to the present time, no reference has been made to the manner in which its important work is performed. This is one of the most interesting features connected with the enterprise.

to Tan Bun bureau.

The Bureau's Counsel. To begin with, the services of three most To begin with, the services of three most eminen councilors have been retained. These are A. L. Hughes, O. E. Weller and P. J. Butler. They are denominated "general counsel." They are men of mature years and learned in the law. They have made a specialty of practising in the United States supreme, circuit and district courts, the United States court of claims and before all the denominations and before all the denominations. and before all the departments and bureaus of the government. They are qualified to pass upon the general merits of any claim, as soon as it is presented. This saves a great deal of time, becaus, when a claim has been passed upon by them, it is generally one which is entitled to standing in court. When a claim is rejected by them, it means that it is either outlawed or that it lacks cer tain elements which would lead to its final approval.

Examiners and Experts. Besides these gentlemen there are also practising attorney, an examiner and expert in each department in which THE BEE pro-poses to prosecute claims, namely, those of patents, pensions, postal and land claims and Indian depredations, in fact in any depart-ment in which a claim may arise against the federal government. These attorneys pre-pare the petitions and tend to the claims be-fore the several courts, while the examiners and experts make a specialty of searching the records and arranging the the evidence necessary to strengthen the claim.

The gentleman charged with this duty regarding Indian depredations has been the as sistant chief examiner of these claims in the Indian bureau of the interior department for many years. His comprehensive knowledge of details, facts, status of and evidence in the cases heretofore filed or the outbreaks out of which others yet to be filed have arisen, renders his services extremely vatu-

Then there is a general manager, John Wedderburn. For years he was private sec-retary to Senator Hearst, the father of Hon. William Hearst, the projector of the present enterprise. He has also been for years the Washington correspondent of the San Fran-cisco Examiner, with which THE BEE is now co-operating. He is a man of universal in formation and is especially adapted to the re sponsible position he now holds.

Than this force none more capable could be found in the country. Its services been retained at great expense by the bureau. the salaries alone reaching at the present time \$1,800 per month.
As has been stated, the San Francisco Ex-

aminer inaugurated the enterprise, and through it The Bar was allowed to establish its bureau for the accommodation of claim ants in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. This privilege was first, of all the papers in the country, extended to Tue Ben cause of its known pluck, enterprise and mergy.

The undertaking, however, has attracted so much attention throughout the country and been so greatly appreciated by old soldiers, Indian victims, and defrauded gov. soldiers, Indian victims, and defrauded gov-ernment claimants, that leading papers else-where have usked to be admitted to enjoy the privileges of the bureau. Among those papers there is a leading one in Minnesota and others in Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Atlanta and New Orleans. It is thought that Hearst, the proprietor of The Examiner, and the gentleman who inaugurated the sys tem, will grant the application Claims Coming In.

THE BEE CLAIM BUREAU has not been in existence long, and yet it has listed Indian depredation claims, aggregating \$150,000 and be amount is being constantly added to This is a remarkable showing, and yet it is but a fraction of the claims that remain unecorded and unpaid in the states controlled by The Bee Bureau of Claims, namily, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. On March 3, of this year, an act for the payment of Indian depredations claims was approved. To this act it is necessary to direct the attention of every claimant who has suffered at the hands of the Indians. This refers to those victims whose claims have at ready been filed as well as to those who still contemplate fling them. Up to the date in question, thousands of sufferers had filed their claims with attornoys in all parts of the country and in most cases were charged excessive fees. Many of the claims, too, had been pending for years. Satisfied that, in many cases the claimants had contracted with the attorneys in question, and without fear o prosecution for annuiment, could not transfer their claims to other agents or attorneys who might expedite the collection, congress unertook to afford the desired relief. This it did in the act in question.

To Recover for Indian Depredations Parties desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the act in question regarding the recovery of claims growing out of Indian depredations should forward to THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS POWER of attorney granting authority to appear in their case in the court of claims. They should also furnish a detailed statement of the loss, including each specific article losf, its value date, county and state, band or tribe of Indians commit ting depredations, names and present ad-dresses of witnesses whose testimony they expect to use in substantiating their claim, and such other information bearing upon the

and such other information bearing upon the case as they may possess.

Upon receipt of this simple information, The Bee Bureau of Claims will immediately attend to the more intricate or difficult portions of the preparation.

The claims must not be based on depredations extending back beyond 1865.

Readers of The thre or those who may the

Readers of THE BEE or those who may file claims for collection, are respectfully requested to furnish THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS with the names and addresses of any other parties who have suffered similar losses at the hands of Indians. Many people are as yet unaware of the recent favorable legislation by which those claims can now, i properly prepared and presented be collected.

But Indian depredation claims are not the only ones which THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS proposes to handle. In brief, it will look after any claim which any citizen has against the government or any department of

the government. It will be specially service-able to soldiers of the late war. Pensions for Aged Foldiers. Strange as it may appear, there are thou-sands of veterans of the rebellion, who are old, weary, lufirm and beyond the skill of physician or surgeon to restore to health.

Many of these are incapacitated because of exposure or injuries sustained in the late war, and yet, many of these are unprovided with

Pensions for Infirm Soldiers. There are thousands of poor fellows who are permanently disabled, having served at least ninety days in the war. They were also conorably discharged. These are entitled to a pension even though the infirmity is which they suffer was not the result of posure in the war. The only condition is that their prostration is not the result of vicious

Pensions for Soldiers' Widows. There are thousands of soldiers' and sail ors' widows in this country who do not know that they are entitled to pensions. And yet by writing The Ben Burnau of Claims, when their case is just, they will be able to secure those pensions. All that is required is that each widow show that she is without other means of support than her daily labor and that her husband served at least ninety days in the army and was honorably discharged; that she married the soldier prior to June 27, 1890. Proof of his death must also be advanced, but his demise need not have been the result of army service.

Securing Patent Rights. There are thousands of inventive men and vomen in this country who have invention which are known only to their friends. in those inventions there are sometimes for tunes to be found. Yet comparatively speak-ing, but few of these inventors ever seek a patent. They do not know how to do it, They fear the cost and the delay. The BER BUREAU OF CLAIMS has reduced these almost

to a minimum. Pensions for Soldiers' Parents. There are thousands of soldiers' parents who are also ignorant of the fact that they are entitled to bensions. These must prove that their son died from a wound, injury or disease which, under prior laws, would have given him a pension; that he left no wife or minor child; that the mother or father is at present dependent upon his or her own man-nal labor or the contributions of others not

egally bound for his or her support. Besides these claims, The Ber Burnau will prosecute land claims growing out of disputes or appeals from local land offices to the general land office of the United States.

Appeals From L ocal Land Offices. These appeals are frequently most annoying to both parties. The local attorney can not personally prosecute the case in ington. It would cost to support him there frequently more than the land in question is worth, to say nothing of his fees, which, as has been shown, are generally as high as may be collected. He is, therefore, compelled to trust the claim into the hands of a man whom he does not know, whose first move is to bleed the claimant and the attorney who refers the claim to him. Between these mer the appellant hangs in uncertainty until the final adjudication has been made.

In The Ber Bureau of Claims these would be placed in the hands of well known and responsible people, pushed with the greatest energy and at the minimum of cost. The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS therefore is the medium through which these appeal cases should

Mining and Postal Claims.

The same is true of mining and postal claims. These would go immediately to com potent hands. They would not be delayed.

If unworthy, they would never be filed in court, but the claimant would be notified of the fact. He would thus be relieved of all anxiety within a few menths, whereas, as it is now, he does not know what kind of a claim he has until after it has been passed apon by the courts or the departments

THE BEE BUREAU can tell a good claim from a bad claim. It never presents the latter. It does not wish to rob the treasury. It collects only claims that are just. Encouraging Inventors. There are a great many inventors who beneve the moment they place the secret of their discovery in the hands of any other person, from that moment an intrigue is ormed to dispossess them of their discovery. THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS takes occasion to say to this worthy but unrequited class of its patrous that it will treat all such business ntrusted to its care in the most confidential

manner, thus assuring to all who may wish to secure a patent on their inventions the utmost secrecy from the beginning to the end of the transaction. Parties desiring to avail themselves of The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS in the matter of se curing patent rights, trade marks, prints, labels and copyrights, should make known their wants in this direction, when written instructions will be furnished as to the mode of procedure required under the patent laws.

* Patent Rights a Specialty. THE BUREAU OF CLAIMS announces that it will make this branch of its work a specialty and one that can be relied upon as being end the power of experts even to criti-This announcement is made because the fact has already been officially promulgated by the United States patent office that the territory embraced in the states of South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas enjoys world-wide reputation as possessing mere inventive genius, strange as it may appear,

than any similar extent of territory in the United States at the present time, Applicants for patents should understand that THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS lays great tress upon the fact that it can advise its patrons, almost at the outset, whether their evention is new and patentable, thus saving them the exorbitant fee charged by the or-

dinary patent attorney.

These claims will be prosecuted not as a means of making money, but simply as an accommodation to claimants living in the states above enumerated. The work will be done at about what it costs The Bee Bureau OF CLAIMS, so that claimants need have no fear of exhorbitant rates nor the bleeding delays to which they have heretofore been subjected. Address all letters to Manager BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, OMAHA, NEB.

The Terms. The terms under which claims will be prosecuted will depend entirely upon the amount of service rendered in each case. We can safely assure all patrons of the bureau that the charges will be very much lower than the rates charged by the regular claims awyers and claims agents at Washington, a goes without saying that the Examiner and Tue Bee are in position jointly to expedite business and do business at more liberar rates than any other medium for the prosecu

tion of claims. In the matter of fees and charges, The Bee desires only to clear expenses. The bureau is intended for the relief of the people from the rapacity of legal sharks. In many cases fees allowed attorneys are irrevocably fixed by law, and in such the question is decided. In other claims such a charge will be made as seems to cover the actual expenses inolved in collection

We make no effort to solicit your patronige, as does the ordinary agent who seeks your claim for a financial consideration. Such is not our purpose. We offer to one and all the services of a well-equipped bureau, where a claim of any nature can be sent, or information in regard thereto be obtained. If your claim is worthless or illegitimate you will be so notified without fear or favor. If the claim is genuine it will receive prompt attention and efficient prosecution. If unuccessful, no charge will be made; provided. however, that claimants must delray their own expenses in the preparation of affidavits, depositions, and other evidence outside of Washington. We will furnish the necessary legal papers and bear the Washington ex expenses only in unsuccessful claims. When claims are allowed, a reasonable fee will be

charged to cover actual cost.
All letters will be promptly answered and all information concerning form of applications for claims, terms, etc., will be with as little delay as practicable. No No letter will be answered unless the sender encloses requisite stamps for reply.

Address all letters relating to claims to

MANAGER OMAHA BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS Omaha, Neb

THE BUREAU'S AIM.

It Intends to Secure a Just Hearing For Its Patrons. When the San Francisco Examiner estab-

shed its claim bureau it printed the follow-

The Examiner has received so many complaints from its subscribers in various iccali-ties on the coast of the delay, extortionate charges and unsatisfactory work performed for them by the various claim agents that it has decided to establish in Washington a bureau for the collection of all legitimate claims against the government or its various departments. This bureau will be in charge of its Washington correspondent, who has had much experience in the prosecution of claims against the various departments of the government. Charges for services performed by this bureru will be nominal and designed to cover only the actual cost of the work and such level services as may be seen. work and such legal services as may be necessary in order to properly present claims to the heads of the various departments and the court of claims in the supreme court.

POINTS ON PROGRESS.

Tough paper is made of seaweed.

North Carolina has flexible stone. Dentists find that the electric light is particularly serviceable in discovering the form of decay known as white caries, which is ordinarily difficult of detection. Brooklyn has the distinction of havng the shortest cable road in the world, It is but twenty-five hundred feet long and runs on Montague street from the city hall to Wall street ferry.

An English inventor has constructed a novel device to do away with the enormous pressure of water against the bows of ocean steamers. It consists of one or more screws on each side of the bow. which throws the water aside and croates a dry well in front of the vessel.

Among the many innovations in buildng operations is the use of steel chimnevs for large mercautile establish-ments. One to be used in Chicago will have a height of 250 feet, and the steel will vary in thickness from three-eighths of an inch at the bottom to five-thirtyeconds at the top.

The Manchester ship canal, which is to make that city a seaport, was expected to have been completed in August of next year; but the contractors have asked for an extension until the close of 1893. When completed it will revolutionize the cotton-carrying trade be-tween this country and England, and largely lessen the cost of labor invol yed in the present transfer of cargoes from steamer to railroad at the port of Liverpool.

Many attempts have been made to dapt the dynamo to train lighting by utilizing the power from the rapidly volving axle of the moving car. Here-tofore the results have not been satisfactory, and the present method of ning the dynamo by power obtained rom the locomotive has many disadvan! ages. Now, however, an Englishman has patented a system by which the dy-name may be run directly from the axle of the car, and, from all accounts, the scheme is likely to be a success.

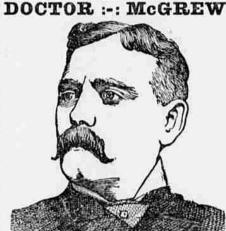
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PENSIONS

-AND-

Bureau of Claims,

EXAMINER

OMAHA, NEB.

Washington office, situated a few doors from the Pension Bureau, organized to secure "Justice to Veterans," Prosecutes Soldiers' Claims of all kinds in a most efficient manner and with the least expense to the claimant. Pensions under the new law for soldiers, widows, and children. Pensions under the old law. Increase of pension and additional pension under the old law and the new law. Officers' accounts adjusted, correction of muster secured and difference of pay collected. Pay, bounty, prize money, extra pay and commutation of rations collected. Honorable discharge secured and charge of desertion removed.

WHAT WILL SECURE PENSION.

SOLDIERS

who served ninety days or more in the late war and are now disabled wholly or in part can get pension under the new law at from \$6 to \$12 per month. Pension is given under the new law for the following disabilities, whether contracted in the service or not: Ill health from chronic diarrhœa, rheumatism, disease of the heart, disease of kidneys or liver, pneumonia, malaria, chills and fever, disease of the lungs, and all other diseases and ailments; also for piles, rupture, partial deafness in one or both ears, partial loss of sight, results of measles, results of blood poisoning, disease of eyes and all injuries and wounds. If you have any disability mentioned here and are not drawing pension for it, write us at once.

WIDOWS

Under the new law, entitled to pension at \$8 per month with \$2 additional for each child under the age of sixteen years, provided the widow has no income sufficient for her support other than her daily labor. To get this pension widow does not have to prove that soldier's death was due to his service in the army.

CHILDREN

Under sixteen years of age at soldier's death entitled to pension

under the new law. All claims entrusted to this Bureau are thoroughly and vigorously prosecuted and

No Fees Charged

in any case until successful.

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BEE BUREAU of CLAIMS

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