## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

CHICAGO, III., Feb. 13.-The wheat market was rather strong throughout the day; the news was mostly builtsh and the buying was at times quite sharp though largely profes-sional; the outside business was stack. The anti-option bill now pending in congress was less of a factor in the trading than it has been for several days past as the impression seems to be gaining ground on the board that it will not become a law, at least in its original form. Cables opened higher and strong, Liverpool being from 'id to id up and private advices from Paris reported a decided upturn there on continued crop damage reports. A Paris cable forwarded by a New York firm said: "Crop damage not exaggerated; plant dry and dead."

The seaboard and internal markets all started higher and for a time there was fairly retive trading here. The buying orders seemed to come chiefly from New York and were executed through Mitchell, Costar-Marita, Irwin-Green and "Chah" Gifford. The selling was cautious and shorts covered pretty free?. For a time the market sus-salared itself stubboraly. May selling from 91% to 91% and held for a considerable time at 90% cand 916. Then Pardridge beran to sell on the signal for some of the carly buyers to begin unloading and the weakness increased. Then the crowd began to suspect that New York had been builting the market to get a new segmed dottermined to fill the crowd op. For a time offerings were readily absorbed, but finally the prices began to yield. This was the signal for some of the carly buyers to begin unloading and the weakness increased. Then the crowd began to suspect that New York had been builting the market to get a new some search on the free offerings gradu-nily sold off to 99%. During the last hour, however, there was a reaction and May closed strong at 91% of the 99% because descented and the weak set of search were workers and on the free offerings gradu-hily sold off to 99%. During the last hour, however, there was a reaction and May closed strong at 91% of the 99% because descented at 90% of the the strong of the strong and heat showed a de-rease of \$40,000 hu. The seaboard clearances of the two days were only moderate A cable from Liverpool that H. Kains Jackson, the well known English statistician, had esti-mather slucglish, and as some large lots were show and the available stock showed a de-rease of \$40,000 hu. The seaboard clearances for the two days were only moderate A cable from Liverpool that H. Kains Jackson, the weil known English statistician, had esti-mather slucglish, and as some large lots were show and the available stock showed a de-trade was too small to take it without susing some depression. May opened 4c in wheat and because of an advance of 3d at iverpool and worked slowly down to 45% assisted by started higher and for a time there was fairly active trading here. The buying orders

nd closed steady at 42% c. Oats were dull and easy, closing with a loss

The receipts of hogs were light and prices the receipts of nors were light and prices steady. Hog products opened firm in sym-pathy with wheat and advanced slightly, then weakened and closed with slight gains on pors and lard, but with ribs unchanced. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 190 cars: corn, 442 cars; oats, 310 cars; hogs, 26,0.0 head.

#### The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	OPEN.	HIGH.	1.0W.	CLOSE.
WHEAT-NO. 2. February May	s 9094 G	113 5114	8 5716 90%	8 8°.M 9158
February March May		40% 40% 40% 40% 40% 40%	40% 41% 41%	40%( 41%
OATS NO. 2- February May		20% 11% 21%	29 8136	29 8134
MESS PORK- February May	11 2	246 11 15 : 12 6 12 05	11 13	11 7256 12 0255
LARD- February May		0 6 55	6 50 6 675g	6 35 6 12%
February May.	5 8		5 85 6 05	5 8734 6 0734

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR-Dull and steady: spring patents. 8.30624.60: winter patents. 34.3064.55; bakers, 8.30624.60: straight. \$4.3064.50; WHEAT-NO. 2 spring wheat. \$734c; No. 3 spring wheat. \$674c; No. 3 red, 9054c; CORN-Lower; No. 2, 4054c; No. 3 yellow, 3855

OATS-No. 2, 29 329 4c; No. 2 white, 31 4 33 14c; s white, 31@32%e. BARLEY-NO. 2, 820, BARLEY-NO. 2, 56@58c; No. 3, f. o. b., 42@

western creamery. 215 ite; western 16222; Eistn, 20;20:10. -Dull and steady; refined common to \$1,306h1 d. 81.2021.35. CREENTINE-Quiet and firm at 31%@35c. URE-Firmer: western.30c. URE-Inactive and steady: wetsalted New was selections.45 to 73 bbs and Texas se-ed. 45 to 60 bbs.025c. URE-Quiet and steady: mess. 30.73210.30; a prime.\$10,00. a prime, \$10,00. r MEATS-Quiet and firm: pickled bel-fig: pickled shoulders. Sc: picklei hams. Iddles, dull: short clear, \$5.5. and-Quiet: western steam, \$1.25 bld: n wales, 250 tierces; February \$5.81; b. \$185625874; May \$1.002\$5.01; July. bid EESE-Firm; moderately active; part kims, 60210140 Pro Inos-Dull; American, \$13,73217.75 Copper-Firm, quiet; leke, \$10,7021075, IEAD-\$1.55 Tis-Inactive, steady; straits, \$18.60. Omnha Grain Market.

Prices based on deitvery at Mississippl river points. Nebraska inspection, and ten days' supment, unless otherwise state1. Cash grain sails for shipment within five days WHEAT--No.2 spring. Sie bid; No. 3 spring, we nid.

WHEAT-NO. 2 Spring, SEC001, No. 3 Spring, 850 old.
 RYE-NO. 2, 850 bld; No. 3, 750 bld.
 OATS-NO. 2 White, 3140: No. 3 white, 3040; No. 3 mixed, 300 bld.
 COHN-NO. 2 February, 3746 bld; No. 3 or better, 350 0574; No. 2 white, 3940 bld; No. 3 or better, 350 050 No. 2, St. Louis terms, February, 374; 10,000 No. 3 or better, February, 374; 10,000 No. 3 or better, 560 00 No. 2, St. Louis form, February, 374; 10,000 No. 3 or better, 560 000 No. 3 white onts, 335; 05,000 No. 3 or better, 560 000 No. 3 white onts, 335; 05,000 No. 3 or better corn. Toledo terms, February, 36%; 2,360 No. 2 white corn, 3946.
 BOARD OF TRADE NOTES.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTES. Mr. Fisher of Wahoo was on the market. Henry Bloomer, Chalco, Neb., was looking over the market.

William Van Dohren, Millard, Neb., was among the visitors on the market.

Kansas City Markets.

KANNAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.-WHEAT-Aboat steady No 2. hard, 77c; No 2 red, 84c. CONN-Strong; local without billing, 34% 34/sc; white, 35c. OATS-Strong; No 2, mixed, 25@20/sc; No 2

white.303104c. No. 4 mixed, 250204c. 26 FLAX SEED-SIGS5c. on the basis of pure. BRAN-Weak: sacked, 55c. HAY-Weak, but unchanged timothy, \$8,50 per ton; fancy prairie, \$5.00; good to choice, \$5.50.

\$5.50,
EGGS-Good demand; firm at 174c.
CHESSE-Steady; young America, 10c.
BUTTER-firm; creamery, 220 Sc; store-packed, 1361fic; roll, 14620c.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 19,000 bu.; corn, 1,000 bu.; onts, 3,0 0 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 17,000 bu.; corn, 1,000 bu.; outs 9,000 bu.

oats, 9,000 bu.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.-WHEAT-Firm; do-mand poor; holders offer sparingly; No. 1 California, 7s 11d/2\*s per cental; red west-ern spring 7s 10%d@is 11d; No. 2 red winter, 7s 8%d@7s 9d.

Cous-Firm: demand fair: mixed western, 48.5%d per cental. BUTTER-United States finest, 100s per cwt.; United States good. 8 s 6d. TURPENTINE-258 3d per cwt.

New York Dry Goods Market. New York Dry Goods Market. New York, Feb. 13.—There was no new fea-ture to the dry goods market. Popular goods keep well sold up and prees are steady. Print cloths are very strong and low grades are slow but firm also. Business was quiet in woolen fabrics. The lobbing trade was fair, but net up to last year's on account of the light southern patronage.

Coffee Market,

New Yonk, Feb. 13. -Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points up; sates, 31,350 bags, including: February, 81370; March. 8 4,350 E1.05; April, 812.00; June, 812,756212.80; July, 812.7 G12.75; September, 812.596212.60; October, 812.40; spot Rio, dull and easy; No. 7, 814.7562 14.8754.

Milwadkee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.-WHEAT-Firm: May, 83%; No. 2 spring, 880; No. 1 northern, 91c. CORN-Quilet; No. 2 white, 384%200 OATS-Steady; No. 2 white, 32%c; No. 3 white, BARLEY-Quiet: No. 2, 54c; sample, 53@54c. RYE-Firm; No. 1, 81%c. St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. E. – WHEAT-Higher; No 2 red. cash. 90%c; May. 62%c. C. RN-Lower; cash. 36%c; May. 37%638c. OATS-Lower; cash. 36%c; May. 37%638c. PORK-Stoady; \$11.75 for new. LARD-Quiet; 86.3 66.35; WHISKY-\$1.!4

Cincinnati Markets. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 13.-WHEAT-Firm; o. 2 ro.1. 940. CORN—Ensy: No. 2 mixed, 4134c. OATS—Steady: mixed, 3254@3254c. WBISKY—\$1.14.

Toledo Markets. TOLEDO, O., Feb. 13.-WHEAT-Firm; No. 2 rash and February 94c.

CORN-Duli; No. 2, cash, 414c. OATS-Qulet; No. 2 cash, 52c.

Systematic Arrangement of the Bureau for Despatching Business. THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS EXPLAINED

Marvelous Growth in a Year-Thorough in Organization and Equipment - Its. Methods Endorsed by Leading Officials.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS began its work in Washington in April, 1891, in one room in the four-story building at 618 F street. It had hardly settled itself there before it began to overflow its boundaries and within nine months it had spread over a whole floor and another, and another, until every other tenant in the building was crowdod out and the bureau was left to a monopoly of the entire edifice. At the present rate of expansion a new building will be a necessity before the carpets in the old one begin to show signs of wear.

### The front rooms on the first floor are over-

crowded at present with the general counsel, the heads of the Indian depredation and land departments and their clerks. The scene in that buzzing hive is a busy one even now, but it is quiet compared to what it would have been but for the timely invention of the phonograph. This modest little instrument does the work of half a dozen stonographers and that force is proportionately reduced. Almost all of the correspondence of the bureau is handled by the tireless aid of electricity. The attorney in charge of the correspondence talks his letters into a phonograph, whence

they are transcribed by the staff of typewriters. Back of these departments and opening into the hall is the large private office of the manager of the bureau. There is not much privacy in it, however, for the overflow of work from the other rooms has crowded its way in here. At a table near Mr. Wedder-burn's desk a clerk sits all day copying ad-

dresses, and from a closet at the end of the room the click of the typewriter and the hum of the phonograph assort themselves u..ceasingly. The second floor is to be devoted to the

The second floor is to be devoted to the patent branch of the bureau, which hereto-fore has been compelied to find accommoda-tion in another building. The patent division has been recently organized, but is already doing an immense business. The chief at-torney is assisted by a staff of clerks and typewriters, and, of course, by the indis-pensable phonograph. Ascending to the third floor we reach the quarters consecrated to the work of securing

quarters consecrated to the work of securing pensions. The head of the department, with his faithful phonograph by his side, sits by a window in a front room. His assistants fill

the rest of the available space. On the fourth floor are the document rooms Bookcases filled with government reports line the walls, and on the floor are piled

stacks of legal blanks, circulars, pamphlets and newspapers.

Correspondence.

When the average man receives a letter he puts it in his pocket and carries it about, with a constantly increasing load of guilt, until he braces himself up to the desperate pitch of answering it. Such a man may find it of interest to see how letters are disposed of in a great business institution like The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIM. John Smith of Brown county, Nebraska, has a timber claim for which he has not been able to secure a patent. For some reason his claim has been held up in the general land office; in consequence, with no apparent prospect of ever being let down. Mr. Smith has read in THE BEE an account of its Bureau of Claims, and he thinks he will write to it

about his case just for luck. He does so. When the letter reaches the Washington postoffice it is put in a box along with scores of others like it. The postman carries the huge bundle to the building of the Bureau, where it is taken first to the manager's private office. Here the manager opeus and glances over all the let-ters to see if there is anything that requires

finds in them. Mr. Smith's communication

his personal attention. He also sequestrates all the stamps, checks and money orders he

considered unless it had been pending before the passage of the act, no cleven was to be al lowed for damages committed after the passage of the act, and all datas not presented before March 3, 1894, were to be forever barred. The judgments rendered inder the law were to be paid out of any money duo from the United States to the tribes guilty of the deprodations, and in default of such funds were to be puid out of the tribesury.

funds were to be pant out of the treasury. An assistant attorney general was appointed to represent the United States in Indian depredation cases before the court of claims. All contracts made with attornews prior to March 3, 1891, for the presecution of such cases were declared void. Immediately after the passage of this law

swarms of ex-congressinen, thrown out of jobs by the election of 1890, settled upon the bewildered sufferers from Indian devastations, and it became evident that in the ab-sence of some trustworthy, responsible agency for the management of these claims both the government and the claimants would be losers. Hence THE BES BUREAU OF CLAIMS, Before the rangelity of claim agents was checked by the Indian depreda-tion act these persons almost invariably demanded of per cent, or even more, of the claims they handled. Tun Bna determined to give the poor claimants a fair show, and the Bureau is the result.

#### A Talk With Attorney Colby.

"We have just gone to work," said General Colby, assistant attorney general, to a BEE representative recently. "The first day for the consideration of Indian depredation claims under the new law was December 7. But the claims are pouring in at the rate of ten or tweiven day. There were some 8,000 on file in the Indian bureau at the date of the passage of the set, of which about 1,100 were 'preferred claims.'" "Is Nobraska making any showing?"

asked THE BEE man. "Yes, Nebraska has about 200 cases on file.

But Texas takes the lead, although she has not an Indian reservation within her borders. But all the states are showing up more or less. You see claimants move away from the scene of their original misfortunes, tak-ing their claims with them. We have appli-cations from Colorado and Wyoming for

compensation for damages in early days in Georgia and Alabama. It is said that the amount of the claums will foot up to \$43,000.-000 or \$80,000,000 in all." "That will make a considerable hole in the

"No," said General Colby, "it won't hurt the surplus?" surgested The BEE emissary, "No," said General Colby, "it won't hurt the surplus. The Indians will have to pay it themselves. The government holds funds and property in trust for them, and the damages they have wreaked will simply be charged up against their account." "But what about tribes that have no funds

coming to them !" "In such cases, the government will have o settle, and it ought to, because it has al-

lowed the money it ought to hold for the tribes to be squandered. Besides, the In-dians are the wards of the nation, and the nation is responsible for their misdeeds." "That naturally brings up the work of The

BEE BURFAU OF CLAIMS," remarked itor. "What do you think of that?" remarked the visitor. "What do you think of that?" "It is an excellent scheme," said the gen-

real heartily. "It displays remarkable enter-prise. You have the west covered with a network of great newspapers and if you would only add New York, Chicago and St. Louis to the list, you would have the whole country gridiconed. It is an original idea, but the papers are admirably adapted for carrying it out."

General Colby's idea of his duty as a representative of the government is to see that justice is done. He does not consider himself retained to make an indiscriminate fight on worthless and meritorious claims alike. He believes that persons who really suffered from the devastations of savage tribes ought to be paid for it, and he also believes that the government ought not to be swin-died. So he gives every claim that comes before him a critical, but not a captious or

fault-finding, examination. The work in connection with Indian depre-dation claims, which originally constituted the sole cause for the existence of Tur. Bits BUREAU OF CLAIMS, now comprises only a small part of its extended operations. But every case is treated with just as conscien-tious attention now as at the beginning when the Bureau covered only a fraction of its present scope. The increased demands have been met by increased facilities, not by reducing the attention paid to each claimant. Land Claims.

The growth of the Bureau was natural and inevitable. As soon as it became generally known that THE BEE had established an agency for the benefit of Indian depredation clusion in the patent claimants there was a flood of letters from settlers and miners having cases pending in the general land office, asking the Bureau to look after their interests. It was, therefore, found necessary to enlarge the scope of the agency to cover land and mining cases. The services of a skilled land attorney, with a corps of assistants, were immediately engaged and the land branch of the bureau was ready for the efficient prosecution of claims befor. the land office and the courts. It found plenty to do. The general land office is a labyrinth whose mazes no stranger can thread. It consists of thirteen divisions, employing over 450 clerks, and handling an amount of business too stupendons to be easily realized. The work in the various divisions is months, and in some instances years, behind. Not a single division is be ieved to have its work up to date. Owing to this press of business the land office has no time to straighten out tangled cases. Claums that are not correct in every particular are pigeonholed and are liable to remain indefinitely in a state of sussaid: pended animation unless the claimants are informed of the defects and how they may be remedied. And even cases that are absolutely regular have a tendency to linger an unreas onable time on their way through the routine of the office. It is evident, therefore, that persons who desire to have their cases promptly and intelligently passed upon find the services of a resident attorney indispensable. These services are rendered in the nost effective possible manner by THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS. When a case is submitted to the Bureau it examined by the attorney at the head the land department for an opinion upon its If the opinion be unfavorable the merits. claimant is so informed, and is thus enabled to retreat from his position with po expense evond the cost of the postage stamp on his letter of inquiry. This is the invariable rule in all branches of The Bee BUREAU. When the land attorney believes, from the state-ment of facts in the claimant's letter, that the case is a good one, he dictates a com-munication offering to take charge of the claim. With this are sent any legal blanks that may have to be filled out. When the applicant has returned these, with a power of attorney, his case is fairly under way. A member of the legal staff of the Bureau's land depart-ment visits the general land office, goes to the room in which the client's case had Indeed at last accounts, and calls for all the papers on file with reference to the subject. The papers are produced, examined, and compared with these in possession of the Bu-reau. If no defects are visible the officials in charge are asked why they have not moved the case alday, and they are kept moved the case along, and they are keep under surveillance until they do move it. If a flaw is pointed out an argument is pre-sented to show that it is not a serious one, or evidence is went to correct it. The claim is pushed along from one division to another until it is allowed. When the busi-pass base these promitly dispatched then another until it is allowed. When the busi-ness has been thus promptly dispatched, theu for the first time a moderate fee is collected. Should the decision be unfavorable, the at-torney promptly brings the matter to the at-tention of the commissioner of the general land office and submits an argument to show that the claimant's prayer should be granted. The present commissioner is ex-Representative Thomas H. Carter of Mon-tuna, whose long experience in the west has as the most important case that is pat in its care. tana, whose long experience in the west has made him thoroughly familiar with practical application of the laud laws in every phase Problems of every description are constantly coming before Mr. Carter for settle-ment. Tulare lake is generally shrink-ing, but sometimes its waters return over part of the land they have abandoned. Is the wide strip of farming country between the eid and new margins of the lake to be classified as swamp and overflowed land or not! Has a farm upon which water has been brought by ditches been reclaimed within the meaning of the desert land act, when it has not all been actually irrivated! What are the rights of a settler who has gone upon unsurveyed public land which has subse-quently been included in a rairoad land grant, before he has been able to make fillings! Is a tract upon which the rainfall has been sufficient to raise wheat or hay, but act for grain arid enough the the taken up not! Has a farm upon which water has been has been sumctent to faile wheat of hay, but not for grain, and enough to be taken up as desert land? Does a homest ader who leaves his claim to work for the meaus of im-proving it forfeit his residence? These are a few of the simple guestions

PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL either the claimant or the United States should elect to reopen the case, in which event the party so electing should assume the burden of proof. No claim accruing before July 1, 1865, was to be preciates The BRE BUREAU or CLAIMS, on ac-count of its intelligent handling of tangled cases. "The Bureau knows all the various compartments of this complicated structure," be remarked, "and can take a case directly to the right book, when otherwise the commissioner would have to write a letter.

Business Dispatched,

pear.

It is the Bureau's especial endeavor to avoid delay. It never lets things drift, but always keeps pushing them along when they show an inclination to linger. Here is where It has its great advantages over a nonresident attorney. Five minutes' conversation in the general land office will easily dispose of questions which six months of correspon-dence would leave unsettled. Each objection can be answered and got out of the way on the spot, and the business can be transacted in many cases before the attorney leaves the in many cases before the attorney functions building. Clerks do not put off inquiries to a more convenient season when THE BEE lawyer is prodding them in person. It is a page of what blocked while you wait." Of case of "hats blocked while you wait." Of course the Bureau should be pinced in pos-session of as many facts as possible at the start. In writing about land cases, claimants should be careful to send full descriptions of their land, by township, range and section This saves much preliminary correspondence and prevents needless delay.

#### The Patent Branch.

The third great branch of Tag BEE BUREAU is that devoted to patents. The American laws for the protection of inventions are the most liberal in the world, but still it is not easy-in fact, it is practically impossible-for an inventor to take advantage of them with-out expert assistance. The patent office, with its 600 employes, is subdivided into as many waterlight compartments as a mau-of war. There are thirty one divisions in the examin-ing branch alone. But the difficulty of keeping track of the various divisions is the least of the obstacles in the way of the applicant who tries to get a patent without the help of an attorney. The invention must be described in a certain way, and illustrated by a certain kind of drawings on a certain kind of paper of a certain width, lettered according to a certain system. It would be absolutely impossible for anybody not familiar with patent office practice to comply with these conditions. And if the inventor could do the mechanical part of the work himself, he would probably find that he had described his device so

indequately as to deprive himself of much of the protection to which he was rightfully entitled. When an application for a patent Manufacturers vanized from 0 Window caps, s drawn by an inexperienced or careless is drawn by an inexperienced or careless band it is usually based upon some one simple claim. It is easy enough to get the patent under such a claim, but after it is secured it is good for nothing. The inven-tion may be imitated in its essential features without infringing the restricted patent. The patents secured by THE BEE BEREAU OF CLAIMS are so broad as to shut out every variety of infringment. Window caps, skylight, etc. llif Dodge st. variety of infringment.

#### How to Proceed.

The patent branch of the Bureau is in charge of one of the leading attorneys in this specialty in Washington. He is assisted by a technical associate and the usual clerical staff. When an inventor writes to consult the bureau about the possibility of securing a patent on a certain device, the letter is turned over to the chief of the patent di vision. If the idea appears on its face im-patentable, as in the case of a perpetual motion device, the attorney notifies the applicant to that effect, and the case is declined. Should the device seem to deserve a patent, the inventor is advised to order a preliminary search. This costs \$5 and enables the candidate to know whether his idea is old or new. If it turns out to have been already patented further proceedings are stopped and the additional fees are saved If the preliminary sc.rch exhibits a clear field the inventor is notified that drawings will be prepared on receipt of \$5. These drawings are executed from sketches or models by a skilled draughtsman in strict compliance with the very rigid rules of the patent office. When they are filed they must be accompanied by the first covernment fee of \$15. The Bureau then draws up elaborate specifications, covering every possible claim that can be made for the invention. These are sent to the applicant to be acknowledged before a notary and sent back with the Bureau's fee of \$25. Owing to its peculiar conditions, patent office business is not taken by reputable attorneys on con

tingent fees, and THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS makes here an exception to its gen-D. M. Steele & Co., oral rule of requiring no payment until its services are carried to a successful con-1201-1205 Jones street, The application then filed office and goes to

manulavt	utus and	l Jobbers'	DIFFUTUR	
AWNINGS	AND TENTS.		DWARE.	
Omaha Tent & Awatag Co.,		Recter & Withelmy Co.	Lobrek & Linn,	
Flags, hammocks, oil and rubber clothing. Sand for catalogue. 1113 Farnam.		Cor. 10th and Jackton Sta Omaha.	Builders' hard wars an more table, foot a. 1401 Doutge St.	
	) TWINES.	IRON	WORKS,	
Beinis Omaha Bag Co.		Paston & Viertin   Ir.m		
Importers and man if ac- turers. Flour Sacks, Burlaps and Twine.		Works, Wrought and cast tron building work, englues,		
BICY	CLSS.	brass work, general		
A. H. Verrigo & Co.,	M O. Daxon,	and the second se	JORS.	
fi0: Dodge streat. Send for our catalogue and prices.	Bieveles sold on monthly payments, 16575; Farnau st., Omaba.	Her & Co Liquor Merchanta, Hill Harney Street, Manufactur'rs Kennedy's	R. R. Grotte, Importer and Jobber of Wines and Lincors, 1020 and 1021 Farman St.	
EOOTS A	ND SHOES.	East India Bitters.	Price lists on application.	
1100 1100	os Combal7, ard Strest and Douglas streets.		Fr ch & Herberts, Wholesale liquor dealers	
We are making close price selling a class of got	and bounds buyers, and are de which is very sal- merchants.	-	1031 Farnam st.	
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American Hand Second Show Co., Boots, shows, rubbers and telt goods. (101-1 (Lynay stract.	Kirkennah, Jones at c. Wholesale Manufactu'rs. Agents for Boston Rub- ber Shoe Co. 1102, 1104 and 1105 Harney street.	Charles R. Lee, Hardwood lumber, wood carpets and parquet flooring. 9th and Douglar,	John A. Wakete d, Importet. American Part land commit. Milwaukee hydraulic commit and Quincy white his a	
COAL, CO	OKE, ETC.	MILO INERY.	1 MUSIUAL	
Omaha Coal, Cok: & Lim: C	Contant & Squires, Hard and soft coal ship- pers.	C. A. Stonchill, Millinery, notions,closks	A. Hospe, Jr.	
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wanized from Cornice. Window caps, metalle skylights, etc. 1119 and 1112 Dodge st.	Manufacturers and Wholesale Clothiers, 1100 Harney street.	Cosolidated Tank Line Co., Refined and lubricating	:	
DRY C	00D ·.	oils, axle grease, etc.		
M. E. Safh & Co.	Kilpatrick - Koch Dry	PRODUCE C	OMMIS ION.	
Dry goods, notions, fur- nishing goods	Goods Co., A Dry goods.notions. gents furnishing goods. Cor. 11th and Howard sts.	Branch & Co., Dealers in country prot- uce, fruits, vegetables,	Ribbell & Smith, Produce, fruits of all	
Corner 11th and Howard.		etc. 1207 Howard Street.	kinds, oysters, 13th and Harney Streets,	
Omaha Oonsolidat	L SUPPLIES.	Kirshbraun & Sons.	Jas. A. Clark & Co.	
Electro Dynamos, Lampi- plies of A	Wire and Electrical Sup- ill Kinds. treat, Omaha.	Butter, eggs and poultry. 1400 Farnam st.	Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and game, 609 South 13th Street	
Wolf Elec rical Ca.,		Riddell & Co.,	G. Pegan.	
lilustrated catalogue free. 1614 Capitol Ayenue.		Butter, choose, eggs, veg- etables, fruits, poultry and game.	Commission Merchan & Produce Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Ponitry, 12th and Howard Str.	
LUDNITUDE S	AND CARPETS.		Omaha.	
	Beebe & Ranyan Fur- nisure Co., Successori to C.A. Reebe	Mullin & Mullain, Specialties, butter, egri, cheese, poultry, eta No. 15.5. Hai, doi: 155. Nat. bank.	Bing iam & Son, Send us your Eggs, But- tr, Ponitry, Game, Hildes, Etc. 1701-3 Leavenworth St.	
	& Co., Grace and 13th sts.Omaha	PAPER.		
GENTS FURN	SHING GOODS.	Carpenter Paper Co.,	King Papar 05.	
Blot, hky & C. hen, Jents' furnishing goods.	J. T. Robinson Notion Co.	Carry a full stock of printing, wrapping and writing paper, card pa- per, etc.	Wrapping paper, ailkinds of twines, etc. 1408 Howard st. Tel. 4733	
lothing and notions. liveus a trial. We send samples express pre-	Gents' furnishing goods. m'f's celebrated Brand	STOLE 1	EPA IIS.	
1113 Harney,	"Buckskin" Or e ralls, pants, shirts, coats, etc. Cor. 12th and Howard sts.	James Hughes, Stoves repairs of all kinds	Omaha Stove Repair Works.	
GROCERIES. D. M. Steele & Co.,	GLAS~. Blake, Bruce & Co.,	Cooks and Heaters for sale. 607 S. 13th Street.	Stove repairs and water attachments for any kind of store made. 1207 Douglas.	
		warmen and the second s		

OMAHA

ic: No. 4, 366320, FLAX SEED-No. 1, 953(c, TIMOTRY SEED-Prime, \$1.2561, 29, PORK-Mess pork, per bbl., \$8,60; lard, er cwt., \$6.5566.575; short ribs sides cose, \$.875; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 50965.25; short clear sides (boxed), \$6.2066.25, WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal 81.14

ecclpts and shipments today were as fol-

AUTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, barrels	25,006	343,090	
Wheat, bushels	69,000	87,000	
Corn, bushels	179,000	2/14,000	
Oats. bushels	287.000	876,000	
Rye, bushels	12,000	159,000	
Barley, bushels	89,000	69,000	

On the Projuce exchange today the butter market was lower; fancy creamery, 28629c; fine western, 2027c; ordin ry, 27625c; selected dairy, 21626c. Eggs. 22623c.

#### Omaha Produce Markets,

Omaha Produce Markets, POULTAY-Good chickens, 9@10c; geese, ducks and turkoys, 11@12c, BUTTER-Good country roll, 10c; fair, 16@18c, FRUITS-California riverside oranges, \$2.56 2.35; Washington navels, \$3.56@2.75; California tangerines, \$1.09 per box; Florida oranges, brights, \$1.09 per box; Florida tan-gerines, \$1.20@2.50 per box; Florida tan-gerines, \$1.20@2.50 per bok, fancy stand might bring more; Naw York apples, \$2.75%2.60; fancy lemons, \$5.00@3.25; choice stories, \$1.55%4.73; grapes, per bbk, \$8.00%00; bananas, crated, \$2.00@2.50; cranberics, \$1.55%7.00. WrGETAULES-California cabbage, 25,4034/co per ib, in crates; hone grown lettuce, \$5.6 per

Wrosztanicz-California cabbage, 25/623/c per ib. in crates: home grown lettuce. 4c per doz.: potatoes, duil: Califorala canbage, 25/623/c per ib. in crates: home grown lettuce. 4c per doz.: potatoes, duil: Califorala canbage, 25/623/c Lin: celery, 55/40c; sweet potatoes, 82.25/25.5. FLOUR-Omaha Milling company's Reitance Patent. 8:260: Invincible Patent. 8:240; Lone Btar Superlative. 8:25; Snowflake, 8:00; low grade, 8:160; Queen of the Pantry. 8:60; HDES-No. 1 green salted hides, 44/644/c; No. 2 green salted hides, 26:35/c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs. 32/35/c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs. 32/35/c; No. 2 green salted hides, 52 to 40 lbs. 32/35/c; No. 1 yeal calf. 8 to 15 lbs. 6c; No. 2 veal calf. 8 to 15 lbs., 4c; No 1 dry flint hides, 76/8c; No. 2 drease, unit, 8 to 16 lbs. 6c; No. 2 veal calf. 8 to 15 lbs., 4c; No 1 dry flint hides, 76/8c; No. 2 drease, white A. 4/64/9c; grease, dark. 24/6c; old but-ter. 32/26; beeswax, prime, 16c; rough tailow. 19/622; Bross-Market unsattled, 17/8/8c.

EGGS-Market unsettled, 17@18c.

change today.

Contral Pacific Contral Pacific Ches. & Ohio do Ist preferred. do 2nd preferred. Chicago & Alton C., B. & Q. C., C. C. & St. L. Del, Hudson

do 1st preferred. do 2nd preferred

Erie do preferred Fort Wayne ht & Kast 11 Hocking Valley Houston & Texas

o'elock.

Del. Hudson. Del. L. & W. D. & R. G. pfd., East Tennessee

32,900

Pacific Mail.... P. D. & E.

St. P., Min. & Man. St. Paul & Omaha.

st. Fadi & Omaha... do preferred... Tenn. Coal & Iron. Texas Pacific... Toi. & O. Cen. pid... U. S. Express. Wabash St. 1. & P. do preferred.

do preferred. Well's Fargo Ex. Western Union. Am. Cotton Oil. Colorado Coal.

22% Colorado Coa 75% Homestake... 27% Iron Silver...

An Central S. & W. 12 preferred. 1354 La St. L. St. Builwer. La St. L. St. Builwer. Le & Ohio. 204 souri Pacific. 22 bile & Ohio. 204 chrille A Ohio. 204 Great Northern Pfd. Lead Trust. J Central. 137 J Central. 137 J Central. 137 J Central. 218 Southern Pacific. 218 Southern Pacific. 208 Southern Pacific. 208 Southern Pacific. 309 S. L. & U. N... L. & W. dis. The West pfd. Southern Pacific. 308 L. & W. M. Southern Pacific. 308 Southern Pacific. 308 Southern Pacific. 308 Southern Pacific. 308 L. & W. M. L. & W. M. Southern Pacific. 308 Southern Pacific. 308 L. & W. M. Southern Pacific. 308 Southern P

At EdentoMusee,

Ontario Quicksilver. do preferred Sutro

2154

#### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-FLOUR-Receipts, 22, sacks: exports, 7,600 sacks: sales, 17,100 bbls. CORN MEAL-Quiet.

Backs: exports, 7,00 accks:sales, 17,100 bbls. CORN MEAL-Quiet.
 WHEAT-Receipts, 90,100 bu.; exports, 57,-508 bu.; spot market higher, fair to active; No. 2red, 81.04%21.01% in store and elevator; 81.05%21.05% affoat; 81.05%21.05% f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 81.04%21.02% ungraded red, 910%21.05% No. 1 northern, 81.05%21.05%; No. 1 hard, 81.07%201.05%; options early were %201%c up on baiter cables and foreign huying, with re-ported damage to the French crop, fell %20% on realizing, advanced %20% c over yester-day; No. 2 red, February 81.04%21.06%; closing 10.04%; April, 81.05%201.04%; closing 81.04% May, 81.02%1.02%; c osing 81.02%; June, 81.00% (61.01, closing 81.04%; July, 98%200%; c closing 86%c.

Ryg-Stronger, more demand; western. 91@

Illinois Central.... St. Paul & Duluth. Kausas & Texas... Lake Eric & West. 96c. BARLEY-Quiet and steady; No. 2 Milwaudo preferred. Louisville & Nash Louisville & N.A. Memphis & Char Michigan Central Mil. L.S. & W.

Kee, 706271c. BARLEY MALT-Dull; Canada country made,

BARLEY MALT-Dull; Canada country made, Soc.
 CORN-Receipts, 156,000 bu.; exports 960,000 bu.; sales 470,000 bu of futures; 161,000 bu. of spot: spots irregular, closing weak, quiet; No. 2, 40c in elevator; 505;4530;c afloat: un-graded mixed, 48650; No. 5, 484;6349;c; steamer mixed, 48650; Options offered freely with some months % olwer on a dull trade and increasing supplies; February, 49% 649;c; closing, 69%;c; March, 49%;650c; closinz, 49%;c; April, 50%;c; Juno, 49%;50c; closinz, 49%;c; April, 50%;c; Juno, 49%;50c; diosinz, 49%;c; April, 50%;c; Juno, 49%;50c; diosinz, 49%;c; April, 50%;c; Juno, 49%;50c; closinz, 49%;c; March, 36%;c; May, 55%;c; mixed west-ern, 35%;c; Mixet stronger and quiet; options dull and unchanged to % cup, firm; February, 20%;c; March, 36%;c; May, 37%;65%;c; mixed west-ern, 35%;c; Miye.
 PEROLEUM-Steady and quiet; crude in barrels, packers, \$5.5; united closed at 60c for March.

HAY-Steady; shipping, \$6.50; good to choice,

HAY-Steady; shipping, estimate common to Hors-Quiet and easy: state common to choice, 2023c: Pacific coast, 19223c. Sugat-Raw, quiet and steady: refined, quiet and steady. MoLASES-Foreign, quiet and firm: 50 test at 124 c: New Orleans, duit but steady: common to fancy 252 fc. Corron SEED OIL-Quiet and steady: crude.

TALLOW-Quiet; city (\$2.60 for packages).

Borren-Quiet, fairly steady; western dairy.

STOCKS AND BONDS. Nothing Unusual Occurred to Increase Oper-

acos not call for any special action from him and it is taken, together with most of the letters, to the general counsel. He reads all ations but Everything was Active. the letters carefully and if there are any NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- The stock market today to which he wishes to pay further attention was nothing more than the final evening up of he marks on them a few words to indicate his desire to have them returned. The mail is thea turned over to the briefing clerks. very active and eventful week, and while the coal stocks still furnished rather more Mr. Smith's letter is taken out of its en-velope, endorsed on the back with a short dethan their quota of transactions and the preponderance of Reading was even greater than for the last few days, the market was steady scription of its contents, and put into a case or "jacket." On the outside of the jacket is and the changes in everything but a few blank form, which is filled up thus: stocks insignificant. The feeling now is that "Nature of Claims-Land. the coal stocks will settle down to a

"Name of Claimant-John Smith, basis where the dealings in them will be much "Postoffice Address-Angel's Camp, Brown lighter than during the week now ended. The

lighter than during the week now ended. The general market opened firm at some small advances over last alght's figures as a rule, but Keading was down 1 per cent at 5%; Lackawanna 1% per cent and Jersey Central 3% per cent at 13%. The last two ralled sharply, but Reading was further forced off to 5%. This ended the decline, however, and it ralled to 5% and after very large transac-tions, closed at 55%. Jersey Central recov-ered its loss and closed unchanged but after a full recovery sagged away again and closed with a loss. Among the rest of the list New England and Union Pacific developed marked strength, the latter under the influence of foreign buying, but New England finally lost all of its improvement. In the inactive shares Iowa Central con-tinued its rapid rise on rumors of a dividend, but closed at a material concession from its test figures. The Susquehanna & Western stocks had a little boom and the preferred rose about 4 per cent, but outside of this stock the market displayed no life or feature and fluctuated within narrow limits through-out the session. The market finally closed active and firm, generality at slight and little box Central pre-from last night's figures. Union Pacific, how-ever, is un 1% per cent. Iowa Central pre-ferred 1% per cent aut Susquehanna & Wester market finally con life or feature and fluctuated within narrow limits through-out the session. The market finally closed active and firm, generality at slight and little box Central pre-ferred 1% per cent aut Susquehanna & West-ern preferred 3% per cent. Howa Central pre-ferred 1% per cent aut Susquehanna & West-ern following are the closing quotations for the leading stocks on the New York Stock ex-change today. ounty, Neb. "Remarks-January 15, 1893. Letter, makgeneral market opened firm at some small ng inquiries." If Mr. Smith's letter had referred to previous correspondence it would have been placed in the jacket containing that corre-spondence, which would have been taken from the files for the purpose. A "briel" of the letter would then have been endorsed on

the jacket as before. After the case has been briefed a note of it is entered on one of the three record books. There is one book for each newspaper interested in the Sureau. All new cases are ested in the Eureau. All new cases are recorded in the Examiner book, those which have come through THE BEE and Pioneer-Press being duly credited to those papers. The BEE cases are also recorded in THE BEE book and the Pioneer-Press cases in the Pioneer-Press book. After this another clerk verifies the references, taking each document out of its jacket and comparing it with the entries in the books to see that no mistake has been made. The mail then goes back to the general counsel, who

sorts it out, sending each case to the head of the department to which it belongs. Mr. Smith's letter is carried to the attorney in charge of land cases. He reads it over and immediately dictates to the phonograph a reply, informing Mr. Smith that if the facts are as stated in his communication he is entitled to a patent, which the Bureau will undertake to secure for him for a moderate fee, piyable when the patent is issued. He requests the final receipt and a description of the land. When the land at-torney has dictated his supply of letters for the day a clerk takes the phonograph and writes them all off in duplicate on a type-writer. A copy of the answer to Mr. Smith is sent to Angel's Camp and another copy is put into the jacket, duly endorsed and served along with Mr. Smith's letter. The acket is filed away in its proper place, and remains there until another com-munication arrives from Mr. Smith, when it is taken out and the former pro-cedure is repeated. Every letter is answered either on the day it reaches the Bureau or the dury of the the day after. Any communication received with reference to any case can be referred to at a moment's notice, so systematically is all the enormous correspondence of the Bureau arranged and indexed.

#### Indian Depredations.

The first work of the Bureau was to handle Indian Depredation claims. For that it was organized, and this branch of its business has never been neglected. Three expert attorneys are now engaged in it, together with a complete clerical staff. Before March 8, 1891, there was no machinery by which a sufferer from Indian depredations could get relief. The noly recourse was by a special act of congress, and such acts were very seldom passed. For a hundred years the govern-12254 1994 2056 nent, in one way or another, had recognized its liability for such depredations, but it had made no provision for meeting its obligations. Claims had continued to be filed, and the 265 Indian bureau had given them such attention as it could. In 1855 and subsequently con-gress made small appropriations for the in-vestigation of such cases, and under this authority some thousands of claims were examined. Some were recom-mended for allowance, others were allowed in part and others were rejected. Finally, on March 3, 1891, the Indian depre-dation act was passed and for the first time dation act was passed and for the first time it became possible for a sufferer from Indian Commencing today, Mrs. Millie Price-Dow, the lovely, irresistible en-chantress. If dancing is, us has been said, "the poetry of motion," then this lady is epic and love song incarnate. ravages to have some assurance of ultimate redress. Under this law the court of claims was given jurisdiction of such cases. Those claims which had been examined and ap-proved by the secretary of the interior under act of March 3, 1885, were given priority of consideration and it was provided that the holders of such claims should be entitled to judgment without further evidence, unless She appears at 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock, except Friday, then 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10

the proper division to whit its turn. In due time the examiner to whom it has been referred gives his verdict. He probably allows certain parts of the claim and rejects others. The Bureau then files an argument in behalf of the rejected claims. This usually pulls through some additional portions of the claums. Finally, if necessary, the attorney visits the patent office and wrestles with the examiner in person. When both sides have reached an agreement the applicant is notified that a patent will be is-sued upon payment of the final government fee of \$20. This will be accepted and the patent delivered at any time within six months from the date of allowance.

The present commissioner of patents is ton. William F. Simonds of Connecticut. Mr. Simonds was appointed last August, and at once entered upon his work with enthusiasm. He has introduced many improvement in the service and thinks he could do stil do still better if he had the means. To a BEE representative, who called on him recently, he

"We have to do our work here under the greatest difficulties from the lack of proper facilities. We ought to have a complete system of digests by which it would be easy to find in the shortest possible time just what had been done in connection with any particular idea from the beginning. "I have a case before me now in which two

men filed drawings precisely alike in every line, both drawn from the same object, and yot they went to different departments because one man called his device a 'friction clutch' and the other a 'harrow tooth attach-ment.' We ought to have a set of digests that would enable an idea to be traced, instead of requiring us to depend principally upon titles. We could get up the set for \$100,000 and it would enable us to dispense with "We are horribly cramped at present, aithough our office is not only self-support-We have records piled up on the floor from cellar to garret. Our clerks are cooped up crowled, ill-ventilated !quarters would be raided by the police under the cubic air ordinance if they were in San Francisco's Chinatown. We handle 25,000 cases a year and the number is constantly growing. The office was about 2,500 behin when I took charge last August. We hav We have not failen back any further, but we have not been able to gain. This whole building was put up for a patent office, and they ought not to try to make it do for us and the land

What do you think of THE BEE BUREAU or CLAIMS?" the commissioner was asked. "It is a good thing. It seems to me some-times as if it were on almost too large a scale, but it is managed in such a systematic way that nothing is neglected. It is sure to

prove itself a public convenience. The commissioner has had some oppor-tunity to examine the workings of THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS of late, since it has added the business of securing patents to its other operations. Every government official ex-presses admiration at the accuracy and promptness with which its comprehensive organization deals with the smallest na well

#### Pensions.

It is impossible to touch the claim business in any of its ramifications without running against the subject of pensions. There are more pensioners than claimants of all other classes combined, and the number of persons already drawing pensions is only exceeded already drawing pensions is only exceeded by the number of those that think they ought to draw them. The fact that The Bei was prepared to assist meritorious claimant of certain classes no sooner became generally known than the Bureau was beselged by veterans and their relatives urging it to take charge of their cases before the pension office.

It was impossible to resist these de mands and the pension division of the BUREAU OF CLAIMS was organized. At its head is a gentleman who has spent the greater part of his life in work of this kind. He resigned the position of special examiner the nension office to take charge of the CLAIMS. He is assisted by several attorneys, export assistants and the usual corps clerks, typewriters and phonographs. The pension laws are so numerous and

complicated that it takes a special education to master them. One bundred and forty-

Omsha, Neb.	Neb.	M. A. Disbrow & Oo,	H. Hardy Co.,
GRAIN AND	PROV1-1058.	Manufacturers of sash. doors. blinds and mouldings. Branch of-	fancy goods, house fur- nishing goods, child- ren's carriages.
Cockrell Bros.	S. A. McWhorter,	fice, 12th and 12ard Sts. Ten's carringes. 1319 Farnam Street.	
York, Chicago, and St. Fra Louis, 16-18 Foard of slo Will	215 Board of Trady Froker in grain, provi- sloas and stocks. Private	SOUTH	OMAHA.
	wires to N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis	UNION STOCK YARDS	CO LIMITED
HATS, ETC.   HIDES, ETC.		COMMISSION MERCHANT 3.	
W. A. L. Gibbon & Co.	Geo. Oubern: & Co.,	Al en Root & Co.	Gas nun & Dillar.
Hats, caps, straw goods gloves and mittens,	Buyers of hiles, wool, tallow and furs.	Room34 Exchange Build- Building South	Rooms, 6) and 61 Ez- change building.
12th and Harney,	514 South 13th-st	Omaha	South Omaka.

10th and Harney, Omah

two different rates of pension are now being

paid, ranging from \$1 to \$416.66% per-month. Each one of these rates is based upon some special pension law. There are over 2,000 em-ployes in the seventeen divisions of the pension office in Washington. It is mani-dentify in prescription

festly impossible for a poor veteran or widow

in a remote town to know what course to pursue in putting a claim through all this

stupendous machinery. But with the friendly aid of The Bre Bureau all difficulties disap

it to procure a pension, the chief pension

attorney examines the case to see whether

it appears to be a deserving one or not. If it does not seem to be meritorious, the Bureau declines to handle it. If it seems just, a letter is sent to the claimant advising him what course to

pursue. Most persens who are entitled to pensions under the general law are equally

entitled to them under the disability act of

June 27, 1800. Of course, nobody can draw two pensions at once, but in all such cases the Bureau advises the claimant to file an application under each law. It is a comparatively simple matter to secure a pen-

sion under the act of 189), and involves little

delay. The claimant can thus be drawing a small pension within a few months after the

date of his application, while he is perfecting

his proof under the general law. The present commissioner of pansions is

Gen Green B. Raum of Illinois, Like al

the other officials who have come in contact

with THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, he is much impressed by its methods. "I was very glad to see the Bureau started," said he when questioned upon the subject. "It has reputable goetlemen behind it and admirable facilities for the dispatch of business. Of course it is honorable in its decline for it widden of the base of the

dealings, for it couldn't afford to be anything else. Its managers are fully qualified to ac

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

omfield.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield 1a., Farmer, says: "I can recommend Cham

berlain's cough remody to all sufferers with

colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the

best I ever used for the purposes for which

it is intended." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale

If you desire any information or advice

At Eden Musee?

Who Owns the Dog?

Claims will furnish same free of charge.

by druggists.

riage.

as attorneys before the pension office."

When the Bureau receives a letter asking

SASH.

# A SOLID

TOYS.

PULLMAN VESTIBULE FIRST **CLASS TRAIN FROM ST. LOUIS** TO NEW YORK, OVER THE VANDALIA AND PENN-SYLVANIA SHORT LINES.

FRONT!

The mandate of the traveling public must be ob-yed and therefore the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines again step to the front and present their compliments-being the first to offer a solid Passenger train from St. Louis to New York.

Beginning with Monday, February 15th, 1892, the above named lines will run, eyery day in the year, a solid Fullman Vestibule train-composed of one Parlor smoking car, one first class passenger coach, one Pullman dining car and one Pullman sleeping car, from St. Louis at 8,10 a. m. to New York at 4.00 p. m. next day-through Indianapolis, Payton, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

The Parlor smoking cars and Vestibule ceaches are new features of this already popuiar service, and the fact that these cars as well as the sleeping cars run through from St, Louis to New York in a solid Vestibule train, parampts the suggestion that these improvements will come into immediate favor.

No extra fare will be charged on this train, out only first class tickets will be accepted. Agents of connecting lines in the West and Southwest will furnish further information, or please address CHESBROUGH, Vandalla Line, St. Louis,

regarding your claim against the United States government The Ree Bureau of Commencing today, the paragon of dancers, Mrs. Mittle Price-Dow, who has AN OLD achieved more than the combined triumphs of Ellsler, Montez, Cubas or DR. MILES Restorative NERVINE. Carmencita. She appears at 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock daily, except Friday, then at 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock. Trouble over a dog was the cause of D. Ker. Brady's arrest nesterday afternoon. Brady V REL is connected with the Spider and Fly com-RESTORATIVE pany and was around town followed by the Them with dog which caused the trouble. R. R. Fra-lick saw the animal and claimed it. Brady insisted that the animal belonged to him, and during the argument struck Frailer. A warrant was orn out for Brady, alleging a disturbance. peace and offensive car-

Quail rolled oats are the finest made

