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

WASHINGTON'S BOGUS BUTTER Revenue Authorities Make Startling Discoveries in the Market Stalls. GENERALLY SOLD OLEOMARGARINE tt is Taken From the Original Corks and

Represented as the Pure Article-How the People Are Worked at the Capital.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

Rural readers of these dispatches will be interested in learning that the internal rovesue authorities here have discovered that butterine and oleomargarine is sold in the leading market stalls of Washington as pure fairy butter, and that it is served as such at the principal hotels, and there appears to be to law to punish the offense. The oleomargarine is sold from the original casks, tubs and firkins, which are properly branded as required by law, but the firkins, casks or tubs are never seen except by the dealers, so oleomargarine is taken from the

bright packages and displayed on the counters with pure butter and where no mention is made of oleo by the purchaser, none is made by the dealer, and thus no misrepresentation is made, although the purchaser believes he buys pure butter when he gets cleo four times out of five.

Congress will be asked to amend the law so as to require the dealers' brand to be on every piece of eleo in the roll or bulk as it goes into the hands of the purchaser, so as to plainly show what it is, and no place will be left for fraud

The present inw is broad enough if enforced rigidiy. It directs that all eleomar-garine when sold, whether in firkins or rolls, must be stamped as such, the penalty for disregarding this act being a fine of \$100, one-half of the amount to go to the informer. The greatest harm done the legitimate dealers by the sale of oleomargarine is through the small grocery stores which sell the stuff to their customers as butter. It i believed the oleomargarine law is every where disregarded by the retailers to a large extent

Must Have Plenty of Fresh Air.

Congressman Stump, chairman of the immigration committee in the house, has intro duced a bill to change the existing law re-garding the space alloted to passengers on transatlautic steamships regarding which there is continual complaint by friends of the immigrants. According to the new law this new bill no steamship is to have more than three decks for carrying passengers nor is any of them to be more than five feet below the water line. On the upper deck at least 150 cubic feet must be allowed to every passenger. On the main deck it is increased to 200 cubic feet and on the deca below the main deck to 250 cubic feet. Sailing vessels are allowed only one passenger deck and on this 150 cubic feet must be allowed to every passenger. Masters of steamships under this law are to be fined \$100 for every passenger in excess of these space regulations. An exception is made in case of passengers who are picked up at sea in distress.

The same bill makes elaborate provision for all the points made by those persons who have interested themselves in immigrants, transportation, such as separation of the sexes, and improved sanitary regulations. As Congressman Stump is on the closest re lations with Commissioner of Emigration Owen and Chairman Chandler of the senate committee on emigration, it is more than likely that the bill will find no difficulty in passing both branches of congress and re ceiving executive approval.

His Efforts Were Not Appreciated. For a number of years an old man, white

haired and stooping, haunted the corridors of the capitol. He was always at the door of the senate committee on Indian affairs. Sen-ator Stockbridge of Michigan, who is a mem-ber of that committee, used to see the old man frequently and chat with him. But he

disappeared from the corridors some months ago and it was afterwards learned that he had died. The cause for which he so long

upon which will depend his chances for this transfor. This record is kept up from day to day; and anyone who has ever put into practice similar methods in business may practice similar methods in business may readily conceive, as the postmaster general has been heard to say, the tremendous effect upon this large body of people who see a way for their advancement. These transfers are to be from those reported quarterly to be the most deserving. The advantage of this ar-rangement is not alone to the postoffices and the railway mail service, and to the emyloyes of both but also to the central department at of both, but also to the central department at Washington, which thus secures to fill its clerical vacancies persons who, prior to their entrance, have had postal experience. Judge McDill On Iowa Politics.

Judge J. W. McDill of Iowa who was recently appointed interstate commerce com-missioner says this of Iown politics : "Governor Boles' election was not a political victory. It represented the combined ele-ment of dissatisfied republicans and the the cutire democratic party. I think lowa will certainly cast its electoral vote for Harrison. This is made more certain in my opinion by the declaration of Mr. Blaine that he is not a the deciaration of Mr. Blaine that he is not a candidate. The alliance is not very strong in Iowa. The prohibitionists there generally vote the republican ticket. The prohibition party proper is now a very unimportant factor in Iowa politics. I think were Governor Boles given a place, either first or second on the national democratic ticket local pride would indere a democratic ticket, local pride would induce a number of voters, republican in sentiment, to vote the national democratic ticket, though not enough to swing out of the republican line. The legislature is in session, and from present indications there will be no change in the liquor law, the republicans holding the house and the democrats the senate,

Miscellancous,

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Yates of Omaha ar-rived today to visit Senator and Mrs. Manderson

Frank S. Sharp of Ogden, U. T. is at the John son. Colonel C. T. McCoy, Judge John H. Drake, Colonel M. H. Day, Frank Alexander, Mel-ville Grigsby and Indian Disbursing Agent

Samuel Elrod, all well known citizens of South Dakota, are in the city.

Mrs. Dolliver of Iowa, sister of the Hawk-eye congressman of the same name, is spending the winter here and in an interview published today says the hears more talk about the weather of Washington than all things else and concludes that the elements of nature are more important in this congress than legislation or politics. Miss Killbourne of Iowa is the guest of

Mrs. General Scholeld, her sister. There is every reason to believe now, as

exclusively anticipated in these dispatches some months ago, that the result of the statehood agitation before the house committee on territories will be the adoption of a bill admitting Arizona and Oklahoma to statehood. Such a measure will receive prompt and favorable action in the senate and the unbesitating signature of President Harrison. Neither Utah nor New Mexico can come in just yet, P. S. H. to them.

"What shall I do!" the maiden cried. "He will be here tonight and my hands are will be

chapped; however I have a bottle of Salvation Oil. Old remedies under the new names are

being constantly introduced to the public, but Dr. Buli's cough syrup still maintains its pre-eminence.

Drunkenness.

A disease, treated as such and permanently cured. No publicity. No infirm-ary. Home treatment. Harmless and effectual. effectual. Refer by permission to Bur-lington Hawkeye. Send 2c stamp for pamphlet. Shokoquon Chemical Co., Burlington, Ia.

Any grocer can supply you with Quail rolled outs-delicious for breakfast

At Eden Musee,

Commencing today, the paragon of dancers, Mrs. Millie Price-Dow, who has achiewed more than the combined triumphs of Elisler, Montez, Cubas, or Carmencita. The appears at 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock daily, except Friday, then at 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 oclock.

GOVERNOR BOYD'S INAUGURATION.

Special Train for Lincoln. On Monday, February 15, the Bur lington route will run a special train rom Omana to Lincoln, leaving the union depot, Omaha, at 9:30 a. m. and returning from Lincoln at midnight (immediately after the banquet). Tickets will be sold for this train and for all regular trains of Monday at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good to return until 18th inst. J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Omaha, Neb. W. F. VAILL.

THE NURSERY OF The Patent Laws and Patent Office and

How They Operate. IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO INVENTORS

Note the Germ and Sketch Its Develop ment for Potors Reference_Amusing Claims of Patent Applicants.

The question of priority of invention be tween rival claimants has often been settled by the production of a sketch or or a drawing proved to have been made by an inventor shortly after the conception of his invention Every inventor should make it a point t preserve all sketches or models, and keep some permanent memoranda as to the date the same was made. There is no telling when an inventor may be called upon to prove when he conceived and completed his invention. Under the laws of the United States, should two applications be pending at the same time for the same invention the commissioner of patents will declare an interference proceeding for the purpose of establishing which of two applicants is the first inventor and hence entitled to the

patent. Likewise if an applicant for a patent makes affidavit that he completed his invention before the filing of any application on which a patent has already been granted for the same invention the application and pattent will be placed in interference. Each party is then required to tile a sworn state ment setting forth as accurately as possible the time when he first conceived his invention; when he first disclosed it to others the date or dates upon which he made sketches or drawings, and model; and when he reduced his invention to actual practice Then cach party is ordinarily required to take testimony to prove the allegations and dates in his preliminary statement. Then it is that the inventor who has pro-

served his original sketches and models has the advantage, provided he can affirm by the testimony of others that his dates are conrectly given. It is upon such sketches models that interference proceedings are often decided in favor of him who thus supports his case by indisputable evidence. It is always well to disclose an inventiou to some person in whom one has confidence, and have it so understood by them that in the event of an interference proceeding they can identify the invention as the one previously disclosed

Delay Is Dangerous.

In the eyes of the patent law he who first files his application for patent is presumed to be the first inventor, and in the event of an interference proceeding being declared be-tween his application and one filed subse-

quently thereto, the onus is upon the second applicant to prove that he conceived and completed his invention before the first ap plicant field his case, and he is also put to the necessity of showing why his application was not earlier filed. Hence to delay the filing of an application for patent very fre-quently jeopardizes one's rights. If a man allows his invention to stand for a consider able time and takes no steps toward procur ing a patent therefor, and another, subse quently, conceives and completes the same invention, but is the first to file his application, he will be awarded priority of invention unless the first inventor can show good and sufficient excuse for his delay. Many recent cases illustrate this point. "A," residing in California, invented a certain mining machine in 1884. Although amply able to pay for patonting his invention, he took no steps in that direction until August, 1889. "B," living in Colorado, invented an exactly similar ma-chine in December, 1888, and filed his appli-cation for patent the following March. Upon the full of the combination of the steps the filing of A's application in August an in

terference was declared, but because of A's want of diligence the patent was granted to B. Inventors will always find it to their ad-

vantage to be diligent in their endeavors to apply for patents for their inventions, and in view of the litigation that might arise should lways preserve their sketches and models.

the invention was cover tried with successful results the medical's journals fail to en-lighten us. GENIUS

HOW TO SECURE A PATENT.

Directions to Inventors Issued by The Bee Burean of Claims.

To the inventor the all important question presents itself, "How can I secure a patent!" and to this Tan Bas Bureau offers the following explanation :

Inventors as a class are not familiar with the laws under which letters patent are granted, the forms and practice in the patent office at Washington and the technical methods of casting specifications and claims to properly protect their inventions against infringers, yet the value of the natent and even its validity depend largely upon the careful and expert preparation of the case. Specifications must be drawn to fully disclose the invention, to distinguish between what is new and what is old, and claims, upon which the value and validity of the patent depend, must be cast to fully cover the invention yet not to encroach upon pat-ents already granted. Failure in either of these respects often renders the patent value-less or void. The employment of counsel skilled in patent law is therefore usually prerequisits to the proper prosecution of case and a grant of a valuable patent. Many inventors suffer the loss of benefits that should be derived from valuable inventions owing to insufficient protection by patets procured through incompetent or careless agents, etc.

For What Granted.

Under the laws of the UnitedStates let ters natent are granted to any person who has invented or discovered any new and use ful are, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or has invented any new or useful improvement thereon. Term of Patent.

A patent is granted for seventeen years, during which time the owner has sole and exclusive right to make, use and sell the patented invention

How to Proceed.

For economic reasons before making application to the patent office for a patent, the novelty and patentability of the invention should be ascertained, because, if the invention is not new or not patentable an unnecessary expense is incurred by filing an application on which a patent can never be granted, etc.

The first thing to be done is to find out whether or not the invention is new and patentable. For advice on the point it is necessary to

send to the bureau a rough or complete sketch or a photograph of the invention, to-gether with a brief description thereof, setting forth the object of the improve-ments, the arrangement of the parts and the advantages attained. While a mode is very seldom necessary, yet it is often of great assistance. The latter can be made of any cheap material, atd will be returned if a

request is made to that effect. Upon receipt of the data mentioned suffic ient to enable the invention to be understood our counsel will at once examine thereinto, and will advise without charge what is the best course to pursue and will express an opinion, from their knowledge of the arts and patents already geanted, as to the patentability of the invention

In this connection, it is recommended that the best and safest course is to have a special search made in the patent office to ascertain whether or not the invention has been heretofore patented. The advantage of such a search is that if no anticipating patent is discovered the application can be filed with a greater decree of certainty, whereas if the invention is found to be old all further expense is avoided. The cost of a search of this nature is \$5, and with the report of the result thereof the inventor will be furnished with copies of such patents, if any, as em-brace his ideas. It is much better to have this search made in the outset before incur ring any expense whatever regarding the ap

plication for patent. If it is found that he invention is n ew and patentable the client is advised to proceed with the filing of an application for patent, and will then be requested to remit \$15 to cover the first geverament fee and \$5 in payment of cost of drawing, when one is necessary. As soon as possible after the receipt of this remittance the specification of the invention will be carefully prepared

the invention will be carefully prepared and forwarded to the inventor, together with forms for application for patent ready for execution. Upon return of the latter the case

vice or symbol used to distinguish the good of a particular manufacture. The owner of every trademark is entitled to register the same, no matter how long it has been in use The life of the certificate of registration is thirty years and may be renewed for a like period. The government fee, payable on filing each application for registration of trademark, is \$25. The bureau's charge is about \$30.

Labels.

Labels of all kinds, designed to be, at tached to manufactured articles or to bottles, poxes, etc., containing them, have heretofore been received for registration in the patent office and a certificate issued accordingly. Under a very recent decision of the supreme court of the United States it is held that there is no authority in law for granting cer-tificates of registration of labels which simply designate or describe the ar-ticles to which they are attached, and which have no value separated therefrom. A label to be entitled to registration must have by itself some value as a composition, at least as serving some purpose or othor than as a mere designation or advertisement. Many new holding certificates of registration of la-bels are totally without any protection what-ever. Many registered labels comprise sub-ject matter registerable as trademarks. Wherever this is so, or where by a slight change it can be made to come within the change it can be made to come within the purview of the laws governing trademarks, registration should be sought under this bead. The government fee in a label case is \$6 and the bureau charge is \$25.

Copyrights,

can be had for books, maps, engravings, photographs, paintings, pictures, etc. The total cost thereof is about \$8, including all fees.

Interferences,

An interference is a judicial proceeding in stituted under the direction of the commissioner of patents to enable him to de-termine the question of priority of invention between rival claimants. The bureau, recognizing the fact that extraor-dinary care and skill are requisite on the part of an attorney in charge of a case in interference, has at its command counsel pro-pared to conduct a case in interference from the very inception down to a final determination of the merits of the cause. Testimony will also be taken under our direction in any part of the United States. While no specific sum can be set down as applicable to all terference cases alike, yet the charges will always be as reasonable as possible

Infringements.

The question whether or not one patent in fringes another is the very soul of all patent litigation. The questions involved are many and of the most intricate nature. It is all ways a matter of such great importance that no one should ever claim that another is in fringing on his rights, or, likewise, no atten-tion should be paid to the claims of infringe-ment by others until the questions involved are carefully passed upon by a reliable at-torney. For such services the charges are aw ays fair and reasonable.

Foreign Patents.

In addition to the bureau's facilities for attending to the interests of its inventor-patrons before the United States patent office and courts, it is also enabled to procure patents for inventions in all countries of the world. In many of the foreign coun-tries, notably Canada, England and Germany, patents for inventions previously patented in this country are looked upon with great favor, and inventors are there very frequently more likely to realize profits from their inventions than they are even in this country. The cost of foreign patents varies with different cases, but as a general rule the expenses of procuring patents, cov ering all charges, is about as follows:

Canaoa, \$50; England, \$90; Germany, \$90; France, \$85; Spain, \$90; Belgium, \$60. Ad ditional information regarding the cost, etc. in any foreign country will be furnished by letter on application. In all such requests mention having read these instructions in THE BEE.

Important Warning

It seems remarkable that in this enlight ened age it becomes the duty of every re-liable and trust worthy attorney in patent matters to advise his clients to beware of the many sharks who set out with the ap-parent intention of defrauding inventors immediately after the issue of their patents. When a patent appears in the Patent Office Gazette patentees are beset with innumer able offers, solicitations, requests, etc., some pretending to want to purchase their patents, while others offer to take an interest therein under promise of procuring foreign patents. The sole object of these people is to obtain

Models,

required in the patent office except in intri-cate or complicated cases. But at the same

time when an invention can be better ex-

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS

Spoopendyke's Troubles.

Dr. Cullimore, oculist. Bee building

Nebraska is famous for its fine oats

Quail rolled oats are made in Nebraska

At Eden Musee,

said. "the poetry of motion," then this

except Friday, then 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10

Be sure to try the Quail rolled oats and

NATIONAE CONVENTION.

Of Labor Organizations (People's Party) at

St. Louis,

will sell Feb. 20th to 24th tickets to St.

Louis and return at half fare good

ber the Cannon Ball Express with re-

clining chair cars free and Pullman

sleeping cars leave Omaha 4:10, Council Bluffs 4:40 p. m., daily arrives at St.

returning until March 10th. Remem-

For the above convention the Wabash

o'clock.

take no other.

Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

As hereinbefore mentioned, models are no



ORGANIZED 1888.	OF THE U. S. ARMY,	INCORFORATED 1889.
TREASURER, RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, M.D., FRILADELFHIA, FA.	FREEDENT, A. REEVES JACKSON, M.D., CHICAGO, H.L	BECORDER, W. THORNTON PARKER, M.I BALEN, MASS,
	OFFICE OF THE RECORDER.	

SALEM, MASS., March 23, 1891.

W thematin barder the tate a a Sarges -

When at Stuttgart, Germany, during the Winter 1881-82, I was suffering from a severe attack of Bronchitis, which seemed to threaten Pneumonia. I met, at the Hotel Marquardt, Commander Beardslee, of the United States Navy. In speaking of my sickness, he remarked : " Doctor, you can cute that chest trouble of yours by using an ALLCOCK's POHOUS PLASTER." "That may be true," I answered, " but where can I get the plaster ? " "Anywhere in the civilized world, and surely here in Stattgart. Whenever I have a cold, I always use one and find relief." I sent to the drug store for the plaster, and it did all that my friend had promised. Ever since then I have used It whenever suffering from a cold, and I have many times prescribed it for patients.

The ALLCOCK'S PLASTER is the best to be had, and has saved many from severe illness, and undoubtedly, if used promptly, will save many valuable lives. Whenever one has a severe cold he should put on an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER as soon as possible. It should be placed across the chest, the upper margin just below the neck ; some hot beef tea, or milk, will aid in the treatment-This is not a patent remedy in the objectionable sense of that term, but a standard preparation

of value. The government supplies for the United States Army and Indian Hospital stores contain ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS, and the medical

profession throughout the world is well aware of their reliability and excellence. I shall always recommend it, not only to break up colds, but as useful in allaying pains in the chest and in the back. It is a preparation worthy of general confidence.



For sprains, bruises, backache, pain in the chest or sides, healache, toothache, or any external pain, a few applications, rubbed on by hand, act like magic, caus ing the pain to instantly stop. For cong stipat, inflummations, rhen natism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the small of the back, more extended and repeated applications are necessary: All internal pains, diarrheat, dyseatary, colic, spasms, nausea, fainting spells, nervousness, sie eplesness, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50 cents a bottle; sold by druggists. With RADWAY'S PILLS there is no better cure or preventive of Fever and Ague.



pleaded to Stockpridge and other members of the committee goes marching ou, and it gives another instance of the ingratitude of he government to those who served it faith-

The name of the old man was Boone, a son of the famous Daniel Boone. Nearly fifty years ago the Indian Territory covered not only ine area which is now in it, but also Colorado and other surrounding territory. The government had made many efforts to have the Indians surrender their hold on the locality which is now known as Colorado and tness efforts had been in vain. Finally it was decided to secure the services of one of the Boones, whose name in those days was magical to many of the Indians. One of them was commissioned to go to the Indian conntry and secure the treaty. He went among the tribes, sending out runners to assemble them and giving them huge feasts when they got together. At one time he applied to General Sedgwick at Fort Kehoe to feed the 1,000 or more Indians who had assembled for treaty negotiations, as they would not attend to pusiness unless they had been fed. But the army officials declined to feed such a multitude, and in desperation Boone had to spend \$1,500 in getting proboone had to spind si, so in getting pro-visions for the great crowd. He carried through the treaty negotiations and was successful in baving the Indians turn over to the government the vast tract now known of colorade greater in without then the sec as Colorado, greater in extent than the en tire state of Pennsylvania. Considering the developed in Colorado, the treaty was much more important than the celebrated one which William Penn negotiated with the Indians.

Died in Poverty.

That transaction occurred over fifty years ago, and from that time to this neither Boone nor his representatives have received a penny, either for the long services in negotiating with the Indians or for the actual expense of traveling among sending out runners and paying for their feasts. For a time Boone lived at Kansas City, and he frequently patitioned congress to make some recognition of his services and to pay back his actual outlay. But the thing dragged along. Later Boone came to Wash-ington and endeavored by personal solicitation to have his services recognized. It was almost pitiful in his later days to hear the old man relate the story of his experience with the Indians, and then his story of the needs of his family. But congress never sheds tears. It has too much politics in its makeup to give much time to sentiment, or even to justice. So that poor old Boone wandered through the could sentiment for sealer of justice. So that poor old Boone wandered through the capitol corridors, session after session, pleading for what was unquestion-ably due him. He died pleading, and with the government owing him money which he had actually paid spent in its bebalf. The family are still urging the claim. It is in the hands of Senator Stockbridge, and before long he will present to the senator long he will present to the senate a report on

An Improved Postal Service.

"The oldest clerk" says that at no time in its history has there been a better spirit manifested throughout the Postoffice department than since the inauguration, on July 1 last, of the merit system of promotions. There is a marked diminution of petty irregularities and a corresponding increase in th quality and quantity of work performed Each clerk feels that his advancement de pends entirely upon himself; which may not please those who have hitherto depended upon other influence, but certainly it has gratified the vast majority of the working gratified the vast majority of the working force, who feel that their pay should be com-mensurate with their work and zeal. All this is proved by the fact that in six months not much less than one-half of the cierks have undertaken the promotion examina-tions. Of those thus far examined one in four has received a promotion. The examinations lay the greatest stress upon the office work, and questions upon these subjects are especially framed for each ex-amination and with particular reference to

amination and with particular reference to each body of clerks examined. The same spirit is now showing itself throughout the branches of the service to which a similar system has been extended. In the railway mail service, as well as in avery postoffice where there are fifty or more employes, the merit system started in the demonstruct is now in active operation. Each department is now in active operation. Each railway postai clerk with a desire for trans-fer to the more congenial duties in the de-partment at Washington, and every clerk with similar ambitions in each of the fifty targe city postoffices, is now making a record

City Ticket Agt., 1223 Farnam St.

A Return Ticket.

A man can travel a long way on whisky and can travel fast while he us going, but he can seldom get back when he wants to. If you are traveling by that route you had better get a return ticket while you have the opportunity. The Houston cure will get you back for a fraction of what it cost to carry you where you are.

The institute is located at the corner of 15th and Howard streets in this city. It has been open for three weeks and has already treated four patients for the morphine and twenty-eight for the liquor habit. The testimonials of the patients already cured, which will be published laler, are convincing evidence of the efficacy of the Houston cure.

For particulars as to treatment, etc. call at or address the Houston Cure in-15th and Howard streets. stitute. Omaha.

St. Louis to New York in 31 Hours in Solid Vestibule Train.

Commendable and not unusual enterprise has prompted the wideawake management of the Vandatia and Pennsvlvania lines to inaugurate on Monday next, the 15th inst., improved passenger service, consisting of brand new vestibule coaches and parlor smoking cars, which will run through on and after that date, with Pullman dining and sleeping cars in a solid vestibule train from St. Louis to New York, leaving St. Louis daily at 8:10 a. m. Only first-class tickets accepted. Address Chesbrough, Vandalia Line, St. Louis.

AMUSEMENTS.

The character of Uncle Hiram evidently was suggested by Joshua Whitcomb and Jed Prouty, and it afforded entertainment to two audiences at the Farnam Street theater yesterday. Uncle Hiram comes from Vermon to visit his nephew, a bank cashier in New York. The nephew is unjustly suspected of the murder of the bank president, and Uncle Hiram starts out in New York to unraver the mystery, during which he visits a gamb-ling room and has a variety of adventures. A. H. Woodhull gives an amusing portrayal of the farmer, and Miss Troja Griswold is a sprightly soubrette, who adds entertainment by dissipations. by disguising herself as a man about town and as a German servant girl. The play is not pretentious, but the story and the characters sustain an average audience's inter est.

The Grippe Raging in Alabama.

"La grippe is raging here and I find Chambertain's cough remedy to be a certain cure for 1t," says W. G. Johns of Trimble, Culiman company, Ala. Mr. Johns ordered a supply of the remedy to be shipped by express as quickly as possible. There is by express as quickly as possible. There is no question but this remedy is of great value in the treatment of the grip especially on account of its counter. In say tendency of the disease toward p cumonia. It is also a prompt and certain cure for the cough which usually follows an attack of grip. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

At Eden Musee,

Commencing today, Mrs. Millie Price-Dow, the dancing poem. She appears in long skirts only, which she manipulates with a grace and pictur-esque freedom none but herself could display. She appears at 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock, except Friday, then 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock.

Housekeepers will find Quail rolled

oats the best made.

Some Amusing Cases. As a rule, the general public entertains

peculiar notions concerning patents for inventions and the requirements of the patent office as to the mode of procedure in order to obtain a patent. Many imagine that it is only necessary to send a letter and sketch of model to the patent office and letters patent will be granted forthwith. Then again others who have once been represented by an at torney before the patent office think that they can by imitating that portion of his work with which they are acquainted secure all the protection they require. In some in stances they succeed in framing their appli

cation so that it will be received, and the may be eventually awarded a patent. Bu until their patent is examined by some expe rienced attorney they are ignorant of the fact that they have forfeited the fruits of their invention. Many valuable inventions are thus lost, because the claims in the pat-ent are they have done to limited and here ent are too broad, or too limited, and hence if ever, advise an applicant that he is entitled to broader claims than those he presents The idea of a claim in a patent is some-thing that is viewed in many lights by the inexperienced inventor, and numerous amusing instances are on record in the patent office. One farmer in Illinois filed his own application for patent for an im-proved fire escape, and instead of claiming the mechanical structure as his invention ins claim read as follows: "I claim for my improved portable fire escape that it shall be used on every government building in the United States." Of course if the govern-ment granted such a claim he would have been sure of remuneration. Another amus-ing claim was made not very long since in a case for a new underground conduit for telegraph wires. Itread: "I claim the total obliteration of overhead wires."-something like what the cyclone gives us occasionally without any patent either. Some cases are filed by the facetious, and their perusal is the occasion of much merriment. One application was entitled "A cheap horse complanter." The inventor(?) proposed to attach a corn-planting chute or hopper to each leg of a "cheap horse," and to provide a corpulent driver for the purpose, as he claimed, of preventing the horse from going too fast. He also claimed the right to use the vertically crected tail of a cheap horse as a scarecrow. A very recent patent was for a device to indi cate when a person has been buried alive. The inventor proposed to connect a tube with the lid of a coffin and extend the same

above the grave. Through this tube he ran rope, the lower end of which is placed in th hands of the corpse, while its upper end is connected to a bell near the grave. The idea is that if the corpse should happen to regain consciousness a pull on the rope would result In giving the desired alarm. The most persistent of all inventors, though,

is he who imagines he has solved the prob-iem of perpetual motion. He is continuously with us. Today he will write from some remote corner of the country; tomorrow from one of the big cities; and so on every few days the mail brings glowing accounts of the discovery upon which the inventor has been at work for years, spending many weary days and nights in studying the momentous question. But when he is asked to produce a working model then he finds that his time. labor and money have been spent in vain fol-lowing a useless line of experiment. Many are spurred on in this direction by the unfounded story started many years ago that the government of the United States has of-fered a large reward to the perfector of a "perpetual motion machine." This rumor has also been extensively circulated regarding car couplings, but it is needless to say that it is totally without foundation is point of fact

is totally without foundation is point of fact. In 1854 the patent office granted a patent for a tape worm trap, the invention of a thy-sician in Indiana. His device consisted of a cylindrical box made of gold, platina, "or other metal not easily corroded." This box was to be three-quarters of an inch long an one-quarter of an inch in diameter. The in one-quarter of an inch in diameter. The in-ventor proposed to place a suitable bait within the box, and in one side of the latter to form an opening, in which it was thought the worm would insert its head. This trap was to be attached to a string "and swallowed by the patient after a fast of suitable duration to make the worm hungry." "The worm," the specification recites, "seizes the bait and its head is caught in the trap, which is then withdrawn from the patient's stom-ach by the string which has been left hang-ing from the mouth, dragging after it the whole length of the worm." Whether or not

will be promptly fied at the patent office and notice will be sent when action is had there-on, and also of the nature of such action. The examining corps of the patent office is divided into thirty-two divisions, among which the applications are divided according

to the official classification. The condition of the work in the various divisions varies from one to five months in arrears.

The Bureau Charges.

plained by a model it is well to send the same to us. A model should always be of a size Consistent with the spirit with which this bureau was formed, it is not intended to conduct any branch of the business on a not larger than one square foot, and in send ing the same by express the charges should be prepaid and the box addressed to money making basis, but it is proposed to do the work as near the actual cost as will pro-tect the business from loss. Although counsel [Mention this paper.] are retained at heavy expense to the bureau yet it is the wish to charge in ordinary cases only the minimum fee of \$25. However, in cases requiring extra care, time and labor the fee will be proportionately increased, but clients will always be advised in advance Have I got a cough? Do you think I'm an omnibus and can't cough? Well, of all the dodgasted women I ever saw-here I've coughed for seventy days and you want to should such increase of fee be found neces sary. In directing inquiries please mention know if I've got a cough. Now Mrs. Spoop-endyke, I want that bottle of Haller's Sure the fact that you read these instructions in THE BEE. Cure Cough Medicine-you hear! Design Patents.

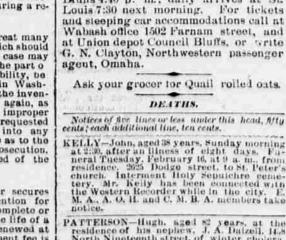
A patent for a design is granted to any person who has invented or procured any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton or other fabrics; an new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be printed, painted. cast or otherwise placed on or worked into commencing today, Mrs. Millie Price-Dow, the lovely, irresistible en-chantress. If dancing is, as has been any article of manufacture; or any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patlady is epic and love song incarnate. She appears at 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10 o'clock. ented or described in any printed publica-tion. Patents for designs are granted for the term of three and one-half years, the government fee being \$10; or for seven years the fee being \$15; or for fourteen years, tha fee being \$30. The charge of the bureyu in such charge is usually \$25. such cases is usually \$25. Reissues.

A patent can be reissued whenever the same is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee's claiming more than he had a right to claim as new, providing the he had a right to claim as new, providing the error has arisen by accident, mistake or in-advertionce, and without fraudulent intent. The government fee for a reissue is \$30. The cost of drawing is \$5, and the bureau charge is usually \$35. Great care must be exercised in reissuing a patent, because very often what little validity there may be in a defec-tive patent is entirely lost by procuring a re-ssue which is totally invalid. Rejected Cases.

There are in the patent office a great many cases which stand rejected, but which should be allowed. This condition of the case may be an owed. This condition of the case may be due either to incompetency of the part o the attorney employed or his inability, be cause of residence **eise**where than in Wash-ington, to make the examiner see the inven-tion in its true light; and then, again, as often occurs, cases are rejected on improper or insufficient grounds. When so requested we will have our counsel examine into any such case free of charge and advise as to the prospects for success by further prosecution. The client will also us then informed of the probable cost of completion. Cuveats.

By means of a caveat an inventor secures record evidence regarding his invention for the purpose of enabling him to complete or further experiment therewith. The life of a caveat is one year, and it may be renewed at the end of that time. The government fee is \$10 and the bureau charge is \$15.

Tradomarks.



PATTERSON-Hugh, aged 82 years, at the residence of his nephew, J. A. Daizell, 14.8 North Nineteenth street, of winter choicera, on Sunday morning at 750 o'clock, February 7, 1852. Remains will be taken east for in-terment. Pittsburg and Allegheny City, Pa., papers please copy.



money from inventors, and they never make the slightest endeavor to carry out their groundless or worthless promises.

1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

The eminent specialist in nervous, chronic, private, blood, skin and urmary diseases. A regular and registered graduate in medeine, as diplomas and certificates show. Is still treating with the greatest success entarch, spermatorchoca, lost manhood, seminait weakness, mich losses, impotence, srphills, stricture, gon' orthoea, gleet, varieocele, etc. No mercury used. New treatment for loss of vital power. Parties unable to visit me may be treated at home by correspondence. Medicine or instruments sent by mail or express as-curely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred. Consultation free. Correspondence strictly private. Book (Mysteries of Life) sont free. Office hours Da. m. to 9 p. m. Fundays 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

