LICENSE AND LOCAL OPTION

Senator Smith Giver Reasons Why Iowa Should Adopt the Pending Measure.

BOTH STRICT AND CONSTITUTIONAL

Prohibition Champions Argue for Their Side of the Question and Present an Array of Statistics to Back Up Their Talk,

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 18.-The licenseprohibition debate was resumed in the senate at It o'clock this morning. Senator Smith began the argument on the Schmidt bill Smith said if the bill became a law it would not establish a saloon in every town because the regulations were too strict and wherever the sentiment was opposed to such institutions no license would be issued. Taking up the question of constitutionality he said question had been decided in other states favorable to local option and he was confident no constitutional provision would be violated by the enactment of the proposed bill. Concerning the resubmis sion of the constitutional amendment, he said such a question should have no place in the fundamental law of the state and there fore he was not in favor of incorporating a provision which would be likely to be set aside at any time. He appounced that he would not vote for any such proposition.
Senator Smith closed here and Senator

Lewis began spenking. Senator Lewis took up the Schmidt bill in detail and spoke against its provisions, after which he presented an array of statistics on educational, industrial and criminal matand claimed they proved that under prohibition had been prosperous than under license. He finished shortly after 12 o'clock and the senate adjourned till tomorrow.

It is settled that the republican senators

will vote solidly against the Schmidt bill, but it is rumored here that after that they vote as they please. It is stated that the republican senatorial caucus voted 15 to against giving option to cities and 17 to 2 against giving it to counties, and it is rumored that Senators Gatch and Brower voted for both propositions. What two other senators layored option for cities is not stated. It is now evident that the senate will not vote on the Schmidt bill this week and probably not until next Wednesday This delay is agreed to by mutual consent o

the factions.

A large number of petitions were presented favoring a free employment bureau, the pas-sage of the anti-option bill, for the Australian ballot law and cottages for the soldiers

Bills were presented to provide for the erection of soldiers' monuments; to compe savings banks to be under state supervision better protect railway employes; to pro vide for the appointment of a meat inspector to compel registration of pedigrees of live

A bill was passed by the house this morning amending the present law so that non resident aliens or corporations can secure title to a half interest in manufacturing or

A resolution that final adjournment be March 17 was discussed and laid on the table. The bill passed providing for the condemnation of private property in cities organized under special charters where said action was necessary for the construction of sewers

BANKER KENTNER MISSING.

Several Carroll People Declare That They Have Been Swindled by Him.

CARROLL, Ia., Feb. 18 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- This city is excited over the sudden disappearance of O. A. Kentner, until yesterday president of the Citizens State bank. It has been known privately for some time that his affairs were in bad shape, but matters did not reach the public until yesterday, when the sale of his interest to A. W. Patterson was announced. His dealings with a number of parties who

claim to have each lost several thousand dollars as the result of his sharp practice, then spread like wildfire. G. W. Watters of the First National bank loses between \$2,000 and \$5,000 of money loaned; E. W. bby, a farmer, is stuck for about fat cattle, and John McCarthy of Jefferson and Frank Bradley of Audubon are said to be heavy losers, the result of Kentners cattle cals. Most of these cattle were sold at outh Omaha last evening. Fearing arrest Kenther picked up his per-

sonal effects and skipped in company with his wife. The bank is not materially affected by his alleged crookedness. Last week he invested about \$6,000 in com

mercial paper at Ogden, U. T., in the name of a prother-in-law. of a prother-in-law.

He has been one of the leading business
men of Carroll for lifteen years and his downfall is much commented on by his friends

Will Not Affect Consumers.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 18,- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-E. R. Crowell, manager of the Cedar Rapids catmeal factory, one of the largest in the country, was seen today in regard to the article in the Chicago papers of Wednesday, which declared that the oat meal trust had to sell its product at less than cost and that disaster seemed to threaten it. Mr. Crowell said that while competition was very sharp at this time and the price of oatmeal is very low yet it is not true that they have been selling their products for less than cost. The company held its meeting in Akron, O., a few days ago and the report submitted indicated that it was in a prosper ous condition financially and otherwise Everybody seemed pleased with the results

"We are not," said Mr. Crowell, "a trust or combine because we do not attempt to reg-ulate the prices of the other mills in the country. We govern our own, of course. We are an incorporated company under the law: of Iowa and have a legal existence. the mills do increase the price of their pro-duct it cannot possibly affect the consumer. Wholesalers sell catment to the consumer. Wholesalers sell catment to the retailers at \$1 or \$1.25 per barrel and they retail it at 5 cents per pound or six pounds for 25 cents. There are 180 pounds to the barrel so the retailer realizes \$9, or a profit of 100 per cent. If the mills elevate the price of oatmeal it will come out of the big profits of the retailer no matter what the increase is.

of the year. The depression he said is not

due to any trust or combination but to over

production alone.

Important Iowa Decision

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 18 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The Hyde-Hopewell case involving civil rights of colored men was settled by an instructed verdict for the defendant, Hopewell. The court held that Hopewell had a right to refuse to serve Hyde in his restaurant and that the fact of the latter being a colored man did not enter into the case, in other words, that the restaurant business is a private one like a grocery or dry goods store and differs from an inn and a proprietor may elect to sell or not to anyone who crosses his door. Judge Courag stated that Hopewell had the right to refuse to serve even the court itself if it appeared in its personal capacity and that no one, either white or colored, had any rights which entitles them to the right to buy if the seller did not choose to seil.

Killed While Hauling Coal.

BOONE, la., Feb. 18 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- This afternoon a 19-year-old son of W. S. Sargent, while hauling coal at Marshail's mine, was run over by a wagon containing 3,500 pounds of coal and instantly

Iowa Y. M. C. A. Convention. lows City, Ia., Neb. 18 .-- The twenty-zec ond annual convention of the Iowa Young Men's Christian association began today with 300 delegates present.

WANT MORE HANDS.

Real Estate Owners Generally Asked to Pull for Omaha. The Real Estate Owners association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and many mat-

ters were discussed. President Boggs has prepared a circular which will be sout to all realty owners within a few days, setting forth the duties

to assist and support the association by their attendance and financial assistance.

A few members of the association bave been assiduously at work for the past nine months in locating and inducing new indus-tries to come to Omnha, and now, in the lan-guage of Mr. Boggs, others are wanted to

help the association carry out its plans.
The following resolution was then offered, out no action was taken upon it: Resolved. That a special committee of five Resolved. That a special committee of five be appointed on courter amendments, whose duty it shall be to receive and hear suggestions from members of this association and others, as to what amendments should be made in the present charter, in the interests of the taxpayers and real estate owners of the city. Such conmittee shall present such proposed amendments from time to time to this board for consideration, and for such full discussion as may be decided upon at a regular or special meeting of the stockholders of the liest Estate Owners association.

PLAYED IN GREAT FORM.

Lieutenant Arrasmith Executes Some Very Pretty Work in the Billiard Match.

At the billiard tournament yesterday aftersoon there was another good crowd, and much enthusiasm was evinced in the struggles of the two knights of the cue, Liutenant Arrasmith and Charles Haves. The lieuten ant was in excellent form and his playing was a great contrast from that of the even ing before. His 'round-the-table snots in getting the erratic spheres together, and his subsequent "nursing" were much enjoyed and elicited much applause. Mr. Hayes, on the contrary, is not in good form, being a sufferer from rheumatism in his stroke arm, which militates exceedingly against his play. score yesterday was 300 for the lieutenant against 290 for the Lincoln representative, made as follows:

5, 5, 0, 9-329.

Best run, 25. Average, 3.75.

Hayes-0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 12, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 0, 3, 4, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 10, 2, 3, 10, 2, 4, 0, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6, 0, 9, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 12, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 7, 1, 11, 5, 6-200.

Best run, 18. Average, 2.5.

The contest last night was between Kenniston and Arrasmith, and the average was 3 1-10. The referee and marker was Henry selbert. The score was as follows:

A arrasmith = 0, 0, 1, 7, 5, 6, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 9, 24, 4, 0, 1, 11, 0, 7, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 4, 7, 0, 0, 1, 0, 7, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 4, 0, 3, 5, 8, 0, 0, 3, 7, 0, 10, 12, 7, 2, 6, 1, 0, 0, 6, 1, 2, 6, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 5, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1 = 307. 0, 0, 4, 0, 5, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1-30 Best run, 24. Average, 3, 6. Kenniston-0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 4, 0, 3, 3, 0, 7, 0, 4, 2, 3, 11, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 4, 1, 2, 6, 0, 3, 0, 3, 3, 10, 0, 0, 1, 31, 10, 9, 2, 3, 23, 1, 0, 1, 5, 0, 1, 5, 0, 0, 6, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 5, 0, 0, 2, 6, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 3, 6, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4-300. 0, 8, 1, 0, 5, 0, 2, 12, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 4—300. Best run, 31. Average, 3.00.

Results at Gloucester. GLOUGESTER, N. J., Feb. 18 .- Weather clear track fast:

First race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, sell First race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, sell-ing. Paola (the favorite) won: Arizona sec-ond; Laura S. taird. King Alta, Pilerlin, Patrochs. Lady M. Lakewood and Media drawn. Time: 1:004, Second race, five-eighths of a mile, selling, n aidens: Strongfellow won; Virgin second; Little Dan third. Easter and Edison drawn; Montrear (the favorite) ran unplaced. Time: 1:054;

Third race, one and one-eighth mile, sell-ing: Ed. McGinnis (the favorite) won; John Jay S. second; Balliston third. Time: 1.04.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, handleap: Alronquin won: Plina second: Bell-sarius (the favorite) third. Time: 1.534.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling: Guard (the favorite) won: Blackburn second: Uncertainty third. Time: 1.04.

Sixth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, selling: Cornella won; Genevieve (the favorite) second: Cloverdale third; Dirigo and Pretender drawn. Time: 58.

Going at Guttenberg. GUTTENBERG, N. J., Feb. 18 .- The track was in excellent condition today: First race, five and one-half furlongs: Per-alto won, Turk second, Fiambeau third, Time

1:104.
Second race, six and one-half forlongs:
Marie Lovell woo. Innovation second, Granite
third. Time: 1:234.
Third race, four furion s: Mand P filly
won. Miss Bess second, Fedora third. Time:
502: 03; Fourth race, seven furiongs: Tusso won, bourth race, seven furiongs: Time: 1:304. Fifth race, one fulls and a furiong; Joe Sourtney won, Jay F. Dee second, Virgle bird, Time: 1:44.

Going at New Orleans. New OBLEANS, La. Feb. 18 - Today's races were run in cool, cloudy weather over a fast track and to a large attendance.

First race, seiling, five furiongs: Billy C won, Hamila second, Beeswing third. Time: econd race, handlesp, five furlongs away won by two lengths, Fox second, Warren Leland third. Time: 1:91. Third race, seiling, six and one-half fur-longs: Askey won, Big Man second, Cdmax I third. Time: 1:22. Fourth race, handleap, one mile and twenty yards: ards: Marmaduke won by three lengths, merican Lady second, Castout third. Time 14414

Tips for Today. These horses are generally considered very likely chances for today:

GUTTENBERG . Character-Hentlex. 1. Character—Hennex.
2. Wrestler—Flambenu.
3. G. W. Cook—Silver Mint.
4. Once Again—Sanardo.
5. La Grippe—Brown Charlie.
6. Lost Star—Majestic.

GLOUCESTER . Issaquena Filly Question.
Euna-Uproar Colt.
Little Addie-Topmast.
Lotion-Ebils.
Eefendant-Emma J.
Pr. Charming-Annie E.

Wants His Wife Back. William Kime of Des Moines is worrying ver the loss of his wife.

In a letter to Chief Seavey Mr. Kime states that his wife, who is only 17 years old, left a sick baby at home and eloped with another man. The marriage was rather a misfi from the start, as Kime is over 40 years of age. He asks the police to try to locate the woman and arrest and hold her until he can reach here. The police are looking for the woman.

FICTORY FOR THE Q.

Important Suit Decided in the Company's Favor at Columbus. COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 18 .- | Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE.]-About 5 o'clock last night the damage case of Guy Barnum against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was placed in the hands of the jury, who returned a verdict of no cause for action, after having been out about fifteen minutes. Plaintiff claimed damages in the amount o

about \$2,300 by reason of defendant's railroad bridge across the Platte river being im-perfectly constructed, causing a gorge to form in the river and to overflow plaintiff's farm, resulting in the damage claimed. This case was tried in the district court about year ago, when the jury found to plaintiff, but the verdict was set aside by the judge on the ground that the bridge was not proved to be improperly constructed. Had the verdict been for the plaintiff doubtless several other suits of the same nature would have been instituted by who have suffered from the overflow.

Reviving an Old Bank Robbery.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 18.-Baker's third trial for the Hurley bank robbery is now on in earnest and both state and defense are exerting every effort possible. The witnesses examined today were W. B. Avery, the Chicago lock expert and Lou Thayer, the female detective. Avery's testimony went to show how impossible it was for a man no knowing the combination of the vault to open it. The testimony of Lou Thayer, who was Baker's mistress, had a savor of sensa-tionalism to it, although her memory had failed her wonderfully since the two previ-ous trials and many points of her testimony heretofore strong appeared to have modified considerably. The defense made a motion to have the lury taken to Huntara and the conhave the jury taken to Hurley to view the scene of the robbery. The motion was taken

One Minute.

under advisement.

One minute time often makes a great difference—a one minute remedy for bronchitis choking up of the throat, lungs, etc., fo ourse is a blessing. Cubeb Cough Cure is such a remedy. For sale by all druggists. Cubeb Cough Cure—Oneminute.

Pateuts and Patents. Every American carries in his blood strain of inventiveness. When he sees labor wasted he begins to puzzle out plans for saving it. When he strikes an ingenious maof property owners. They are called upon | improved. Few Yangess have gone through

life without devising some kind of invention nithough in most cases the device may have gone no further than the mind of the in-

The patent office at Washington is the out growth of this national quality. It is such a monument of multifarious in enuity as is not to be matched in the world. Its stores of plans and mode s are beaped up so lavishly by the irrepressible gentus of the na-tion that the whole establishment might be burned to the ground every five years, and each new building would be overflowing in time for the next fire.

Plainly, it can be no light thing to keep all this mass of business in order. "As dry as a patent office report" has become a proverb. But these reports, extending through hun-dreds of bulky volumes, contain the facts by whose light every new application for a patent must be decided. The person who expects to be of any assistance in facilitating the progress of a new idea toward govern ment recognition must know how to thread their dusty by ways and uncover all the old ideas to which the new comer may bear a

family resemblance.

The inventor can bardly ever do this. Even if he happens to be a resident of Washington his familiarity with the details patent office procedure is not likely to be sufficient to enable him to accomplish any-thing for himself, and if he lives at a distance of course he can do nothing. An attorney is

always required.
But not even the pensioners have sufferemore from the operations of unscrupulous at torneys than the inventors. The average in venter is poor, and not accustomed to the technicalities of law or business. He wants a patent, and he takes that term at its face value. To him a patent is a patent, neither more nor less. He reads the advertisement of a plausible agent who promises to get patents in quick time at low rates, payable only in case of success. He sends on his application and in due time is gladdened by the receipt of an impressive document, garished with gilt seals and blue ribbons and announcing itself to be a patent. And so it is, but when the owner under-takes to put his invention on the market he finds that he has nothing to sell. The attorney has saved him-self trouble by putting in a claim covering only some one trivial point and the patent granted on that point is worthless as a pro-tection to the essential features of the invention. An honest and capable attorney would have made his claim as broad as possible; he would have argued every point with the examiners, and when he finally obtained a patent it would have been as valuable as the nerits of the invention would permit.

THE BRE Bureau of Claims is not afraid of rouble. Contrary to its custom in land, Indian depredation and pension cases it does not take patent cases on contigent fees, and no other reputable patent attorneys do. When an application is intrusted to it, it gives the subject careful and intelligent study and then files an itemized claim covering as many points as can possibly be found in the invention. It argues as many of these as may be denied and in the ena it ecures a patent comprehensive enough to hold its own in the courts and in the money market.

If any inventor should be inclined to ques tion the importance of broad claims in apply-ing for patents, ne may profitably consider the methods by which Alexander Graham Bell has been raised within the past iffteen years from poverty to a piace in the financial world alongside of Jay Gould and Russell

A NEEDED BUREAU.

The organization of the new court of law claims at Denver last month and the announcement that the court will hold itsfina session in that city on the 17th of November tive promise that no long-vass1 titles in the western territories and state will soon be in a fair way to settlement. The disputed titles under the Mexican and Spanish grants have proved especially troublesome in Arizona and New Mexico. They have delayed settlement and investment in some of the fairest lands of the southwest, and have proved annoying in the districts farther to the north. After much agitation and complaint congress was induced at the last session to provide a court

for the consideration of this business, and it will soon begin to work.

The organization of this court gives The BRE BUREAU OF CLAMS a chance to extend its usefulness. It will take clauss under this law and prosecute them for persons who do The business entrusted to the bureau at Washington is being prosecuted with energy. The Indian depredations patent, land mining and other claims before the courts and departments are being pushed as rapidly as possible, with no delays on accurt of the large amount of business which has been sent to the bureau The large amount of claims intrusted to its care is a standing proof of the esteem and confidence in which The Ber is held by the public which it serves. It is like-

wise a demonstration, if one was required, of the deed of such an organization. The revelations in regard to the Loomis agency which have been published recently go even further in the same direction. When a man sought for by the police for nearly a year on a warrant for embezzlement can set up as a claim agent, flood the western country with circulars and receive assignments for several million dollar's worth of claims, it appears that there is little protection for the claimant who sends to an unknown representative. The men who assigned their claim to Loomis would have had small chance of their seeing any of their money if that schemer had been given time to collect their claims. When such risks are run and men who are not able to go to Washington and know no one there must hire their attorneys at haphazard, the need for a bureau to pro tect the people and do their work at reason able rates is apparent.

The approval with which THE BEE enterprise is received by journalists and public men is as gratifying as the response of the

The Bureau Indorsed. THE BEE-EXAMINER BUREAU OF CLAIMS has received testimony of its good work from both sides with which it deals. The government officials have acknowledged its value in assisting the government, and the claimant have testified to the justice which it has se

cured for those it has had occasion to repre-Sepator Pad 'cox of Nebreska, whose long service in congress entitles him to speak with the weight of experience, now comes forward to testify to the efficiency of the bureau ward to testify to the efficiency of the bureau and the value of its work. In a recent letter to the manager of the enterprise he says:

Washington, D. C., United States Senate, Jan. 21.—John Wedderburn, Esq., Manager Ennainer Bureau, Washington, D. C.—My bear Sir: It affords me very great pleasure, upon your request, to testify to the efficiency of the Bureau of Claims, of which you are the head in Washington, and whose object, as I understand it, is, through the co-operation of the largest newspapers of the countries.

three of the largest newspapers of the country, to secure for claimants prompt attention to their interests and protection from exorbitry, to secure for claimants promit attention to their interests and protection from exorbitant charges.

The fact that men of the character, ability and fin negal responsibility of the editors of the San Francisco Examiner, Omaha Bre and St. Paul Pioneer Press are at the head of this bureau, should be in itself sufficient guaranty to indorse the enterprise and recommend it favor by to all possible patrons. An experience of many years in Washington has taught me that western senators, and representatives especially, are overwhelmed by applications from worthy pensioners and possessors of meritorious claims against the government, for their assistance in forwarding interests committed to attorneys and claim agents, who apparently neglect the interest of their clients after the first application.

The complete organization of your bureau, the experience of yourself as private secretary to Senator Hearst, and the able attorneys whom you have associated with you in your enterprise, seem to me to guarantee the promptest attention and the most efficient prosecution of such matters as may be committed to your charge.

I have no hesitation, therefore in indorsing your bureau, believing that it will very materially assist many worthy and poor applicants for pensions and prosecutors of honest claims before the government in securing their just deserts.

I need not add that I shall be pieased to co-

deserts.

I need not and that I shall be pleased to co-operate with you at any time to the full ex-tent of my ability. Very truly yours. (Signed) A. S. PADDOCK.

Mme. Grevy's Hiness. [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. Pants, Feb. 17 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |- Mme, Grevy, widow of the late president, has been dangerously ill from purulent pneumonia. An operation was yesterday successfully performed on her and she is now convalescent. She is 75 years

of age. There was much excitement last evening There was much excitement last evening in the Quartier des Halles, near the Herald's editorial office, over a supposed fire in a well known church. St. Eustache, one of the historic landmarks of Paris. Dense clouds of smoke were seen issuing from the building, but the firemen on their arrival found the fire canfined to the guard room of Les Gardes Republicaines in the passengent of the church which was ranidly basement of the church, which was rapidly extinguished before any serious damage was

HOW CAN'T SECURE A PATENT

Detailed Information Concerning Laws and Official Procedure.

3 1/2 ----FACTS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INVENTORS

The Facilities Afforded Patent Applicants by The Bee Bureau-Prompt Service and Adequate Protection-Important Instructions.

To the inventor the all-important question presents itself: "How can I secure a patent!" and to this THE BEE BUREAU offers the following explanation:

Inventors as a class are not familiar with the laws under which the letters patent are granted, the forms and practice in the patent office at Washington, and the technical methods of preparing specifications and claims so as to properly protect their inventions against infringers, yet the value of the patent 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. The employment of counsel skilled in patent law is therefore usually a prerequisite to the proper prosecution of a 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 patents procured through incompetent or careless agents.

For What Granted. Under the laws of the United States let ters patent are granted to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art 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 sol exclusive right to make, use and sell the

How to Proceed. For economic reasons, before making ap plication 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 ap-

patented invention

plication on which a patent can never be The first thing to be done is to find out whether or not the invention is new and patentable.

For advice on this point it is necessary to send to THE BEE Bureau a rough or complete sketch or a photograph of the invention, together with a brief description thereof, set ting forth the object of the improvements, the arrangement of the parts and the ad-vantages attained. While a model is very ldom necessary, yet it is often of great as sistance. The latter can be made of any cheap material, and will be returned if a request is made to that effect.

Upon receipt of the data mentioned suffi-cient to enable the invention to be under-stood, our counsel will at once examine there late, 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 granted. as to the patentability of the fivention.

Special Search. In is connection it is recommended that the cest 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 auticipating patent is discovered the application can be filed with a greater degree of certainty, whereas if the livention 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 embrace his ideas. It is much better to have this search made in the outset before incurring any expense whatever regarding the application for patent. If it is found that the invention is new 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 government fee and \$5 in pay ment of cost of drawing, when one is neces As soon as possible after the of this remittance the specisary. fication of the invention will carefully prepared and forwarded to the inventor, together with forms for application for patent ready for execution. Upor return of the latter the case will be promptly filed in the patent office, and notice will be

sent when action is had thereon, and also of the nature of such action.

Time Required, The examining corps of the patent office i composed of thirty-two divisions, among which the applications are divided according to the official classification. The condition of the work in these various divisions varies from one to five months in arrears. Hence no specific time can be stated for the pency of all cases. After an application patent is granted six months are allowed which to pay the final government fee, About three weeks after the payment of this flual fee the patent will issue and be mailed to the inventor.

The Bureau Charges.

Consistent with the spirit in which this Bureau was formed, it is proposed to do the work as near the actual cost as will protect the business from loss. Although 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 tue fee will be proportionately increased but clients wirl always be advised in vance should such increase of fee be foun necessary.

Design Patents.

A patent for a design is granted to any person who has invented, or produced any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pat tern, print or picture to be printed, painted, cast or otherwise placed on or worked into 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 patented or described in any printed publicaion. 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; for for fourteen years, the fee being \$30. Thuicharge of the Bureau it such cases is usualty \$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 claiming more than he had a right to chim as new, provided the error has risen by accident, mistake or inadvertence, or without fraudulent intent. The government fee for a reissue is \$30. The cost of drawing is \$6, and the Bureau charge is usually \$35. Great care must be exercised little validity there may be in a defective patent is entirely lost by procuring a reissue which is totally invalid. Rejected Cases.

There are in the patent office a great many cases which stand mejected, but which should be allowed. This condition of the case mabe due either to incompetency on the part of the attorney employed or his inability, be cause of residence elsewhere 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 be then informed of the probable cost of completion.

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 \$10. Trade Marks.

Cavents.

By means of a caveat an inventor secures record evidence regarding his invention for the purpose of ensuling him to complete or

A trade mark is a fanciful or arbitrary de-vice or symbol used to distinguish the goods

of a particular manufacture. The owner of every trade mark 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 trade mark, is \$23. The Bureau's charge

Labels. Labels of all kinds, designed to be attached to manufactured articles or to bottles, boxes, etc., containing them, have heretofore been received for registration at 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 certificates of registration of labels which simply designate or describe the articles to which they are attached, and which have no value sens rated therefrom. A label to be entitled to registration must have by itself some value as a composition, at least as serving som purpose other than as a mere designation or advertisement. Many now nolding cer-tificates of registration of labels are totally without any protection whatever. Many regis tered labels comprise subject matter registerable as trade marks. Wherever this is so, or where by a slight change it can be made to come within the purview of the laws governing trade marks, registration should be sought under this head. The government fee in a label case is \$0, and the Bureau

Copyrights can be had for books, maps, engravings, photographs, paintings, pictures, etc. The total cost thereof is about \$0, including all fees. When the author or publisher of a book wishes to copyright the same he should, before publication, send us a copy of the title page, or inform us as to what the same con tains. We will then procure the necessary protection. Within ten days after publica tion two copies of the best edition should be forwarded to us or direct to the librarian of congress. Failure to do this renders copyright void, and a penalty of \$25 is in-

Interferences.

An interference is a judicial proceeding in stituted under the direction of the commis sioner of patents to enable him to determine the question of priority of invention between rival claimants. The BEE BUREAU, recog izing the fact that extraordinary car skill are requisite on the part of an attorney in charge of a case in interference, has at its command counsel prepared to conduct such proceedings 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 interference cases alike, yet the charge will always be as reasonable as possible

Infringements The question whether or not one patent infringes another is the very soul of all patent litigation. The questions involved are many, and of the most intricate nature. It is always a matter of such great imper ance that no one should ever claim that an other is infringing on his rights, or, likewise no attention should be paid to the claims of infringement by others, until the question involved are carefully passed upon by reliable counsel. For such services the charge are always 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 countries. notably Canada, England and Germany patents for inventions previously patented in this country are looked upon with great favor and inventors are there very freque more likely to realize profits from their in ventions than they are even in this country The cost of foreign patents varies with differ ent cases, but as a general rule the expense of procuring patents, covering all charges, is

Dout as follows: Canada, \$50; England, \$00; Germany, \$90 France, \$5; Spain, \$90; Beigium, \$60. Ad dillonal information regarding the cost, etc. in any foreign country will be furnished by

letter on application. Important Warning. It seems remarkable that in this enlight ened age it becomes the outy of every reliable and trustworthy attorney in patent mat ters to advise his clients to beware of the many sharks who set out with the apparent intention of defrauding inventors immediately after the issue of their patents. When a patent appears in the Patent Official Gazette patentees are beset with innumerable offers, solicitations, requests, etc., some preing to want to purchase their while others offer to take an interest therein

under promise of procuring foreign patents The sole object of these people is to obtain noney from inventors, and they never make groundless and worthless promises. One of the schemes often resorted to by these sharks is to invite patentees to join a fictitious association, under the pretext that by paying the membership fee the patented invention will be widely published in a paper which does not exist, and that a salesma will travel over the country until the sale of the patent is effected, and this, it is needless

to add, is never accomplished. Regarding Charges. The charges made by THE BEE BUREAU O Claims for services in patent cases and those of an analogous nature have been fixed at the lowest possible rate consistent with th degree of skill and talent we have to employ in the prosecution of these cases. Son attorneys might profess to secure pat-ents at somewhat lower rates than ours, but we insist that the work cannot be done properly for less than we charge. It is one thin to procure a patent, but it is quite another t obtain one which will embrace all the claim which the state of the art will permit. Inter requires a high degree of skill. experience, technical knowledge and special qualifications, which must be apparent to every intelligent inventor. It is our constant aim to procure a patent which will include every claim to which an inventor is entitled and also one that will stand a test in courts as far as it is possible to do so. Inventors who once intrust a case to the Bureau's care realize the force of these remarks.

Models, As hereinbefore mentioned, models are not required in the patent office except in in-tricate or complicated cases. But at the same time, when an invention can be better explained by a model it is well to send the same to us. A model should always be of a size not larger than one square foot, and in sending the same by express the charges should be prepaid.

Any information not herein contained will be cheerfully furnished upon application, free of charge.

Address BEE BUILDAU OF CLAIMS,
Room 220 BEE Bidg., Omaha , Neb.

THE INDIAN CLAIMS.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, in dealing with the claims arising under the Indian depredations act, has been successful in protecting a large number of subscribers and others from extortion and loss. From complaints that have come to it. however, it appears that many of the claimants do not un derstand their position under the act. time when there appeared to be little chance that congress would take up the claims or make any appropriation to pay them, they signed contracts with the Washington agents, amount to the agent in case the money should be collected. In view of this extertion co gress inserted a provision in the act annul-ing all contracts and limiting the agent's mmission to 15 or 20 per cent.

The claimants all probably understand that the agent's commission has been limited by the law, but many of them, according to their own statements, do not understand that they are free to do as they please about employing the agent they had first chosen. They con sider; that they are still bound to employ the agent with whom they signed the exorbitant intracts whether they are satisfied with It was the incention of congress to protect

them at all points and they were left on the passage of the act free to do as they bleased and employ whom they pleased. Section 9 of the act stated: "That all saies, transfers or assignments of any such claims heretofore or hereafter made, except such as have occurred in the due administration of decedents' tates, and all contracts heretofore made fees and allowances to claimants' attorneys archereby declared void.

There could be no mistake about the meaning of this. All cialments had to make new

contracts with agents after the passage of the act, and they were at liberty to employ any one thoy pleased. If they were pleased with the zoal and acts of their first agent they might make their new contract with him. If they were dissatised they might choose say other agent that they pleased.

FROM TESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION. BIG FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS

Magnificent Business Blocks with Their Stocks of Goods Destroyed.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS GO UP IN SMOKE

Firemen Driven from Their Work by the Fierce Heat-The Business Portion of the City Threatened with Destruction

-Incidents of the Fire,

New ORLEANS, La., Fob. 18.-Two mil ions of money went up in smoke last night by the destruction of the largest retail dry goods establishments in the city. The pala tial stores of A. Schwartz & Sons, Amos Runkel, S. G. Kreeger, gloves, millinery and fancy goods; Phillip Worlen, planos and musical instruments: Kraus Bros., fancy goods and notions; W. T. Cleuverius, retail drugs; John McCloskey, confectioner; James M. Hoffman, worsteds and fancy goods: L. Viple, gloves and perfumery, and Weenger's council hall are in ruius; in fact the walls of all these buildings have fallen The scene of fire was on Canal street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, at the point where it is intersected by Bourbon Schwartz's establishment, a commanding structure and but recently completed, occupied the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets It was a four-story structure and mansurd roof of brick, stone and iron.

Discovered the Fire. At 10:15 o'clock a waiter in Morea's restaurant on the opposite of Canal street perceived a small tongue of flame licking its way along the cornice of the roof of the Schwartz building and hastened to give the alarm. The department responded promptly, but experienced great difficulty in getting to work and the whole editic was ablaze before a stream could be brought to bear upon it. The flames spread backward to Kraus Bros. establishment and across Bourbon street to Cleuverius' drug store simultaneously, and the department found itself in a moment poweriess to cope with the destroyer.

A general alarm and a repeated general alarm was sent in and the suburban engines were pressed into service. Crash Followed Crash.

Ruckward the fire sprend to Hoffmaun's

to the left it attacked Worleins, and crash followed upon crash as the failing roofs overburdened the floors beneath, already heavily laden with stocks of merchandise, and each gave way in turn until the interior fixtures of the stores and their contents were piled in a blazing beau on the ground floor and stripped of all support, the walls of the building toppled and fell and the Worsein building quickly followed suit. The buildings on the river side of Bourbon stree crashed in soon after, and a full half square

a smoking mass of ruins. A breeze arose to fan the flames and they attacked their prey with renewed vigor. Pouring Water on the Flames.

of the most valuable property in the city was

On the opposite side of Bourbon street Cleuverius' building was first to collapse and carried with it the walls of Runkel's estab ishment. McCloskey's confectionery store was a mass of seething flame and Kreeger's building was also burning flercely. The Nickel Plate shoe store intervened to save the main entrance to T. S. Homes' immens establishment on Canal street and a portion of the store was out slightly damaged.

The Bourgon street entrance to Holmes however, fared worse. The massive plat-glass windows and weather doors were shattered to atoms and the more inflammable portions of the stock thus exposed caught fire in a moment. Long ere this the department was fairly at work and tons of water were being poared upon the burning materia and the flames showed the first symptoms of

vielding.

Masonary Withstands the Test. On Canal street east of Bourbon, they met an impassable barrier in the massive buildings which adjoin Worlein's, and inough the roof of all the stores comprising the row were more than once aftre, the flames could make no progress against the sturdy masonry The new Cosmopolitan hotel and the adjoining structures which front on Royal street just off Canal, and run back into the cente of the block, caught fire in the rear and i required the atmost efforts on the part of firemen to save them. The promptness with which the various electric currents runnin through the heart of the city were shut o prevented fatalities, and the only accident oted is the injury to a fireman caused by flying deoris.

The Schwartz stock, valued at over \$500,000 was insured for \$360,000, and the building for \$35,000, considerably below its value. Holmes stock was insured for \$500,000 was worth nearly twice as much, but the damage to it is not thought to be very great. Cleuverius carried \$8,000 and the others were insured in proportion. Most of the buildings were newly crected. The individ-ual losses are as follows: A. Schwartz & Son, loss \$500,000, insurance \$365,000; Benevo-lent and Protective Order of Elks, loss \$10,000, insurance none; W. T. Cleuverius \$10,000, insurance none; W. T. Cleuverius, loss \$3,000, covered by insurance; Wenger's Garden, \$5,000, insured; D. H. Hoimes, \$25,000, insurance \$10,000; Mmc. Godfard, loss alignt, insurance \$10,000; Mmc. Godfar, loss \$1,000, insurance fuil; J. M. Hoffmann, loss \$17,000, insurance fuil; John Curry, loss \$1,500, insured; S. G. Gregor, loss \$20,000, insured; Grans Bros. [oss \$40,000, marrly insured; Grans Bros. [oss \$40,000, marrly insured]

Kraus Bros., toss \$40,000, partly insured Phillip Werlein, loss \$75,000 insured. The buildings destroyed collectively are es mated to be worth fully \$250,000, whill well as their contents and not included in the

above estimated loss.

The actual loss by fire is estimated a \$1,100,000, with an insurance of \$750,000. The general opinion is that the fire was caused by an electric light wire.

CHANGING HIS SPOTS.

Old Sol's Beauty Marks Raving All Over His Pace. Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, Observations at the naval observatory today, made by Prof. Edgar Brisby, show that the twenty

five targe spets hitherto observed on the sun which covered a space equal to one-sixteenth of the sun's surface, or an area of 140,000 miles long and 100,000 wide, has by some great cataclismic operation been broken into about twenty smaller spots. In addition to this, spots have appeared which are situated a vast distance from the original spot and are evidently totally independent from it. In the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 17 -- In the House of Com mons Mr. John Nolan, member of North Gaiway, moved the second reading of the bill to enlarge Irish laborers' allotments and to empower local authorities to purchase land for the erection of laborers' houses. In mak-ing the motion, Mr. Noian said the bill would enable the laborers to improve their position, as they had done in the colonies and the United States.

Mr. Balfour opposed Mr. Nolan's motion. He said the bill would take the money pro-vided by his own (Mr. Balfour's) Irish land purchase act for the creation of small ings in order to purchase cottages a very little cheaper than they could otherwise be obtained. Mr. Balfour deuted that his rand act was a failure, and declared that it was yet too soon to judge of its operation.

Mr. Sexton said he did not see why a small

portion of the land act funds should not be devoted to the present scheme. Mr. John Redmond, member for Waterford City, demanded the application of the cloture, but the speaker refused to close the debate. Louisiana Republicans,

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17 .- The War mouth republican convention today, after adopting a platform and resolutions andors-

Stock of the Lackawanna Will Be Increased Under a New Management. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.-There was a rumor in railroad circles today that it is the purpose of the directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad to increase the stock of the road. The definite shape that the report took was that the stock would be doubled and that instead of 7 per cent, 3) q per cent interest would be paid on it. It is well known that there have been re-

cently large sales of Lackawanna stock, and it is asserted that important changes are uninent in the control and management of he road. It is also asserted that the price paid for this stock by the recent buyers was such that small profit could be expected in the transaction by reason of an advance. Some other method of realizing a profit, so it is said, must have been in view cording to report, was by means of increased

Samuel Sloane, president of the road, said that he knew nothing definite regarding the matter. The subject had not been prought up yet at a meeting of the directors, but it light be at a future meeting. George F Baker said he did not place any confidence in

Some Lively Correspondence.

Curcago, Ill., Feb. 17.-Since the demand was made upon the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk roads by the Chicago-St. Paul ines to restore their European immigrant tariffs to the basis of agreed differentials, as between New York and St. Lawrence ports, a lively correspondence has been young on between Chairman Finley and the passenger representatives of the roads in question. This correspondence has resulted in the determination to hold another conference on the subject, the Canadian Pacific giving assurances that there would be no difficulty bout advancing the rates via the Soo on the basis desired, provided the Soo line should on invited to attend the conference. The Soo has been invited to attend the meeting, and t is believed that the rates will be promptly

The story from Wall street about the pros pective consolidation of the Union Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Northern Pacific, the Omaha and the Atchison roads is regarded here as one of the most absurd numbers that has been circulated in years. All the officials here connected with the lines in question stat that the story is utterly baseless.

Discussing the Reading Deal. Hannishuno, Pa., Feb. 17. Governor Pattison, Secretary Harrty and Attorney General Hensel had a conference last night. It is understood that the Reading deal was up for scussion and the matter has been placed the hands of the attorney general, not that be will bring suit to provent the con-summation of the deal, but to prepare reasons for showing that the state cannot interfere

n the matter.
This statement will be given out, for pubecation in the course of time, and the news aper correspondents have been waiting in the ante-chamber of the executive depart nent all day in expectancy. Private Secre-ary Tate professed not to know the character of the statement which he will, in du time, give out for publication, and everybod else in authority, professed profound ignor

Grand Island Division Troubles. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 17.-General Manager Robinson of the Grand Island road returned today with Superintendent O'Neil from a conference with the Union Pacific people at Omaha with regard to the demands of the employes. He said be had determined to refuse the demands of the men and take the chances of a tic-up. The trainmen will meet tomorrow, and a strike is expected.

Southern Paritie Earnings. Sax Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17. The statement of earnings of the Southern Pacific for 891 gives the gross carnings as \$50,450,000; operating expenses, \$11,164,000 not earnings, \$19,280,000, or \$1,080,000 more than in the

previous year. Camadian Pacitic Earnings. MONTREAL, P. Q., Feb. 17 .- The carnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week

cornary 14 were \$155,000, as ngainst \$334,000 for the same period last year; an iccrease of \$21,000.

They Meet at Nashville, Team, and Perfect a National Organization, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17,-The National Real Estate congress opened here today under auspicious circumstances. Between 500 and 6.0 delegates are in attendance. It will last, three days. The sessions are neid in the hail of the house of representatives, which is handsomely decorated.

Temporary Chairman M. B. Pilcher of Nashville called the convention to order at 10 o'clock this morning.

After Prayer by George Hunt of St.
Louis, governor Buchanan was introduced
and delivered an address of welcome.

Mayor George B. Gui'd, in behalf of the municipality, also extended cordial greetings o the congress.

George H. Armistead, secretary of the Nashville Commercial club, welcomed the delegates in behalf of the business men of Nushville. In behalf of the visitors J. C. Bartholoff of Milwaukee delivered an address of response. After the appointment of the usual commit-

tees the convention adjourned till 7:30 to The visitors spent the afternoon at the famous Belle Meade stock farm, where they were hospitably received by General W. H. Jackson, the owner. All parts of the union are represented by delegates and the feeling is general that the congress will perfect an organization which will be of inestimable

advantage to the business interests of the At the evening session a constitution was adopted. The name chosen is the National Real Estate association. The membership fee was placed at ≋i a year.

The committee baving the matter in charge will report in favor of D. M. Weil of Milwaukee for president, M. W. Kline of Nash

rille, secretary, and George H. Bailey Buffalo, treasurer. Adjourned until tomorrow. Little Pitchers' Entertainment. The Litte Pitchers of the Davenport school will celebrate Washington's birthday on the

afternoon of Friday, February 19, 1892, with the following program. All friends and ac-quaintances of the Little Pitchers are cordi-ally invited to be present: Mary Egbert roll call and secretary's re-

Mary Egbert for call and secretary's renort.
Phelan Shirley, president, address, "The
bay We Celebrate."
"America," song, whole school.
Maude Peterson, reading, "How Betsey
Made the Fing."
Wesley Wiseman, humerous recitation, "My
Wife, Ketarah Brown."
Leonora Hedendahil, recitation, "He Forgot
His Toofs."
Mary and Luthera Egbert, plano duet, selection from "Martha."
Nellie Corbett, patriotic charade, "Guess
My Name." Peter Anderson "Dannebrog, The Danish tandard." Bertha Kiopp, poem, "The Flower of merty. Herman Shannon, school paper, "The Little

Canteen."
"Music on the Waves." song, whole school.
Aiden Riley, natriotic recitation. "The Play
the Emigrants Cheered."
May Tiffany, reading. "A Plucky School." John Rossorsnek, patriotic recitation, "The shool Boy's Ballot." Frida Dummer. plane recitation, "La Chatinine. Siels, pathetic reciration, "Little Joe," Eilth Sneil, "The Alphabet for the Daven-lort Boys" Lewis humorous recitation. "Little Towls Sneils, humorous recitation.

Little Pitchers, new song: music, Miss Fanny Arnold.
Lizzie Osborne, composition, "A Herome of L"
Lucrar Eghert, patriotic recitation, "Little Black-Eyed Rebol,"
"Goard the Flag," song, whole school,
behate Lewis Sholes, affirmative; Rubert,
Campbell, negative; "Resolve!, That the
American agle is a solder bird than the
Thanksgiving turkey,
Millon Beil, speech, "The Father of His
Country,"

Country.

Inez Corbett, composition Poetry, as She
is Learned at Home."

Minnie Craft, poem, "Brier Rose."
Eva Hamilton, "Critic's Report." ing Harrison as a presidential candidate, made the following neminations: For governor, John E. Breux of Point Coupe; lieutenant governor, James C. Weeks of Ouchdiss Gusantte, presentation of prizes to the

ita: attorney general, James M. Edwards of Avoyelles; auditor, Stephen R. Gay of Iberia; treasurer, Colonel James Lewis of New Orleans; secretary of state, John E, Starr of New Orleans; superintendent of education, Edward W. Barnett of Repides. The two nominees from New Orleans are the only colored men on the ticket.

IMPORTANT CRANGES IMMINENT