

THAT TIRED FEELING

Is a certain indication of impure and impoverished blood. If your blood could always be rich and pure, full of the red corpuscles upon which its vitality depends, you would never be weak or nervous. Halls, pimples, scurvy, anti-chem, would never trouble you. But our mode of living, shut in all winter in poorly ventilated houses and shops, depletes the blood and there is loss of appetite and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy for this condition. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, builds up the nerves and gives perfect health. Read this:

"Our daughter, Blanche, when four years of age had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. If the solid air reached her face or hands they would swell up, turn almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break,

Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her nearly wild. Unless we encoased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast which caused her much pain and after taking 4 bottles it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and calloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or mouth. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised." Mrs. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 265 Canal St., New York. Pills, 10c and 25c a box.

BURLINGTON ROUTE
Home-Seekers' Excursions.
Tuesday, April 23d, very low rates to points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota and Utah will be offered by the Burlington Route.
If you are going west and want to save money you will arrange to take advantage of this opportunity.
Ask the nearest ticket agent for full information—and be sure your ticket reads "via the Burlington." Nothing better. Nothing so good.
Letters of inquiry addressed to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., will receive prompt attention.
Canning pays no regard to virtue, and but the low mimic of wisdom.—Boingbroke

W. L. DOUGLAS
IS THE BEST.
FIT FOR A KING.
\$3. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
\$2.41 79 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES' \$3. \$2.50 \$2. \$1.75
BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.
Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas's \$3 & \$4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform.—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Pilo's Cure—Major THOMAS, 2315 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

A Chicago woman wept for a whole day and refused to be comforted because some one had stolen her pig dog. Into each life some rain must fall.

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHERNEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & THOMAS, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KISSAN & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Mrs. Winslow's **SOOTHING SYRUP** for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c bottle.

Burlington Route
NEW SHORT LINE TO
TACOMA
I. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass' Agent, OMAHA, NEB.
Ely's Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 14 Warren St., N. Y.
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHOLE ALL ELITE FALLS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
PENNA. SALT MFG. CO.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
In this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.
Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BIKAKATZ COCOA is instantly prepared soluble, and contains less than one cent of fat.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.
LEWIS' 98% LYE
Powdered and Perfumed. (PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other lye it being a fine powder and packed in a can with non-corrosive lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed hand soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
PENNA. SALT MFG. CO.
Gen'l. Apts. Phila., Pa.

Tell Your Wife
that you have read that Santa Claus Soap is one of the greatest labor-saving inventions of the time. Tell her that it will save her strength, save her time, save her clothes. The merits of
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
appeal at once to every thoughtful woman. It's the best, purest, and most economical soap to be procured. Sold everywhere. Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.

ONE YEAR'S PATENTS.

OUTPUT OF OUR INVENTIVE GENIUSES.

American People Have Plenty of Devices to Lighten Work, Return Profits, and Insure Safety—Lessons Taught by the Careless Activity.

Record of Twelve Months.
The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Patents for the year 1893, just issued, is a handsome volume of 782 pages, 7½ inches by 11 in size, and contains the equivalent of 1,250,000 words. It is a summary of the contents of the fifty-two numbers of the official gazette of the patent office, which contain over 8,000 pages of the specifications and drawings for the patents issued. During the year 1893 37,253 applications for patents were received, 1,000 for designs, 120 for reissues, 2,247 for caveats, 1,899 applications for trade marks, and 401 for labels. There were 23,670 patents issued during the year, against 23,478 for the preceding year. The number of patents which expired during the year was 14,172. Four thousand one hundred and two patents were forfeited for non-payment of final fees. The patent office at the close of 1893 had in its credit in the Treasury of the United States \$4,281,744. Our patent system has grown to higher perfection than that of any other country, and to this date we have issued about 545,000 patents, while the total issued by all other countries combined is a little less than \$40,000.

A Creative People.
With a population of 70,000,000 our country is now doing one-third of the manufacturing of the world, and nothing more clearly portrays our marvelous industrial activity than the records of our patent office. As an inventive and a creative people we stand at the head of the nations, and are to-day the most influential factor in modern civilization. Mechanical industry characterizes all we do, and is the potent agency in our successful struggle for supremacy in the federation of the world. To still maintain this supremacy we are continually improving machines, devices and appliances, which years ago were supposed to be practically perfect. We are a nation of machine users, and improvers, and as we glance at the record of our patents for a year we cannot but be profoundly impressed with the marvels there revealed.

Possible Dangers.
Until recently we had the great advantage of the exclusive use of our agricultural machinery, but this is no longer the case. England, Germany, Austria, France and Belgium now have large plants for making all such machinery, close copies and imitations of ours, and these implements are now sold in North and South Africa, and even in Turkistan and Persia. In Russia and Siberia, in Asia Minor, Hungary, the Danubian provinces, in European and Asiatic Turkey, in India, Egypt, Australia, and in South America, especially in Argentina and Chili, and, of course, in England, France, Germany, Austria and Belgium where manufactured. Vast wheat areas remain to be cultivated, and we cannot but look with solicitude upon the results to us of uniting the cheap labor of a fellow, the peon, the mujik, the ryot, and the coolie with the best agricultural machinery, machinery which originated in America, and by means of which the American farmer has heretofore been able to meet all competition. There is little wonder that we find food for sober reflection in 50-cent wheat, and in yielding new cotton mills in Japan, which have the best of our modern machinery, which are lighted by electricity and operated night and day, the female spinners and weavers getting but 8 cents per day for eleven hours' work. The Spanish peasant even no longer refuses to buy a modern plow because it has two handles, and it requires only a slight stretch of fancy to imagine yourself in Dakota when you are visiting a wheat farm in Algeria.

Issuing a Patent.
Few realize the amount of labor and investigation involved in deciding whether or not an application for a patent shall be granted. The first question to be determined is whether the alleged invention is new; that is, whether it is to be found in any of the 545,000 American patents, or in any of the 840,000 patents of other countries, or in any book, periodical, pamphlet or paper, in any language of this or any other country. This search has to be made by expert assistants, and they have almost everything relating to patents and which now numbers 70,000 volumes. The expert may fail to find all the evidence bearing upon a case, but the infrequency of such failures is a matter of astonishment to one familiar with this sort of work. A study of eighty-one patent cases recently before the courts, where claims were held to be invalid, revealed the fact that in twenty-six of them there was no evidence that the references before the courts, in view of which the patents were adjudged invalid, were ever cited by the patent office; in twenty-nine cases some, but not all, the references were cited, and only in twenty-six cases were the same references before the patent office as were before the court. Between 1885 and 1892, 888 patents were in litigation, 436 of them were sustained and 552 were declared invalid, 428 of them owing to defective examination by all the authorities of the patent office, and 124 of them on account of evidence brought to light of which the patent office had no knowledge before granting the patents. During this pe-

riod 162,000 patents were issued. The chances of error are so many, the wonder is that so few mistakes occur. But this is owing to the thoroughness with which investigations are made.

Receipts and Expenditures.
The receipts of the patent office for the year 1893 were \$1,224,672, the expenditures \$1,141,073. Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$83,599.

Patents North and South.
It is curious to note that in Northern States, which have excellent systems of free schools, and where a high order of intelligence is general, the number of patents issued per capita of population is much greater than elsewhere. In Alabama one patent was issued for every 14,023 persons of the population, and in Illinois one for every 1,911. In Mississippi one was issued for every 2,624 of population, and in Massachusetts one for every 1,111. In South Carolina one patent issued for every 24,492, and in Connecticut one for every 976. North Carolina took one patent for every 19,034 of population, and Rhode Island one for every 1,542. Two thousand four hundred and seventy-three patents were granted to citizens of other countries, 324 of them to Canada, 757 to England, 271 for France, and 673 for Germany, Ceylon, China, Cape Colony, Ecuador, Egypt, Natal, Peru, Queensland, and Tasmania took one each.

Patent Laws Are Modern.
It is within a period comparatively recent that patent laws were first enacted. It is only 200 years ago that a plan was devised in England for granting patents, and in France the first patent law was enacted in 1791. Such regulations were wholly unknown to the ancient world, and our own patent laws rest not upon any rules or customs which preceded them, but upon a statute of 1790, less than a century old, amended and altered from time to time. The principle is that an inventor who will tell the public all about his discovery shall have vested in him, for a certain period, a right to manufacture and control his invention for his own profit, but, at the expiration of that period, the invention shall become public property. In this manner ingenious persons are encouraged to exercise their ability by the stimulus of large reward, which even a limited monopoly must yield for a really valuable article.

Benefits of Invention.
As a people we possess creative talent in a very high degree, and in this respect the Aryan differs from the Mongol, who seems to be merely imitative. The inventions of this century have added enormously to the comforts of the race. Three hundred years ago titled personages in England did not have the comforts now enjoyed by our laboring classes. In substituting nature to his uses, and by means of mechanism, so largely increasing the possible work of his hands, the inventor has been able to aid enormously in improving the food, clothing, and shelter of his kind. A fragile woman can now attend to the guidance of 3,000 spindles in a cotton mill, every one of these spindles doing more and better work than her grandmother did with a spinning wheel. One woman can now attend to knitting machines which will turn out 400 pairs of socks a day, better far and more evenly knit than those her grandmother made by hand, at the rate of one pair in a fortnight. Four times the present adult male population of the globe, serving as porters every day in the year, could not carry the freight now moved by the railroads of this country alone. These are illustrations of the manner in which machines and devices for doing work have emancipated the enlightened nations of the earth from physical bondage. China, representing one-third of the whole human race, takes out only one patent in this country during 1893. The Mongol is industrious to a degree which we hardly dream. He works 265 days in a year, and 15 hours a day for a scanty subsistence. He is poorly clad and imperfectly nourished, for he depends wholly upon his hand labor. When he can adopt Western science and Western inventions, as he certainly will do, and is already doing in Japan, he will easily increase his products many fold and largely add to his comfort. The hope of wise men among Oriental peoples is that they may soon avail themselves of the inventive and directive talent of Western nations like ours, for in this way alone will they be able to rise "From their dead selves to higher things."

With the rapid adoption of agricultural machinery by the brown and yellow races, as well as by the Aryans of all Europe, we are confronted with some grave problems. Cheap Oriental labor, aided by our machinery, must inevitably cheapen the products of the soil, and, as prices are now determined by the world's markets, our grains must meet with such competition as to still further reduce their selling price. If our agriculture is crippled, all our business interests will be crippled. Some thinkers express the opinion that the onward march of civilization is soon to be checked by uncivilized and half-civilized peoples, and that when our aggressive energy is thrown back upon itself, state socialism will follow, bringing with it inevitable stagnation and a marked deterioration. No doubt, there will be a struggle between the Aryan and the Mongol for supremacy, and the result cannot be predicted. A thousand years hence the Mongol, or even a mixed race, may be in control of the world's affairs.

Statistics.
A careful analysis of the patents issued by our government during 1893 reveals much that is curious, impressive, and instructive. The word "bed" is the first one in the titles of 121 patents, against 107 for the previous year, 21 were for bedsteads, 26 for folding beds, 10 for bed springs, and 15 for bed-

bottoms. The bicycle was awarded 146 patents, against 167 for the previous year and 16 of these were for saddles. Two hundred and fifty-four patents were awarded for vehicles of this sort, one for a unicycle, 7 for tricycles, 27 for cycles, and 75 for velocipedes, against 276 for the previous year. Eighteen kinds of boilers took 187, against 186 for the preceding year; 20 of these were for furnace boilers. The bottle, inclusive of 23 stoppers and machinery for making, washing, and filling, took 87 patents, against 108 for the previous year. Fifty-nine kinds of "boxes" were given 265 patents, against 245 for the preceding year, and 14 classes of braces needed 33 patents.

Rakes and Cars.
Thirty-four kinds of rakes seem to have needed 228 patents, against 224 for the previous year, 8 of them being for car brakes and 41 for vehicle and wagon brakes. The word "brick" is the first one in the titles of 92 patents, against 104 for the previous year, 24 of these being for brick machines, and 23 for brick kilns. Twenty-one kinds of burners were awarded 111 patents, against 129 for the previous year; 19 of these were for oil burners, 25 for gas burners, and 18 for hydro-carbon burners. The titles of 75 patents begin with the word "button" and include machines for making that useful article. The word "car" is the leading one in 1,046 titles of patents, against 819 for the previous year; 400 of these are for car couplers, 30 for car brakes, 26 for car wheels, and 6 for vestibules.

The word "cash" begins the titles of 132 patents, against 160 for the previous year; 30 of these were for registers and 41 for registers and indicators. The churn, which has been patented several thousand times, found room for 96 new patents, the elder mill for 4, while cigars, cigar lighters, and cigar bundling machines received 52. For the further encouragement of juvenile depravity 11 new cigarette machines were patented. Corn is the first word in the titles of 30 patents, first in 23, and the word "cotton" is the leading one in 59 patents.

Electricity.
Electrical patents for the year reached the large number of 1,615, against 1,643 for the year 1891. Under the head of magnets and magnetism, and under appliances which are closely related to those of an electrical nature, we find 398 additional patents which would not be out of place under the heading electricity. These 398 patents would increase the total to 1,923. These patents include everything relating to electric roads, batteries, electric lighting, electric signaling, the telephone and telegraph, electric motors, switches, etc. For fences and fence material and machines for making fences 166 patents were awarded against 162 for the previous year, and 182 for the year 1891; 47 of these were for wire, and 25 for fence posts. Fifty-one kinds of furnaces took 227, against 211 for the previous year, and 159 for 1891; of these 30 were boiler furnaces, 12 hot air furnaces, and 15 smoke-consuming furnaces. The word "gas" begins the titles of 215, against 178 for the previous year, and 157 for 1891, a large majority of these patents being for improvements in devices for manufacturing gas, for meters and lighters. Notwithstanding the rapid introduction of electric lights, there is an actual increase in the amount of gas consumed.

Harvesters.
How engine governors could secure 38 patents is no greater mystery than the fact that they took 37 the previous year. The titles of 93 patents begin with the word "grain" and include 26 grain binders and 16 drills. Patents of this character numbered 89 in 1892 and 112 in 1891. Harvesters of all kinds got 99 patents, against 122 for the year before; 28 of these were for corn harvesters. Thirty-one kinds of "heaters" obtained 165 patents, against 174 for the previous year. The boot and shoe and machines for making and trimming them required 25 patents; hay stackers and loaders, cutters and presses 77; the hinge 55, against 50 for the year before. Knitting machines and devices were given 76 patents, against 82 for the previous year. The knob and its attachments obtained 21 patents, and the ladder 64.

The lamp obtained 301 patents, or half a dozen for every week in the year, 70 of these being electric arc lamps, and 34 for improvements upon the incandescent lamp. Three hundred and twenty-eight patents upon lamps were awarded in 1892, and 285 in 1891.

From Locks to Music.
Thirty-six different kinds of locks received 227 patents, against 274 for the preceding year, and 222 for 1891. The locomotive obtained 81 patents against 71 for the previous year. The loom, supposed to be as perfect as human ingenuity could make it, took 151 patents, against 115 for the year before, and 140 for 1891. Lubricators obtained 81 patents, against 47 for the preceding year. The word "metal" begins the titles of 111 patents, against 102 for the preceding year. Fourteen kinds of meters took 55 patents, and milk cans, coolers and milkers took 38, while 26 kinds of mills took 176. Mining devices needed 77 patents. Motors had 39 varieties, which required 157 patents, against 130 for the previous year. Mowers of various kinds obtained 51 patents, against 47 for the preceding year. The word "music" stands first in the titles of 83 patents, against 86 for the previous year. These patents were largely upon musical instruments.

Paper and Railways.
The word "nut" stands first in the titles of 102 patents, 63 of them being for nut locks. Under the heading "oil"

we find a record of 58 patents, and under the word "ore" 87, against 99 for the previous year. Under "paper," 146 patents are recorded, against 174 for the previous year, and 183 for 1891. Fifty-six patents are recorded under photography, against 55 for the previous year. The piano called for 66 patents, against 78 for the year before. The plow, generally understood to be practically perfect, took 118 patents, against 149 the previous year. Thirty-six kinds of presses obtained 141 patents, while under "printing" 116 are recorded, against 128 for the preceding year. Under the heading rails and railways, and devices relating to railways, we find 735 patents, or 2 patents a day for every day of the year, against 523 for the previous year. These patents are for rail joints, shoes, signals, conduits, switches, frogs, spikes and ties.

From Rakes to Typewriters.
Eight kinds of rakes were given patents, and refrigerators took 72, against 56 for the preceding year. The word "saw" is the first one in the titles of 161 patents, against 133 for the previous year. The sewing machine comes in for 144, against 181 for the previous year, and 180 for the year 1891.

Nineteen kinds of springs took 100 patents, stamps and stamping devices took 40, stone making machinery 17, and under titles, whose leading word is "steam," we find a record of 159 patents, against 165 for 1892, and 190 for 1891. All kinds of stoves obtained 164 patents, against 137 for the previous year. Three patents were issued for the telautograph, 58 for improvements in the telegraph, against 59 for the previous year; 106 for the telephone, against 89 for the year before. The word "tire" stands first in the titles of 168 patents, against 116 for 1892, and 159 for 1891. "Tobacco" is the first word in 51 titles of patents, against exactly the same number for the year before, and 14 of these patents are for the tobacco pipe. Seventy-one patents were issued under the head of toys, 5 less than for the previous year. The word "trolley" begins the titles of 56 patents, against 38 for the preceding year. Under the word "truck" 81 patents are recorded, 39 of these being for improvements upon car trucks. Under the word "trunk" 33 patents were given. The word "type" stands first in the titles of 34 patents, and under "type-writer" 139 are recorded, against 178 for 1892 and 192 for the year 1891.

The Valve and Zither.
The valve took 225 patents, against 278 for 1892, and 242 for the year 1891. Under the head of "vehicle" we have a record of 186 patents, against 159 for the year before. These patents include those for vehicle springs, wheels, brakes, running gear, etc. The wagon took 120, against 86 for the previous year. Washing machines and devices took 99 patents, against 83 for 1892 and 128 for 1891. The watch and watch machinery found room for 77 patents, against 71 for the previous year, and 111 for 1891. Under the head of "water," including motors, heaters, wheels, closets, coolers, etc., we find a record of 157 patents, against 174 for the previous year. Windmills took 54 patents. The word "wire" is the leading one in the titles of 194 patents, against 134 for the previous year. Patents upon wood-working machines number 47, against 147 for the year before, and 3 were given upon the zither.

CHINESE LADIES IN SOCIETY.

They Were Not Embarrassed at All and Had a Lively Time.
Although Washington has become somewhat accustomed to seeing Chinese women, since two successive ministers of China have brought their wives with them to the location at Washington, Chinese women are still objects of great curiosity in the city. A few days ago there was a musical reception at one of the most attractive houses, and among the guests were two Chinese ladies.

They were the daughters of the Chinese Consul General at New York, and they were accompanied by their father, a tall, corpulent mandarin in ample garments of light blue silk, and by an interpreter of the Chinese language, who was garbed in somewhat demure apparel of dark-blue.

The ladies entered the house with heavy wraps over their house clothing, and, having hobbled to the dressing apartments—for they both had cramped feet—they reappeared in odd blouses of figured silk and with flowing dark-blue skirts that just revealed ankle-trousers.

One of the ladies was decidedly Mongolian in features, but the other was small and decidedly pretty. Both wore their hair in a way common to a native and inexplicable to Americans.

Having greeted the elegantly gowned hostess with the fashionable high shako of the hand, they stopped long enough to chat a little, employing the interpreter to convey their message of ceremony.

Then they found seats with the finely dressed ladies in one of the parlors, listened to the music with attention, and applauded when the others did so.

When they left they told the hostess—it is to be assumed—that the music was "too lovely," and that they were delighted to have had so pleasant an evening. They went away, after a repetition of the high hand-shake. And they were not embarrassed for an instant.—New York Times.

Gold in the Ocean.
That gold should exist in the ocean is an induction that Dr. Henry Wurts claims to have presented in 1880, and in 1872 the discovery was announced by B. Sonstadt. A careful computation with the best data obtainable, on the basis of 0.9 grain of gold per ton of sea water, about the proportion assigned by Sonstadt, shows that the great ocean should contain gold to the amount of over \$80,000,000,000,000. The getting of some of this by electrolysis, Dr. Wurts now predicts, will be one of the problems of the future.