

NEBRASKA.

The Union Pacific paid its taxes in Valley county recently, amounting to \$2,558.51.

Omaha proposes to retrench in her school expenditures. The city exchequer is running low.

Edwin C. Wiggenshorn of Nebraska has been promoted from special examiner at \$1,300 to clerk at \$1,400 in the pension office.

Parmele & Richie have their new mill at Louisville about completed. It is a large three-story structure with an elevator attached.

The bondsmen of the defunct bank at Wallace have been cited to appear before the county fathers and show cause why they shouldn't settle the county's claim at 100 cents on the dollar.

The brick factory people at Louisville are having their kilns emptied, preparatory to starting up again. They were compelled to shut down on account of the extreme cold weather just before Christmas.

L. A. Rodwell, ex-postmaster of Ainsworth, who embezzled nearly \$500 from the government and is still at large, was seen at Merriman a few days ago making his way for the Black Hills.

Rev. A. W. Davis of Falls City has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Christian church of that city and has accepted a call from the Hiawatha, Kan., Christian church and will occupy that pulpit after February 20.

George H. Lee of Exeter, who has been operating a factory for the manufacture of insect powder and disinfectants, lost his building in the fire there a few days ago, and is now figuring on removing his plant to Lincoln.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Cook, who reside three miles northwest of Elmwood, was playing with a pet dog when the animal bit him above the right eye, making an ugly wound and nearly tearing off the eyebrow.

Richard Hillings and Charles Gregory were arrested at York on the charge of stealing calves from a farmer in Merrick county. While being taken to the jail Gregory gave the officers the slip. He has not yet been caught.

The Elmwood roller mills, owned by J. A. Campbell and Son, have been sold to W. M. Hagemeister of Aurora, who will take charge at once. C. T. Campbell, who has been running the mill since it was erected, will return to Lincoln.

The remains of Thomas Gleason arrived in Utica last week from Mokelumne Hill, Cal., and were interred in the Utica cemetery. A report is current to the effect that he was shot while participating in a dance at the above named mining camp.

On account of so much money being offered the banks in Lincoln now on time deposits the rate of interest has been reduced from 6 per cent per annum to 4 per cent on six months' time and 5 per cent for a year. None of the banks make any effort to carry county funds, as they have no use for the money.

The news from Norfolk that York had been selected as the place for holding the next annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has highly elated York people, and the encampment that will be provided for next year's meeting will be well worthy of the event.

Robert Sovereign, whose parents live near Table Rock, while trying to take a ride on the Rock Island freight at Stenaur, had the misfortune to lose his hold and fell under the wheels, which mashed his leg in a terrible manner below the knee. The member had to be amputated.

At Nebraska City Judge Ramsey overruled the motion of the attorneys for Lee Dillon for a change of venue. Dillon is charged with the murder of William Reich, an inoffensive German dairyman, on October 5, last. The case will be continued until the May term of the district court.

The state board of pharmaceutical examiners held an examination at the Midway hotel in Kearney. There were twenty-two students examined, and the members of the board say they were an unusually bright lot of young men. With one exception this was the largest number of students examined at one time in the past three years.

Arrangements are being made for a farmers' institute to be held in Wahoo this month. Prof. Taylor, superintendent of farmers' institutes, has selected February 25 and 26 as the days he can be present. The farmers of Saunders county are becoming stirred up as to the importance of holding institutes and a good program will be prepared.

J. C. Kahl of Schuyler is planning a piece of work that will be watched with much interest, having let the contract to Davis Brothers for the installation of what is known as the Woodmansee irrigation plant for the purpose of irrigating twelve acres of land south of Schuyler, where the alluvial soil is exceedingly rich but very uncertain in the matter of producing crops because of easily succumbing to drouth.

Some time ago a few of the members of Sedgewick post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic of Kearney, got out with certain members of Sedgewick Relief corps No. 1, and petitioned the department president of the Woman's Relief corps, Mrs. Julia Bowen of Hastings, to revoke the charter of the corps there. She complied with the request, which stirred up the indignation of the members of the corps and some of its members of the post, and her decision was appealed from to the president of the national association. She has affirmed the decision of the department president.

NAVAL BOARD READY  
WILL BEGIN THE INVESTIGATION TO-DAY.

The Conference at Key West Abandoned—Secretary Long Sends Word that Prompt Action is Necessary—Only Experienced Divers are to be Used—Exploring a Sunken Vessel Dangerous.

Now for Investigation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The naval court of inquiry appointed to investigate the Maine disaster will begin its work at Havana today. This news came to the navy department from Admiral Seward at Key West. He telegraphed: "The court of inquiry sails for Havana 20th by lighthouse steamer Mangrove. Marx arrived today."

This prompt action is probably due to the express direction from Secretary Long sent yesterday to have the investigation begun at the earliest possible moment. The telegram was dated yesterday and said the board would have arrived before nightfall and would ready to begin its work tomorrow morning.

By an error, incident to the haste with which the orders were gotten, the first accounts placed Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder on the board as the third member, while as a matter of fact Lieutenant Commander Potter, the executive officer of the flagship New York holds that place. The board would have undoubtedly have started previously but for the necessity of awaiting the arrival at Key West from Washington of Lieutenant Commander Marx, a naval officer well skilled in the intricacies of marine law who is to be judge advocate of the board.

Captain Sigbee was heard from late last night, but the telegram was not delivered at the navy department until this morning. His message goes to confirm the press dispatches of the events yesterday in Havana harbor, so far as the relate to the exploration of the wreck. It reads as follows:

HAVANA.—Only most experienced wrecking divers can do effective work on the Maine. In the upper works I can use service divers. Did some work to day with little success. Will do better tomorrow. Parts of the Maine, especially the superstructure and connections, are one confused mass of metal."

The statement referring to experienced divers is explained at the Navy department as no reflection upon the men now engaged in the work, they being enlisted men belonging to the navy. It is the practice on board men of war to assign a few men, always volunteers on account of the hazardous nature of the work, to duty as divers in connection with their regular work. The scope of their work is the exploration of the ship's bottom generally, the disentanglement of cables from the propeller shafts, or search for a lost torpedo or anchor. Such work rarely carries them deeper than twenty-five feet into the water, and it is said for operations in deeper water, such as would be involved in examination of the bottom, they are not fitted. They are lacking in that kind of skill to enable a diver to grope his way safely through the internal parts of a mighty ship like the Maine, torn and dismembered as it is, and this work is highly dangerous.

Creeping through narrow iron bound passages and groping for the doors of the numerous water-tight bulkheads which divide the hull into many compartments, on slimy floors and in perfect darkness, requires the highest expert skill and that is why Captain Sigbee, with only his sailor divers at command, had not been able to do much so far toward unraveling the mystery of the Maine's untimely end. It is to meet just this emergency that the Navy department is making every effort to hasten the beginning of the work of recovery of the goods, and perhaps the raising of the hull, by professionals.

To that end Captain Leibly, the judge advocate general of the department, was at work in his office with representatives of the wrecking companies trying to draw up contracts for the immediate prosecution of the work. He has been at the desk for two days and it has not been easy to dispose of. This is owing to an apparent disposition on the part of one of the concerns to drive a hard bargain, leaving the department in the dark as to the amount of money to be paid for its services.

May Bring About a Crisis. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Inquirer prints under Washington date a lengthy dispatch from Robert P. Porter, ex-superintendent of census, giving what he believes to be the policy of the administration regarding Cuba.

Mr. Porter thinks that Spain will be asked to allow the Cubans to purchase their liberty by the issuance of Cuban bonds, this government to assume the responsibility of collecting the customs duties and thus see that the revenues of the government are applied to the payment of interest on the bonds.

Concerning the Maine disaster, Mr. Porter says there is little doubt that it was blown up from without, but it will be difficult to fasten guilt on the Spanish authorities. He concludes that the situation is critical, and that the coming week may bring about a crisis.

The appointment of Count Cassani an ambassador to the United States instead of minister, is gazetted at St. Petersburg.

Veterans Ready for a Brush. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Monitor Association of Naval Veterans, port of Brooklyn, has adopted a series of resolutions on the subject of the Maine disaster which, expressing sympathy with the friends and relatives of the victims, says:

Resolved, That the same spirit which lead us to the defense of our country in 1861 is still alive within our breasts, and if any wrong has been done, which God forbid, but if such is the fact, we hereby offer our services to our beloved country and its flag.

SHIP MAGAZINES.  
Opinion is Expressed that They Should Be Better Protected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—While the disaster to the Maine has created a temper in the house in favor of liberal appropriations for the navy, and while it is undoubtedly true that the house, in its present frame of mind, would not hesitate to vote for two new battleships, one to replace the Maine, the temper is predicated upon the theory that the Maine was blown up by external agencies. If the result of the official inquiry should develop the fact beyond peradventure that the ship's magazine exploded from fire or other cause within the ship, it is believed a sentiment in congress will be created against the expenditure of millions in the construction of war ships that may blow up at any time. It seems likely that a congressional investigation will follow a report from the board of inquiry attributing the loss of the Maine to an explosion of its magazine. No resolution for this purpose has yet been introduced into the house however. A prominent member of the house naval committee said he was absolutely amazed when he learned that the Maine's coal bunkers abutted the magazine with only a thin partition between.

"When I learned of the fire in the coal bunkers of the Cincinnati which charred the boxes in which the shells in her magazines were stored," said he, "I did not consider it my duty to attempt to initiate congressional action to avert this danger in construction. I assumed, of course, that it was the duty of the navy department officials to effect such changes as would remove that danger. Now I find that nothing was done to correct the defect on the Cincinnati or any other ship—that we will undoubtedly ascertain how many of our war ships are subject to this danger, but I do not know whether it is advisable to have a congressional inquiry."

NOT FROM TORPEDO.  
Opinion of Prof. Alger of the Ordnance Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The opinion of one of the leading experts in the use of high explosives, Prof. Alger of the ordnance bureau, as to the cause of the explosion, is as follows:

"As to the question of the cause of the Maine's explosion we know that no torpedo, such as is known in warfare, can of itself cause an explosion of the character of that on board the Maine. We know of no instances where the explosion of a torpedo or mine under a ship's bottom has exploded the magazine within. It has simply torn a great hole in the side or bottom through which water entered and in consequence of which the ship sank. Magazine explosions on the contrary produce effects exactly similar to the effects of the explosion on board the Maine.

"When it comes to seeking the cause of the explosion of the Maine's magazine, we should naturally look not for improbable or unusual causes, but those against which we have had to guard in the past. The most common of these is through fire in the bunkers. Many of our ships have been in danger at various times from this cause, and not long ago a fire in the Cincinnati's bunkers actually set fire to fittings, wooden boxes, etc., within the magazine, and had it not been discovered at the time it was it would doubtless have resulted in a catastrophe on board that ship similar to the one on the Maine.

"I shall again emphasize the fact that no torpedo exploded without a ship has never produced, or according to our knowledge, can produce an explosion of a magazine within."

Daughters of the Revolution. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—This week will bring to Washington more distinguished women than have been seen in this city for some time, their presence being due to the annual meeting of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the next president general of this society may be Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany, N. Y., a descendant of the Schuylers and the Livingstons and a woman of national notability. The members of the national council in Washington are likely to endorse Mrs. Manning almost unanimously. Mrs. Alger, Mrs. John W. Foster, the wife of ex-Justice Field, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Hurston, wives of the senators, are among the Washington daughters who are identifying themselves with the campaign of Mrs. Manning. Mrs. Manning, should she be chosen as president general, is a typical gentlewoman—gracious but conservative in her tastes; a leader of pleasant entertainings in Albany social circles, but little of a club woman in an old Knickerbocker town, which is not much given to women's clubs; active in church work and her charities. Her dinners are masterpieces of the dinner-giving art, and she has the fine faculty of the ideal hostess for drawing about her table the choice spirits in the intellectual life of the city—the brilliant women, the distinguished men.

Free Ride to the Klondike. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Messrs. Lewis and Dodge, winners of a New York newspaper's voting contest for transportation to the Klondike free of charge, arrived in the city this evening over the Erie railway from New York and left at 10:15 p. m. via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road for Seattle, from which point they go to Dyea. They are accompanied by a party of four destined to the same place.

Spain Has Been Notified. MADRID, Feb. 21.—The Madrid government has been notified officially that the American government intends to make its own examination of the wrecked battleship in Havana harbor and make it wholly independent of any other examination. This information came through the regular diplomatic channel, being contained in the advice of the Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, Senor du Bose, to the foreign office here. But it also announced in these advices that Spanish divers may also examine at the same time.

WILL RAISE THE SHIP  
THE SUNKEN STEAMER WILL BE BROUGHT UP.

Uncle Sam Wants to Look at Her and if Possible Determine the Cause of the Explosion—Two Hundred Thousand Made Available for the Purpose—Valuable Property to be Recovered.

Maine Matter in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Soon after the senate opened Mr. Hale (Me.) obtained the floor and introduced the following joint resolution:

That the secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby authorized, to engage the services of a wrecking company, or companies, having proper facilities for the prompt and efficient performance of sub-marine work for the purpose of recovering the remains of the officers and men lost on the United States steamer Maine and of saving the vessel, or such parts thereof, and so much of her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings and appurtenances as may be practicable; and for this purpose the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and made immediately available.

The resolution was prepared at the navy department and introduced at the request of Secretary Long, who, in forwarding it to Mr. Hale, also sent a letter explaining its purpose. He says in this letter:

It is deemed proper and important that steps should be taken immediately to recover the remains of the officers and men lost on the occasion of the most deplorable catastrophe; to raise the vessel, or to recover such parts of her armament and equipment as may be practicable.

To this the secretary added: The meager information received respecting the nature and the extent of the injury sustained by the hull of the Maine renders it difficult to determine at this time whether there is reason to hope that the vessel herself may be raised; but it seems probable that as she lies within the protection of a harbor and is not wholly submerged that much valuable property may be recovered if the necessary action is taken without delay. The vessel, with her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings and appurtenances, cost approximately, \$5,000,000. As an illustration of the single items which may have escaped serious injury, it may be said that the ten-inch guns, of which the Maine carried four, were worth, with their mounts, \$43,500 each. Aside from the melancholy duty resting upon the government to recover and to bring to this country for burial, if this may be done, the bodies of the officers and men who lost their lives in this disaster, it is believed that such valuable property may yet be saved from the vessel. In any event it is of the utmost importance that whatever is to be done in this matter should be entered upon without delay.

The sinking of the Maine will be made the subject of immediate and exhaustive inquiry and congress will be fully advised of the result of such investigation.

Mr. Long stated that the department is at this time unable to estimate the necessary expense with any degree of accuracy, but he says he has conferred with the bureau of construction and repair and that in case of the appropriation requested, only so much of it as may be found necessary will be expended in the work.

The secretary encloses a table showing the cost of a number of items of the ordnance outfit of the vessel, all aggregating \$502,152.

The appropriation resolution was passed without division.

Mr. Mason has offered an amendment to the Allen resolution for an investigation of the Maine's disaster providing for a special committee to make the investigation. Mr. Hale asked that the matter be not pushed. Mr. Mason in reply said that it was evident that the facts in regard to Cuba were being concealed from the people of the country and from congress. Mr. Mason said the policy of the government was delay, and nothing was done to stop the murder of people in Cuba. The De Lome letter had not stopped the murders. The Maine disaster had not stopped them. It was time for the senate to act. Mr. Mason said he did not want the facts regarding the Maine locked up in the executive. Mr. Mason said he have waited while the diplomats have deceived us. They have set at our table and misrepresented the situation. Mr. Mason said that while diplomats were lying in the harbor at Havana.

Mr. Hale held there would be no expatriating debate in the senate while this matter was being investigated by the navy department. He deplored the reflections, which were made upon the navy department, Mr. Hale said the whole world deplored the great tragedy. He hoped the senator (Mr. Mason) would see the impropriety of the position he was taking.

Mr. Mason said that he meant no reflections on Secretary Long, but an investigation by congress could not interfere with the navy department.

Mr. Mason said the people were tired of investigation behind closed doors; that with 250 seamen lying at the bottom of Havana harbor the people of the United States wanted to know whether the ship was blown up by her enemies or blown up by her own combustion. Mr. Mason said that if it was a result of accident the people would be better satisfied if a committee of congress should find it so and no harm would be done.

Should Be Stopped. CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—General Wm. Booth of the Salvation Army said:

"The Cuban butchery should stop. It should stop if need be by the intervention of the United States. England is not jealous of America. The individual Englishman would see young America prosper in peace. I do not think that the fur of the British lion would rise should Uncle Sam fight the Pons. The Cuban war should stop at any cost—and that is admitting a great deal, for as conservative an Englishman as I am."

MONUMENT BY CHILDREN.  
Resolutions Introduced in Congress Looking to Its Erection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A movement has been set afoot to have the United States erect a monument to Gen. Lafayette in the city of Paris, to be dedicated during the Paris exposition. The projector of the movement is Robert Thompson, who has been assured by the French government unofficially, through M. Picard, that ground for the monument can be secured through the municipality of Paris in case it be deemed inadvisable to erect it over the grave of Lafayette, which is now obscure and almost unmarked. President McKinley and Assistant Secretary Day, Mr. Thompson says, have shown much interest in the matter, which has been brought officially to the attention of congress through resolutions offered in houses.

A resolution by Senator Thurston of Nebraska makes provision for a commission to supervise the collection of a fund among all the schools of the United States for the purpose of erecting a monument to Gen. Lafayette in the city of Paris—the same to be presented to the Government of France and unveiled and dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1900. A preamble to the resolution declares that it is proposed to signalize the celebration of United States day at the Paris exposition of 1900 by the erection and dedication that day of a monument from the people of America to Gen. Lafayette. It then recites the several occasions on which the government of the United States recognized the influence of Gen. Lafayette upon the result of the war for independence and continuing, says:

Whereas, An occasion now presents itself wherein the American people may reciprocate the courtesies extended us in the presentation of the Lafayette monument now in Lafayette Square, in the city of Washington, and the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor, and again show their friendship to France, their love and veneration for that patriot of Washington, Gen. Lafayette, an opportunity which may not come for many years, a fitting time and a fitting place, and

Whereas, The remains of Gen. Lafayette now lie humbly interred in the plain unpretentious granite slab, and

Whereas, The spot should form a most proud and holy pilgrimage for all lovers of liberty, and

Whereas, The proposed monument should be a spontaneous offering coming direct and exclusively from the children of America and that in their bearing the expense of this work without financial aid from the government the effect may be of the highest benefit to our people in directing the thoughts of the American youth to the most patriotic and inspiring period of our history, to broaden their views to international points, and to arouse their interest in the great events of the dawning century; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in furtherance of this bill, an honorably commission is hereby formed, consisting of the president of the United States as ex-officio president of said commission, and the governors of various states and territories as ex-officio vice presidents of said commission. That the president be and is hereby authorized to appoint an acting commission of five members, consisting of a president, secretary, superintendent, treasurer and two others, who shall arrange plans and personally direct the collection and expenditure of all moneys, the selection of a site and the plans of said monument, the dedication and unveiling of the same, and the preparation of an historical report upon the work when completed, the expense of such work to be borne out of the moneys raised therefrom.

The Kansas Pacific Matter. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Turpie's resolution in the senate declaring that the sale of the Kansas Pacific be not confirmed unless the government receives not only the principal, but also the interest of its claims, being up for discussion. Mr. Thurston resumed his remarks upon it. He pointed out that the entire debt of the Union Pacific railroad, which included the Kansas Pacific branch, to the government, was about \$71,000,000. The sales of the main and branch lines would return to the government \$67,000,000, or 91 per cent of the road's indebtedness to the United States, principal and interest. This, Mr. Thurston held, was a piece of good luck, and on the part of the president, who, he said, was better informed upon the value of the road and all the details bearing upon that value than any other official of the government, in congress or out. He pointed out that if the sale of the Kansas Pacific were not confirmed the president would have no other alternative than to redeem the first mortgage bonds and thus, instead of having in the treasury more than six million dollars as a result of the sale, the government would have to invest about seven millions more in cash to redeem the first mortgage bonds, and then would have on its hands a property that was of so little value as compared with what some senators imagined some single one of the great roads centering in Kansas City thought enough of it to venture a bid upon it at the sale yesterday.

Mr. Thurston regarded the settlement effected by the administration of the whole Pacific railroad business as eminently satisfactory.

Remarks in favor of the resolution were made by Mr. Rawlins of Utah and in opposition by Mr. Gear of Iowa.

Miss Willard's Remains. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Formal services over the remains of Miss Francis E. Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union, will be held here Sunday. The body will then be sent to Chicago. Miss Katherine L. Stevenson, corresponding secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance union, said today it was the present intention to have a committee of Miss Willard's friends and co-workers in Chicago meet the body between here and New York City and act as an escort during the journey west. The body will then be taken to Miss Willard's home in Evanston.

Very Painful  
Could Not Move without Great Suffering—Hood's Cured.

"My shoulders and arms were very painful with rheumatism so that I could hardly move them without great suffering. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now find myself free from rheumatism." Mrs. MARY A. TUCKER, 454 Ninth St., Red Wing, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.  
Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 2c.

If you would enjoy your food be good humored. An angry man doesn't know whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas.—Chicago Daily News.

If you can't swim, never wade in unknown waters.

OH, WHAT SPLENDID COFFEE.  
Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15c stamps and this notice. w.a.c.

If the domestic troubles of a married couple are only little ones they ought to be happy.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured  
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.  
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Few wear their characters like their cloaks—outside.

NO KLONDYKE FOR ME!  
Thus says E. Walters, Le Raysville, Pa., who grew (sworn to) 252 bushels Salzer's corn per acre. That means 25,200 bushels on 100 acres at 30c a bushel, equals \$7,560. That is better than a prospective gold mine. Salzer pays \$400 in gold for best name for his 17-inch corn and oats prodigy. You can win. Send potatoes only \$1.50 a barrel.

Send This Notice and 10 Cts. in Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get free their seed catalogue and 11 new farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, surely worth \$10, to get a start. w.a.c.

Potluck may be poor luck, if taken with a stranger.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after that day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

If a man would have an untarnished name he should keep his door plate well polished.

Iowa Patent Office.  
Des Moines, February 16, 1898.

We beg the indulgence of some of our patrons for delays that occur in the preparation and prosecution of their applications when crowded with work as we are at present. The work of examination in the U. S. Patent Office is now in arrears in the different Divisions varying from one to seven months.

A patent has been allowed to C. Hohnsbehn, of Waverly, Iowa, for an improvement in his Centrifugal Cream Separator that has been successfully placed upon the market. He now combines a series of bell-shaped partitions with the separating bowl and provides each partition with a fixed tube to serve as a milk conductor and to retain the partitions apart.

We have prepared and filed in the U. S. Patent Office at Washington an application for Grant Jacobs, of Des Moines, for an automatic Wagon Brake by which the hold-back force of horses is utilized to apply brake shoes to the rear wheels on a down grade, and to remove them from the wheel when the wagon is moved backward by the same force.

Valuable information about securing, valuing and selling U. S. Patents sent free. T. G. and J. R. Orwig.

The Congo railroad will be so far advanced by the end of February, according to Major Thys, of Brussels, who has just returned from Africa, that the first locomotive will be able to pass over it to Stanley Pool by that time. The whole line, which it was not expected would be finished before 1900, will be opened in March of this year.

TOWER'S  
FISH BRAND  
SLICKER  
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.  
Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to  
A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Sample Free  
Your greatest enemy is dirt. Will you allow us to tell you more about it? We should like to, and on application, send a sample free—no purchase necessary. For brass, bicycle, enamel, silver, wood, work, kitchen ware, rust on nickel and metal parts of farm implements it has no equal. Full size box, 25c.  
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