### "THE BEE" BUREAU OF

Pension, Indian Depredation, Land, Mining, Patent and Postal Claims to Be Prosecuted Without Fear or Favor and at othe Least Possible Expense.

IOWA, KANSAS AND SOUTH DAKOTA. NEBRASKA,

Offices Opened in Omaha and in Washington to Facilitate the Work of Securing Speedy Recognition for All

There Are Thousands of Veterans Entitled to Pensions Who Have Never Secured Them and These

formation.

There Are Thousands of Pensioners Who Are Entitled to an Increase and These Should Also Learn What is Due

The Bee Bureau Will Exclusively Handle All the Busines Originating in the Territory Referred To and Old Soldiers Should

About three months ago a new departure was inaugurated by the San Francisco Examiner, now the leading paper on the coast, Its proprietor, Mr. Hearst, son of the late Senator Hearst of California, who has a very large fortune at his command, conceived the dea of establishing a bureau of claims at Washington, manned by the ablest lawyers and specialists conversant with the routine work in the various departments and bureaus of the government.

When the announcement of this new departure was made negotiations were at once. entered into between THE BEE and the proprietor of the Examiner to join hands and mutually share in the enterprise. These arrangements have been perfected and agreements entered into by which THE BEE is to rosecute all claims arising in the territory

bus on patronage. onder this mangement, all applications for claims, either for pensions. Indian depredations, land or mining claims, patent or postal claims in the states of lowa, Kansas-outh Dakota and Nebraska, will be taken hand by THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS in omaha and through it forwarded to nead-quarters at Washington where they will be prosecuted to a final and speedy conclusion. The Bez takes pleasure in offering to all its patrons and all others, the services of its new bureau which, we have no doubt, will prove a great advantage to them, both in prosecuting new claims to a successful issue and in expediting all old claims entrusted to Tus Bes bureau.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS has frequently been referred to in these columns, but up to the present time, no reference has been made to the manner in which its important work is performed. This is one of the most interest-ing features connected with the enterprise.

The Bureau's Counsel.

To begin with, the services of three most eminen councilors have been retained. These are A. L. Hughes, O. E. Weller and P. J. Butler. They are denominated "general counsel." They are men of mature years and learned in the law. They have made a specialty of practising in the United States supreme, circuit and district courts, the United States court of claims and before all the departments and bureaus of the government. They are qualified to pass upon the general merits of any claim, as soon as it is presented. This saves a great deal of time, becaus, e when a claim has been passed upon by them, it is generally one which is entitled to standing in court. When a cla m is rejected by them, it means that it is either outlawed or that it lacks cer tain elements which would lead to its final approval.

Examiners and Experts. Besides these gentlemen there are also a practising attorney, an examiner and expert in each department in which The Bes proposes to prosecute claims, namely, those of patents, pensions, postal and land claims and Indian depredations, in fact in any depart-ment in which a cualm may arise against the federal government. These attorneys pre-pare the potitions and tend to the claims be-fore the several courts, while the examiners re the several courts, while the examiners and experts make a specialty of searching the records and arranging the the evidence necessary to strengthen the claim.

The gentleman charged with this duty regarding Indian depredations has been the as-sistant chief examiner of these claims in the Indian bureau of the interior department for many years. His comprehensive knowledge of details, facts, status of and evidence in the cases heretofore filed or the outbreaks out of which others yet to be filed have arisen, renders his services extremely valu,

Then t' ore is a general manager, John Wedderburn. For years he was private secretary to Senator Hearst, the father of Hon. William Hearst, the projector of the present enterprise. He has also been for years the Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner, with which The Bre is new co-operating. He is a man of universal information and is especially adapted to the responsible position he now holds.

Than this force none more capable could be found in the country. Its services have been retained at great expense by the bureau, the salaries alone reaching at the present time \$1,800 per month.

As has been stated, the San Francisco Ex-miner inaugurated the enterprise, and through it The Bee was allowed to establish its bureau for the accommodation of claimants in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. This privilege was first, of all the papers in the country, extended to Tuz Baz. secause of its known pluck, enterprise and

The undertaking, however, has attracted so much attention throughout the country and been so greatly appreciated by old soldlers, Indian victims, and defrauded government claimants, that leading papers else-where have usked to be admitted to enjoy the privileges of the bureau. Among those papers there is a leading one in Minnesota and others in Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis Atlanta and New Orleans. It is thought that Atlanta and New Orleans. It is thought that Mr. Hearst, the proprietor of The Examiner, and the gentleman who inaugurated the sys-tem, will grant the application.

Claims Coming In. THE BEE CLAIM BUREAU has not been in existence long, and yet it has listed Indian depredation claims, aggregating \$150,000 and the amount is being constantly added to. This is a remarkable showing, and yet it is but a fraction of the claims that remain un-recorded and impaid in the states controlled by THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, namely, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. On March 8, of this year, an act for the ayment of Indian depredations claims was To this act it is necessary to di rect the attention of every claimant who has suffered at the hands of the Indians. This refers to those victims whose claims have alrefers to those victims whose claims have al-ready been filed as well as to those who still contemplate fling them. Up to the date in question, thousands of sufferers had filed their claims with attorneys in all parts of the country and in most cases were charged ex-cessive fees. Many of the claims, too, had been pending for years. Satisfied that, in many cases the claimants had contracted with the attorneys in question, and without fear of the attorneys in question, and without fear of presecution for annulment, could not transfer their claims to other agents or attorneys who might expedite the collection, congress un-dertook to afford the desired relief. This it did in the act in question.

Fo Recover for Indi in Depreda tions Parties desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the act in question regarding the legrodations anould forward to THE BEE

Patrons.

Should Write for In-

Them.

Remember It.

BUREAU OF CLAIMS power of attorney granting authority to appear in their case in the court of claims. They should also furnish a detailed statement of the loss, including each specific article lost, its value, date, county and state, band or tribe of Indians committing depredations, names and present ad dresses of witnesees whose testimony they expect to use in substantiating their claim, and such other information bearing upon the case as they may possess.

Upon receipt of this simple information,
The Bee Bureau of Claims will immediate ly attend to the more intricate or difficult portions of the preparation. The claims must not be based on depreda-

tions extending back beyond 1865. Readers of The Bee or those who may file claims for collection, are respectfully requested to furnish THE BEE BUREAU OF Chains with the names and addresses of any other parties who have suffered similar losses at the hands of Indians. Many people are as yet unaware of the recent favorable legis-lation by which these claims can now if, properly prepared and presented be collected.

But Indian depredation claims are not the only ones which The Bee Burrau or CLAIMS proposes to handle. In brief, it will look after any claim which any citizen has against the government or any department of the government. It will be specially service-

able to soldiers of the late war. Pensions for Aged Soldie rs Strange as it may appear, there are thou-sands of veterans of the rebellion, who are old, weary, infirm and beyond the skill of physician or surgeon to restore to health Many of these are incapacitated because of exposure or injuries sustained in the late war and yet, many of these are unprovided with

Pensions for Infirm Sol liers. There are thousands of poor fellows who are permanently disabled, having served at least ninety days in the war. They were also honorably discharged. These are entitled to a pension even though the infirmity from which they suffer was not the result of exposure in the war. The only condition is that their prostration is not the result of vicious

Pensions for Soldiers' Widows. There are thousands of soldiers' and sailors' widows in this country who do not know that they are entitled to pensions. And yet, by writing The Bee Burgau of Claims, when their case is just, they will be able to those pensions. All that is required is that each widow show that she is without other neans of support than her daily labor that her husband served at least ninety days in the army and was honorably discharged; that she married the soldier prior to June 27 1890. Proof of his death must also be ad vanced, but his demise need not have been

the result of army service. Securing Parts t :111 There are thousands of inventive men and omen ir this country who have inventions which are known only to their friends. Yet in those inventions there are sometimes for-tunes to be found. Yet comparatively speaking, but few of these inventors ever patent. They do not know how to do it. They fear the cost and the delay. The Ber BUREAU OF CLAIMS has reduced these almost

to a minimum Appeals From Local Land Offices. These appeals are frequently most annoy ing to both parties. The local attorney can not personally prosecute the case in Washington. It would cost to support him there. nequently more than the land in question is orth, to say nothing of his fees, has been shown, are generally as high as may be collected. He is, therefore, compelled to trust the claim into the hands of a man whom he does not know, whose first move is to bleed the claimant and the attorney who refers the claim to him. Between these men the appellant hangs in uncertainty until the final adjudication has been made.
In The Bee Bureau of Claims these would

be placed in the hands of well known and responsible people, pushed with the greates energy and at the minimum of cost. Tu BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS therefore is the medium through which these appeal cases should be prosecuted.

Mining and Postal Claims. The same is true of mining and postal claims. These would ge immediately to com-petent hands. They would not be delayed. If unworthy, they would never be filed in court, but the claimant would be notified of the fact. He would thus be relieved of all anxiety within a few months, whereas, as it is now, he does not know what kind of a claim he has until after it has been passed upon by the courts or the departments THE BEE BUREAU can tell a good claim from bad claim. It never presents the latter. It does not wish to rob the treasury. It collects

only claims that are just Pensions for Soldiers' Parents. There are thousands of soldiers' parents who are also ignorant of the fact that they are entitled to pensions. These must prove that their son died from a wound, injury or disease which, under prior laws, would have given him a pension; that he left no wife or minor child; that the mother or father is at present dependent upon his or her own manual labor or the contributions of others not egally bound for his or her support. Besides these claims, The Bre Burrau will prosecute land claims growing out of disputes or appeals from local and offices to the general land office of the United States.

Encouraging Inventors. There are a great many inventors who be-heve the moment they place the secret of their discovery in the hands of any other person, from that moment an intrigue is formed to dispossess them of their discovery. THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS takes occasion to say to this worthy but unrequited class of its patrons that it will treat all such business intrusted to its care in the most confidential manner, thus assuring to all who may wish to secure a patent on their inventions the utmost secreey from the beginning to the end of the transaction. Parties desiring to avail themselves of Tun BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS in the matter of so-

curing patent rights, trade marks, prints,

lacels and copyrights, should make known their wants in this direction, when written instructions will be furnished as to the mode of procedure required under the patent laws. Patent Rights a Specialty. THE BUREAU OF CLAIMS announces that it will make this branch of its work a specialt one that can be relied upon as being beyond the power of experts even to crit! cise. This announcement is made because-the fact has already been officially promuit gated by the United States patent office that

dinary patent attorney.

These claims will be prosecuted not as a means of making money, but simply as an accommodation to claimants living in the states above enumerated. The work will be done at about what it costs THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, so that claimants need have no fear of exhorbitant rates nor the bleeding delays to which they have heretofore been subjected. Address all letters to Manager BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, OMAHA, NEB. The Terms.

The terms under which claims will be prosecuted will depend entirely upon the amount of service rendered in each case. We can safely assure all patrons of the bureau that the charges will be very much lower than the rates charged by the regular claims lawyers and claims agents at Washington. It goes without saying that the Examiner and THE BRE are in position jointly to expedite business and do business at more liberal rates than any other medium for the prosecu tion of claims.

In the matter of fees and charges, The Bez desires only to clear expenses. The bureau is intended for the relief of the people from he rapacity of legal sharks. In many cases fees allowed attorneys are irrevocably fixed by law, and in such the question is decided. In other claims such a charge will be made as seems to cover the actual expenses in

We make no effort to solicit your patronage, as does the ordinary agent who seeks your claim for a financial consideration. Such is not our purpose. We offer to one and all the services of a well-equipped bureau, where a claim of any nature can be sent, or information in regard thereto be obtained. If your claim is worthless or illegitimate you will be so notified without fear or favor. If the claim is genuine it will receive prompt attention and efficient prosecution. If un-successful, no charge will be made; provided, however, that claimants must defray their own expenses in the preparation of affidavits, depositions, and other evidence outside of Washington. We will furnish the necessary legal papers and bear the Washington exexpenses only in unsuccessful claims. When claims are allowed, a reasonable fee will be charged to cover actual cost.

Ali letters will be promptly answered and all information concerning form of applica-tions for claims, terms, etc., will be given with as little delay as practicable. No letter will be answered unless the sender encloses requisite stamps for reply. Address all letters relating to claims to MANAGER OMAHA BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, Omaha, Neb.

Rules and Regulations. All pensions under the dependent pension aw will commence from the date of fliing the be application (executed after passage of he act) in the pension bureau.

No application or declaration will be good executed before June 27, 1890 (date of the act), or if not in the form substantially prescrived by the secretary.

Discharge certificate need not be filed until called for.

The rates of this law are not affected by the rank of the soldier. This act provides the following rates: For dependent father than the rank of the widow \$8. and \$2 addior mother, \$12. The widow \$8, and \$2 additional for each child of soldier under sixteen years; and if the widow dies, the child or children can draw such pension. dier is entitled to any rate from \$6 to \$12 according to inability to carn support. A pensioner under existing laws may apply under this one, or a pensioner under this one may apply under other laws, but can draw

aly one pension at the same time. This law requires in a soldier's case: An honorable discharge.
 That he served at least ninety days A permanent physical or mental ina bility to earn a support, but not due to vicious babits. (It need not have originated in serv

In case of a widow: (1). That the soldier served at least niney

days.

(2). That he was honorably discharged
(3). Proof of death, but it need not have been the result of his army service.
(4). That the widow is "without other means of support than her daily labor."
(5). That she married a soldier prior to June 27, 1890, date of this act. In dependent parents' case:
(1). That the soldier died of a wound, in-

jury or disease, which, under prior laws, would have given him a pension. (2). That he left no wife or child. (3). That mother (or father) is at present dependent on her own manual labor, or the contributions of others not legally bound for her (or his) support.

The rules and regulations of this depart ment will govern applicants and attorneys.

The fee shall in no case be greater than \$10, and only as shall be agreed upon here

GREEN B. RAUM, The foregoing rules and regulations, with the forms here following, are adopted and approved.

GREEN B. RAUN,
Commissioner of Pensions.

The foregoing rules and regulations, with the forms here following, are adopted and approved.

JOHN W. NORLE, Secretary of the Interior.

THE BUREAU'S AIM. It Intends to Secure a Just Hearing For Its Patrons.

under between the claimant and agent

When the San Francisco Examiner estab shed its claim bureau it printed the following prospectus: The Examiner has received so many com

The Examiner has received so many com-plants from its subscribers in various locali-ties on the coast of the delay, extortionate charges and unsatisfactory work performed for them by the various claim agents that it has decided to establish in Washington a bureau for the collection of all legitimate claims against the government or its various epartments. This bureau will be in charge Washington correspondent, who has had much experience in the prosecution of claims against the various departments of the government. Charges for services per-formed by this bureru will be nominal and signed to cover only the actual cost of the work and such legal services as may be necessary in order to properly present claims to the heads of the various departments and the court of claims in the supreme court.

THE BUREAU AND FRAUDS.

Sharks Indignant Because They Lose Their Innocent Victims. During the past month the Examiner BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS has been in receipt of a number of letters from clients enclosing threatening and argumentative circulars from attorneys formerly employed, and asktog if the assertions therein made were true. The said clients are parties who have been previously robbed by claims agents, eagerly grasped the opportunity for relief by transferring their cases to this bureau when congress opened the door by annulling previous contracts.

The establishment of THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS has proven a God-send to the unfortunates who have long had claims against the general government. These claims they had odged with professional claum agents who have held them pigeonholed for years. With these agents, the clients entered into a contract which was made generally in the interest of the sharks. Nothing could be done by the agent and the client was at intervals compelled to keep the agent feed while the latter appeared to be taking little or no in-

terest in the matter. So many evils grew out of this custom that, congress annulled the contracts leaving clients to again seek the collection of their claims in what manner seever they saw fit. These clients come to THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS and this fact has caused the ire of

the agents to arise.

Now, the aforesaid claim agent cormorants, fearing they may be balked in the robbery of the prey they have so long entangled in their meshes, have begun to flood the country with circular letters in which they constantly harp ontwo themes, viz: That congress has no power to annui private contracts, and that their powers of attorney are irrevocable be-cause coupled with an interest, namely, a

We do not propose at the present time to advertise the names of the separties who now masquerade under the cognomen of attorneys though strongly tempted to give them the celebrity their quasi-literary-legal endeavors so richly morit. One in particular deserves special recognition, that of a maudiin communication of eight pages in which he jumbles useless facts with fanciful theories, garbles judicial decisions, and so inextricably entangles his words that in many instances

the territory embraced in the states of South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas enjoy, a world-wide reputation as possessing more inventive genius, strange as it may appears that any similar extent of territory in the United States at the present time.

Applicants for patents should understand that Tree Ber Burnau or Claims lays great patrons, almost at the outset, whether their invention is new and patentable, thus saving them the exorbitant fee charged by the ordinary patent attorney.

The question of extent to which congress may go in its interference with private con-tracts, is undoubtedly one on which some of he most emigent legal minds have differed, and it were easy to write a volume on sither side. However, the philosophical and political arguments pro und con are something with which we at present have no concern. We confine ourselves to the cold, hard logic of facts. That the last congress did specifi-cally cancel and annul all existing contracts between claimants and attorneys in the Indisn deprepation act of March 3, 1891, is a fact which not even squirming claim agents deny, and which anyone interested may read for himself by applying to us for a copy of the law. Possibly the eminent constitutional lawyers and jurists in the senate and house of representatives should have consulted these obscure claim agents before passing the act which so seriously curticled their Shylock propensities But we apprehend that more reliance was

pinced upon there cent decision of the United States supreme court, case of Mitchell an clerk, reported in 110 United States report, page 63, where in the highest tribunal in the land asserts "no provision of the constitution

iand asserts "no provision of the constitution prohibits congress from interfering with the validity of contracts."

The second legal problem involved is that of revocation of powers of attorney. When and under what circumstances the claimant can recall an existing power and employ another attorney? Our eight-page friend leads off with due solemnity by quoting Judge Story: "When an authority or powers coupled with an interest it is from its own nature and character in contemplation of law nature and character in contemplation of law irrevocable;" then proceeds to argue that the retaining of an attorney on a contingent fee is equivalent to coupling the power with an interest. This is absolutely false from a legal standpoint, but it is an assertion well calculated to mislead the ordinary reader. What is really meant by an "interest" is an interest or right in the thing itself. Thus, if an estate is conveyed to a trustee, with power to sell, this power cannot be revoked because the trustee has an interest in the estate itself; he holds the legal right to the property. Again, if the owner of a patent assigns one-tenth of it to a second party and gives him power of attorney in connection, said power of attorney cannot be revoked because the avigues has an interest, in the cause the assignce has an interest in the patent itself. But if a claimant gives a power f attorney to an agent to prosecute his claim for a contingent fee this power is not coupled with an interest and can be revoked at the pleasure of the claimant. When the agent agrees to work for a contingent fee he accepts a very serious part of the "contingency," the possibility of having his power revoked. And a fee contingent on the successful prosecution of a claim can, in no way, be construed as an "interest" in the claim which would render a power of attorney irrevocable.

Destroyed by Indians. One of the most beneficent acts passed by the last congress was that enabling citizens to collect for losses sustained by Indian out

This act provides for the speedy hearing and letermining of all such claims, and allows attorneys presenting them to charge from 15 to 20 per cent. It is believed that the work can be done for from 5 per cent and upwards of the amount of the claims as allowed by the proper court, thus effecting a large saving to claimants who have in the past paid from 331/4 to 50 per cent for this work. By the terms of this law all claims must be presecuted before the court of claims within three years from the date of its passage or that they will for ever be barred; so that it is desirable that persons who have suffered from Indian depredations in the states of Nebraska, Kansas Iowa and South Dakota should at once con nunicate with THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIM and have the matter put in proper snape and and presented to the court immediately.
Claimants should take notice that by the terms of the law above alluded to, all con

tracts at present existing between themselves and attorneys, wherever located, are ren-dered null and void: therefore, it will be necessary for them to engage other attorneys or make other contracts in accordance with the terms of the law. The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS undertakes the collection of any such claims on terms infinitely more favor able than those offered by the attorneys and agents who have endeavored to make large profits from this class of business, as its desire is to benefit only a class of its readers who are illy able to afford to pay the exorbitant fees for such services, which require only honesty, intelligence and persistence in their presentation to bring them to a

successful issue. Claims that are filed first under the new aw will naturally have first attention in the court of claims, and therefore it is desirable to get them into the hands of the proper authorities as soon as possible,

Indian Depredation Claims. BEATRICE, Neb., Aug. 7 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Hon. L. W. Colby, assistant attorney general of the United States, in charge of the

Indian depredation claims department, has been in the west taking depositions in cases before the court of claims for the past two weeks. He was found by THE BEE repre sentative and asked to give the status of the suits that have been brought, and any other natters of general interest. He said: "The next session of the court of claims will be the most important in number of cases since its organization. In addition to

claims under the French spoliation and Bowman acts, the court now has the jurisdiction of claims brought for damages to citizens for ndian depredations, under the act of March 3, 1891." "Are there many claims on file in the de

partment?"

"Since the passage of the act, up to August I. I have docketed, in my office, 3,640 cases brought for Indian depredations in the court of claims, and under the law about five hundred of these are entitled to priority of consideration, under the provisions of the act, and will come up for hearing at the next term of court."

"What is the nature of the claims that the "The terms of the act provide for the ad-

act takes special cognizance of?" judication and payment of claims arising from depredations by Indians upon the property of citizens of the United States, and confers the power of settlement upon the court of claims. Regular shits have to be brought and petitions filed by claimants as in ordinary cases."

'Is the method of procedure different from the consideration of claims before any other of the national departments P
"The ordinary rules of practice have been adopted for Indian depredation cases, as far

It appears that salarge number of cases have begun since the passage of the act. How do you account for it he.
"The large number of cases commenced since the passage of the act may be attributed o the clause which forbids the exclusion of claims not previously presented to the secre tary of the interior, og other department offi tary of the interior, or other department om-er, with the exception that no jurisdiction is granted in cases where claims have accrued prior to July 1, 1865, thiess disposed of or pending previous to the passage of the act,

before congress, the secretary of the interior some agent or commissioner authorized to quire into such claims by the government o claims, however, are permitted for depo ations committed after the passage of the "When does the court of claims again "The court of claims convenes in October next, and at the rate of filing the number of

cases of this class will reach five or six thousand by that time." "What is the average of amounts repre-"The cases range in amount from fewa hundred deliars to \$250,000. The largest sui yet brought is in favor of the legal repreyet brought is in favor of the logal representatives of Ben Halliday, the old overland

stage man."
"What is the limit of time that claimants "Claimants have three years from the passage of the act to present their claim, so there is plenty of time for every one to have "Are there any special features of the law

involving the government's Hability in these cases that are of general interest?"
"The law involves many new and important questions as to the liability of the gov-

ernment in special cases, and the rights of the parties, their heirs or assigns to the rem-edies provided ror. The act is one of un-sual interest and affects a large number of citizens in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, from Dakota to Texas. and including Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington and Mentana."

Washington and Montana."
"Do not some of the claims date back a number of years!"
"Yes. Most of the claims date back twenty or thirty years, and some of them even forty years. The claims in Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas are confined mainly to between 1870 and 1870 and 1870 and 1880 are to between 1860 and 1870, and to the Sions orsome tribe of the great Sioux nation.'

A Magnanimous Purpose.

Hon, Binger Herman, chairman of the committee on claims, house of representatives. D. C., in communicating with W. R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner, and who is also at the head of the Examiner bureau of claims with which Tue

OMARIA BEE is associated, says:
"The claims aiready filed in the Interior department aggregate \$21,000,000, as per valuation, and the greater proportion repre-sent losses by poor people and by those of our citizens who ventured their lives and their properties in the then wild and unde-veloped west. This session of congress has now recognized the right of these claimants to indemnity from the government and to compensation for these losses in the earlier years by the hostile or depredating Indians. But few of these people had a hope that the day of compensation would ever come, as since 1859 but little positive assurance was ever given them by congress of final payment. In the meanwhile, many claim agents, taking advantage of the discovragement of these calmants, easily persuaded them to enter in contracts and fee agreements whereby 33% and even 50 per cent was agreed to be paid in the event of the payment of the claim, thus enriching these agents and diminishing the payment of the claimant to this extertionate and unjusti-fiable amount. This manifest injustice was apparent to congress, and it became ou effort, while providing a remedy of payment to the claimant, also to protect him against the Shylock attorneys and claim agents, and o this end we provide in the new way.
"That all sales, transfers or assignments

of any such claims heretofore or hereafter made, except such as have occurred in the due administration of decedent's estates; and all contracts heretofore made for fees and allowances to claimant's attorneys are hereby declared void, and all warrants issued by the secretary of the treasury in payment of such judgments shall be made payable and delivered only to the claimant or his lawful heirs, executors or administrators or tran e force under administrative proceedings, except so much thereof as shall be allowed the claimants' attorneys, by the court for prose-cuting said claim, which may be paid direct to such attorneys, and the allowances to the claimants' attorneys shall be regulated and fixed by the court at the time of rendering udgment in each case and entered on record a part of the fludings thereof, but in no case shall the allowance exceed 15 per cent of the judgment recovered, except in claims of less than \$500, or where unusual services have been rendered or expenses incurred by the claimants' attorneys, in which case not to exceed 20 per cent of such judgment shall be llowed by the court.'
"It will be observed that this is a maxi-

mum limitation for the court, and to know what will be a reasonable compensation for the attorney within these limits the court will ascertain what ser-vices the attorney has rendered and make the fee allowance accordingly. Now I learn from your communication that it is in contemplation by you to organize a special bureau in Washington city for the collection of these claims and to do so for a merely nominal cost to the claimant. This notice will give the first substantial hope to thous ands of poor and worthy claimants that it is possible that a cheaper remedy may be af-forded them than that heretofore held out by he unreasonable terms of exacting claim

Your generous purpose will also have tendency to oblige these agents to recognize a more just and more conscionable basis for compensation than at present adopted by them."

THOUSANDS OF DEPENDENTS Whose Just Claims May Be Secured

Through The Bee Bureau. There are thousands of soldiers today in this country suffering perhaps for the necessaries of life simply because they do not know what the country has done to care for and render them comfortable.

THE BEE is aware of this fact and has allied itself with the San Francisco Examiner and established THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS. By this means, it proposes to secure for every claimant just what he or she is entitled to from the government.

In addition to claims for pensions, those for a variety of other causes will be pressed, and from the effects of losses occasioned by these claims hundreds are suffering in this part of the country.

If you have suffered from the destruction property by Indians The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS will undertake to have you reim bursed. If you wish to obtain a patent on an inven-

tion of your own, THE BRE BUREAU OF CLAIMS will procure it for you.

If you have land claims in which there is THE BEE BUREAU OF CLEIMS WILL SO enre it for you.

If you have cases regarding mines. emptions and homesteads. The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS will prosecute them before the gen eral land office, department of the interior and the supreme court. There are thousands yet entitled to pen-sions who should immediately make applica-

There are thousands of widows, minor children, dependent mothers and fathers, and minor dependent brothers and sisters, who

are entitled to pensions, and who to secure them. There are thousands of people who are en

titled to in crease in pensions, and they should write immediately to The Bee Bureau OF CLAIMS to ascertain really how much money they are losing every month. Hunting Guinea Eggs.

Harper's Young People: To find a guinea nest was the very poetry of egghunting. The creatures are half wild and feed far afield. The bush pasture was their chosen haunt and had such store of hidden nooks, such clumps of brake and brier, such steep grassy banks,

such tangle of sedge and dewberry and plum thicket, that we would never have found an egg but for the bird's queer habit. When the hen goes to her nest her mate stands guard over her on the nearest bare spot and fills the air with his harsh buzzing cry. Following the sound, we came upon the

pair. Madame chooses her home daintily, and deeply hollows the clean dry earth of it. Flowers often nod above it, grass is sure to spring greenly above the edge. Overhead is always shelter of some sort, for the maker knows instinctively that sunshine will addle her precious eggs. Her small cousin, the partridge, so admires her taste then sometimes she decides to share the nest. Sometimes, too, a hen of independent mind comes a-grasshopping into the bush pasture and puts her eggs into such shelter. Very often we found forty eggs to the nest. And when we took out it was always with a silver spoon. Black mammy taught us, "Ef yer pull han' in dar de guinea'll smell it, an' quit de nes'." Whatever the reason, the fact was none the less fact.

Whittier's Tribute to Lowell. From purest wells of English undefiled None deeper drank than be, the New World's

Who, in the language of their farm-fields spoke The wit and wisdom of New England folk, Shaming a monstrous wrong; the world-wide laugh Provoked thereby might well have shaken

The walls of slavery down ere yet the ball And mine of buttle overthrew the mail. F. H. Hecht of Lushton cut 240 acres of grain this season with one binder, and ne wants to know who can beat it.

THE BEE'S GREAT BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

Befriends Settlers, Patentees, Widows, Orphans and Soldiers and is Commended by the Highest Authority.

Men who have had claims against the government and employed professional agents to represent them before the departments in Washington tell strange stories of tricks and rascality to which they were subjected at the hands of these merciless creatures. There are of course, some honest men among these agents; but there are so many that are notoriously corrupt, that it is almost impossible for a claimant, unless he be directed by a well-informed individual, to find one in whom he can place implicit confidence.

THE BEE has received hundreds of complaints from soldiers and others who had advanced money when so desired and who watted for years and yet failed to receive any information as regards what the sharks had done with either money er claim.

THE BEE has also been requested to recommend reliable agents and has, in this way served to protect the reople from fraud and robbery. But that did no good to the people who had fallen into the hands of sharks. As rapidly as the latter were shown up new ones with new tricks and rascality took their places.

There was but one means left and that was to establish a great bureau of claims. This idea was suggested to a number of people but was put into practice first by the San Francisco Examiner.

With the Examiner, The Bee has co-operted in the great work of affording relief to

worthy claimants.
The Washington correspondent of the Examiner, Mr. John Wedderburn, who has also acted as private secretary to Senator Hearst, vas detailed to organize and take charge of the bureau. His long service in Washington in both these capacities had given him a large acquaintance with government officials and government methods. Knowing the men and the proper procedure to follow, he was chosen as well qualified to push claims through in the shortest time if they were ustly due.

The best lawyers to be had were then engaged and a full clerical force put into the bureau. In every instance the men were chosen for their knowledge of the work to be

Congress was not less anxious to protect claimant from robbery. The same kind of complaints had come to THE BEE and gone to the members of congress as well. The com-mittees that had the Indian depredations bill under consideration investigated the operations of the claim agents and attorneys in con-nection with the Indian depredations claims They found that the claim agents had demanded 33% to 50 per cent from the men holding the claims, and in hundreds of cases seld contracts at these figures. While the held contracts at these figures. While the bill was still in congress, with little apparent chance of passage, they were able, by methods dangerously near the line of false pretenses, to induce the claimants to sign the exorbitant demands.

There appeared to be only one way to protect the claimants. That was to cancel all contracts by law and limit the fees that attorneys might collect. The claimants would

torneys might collect. The claimants would thus be enabled to choose another agent if the one they had first engaged had attempted

the one they had first engaged has attempted to defraud them, and the contracts could not demand more than the specified rate.

The ninth section of the bill was thus drawn to annul "all sales, transfers or assignments of claims" and "all contracts heretofore made." The maximum fee to be allowed was put at 15 per cent of the amount collected except in case of claims under \$500 or where unusual work had to be done, when

0 per cent might be allowed. e amount of business received immedistely after the opening of the bureau is a old it and of the distrust which the ordinary claim agent has aroused. In the six weeks, from April 1 to May 15, claims to the amount of \$4,905,341.653, were filed with the bureau on account of Indian depredation claims alone. All these go to the court of claims under the act and are in variou stages of preparation and prosecution. Be sides the claims under the Indian depreda tion act there had been filed at that date tion act there had been filed at that date treasury claims to the amount of \$233,634; French spoilation claims to the amount of \$285,883; land claims, \$289,359; and patent and other claims to a large amount. Since that date some \$2,000,000 or claims have been filed with the bureau, and it is now attending over \$5,000,000 of claims.

The need for the bureau may well be seen

by the fact that it now has on hand more laims than all of the claim attorneys of Washington combined. The efforts of congress and the establish ment of the bureau was not appreciated by-the claim agents. They wanted to continue thrive in their business of fleecing the edy claimant. They accordingly de needv ounced the government and the bureau They held that the former could not cance the contracts they had made with their vic

tims. But the cancellation was made in the interest and name of the people. And it need not be doubted that the eminent constitutional inw-yers who framed the act in question did not to so without knowing what they were do ing. The threats of the sharks undoubtedly had an effect upon some men who desired to make new contracts and secure the services of some other attorney, but this effect will soon be destroyed and the emancipation of

the claimant from the tyranny of the shark

vill be complete.

The amount of money that will be saved to the people by this work of THE BEE BUREAU or Claims, may not be calculated. It will certainly be very great. The work will be done as near actual cost as possible. Some of it will not cost more than 5 per cent, while much of it can be done within the 15 and 20 per cent allowed by law. In some cases the per cent may be required. It is the intenion, however, to give the claimant the benefit of the lowest charges that will cover the expenses of the service.

THE BEE BUREAU will prosecute claims in the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, the several courts of the District of Columbia, before the committees of congress and the executive departments. I will secure the payment of just Indian depre dation claims, land claims, pension claims, mining, pre-emption and homestead cases and obtain patents at minimum cost and the

rentest despatch There are thousands yet who are entitled pensions. These should write immedito pensions. These should write immedi-ately to the bureau. There are thousands of heirs, widown, muor children, dependent mothers, fathers, and minor dependents, brothers and sisters who are entitled to pen-sions and should write to Tax Bgg bureau concerning them. Under recent legislation a liberal increase in pensions has been al-lowed and those who are entitled to this owed and those who are entitled to this should write to THE BEE BUREAU CLAIM AS-

All letters will be promptly answered and all information concerning form of a with as little delay as practicable. No letter will be answered unless the sender encloses requisite stamps for renly. Parties desiring information should address The Bee Buerle of Claims, Bee building, Omaha, Neb., the manager of which is Edward P. Roggen.

Pensioned Atter Death. In the report of pensions granted Wednes day the Nebraska list is beaded by the name of Richard Melady of Stuart, Holt county, In this case the pension comes too late to be of any benefit to the man who carned it by suffering for his country on the battle field. Melady was the man whose death in the Omaha medical institute led to the official in vestigation of that place and the arrest of its managers early last month. A brother of the deceased is a member of the city council at St. Paul, Minn.

John Stanck of North Bend filed complaint against John Flater for lariating his cow on the streets in violation of the city ordinance, and the judge fined him \$2 and costs. Flater then filed complaint against Staneck on the same ground and the judge served him the same way. The costs in each case, with the fine, amounted to \$6.85.

## PROTECTING THE CLIENTS PENSIONS They Can No Longer Be Robbed by Greedy Claim Agents.

-AND-

## **EXAMINER**

OMAHA, NEB.

Bureau of Claims,

Washington office, situated a few doors from the Pension Bureau, organized to secure 'Justice to Veterans," Prosecutes Soldiers' Claims of all kinds in a most efficient manner and with the least expense to the claimant. Pensions under the new law for soldiers, widows, and children. Pensions under the old law. Increase of pension and additional pension under the old law and the new law. Officers' accounts adjusted, correction of muster secured and difference of pay collected. Pay, bounty, prize money, extra pay and commutation of rations collected. Honorable discharge secured and charge of desertion removed.

# WHAT WILL

### **SOLDIERS**

who served ninety days or more in the late war and are now disabled wholly or in part can get pension under the new law at from \$6 to \$12 per month. Pension is given under the new law for the following disabilities, whether contracted in the service or not: Ill health from chronic diarrhœa, rheumatism, disease of the heart, disease of kidneys or liver, pneumonia, malaria, chills and fever, disease of the lungs, and all other diseases and ailments; also for piles, rupture, partial deafness in one or both ears, partial loss of sight, results of measles, results of blood poisoning, disease of eyes and all injuries and wounds. If you have any disability mentioned here and are not drawing pension for it, write us at once.

### WIDOWS

Under the new law, entitled to pension at \$8 per month with \$2 additional for each child under the age of sixteen years, provided the widow has no income sufficient for her support other than her daily labor. To get this pansion widow does not have to prove that soldier's death was due to his service in the army.

### CHILDREN

Under sixteen years of age at soldier's death entitled to pension

under the new law. All claims entrusted to this Bureau are thoroughly and vigorously prosecuted and

## No Fees Charged

in any case until successful. All letters of inquiry, or for advicewill be promptly answered No charge for advice

BEE BUREAU of CLAIMS

Address,

Bee Building, Omaha, Neb