FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

No Demand for Discount During the Past Week.

BANK OF ENGLAND GOLD FOR GERMANY.

On the Stock Exchange There Was an Active Feeling—Prices Strengthened But No Notable Advances.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—There was no demand for discount during the past week. The quotations were 2 per cent for three months and one-half of 1 per cent for short. The abundance of money and scarcity of bills caused discount houses to take good paper at even lower rates, but the decision of the Bank of England directors not to reduce the bank's rate, combined with the renewal of the German and Spanish demands for gold, led to a stiffening of rates. Yesterday Berlin drew £250,000 in gold from the Bank of England. On the Stock exchange during the week business was fairly active, considering the approach of the holidays, and the general tone was good. The chief point of interest was the revival in American railroads.

A quiet but steady flow of buying throughout the week strengthened prices without causing any notable advance. Yesterday's business became distinctly animated, dealings both before the official close and in the street having the character of buying for speculation as well as for investment. The run of business indicates that the first stage of the long expected boom has begun. Every kind of stock gained on the day, leaving the following increase on the week: Union Pacific, 2¾ per cent; Wabash preferred, 2½ per cent; Central Pacific, 2 per cent; Wabash debentures, 1¾ per cent; Erie, 1½ per cent; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 1¼ per cent; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Louisville & Nashville, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and Norfolk & Western preferred, 1 per cent each; New York, Ontario & Western and Northern Pacific, one-half of 1 per cent each Canadian securities were irregular and closed flat. Grand Trunk ordinary and second preferred fell one-half of 1 per cent on the week. Mexican railway was firm; ordinary and seconds advanced one-half of 1 per cent. In foreign securities, the tendency was better. The prospect of Portugal meeting the January coupons, raised quotations of her bonds one-half of 1 per cent. In Brazilians there was a speculative advance of 3 per cent. Argentine was weak at 1½ per cent on the rise of the gold premium. Among the miscellaneous securities Peruvian corporation gained 3½ per cent, Rio Tintos one-half of 1 per cent, and Eastman Meat company shares one-fourth of 1 per cent. Bell's Asbestos shares lost one-half of 1 per cent on the week.

Havana Market Review.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Sugar holders are too high for buyers and exporters hold aloof. The stocks on hand are small. Molasses sugar of a good polarization, 225@237, $1.02 gold per quintal; centrifugal, 92 to 96 degrees polarization, in hogsheads, bags and boxes, 300, $1.02 to 301, $1.04. Stocks in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 28 boxes, 183,000 bags and 110 hogsheads; receipts for the week, 63,000 bags. Exports during the week, 49 boxes, 500 bags, of which all the bags to the United States.

BACON—$9.20 gold per cwt.
BUTTER—$13.00 gold per quintal.
FLOUR—American, $12.50 gold per bbl.
JERKED BEEF—$9.00 gold per quintal.
HAMS—American sugar cured, $13.00 gold per quintal for northern and $17.00 for southern.
LARD—In kegs, $8.75 gold per quintal; in tins, $10.75.
POTATOES—American, $2.75 gold per bbl.
LUMBER—Nominal.
SHOOKS—Nominal.
BEANS—White navy, $9.00 gold per quintal.
CHEWING TOBACCO—$31.00 gold per quintal.
HOOPS—Nominal.
FREIGHTS—Dull.
SPANISH GOLD—$2.38.

On the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Business on the bourse the past week was restricted but the tendency of prices was towards firmness. Three per cent rentes advanced 15 centimes on the week; Credit Foncier shares, 2½ francs; Rio Tintos, 11 francs and Banque de Paris shares, 15f. A quarrel is proceeding between the official brokers of the bourse and the "coulissiers" or dealers on the open market. The former are trying to curtail the business of the "coulissiers" and want bankers to transact business solely through them. The coulissiers now constitute the most powerful factor on the bourse, doing business cheaper and quicker than the official brokers and they threaten to boycott firms submitting to the demands of the official brokers. The coulissiers are all so strong that they must win, but in the meantime the squabble interferes with dealings.

On the Berlin Bourse.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—On the bourse during the past week prices were steady, with a tendency to firmness. There was an increased demand for foreign securities, while bank and industrial securities were weak. The final quotations include the following: Prussian 4s, 105.70; Mexican 6s, 85.70; Deutsche bank, 147; Bochumer, 117; J. Harpener, 145; short exchange on London, 20.30½; long, 20.23; private discount, 3¼ per cent; roubles, 2½ per cent.

CHRISTMAS IN A SHEEP CAMP.

Grace MacGowan Cooke in Frank Leslie's Weekly

'Twas the 24th of December, and Corb McHenry rose up in the midst of the sheep camp and, figuratively speaking, cursed his day. Indeed, he may have done so literally, for all I remember; what I know is that he pronounced some formula to the effect that a man might as well be dead as spend his Christmas in a sheep camp.

I couldn't help laughing at him, he seemed in such deadly earnest about it, though the thought of the wife and babies down at the ranch house on the Rio Pecos went to my heart, and the sight of the Old Man's hopeless eyes moved my sympathies a great deal more than Corb's loud lamentations.

Corb was our Adonis; a big, straight young fellow, with hair like curly cornsilk, a way that took with all the women, and a roving fancy, and I knew he was sighing to think of the feminine worlds he might have conquered during the Christmas festivities; but the Old Man—it was easy to guess that his faithful heart was very sore for somebody in particular.

We three had been drifting sheep for some six weeks down toward the Devil river. The spot we were now on had plenty of sotol, but no water anywhere near. Sheep will live very well, you know without water, and get fat if they have sotol; so our Mexican hauled us a barrel when he could, and we used it to drink and to cook with, and the man who washed his face too much was considered unpatriotic. It is, no doubt, very shocking to relate, but we were all extremely patriotic, and, the water supply chancing to be just then very low, there hadn't been a face washed in camp for a week. The work of a sheep camp is killing hard, and it is dirty. Traveling as we must, no man carries more clothing than he carries on him, and sotol, catclaw and mesquite thorn soon make rags of them. Corb was always handsome—dirty or clean, whole or ragged. His good looks lay in his lines and proportions, and were ineffaceable; but the poor Old Man—never a beauty at his best—grew simply hideous. He had, with his clear, honest, light gray eyes, a stiff black beard which, if left unshaven for two weeks, transformed him into a ferocious brigand.

We had been hard at it slashing sotol all day, and were sitting, unusually tired, ragged, and dirty, around the camp-fire when Corb filed his protest.

"Boys," said I, after the manner of a Santa Claus, "what'll you have for Christmas?"

"A big bath tub full of water, a half gallon of cologne, a new suit of clothes, and a dance to go to," answered Corb, promptly.

We both laughed; the wish was such a photograph of the boy and his ambitions.

"What'll I do for you, Old Man?" I said.

"Well," said the Old Man, modestly, quite as if he expected me to produce them from somewhere, "I'd like a pair of breeches—these are most too bad—and some decent grub for the crowd."

That was the Old Man all over. A little for himself, and a great deal pro bono publico. That, with many other unobtrusive good points, was why those who knew the bashful old fellow well—he was younger by the way, than Corb, I think—loved him.

Suddenly Corb stood up again. "Deliverance!" he said, dramatically, and pointed to the horizon, where we saw a group of horsemen making for us. "That's something new for Christmas, anyhow," he added, triumphantly. Then, with a sudden change of tone, "Hide me; there's a couple of riding habits in the layout."

It was all very well for me to laugh at the discomfiture of Corb and the Old Man. The wife and babies are just as glad to see me dirty as clean, and my capital prize is drawn; but we consider it, all the same, a mean thing to bring ladies to a sheep camp when the outfit has been out a long time and may be safely reckoned to have reached the acme of destitution. They come innocently enough, bless their hearts, and confident that you'll be glad to see them; but the boys who engineer such "pleasant surprises" usually know better.

Answering the mute appeal in the Old Man's eyes, I said, as the approaching party dipped into the draw east of the camp, "Yes, you hide out. Corb and I can entertain them—git!" and he got. There was a tangled thicket of scrub and mesquite west of the camp, and he made for it and was out of sight by the time the crowd came up over the divide.

When they came in among us we saw we had no one to blame with the inopportune visit; they were all tenderfeet, Austin and Galveston people, the leading spirit a young lady, a Miss Belle Hardin, who had been visiting at the ranches above, and a few days at my place, and was now riding down to take the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio road home, her baggage having preceded her. They intended to stop and take supper with us, and then ride on ten miles to the ranch below in the moonlight, which was very fine.

How should I know that the whole wild excursion—for it was a wild one for ladies at that time of the year—had been taken at the command of one imperious young woman, because she wanted to see the Old Man before she left? But I did know it as well as if she had told me in so many words, by the time Miss Belle's disappointed eyes had roamed over the entire camp, taken in the inside of the tent, cruelly turned open to their gaze, and turned inquiringly to me.

I would have told her, instinctively, that the Old Man was busy somewhere, and would be in directly; but the devil counseled Corb to say in a most aggravating and public manner: "The Old Man—that's what we call Mr. Bassett down here—cut and run when he saw who you folks were. He's not fixed for company, you see, and he's not very sociable anyhow; guess we won't miss him."

The flush that rose on Miss Belle's cheek boded ill for the old Man. I saw the thought rise in her pretty, angry face, that if she could brave a long, hard ride in an unpropitious season and the ridicule of those with her, by persisting that she liked it and was taking it for pleasure, it was as little as he could do to welcome her gladly. Why should she go hanging after a recreant suitor, here, where the best in that line goes a-begging? She turned sharply and interested herself violently in the camp and its equipments. Fortunately, the crowd announced that they had brought grub with them, or I don't know how they would have supped. Amalio had not yet returned from his last trip for supplies, and we were pretty nearly reduced to eating sotol with the sheep.

Finally, when I had seen the lot of them, with Corb to help, at work opening cans, boiling coffee, and frying ham, and the ladies, with their habits tucked up, fussing over the camp-fire and looking wonderfully pretty and sweet in their uncouth surroundings, I strolled down to the thicket to see how fared the Old Man.

He had seen who our visitors were, and he was the most woe-begone, forsaken-looking creature you ever saw.

"I had my needle and thread with me, and I've toggled up my clothes so they look some better," he said. "Couldn't you, please, get me just a little bit of water?"

"Can you, friend, refuse me water—
Can you, when I die so soon?"

quoted Corb, who had followed me, in fiendish enjoyment of this abject request;—but something in the Old Man's eyes went to my heart. Poor, blundering, old black moth, fluttering fear at star. For I had no doubt Miss Belle merely wanted to see him to assure herself that she could justly hang his scalp among the many other trophies of that nature she was taking home to Galveston from the plains, and I sharply told Corb to go about his proper business—entertaining the visitors—and, though it went against my conscience, for the supply was fearfully low (and suppose something delayed Amalio!), I wet one end of a towel and conveyed it to the Old Man, and sauntered back to the merry picnicking group at the fire, reflecting on the folly of all mankind in general, and young folks in particular. What madness made the Old Man set his fancy on a girl like that? A belle, a beauty, a petted, spoiled child of fortune, who would only look at him, I was firmly convinced, to count him off as "one more," as the knitting women counted heads at the guillotine in the Reign of Terror. Not but what he was good enough—and doubly good enough—for any woman, and a tolerably good match; but could I blame a mere woman, without the chance I had for knowing, if she should rate Corb's sleepy eyes and inches above the Old Man's heart of gold?

Poor Old Man! When he came lagging and shambling into camp he was anything but your notion of a successful wooer. His face was red with bashful misery and I had never known before how white his eyes could gleam from the thicket of a six week's beard. Miss Belle completed his discomfiture by nodding to him over her shoulder, and then, as if struck by a sudden thought, offering her hand and saying: "I forgot; I believe I didn't see you when we first came." This, when we were but three men in camp, was rather transparent and very gratuitous; but it did for the Old Man. He subsided by the campfire and toasted bits of bread and strips of bacon for folks in such a reckless way that he half-baked his face and brought the water to his eyes, saying never a word to anybody.

On the heels of this why should the Old Man's evil destiny have suggested to him to propose to Miss Belle now? I can't say, and you can't. Rank desperation, I suppose, and the frantic thought that she was going away and he might never see her again. Anyhow, I knew he meant to do it, for I heard them, when the party was saddling up and getting ready for departure. He had evidently asked her if he might ride a little way with her, as he had something special to say to her, and I heard her reply: "Of course you can ride with me if you want to; but anything you have to say can just as well be said here and now, and have it over."

I fancy he must have mentioned to her the suspicion we all had, and said something to the effect that he had hoped she came down to the camp especially to bid him good-bye before she left; perhaps there had been something between them that justified him in thinking so. Whatever he had said he had succeeded in making her blazing mad, and before the cool insolence of that speech of hers he turned away heart-broken, saying:

"I guess you don't care for me to ride with you, and what I had thought to say had better remain unsaid."

She looked at him, as he went to help the others with the saddling, very regretfully.

"Aha, Mistress Pussy," I thought, "you clawed your mouse a little to hard that time. Anyhow," I added, virtuously, "you know enough about the poor fellow's devotion now, and you shan't have the satisfaction of refusing him in so many words." And I myself rode with her as far as the dry arroya, told the party to ride briskly, as some of us thought there was a norther coming, and were turning back when Miss Belle stopped me. Her eyes were large and frightened.

"Do you really think there will be a storm?" she said. "I am such a baby about storms. Great, grown woman as I am, I always break for mamma and hide my head in her lap when one comes up at home, and out here on the prairie I know it would scare me to death."

I reassured her, told her that the squall, if it came at all, would hardly strike before morning, and rode back through the flocks to the camp.

That was a Christmas picture not to be forgotten. The sleeping herds, couched peacefully beneath the white wonder of a Texas moonlight night; the sweep and swell of the low, grassy hills and plains, very like, I fancy, to that country where the shepherds watched their flocks at night nearly 2,000 years ago, when the angel of the Lord awakened them and sung to their ravished ears the first Christmas carol.

I found the two boys very low in their minds. We all had the feeling a prisoner must have when the visitors go out and leave him alone again with his four walls, and as we were all dead beat, we prepared silently and expeditiously to turn in.

That was the worst miscalculation I ever made on a norther. We had barely closed our eyes when it was on us; first with a rattling dash of rain like a discharge of musketry, then the wet tent was yanked from above us by a spiteful gust and dashed dripping upon the camp fire, and we were in pitchy blackness, no hint of moon, and in the middle of a spitting, clawing norther. Fortunately the temperature fell less than in any such storm I have ever experienced, and we were not so desperately cold.

Our first thought, of course—or mine, any way—was for the sheep. These worthies, who are undoubtedly at once the most idiotic and obstinate of brute beasts, always break for the open when a storm comes on, there to wander about till their long wool becomes first sodden with moisture and then frozen to ice, when they lie down comfortably and die—and a man's money with them.

We raced down among them as soon as we could gather ourselves together and worked for an hour, more like devils than men, driving them into the thickets and bunches of mesquite and keeping them bunched.

By that time the storm, which after all was a small affair, was practically over, the thunder muttering off southward, and the moon looking out gloriously now and then.

After a while I missed the Old Man. Though he lacks Corb's inches, and is slighter, he is worth any ten of him to turn out work, and in such an emergency as this, a round dozen. Never complaining, never losing his head nor his temper, and always right there. I noticed, too, that some one had lit the camp-fire again, and, as the danger to the sheep was passed, I staggered over to it as near done up as ever a man was. What I saw there, as the poet has it, "gave me pause."

There, on the ground beside the fire, sat the Old Man, holding Miss Belle in his arms. She was sobbing wildly, and he was soothing and hushing her as a mother would her child. I thought of what she had said about fleeing to her mother when storms came up; arms as tender, though they might be awkward, encompassed her now. Awkward, did I say? The Old Man handled her as if he had been born for it, and bred to nothing else; he tended upon her with a sort of divine intuition and knew all her wishes before they were spoken!

I came up with some unnecessary noise, thinking to warn them of my presence; but she merely turned her head upon his breast and looked at me, and the Old Man glanced up and said, as if he thought the universe might be indictable for the trouble: "Her pony threw her in the storm, and she wrenched her ankle and is all chilled and shaken up, and I found her out there crying and brought her in."

"I never was so frightened in my life," said Miss Belle, with something of a return of her old vivacity, "till Alan found me; then"—with an elegant look—"I was all right. We turned back when we found the storm was going to catch us, and thought we could reach here and I got separated from the rest—they'll all be in directly."

They came. Wet as rats. We made a big fire of sotol stalks, which burn like resin, and rigged up the tent again for the ladies, and by that time it was almost Christmas morning.

In the gray dawn I came upon the Old Man and one of the Austin fellows, talking. The Austin man was going to ride on to the next ranch below us, and send back their ambulance for Miss Belle, and then further, to a little town beyond, to have some things in readiness which the Old Man wanted there.

"I would like," said the Old Man, in the husky, hushed voice of one disclosing the gunpowder plot, "a razor and as good a suit of clothes as you can get there, and don't forget the license and the preacher."

He turned explanatorily to me: "I'll send a man back from Mason's to take my place here," he said. "She isn't fit to travel alone, as she is now, and not body can take care of her as I can."

"I wish," said Corb, discontentedly, as the Old Man disappeared, carrying Miss Belle's breakfast, "that some nice girl was as stuck on me as all that."

"Plenty of 'em are, Corby," said I, cheerfully—but I knew in my heart that Corb would never know the glory and delight that comes from so deep, so strong, and so self-abnegating a love as the Old Man's. Such a feeling is its own reward.

Inside the tent I heard him: "Dearest," he said, with such a wealth of tenderness in his voice that every word was a caress, "I've got you up such a breakfast as I could, and I want you to try to eat a bit of it. It won't do to be sick today, for, you know, it's Christmas, and our wedding day."

HOW TO SECURE A PATENT.

Directions to Inventors Issued by The Bee Bureau of Claims.

METHODS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Course Followed by the Author of an Invention to Protect His Rights—Costs of Obtaining a Patent.

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

Inventors as a class are not familiar with the laws under which letters patent are granted, the forms and practice in the patent office at Washington and the technical methods of casting specifications and claims to properly protect their inventions against infringers, yet the value of the patent and even its validity depend largely upon the careful and expert preparation of the case. Specifications must be drawn to fully disclose the invention, to distinguish between what is new and what is old, and claims, upon which the value and validity of the patent depend, must be cast to fully cover the invention yet not to encroach upon patents already granted. Failure in either of these respects often renders the patent valueless or void. The employment of counsel skilled in patent law is therefore usually a prerequisite to the proper prosecution of a case and a grant of a valuable patent.

Many inventors suffer the loss of benefits that should be derived from valuable inventions owing to insufficient protection by patents procured through incompetent or careless agents, etc.

For What Granted.

Under the laws of the United States letters patent are granted to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or has invented any new or useful improvement thereon.

Term of Patent.

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

How to Proceed.

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

The first thing to be done is to find out whether or not the invention is new and patentable.

For advice on the point it is necessary to send to the bureau a rough or complete sketch or a photograph of the invention, together with a brief description thereof, setting forth the object of the improvements, the arrangement of the parts and the advantages attained. While a model is very seldom necessary, yet it is often of great assistance. The latter can be made of any cheap material, and will be returned if a request is made to that effect.

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

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

If it is found that the invention is new and patentable the client is advised to proceed with the filing of an application for patent, and will then be requested to remit $15 to cover the first government fee and $5 in payment of cost of drawing, when one is necessary. As soon as possible after the receipt of this remittance the specification of the invention will be carefully prepared and forwarded to the inventor, together with forms for application for patent ready for execution. Upon return of the latter the case will be promptly filed at the patent office and notice will be sent when action is had thereon, and also of the nature of such action.

The examining corps of the patent office is divided into thirty-two divisions, among which the applications are divided according to the official classification. The condition of the work in the various divisions varies from one to five months in arrears.

The Bureau Charges.

Consistent with the spirit with which this bureau was formed, it is not intended to conduct any branch of the business on a money making basis, but it is proposed to do the work as near the actual cost as will protect the business from loss. Although counsel are retained at heavy expense to the bureau, yet it is the wish to charge in ordinary cases only the minimum fee of $25. However, in cases requiring extra care, time and labor the fee will be proportionately increased, but clients will always be advised in advance should such increase of fee be found necessary. In directing inquiries either to our Omaha or Washington office please mention the fact that you read these instructions in THE BEE.

Design Patents.

A patent for a design is granted to any person who has invented or procured any new and original design for the printing of woolen, silk, cotton or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be printed, painted, cast or otherwise placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication. Patents for designs are granted for the term of three and one-half years, the government fee being $10; or for seven years, the fee being $15; or for fourteen years, the fee being $30. The charge of the bureau in such cases is usually $15.

Reissues.

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

Rejected Cases.

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

Caveats.

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

Trademarks.

A trademark is a fanciful or arbitrary device or symbol used to distinguish the goods of a particular manufacture. The owner of every trademark is entitled to register the same, no matter how long it has been in use. The life of the certificate of registration is thirty years and may be renewed for a like period. The government fee, payable on filing each application for registration of trademark, is $35. The bureau's charge is about $30.

Labels.

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

Copyrights

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

Interferences.

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

Infringements.

The question whether or not one patent infringes another is the very soul of all patent litigation. The questions involved are many, and of the most intricate nature. It is always a matter of such great importance that no one should ever claim that another is infringing on his rights, or, likewise, no attention should be paid to the claims of infringement by others until the questions involved are carefully passed upon by a reliable attorney. For such services the charges are always fair and reasonable.

Foreign Patents.

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

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

Important Warning.

It seems remarkable that in this enlightened age it becomes the duty of every reliable and trustworthy attorney in patent matters to advise his clients to beware of the many sharks who set out with the apparent intention of defrauding inventors immediately after the issue of their patents. When a patent appears in the Patent Office Gazette patentees are beset with innumerable offers, solicitations, requests, etc., some pretending to want to purchase their patents, while others offer to take an interest therein under promise of procuring foreign patents. The sole object of these people is to obtain money from inventors, and they never make the slightest endeavor to carry out their groundless or worthless promises.

Models.

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

THE BEE-EXAMINER BUREAU OF CLAIMS,
618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.,
John Wedderburn, General Manager.

Or to

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS,
Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

[Mention this paper.]

One Minute.

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

Cubeb Cough Cure—One minute.

PROSECUTING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Kansas Criminals Will Not be Permitted to Escape.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 20.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The case of the State against Charles O'Connor of Atchison, charged with complicity in the Lenora express robbery of October 20, was dismissed this morning at Norton, Kan., he having turned state's evidence. The case against Lorenzo M. Francis, who first gave the gang away, was also dismissed. The cases against old man Bunnell and two sons, who were bound over yesterday, will be pushed. The express company has recovered $1,900 of the $2,000 stolen.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; best little pills for liver, bowels, sour stomach, bad breath

The late FIELDMARSHAL MOLTKE

Never suffered from a cold or catarrh simply because he always used the Soden Mineral Pastilles when going outdoors from a heated room during the winter months. He attested the efficacy of Soden Mineral Pastilles in a letter with his autograph signature addressed to Soden Mineral Springs Co., of Soden, Germany.

Beware of imitations. The genuine imported must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," New York, around each box.

SOUTH OMAHA.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO., - - LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Allen Root & Co. Room 34 Exchange Building South Omaha.

Gasman & Dudley. Rooms, 60 and 61 Exchange building. South Omaha.

P. E. Frederick & Sons. Commission dealers in Horses. Room 35, Exchange, South Omaha.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

OMAHA Manufacturers' and Jobbers' DIRECTORY.

AWNINGS AND TENTS.

Omaha Tent & Awning Co., Flags, hammocks, oil and rubber clothing. Send for catalogue. 1113 Farnam

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Bemis Omaha Bag Co. Importers and Manufacturers. Flour Sacks, Burlaps and Twine.

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Morse-Coe Shoe Company, 1109 Howard Street. Factory corner 11th and Douglas Street. We are making close prices to cash buyers, and selling a class of goods which is very saleable with merchants.

Williams, Van Aernam & Harte 1212 Harney street.

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American Hand Sewed Shoe Co., Boots, shoes, rubbers and felt goods. 1204-6 Harney.

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Coutant & Squires, Hard and soft coal shippers. 1308 Farnam street Omaha.

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Johnson Bros., 914 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

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Pensions procured for soldiers of the Rebellion who served 90 days and are now disabled from ANY cause. The pension is payable whether the disability was incurred before, during or since service. Pensions for widows and children without regard to cause of soldier's death. Pensions for mothers and fathers who are NOW dependent, whether they were dependent on soldier when he died or not. Widows, children and parents are regarded as "dependent" in all cases where they have not sufficient property for their support.

Soldiers pensioned at less than twelve ($12.00) dollars per month and suffering from disability in addition to that named in their pension certificate, may obtain increase under the new law.

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OMAHA, NEB.

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