THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.



2

Trial of Strength.

RESULT OF THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST

Sherman Men See in it an Augury of Victory for the Old Warhorse-Incidents of the Day at Columbus-Interviews.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3. - The senatorial contest is still unsolved. The speakership cohtest is over. Laylin, the Sherman candidate, is nominated, but the result has failed to bring that cheerful acquiescence in the inevitable tuat the Sherman people so confidently expected from Foraker and his followers. Indeed, the doughty ex-governor has lost none of that conviction of ultimate success which has characterized bis action throughout, if his words and outward demeanor tonight are any criterion of his inward thoughts. The Sherman men say that the fight is over, that all that remains is but perfunctory formality. The Foraker mea say that the fight is just beginning to get interesting, that subordinate issues are now out of the way and the field is only cleared for the great senatorial contest that is to retire John Sherman from the United States senate and place J. B. Foraker

at the head of the republican party in Ohio. There is one other prominent Ohio republican besides Senator Sherman who does not share this view of the loval friends of the ex-governor. He is Hon, Charles Foster, a member of President Harrison's cabinet, and secretary of the national treasury.

Congratulated by Foster.

Hon. John Sherman: Accept my sincere congratulations, CHARLES FOSTER. congratulations. This is the message which Secretary Foster sent to Senator Sherman this afternoon as soon as he had read the Associated press bulletin at Washington announcing that the Foraker candidate for the speakership had been beaten by the Sherman man by a vote of 38 to 34

Foster has been all the time the agent of the administration in the effort to elect Sherman, and this telegram is but a scheme to demoralize our forces and cause a stam pede to Sherman," says George Cox of Cin-cinnati, the chief lieutenant of ex-Governor Foraker and the man whom the Sherman press of Onio denominates the "Sachem of the republican Tammany of Hamilton county

Mr. Cox does not stop with this, but says much more. "The speakership fight, we have always contended, was not fought on senatorial lines," says he. "It is not a fair test. A number of our men voted for Laylin they were plidged to him long ago. Say to the people of the nation months ago. Say to the people of the nation that J. B. Foraker will yet succeed Sherman in the United States senate. We are telling no secrets and naming no men, but we know where the votes are and we know that we will win.

Foraker Not Discouraged.

"I am not discouraged," said Ex-Governor Foraker, calmiy, but decisively, "and I still expect to win. The speakership contest is not the senatorial contest. One has been settled, the other is yet to be fought. Five men voted for Lavlin who will vote for me for United States senator. I knew they would so vote, and, therefore, the speaker ship caucus has furnished no surprises for me. In the senatorial caucus of next week will the senatorial battle be fought and

There was an air of intense discourage ment in the Foraker quarters immediately after the speakership caucua, but the cheerful words of the ex-governor soon restored a feeling of confidence. "All is not losst," were the words of the Foraker men first repeated to each other. Subsequently this gave way to "We are in the fight to stay; and tonight the only words we hear are "Foraker will win yet; wait for the cau

Thus by easy graduation the spirits in the Foraker thermometer have mounted, until tonight the Foraker phalanx have appareotly forgotten the very cold wave that swept over their camp but a few hours since. Around the headquarters of Senator Sherman this evening was all the cheerfulness of expectant victory. It is claimed by the senator's friends, and apparently conceded by the opposition, that Sherman would have a decided majority in the senate, and the speakership having been fought on sen-atorirl lines and Laylin, the Sherman candiselected by a majority of four date the friends of Senator Sherman quite nat urally regard the contest as even and con gratulated the voteran statesman on his vie tory. Senator Sherman himseif, who al along has manifested not the slightest nneas iness over the final result, grasped each of his callers by the hand and thanked the visitor for his call and his congratulations.

never headed, winning sasily by three lengths, Mark S whipping two lengths before Duster, Timo: 1:335. PROSPECTUS Of The Bee Bureau of Claims, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

Under the direction of San Francisco Dally Examiner, W. R. - Hearst, proprietor, associated with The BRE BURRAU OF CLAIMS. under the direction of OMARA DARAT BER, Omaha, Neb.; and Pioneer Press Bureau of Claims, under the direction of the St. Paul

Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn. Pension, patent, postal, land, Indian deprelation and customs claims prosecuted with the greatest expedition at the lowest possible expense.

This prospectus relates to pensions. If interested in a claim of any character, send a statement of facts to THE BRE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, where the same will receive careful consideration and prompt attention.

PENSIONS-WHO ARE ENTITLED. Soldiers-All soldiers of the United States who incurred disability of a permanent nature, whether wound, injury or disease, while in the service or line of duty, are entitled to a pension at rates varying from \$4 to \$72 per month, according to the nature and severity. of the disability.

ADDITIONAL.

Soldiers who draw a pension for one or more disabilities, and are at the same time suffering from other disabilities incurred vn the service and line of duty, may obtain ad ditional pension therefor.

INCREASE UNDER OLD LAW.

Soldiers pensioned at less than \$30 per month, and wholly disabled for the performance of manual labor by reason of disability on account of which they are pensioned, are e titled to increase of pension to that amount per month, and if the disability is such that they require the regular aid and attendance of another person, they may obtain pension at the rate of \$73 per month.

Any pensioner under the old law, whose disability has increased since date of the issue of his last pension certificate, may ob tain an increase of pension proportionate to the increase of his disability.

ADDITIONAL NEW LAW.

Soldiers pensioned at less than \$12 per month for disability incurred in the service, who are also suffering from other disability of any nature, not due to vicious habits, may obtain additional pension under the new aw. This pension commences from the date of filing the claim and cannot exceed \$12 per month. The new law is of special ad-vantage to this class of pensioners, for the reason that if they have a disability other than that for which they are pensioned, they may obtain aduitional relief from date of filing claim, and if, in the future, the disability for which they were originally pensioned under the old naw increases to such an extent as to entitle them to more than \$12 per month, they may surrender their pension under the new law and resume the pension under the old law at such increased rate as may be proportionate to the degree of dis-ability at that time.

Pensioners at less than \$12 per month, de-siring increase of pension, will find it to their advantage to apply under both the old and new law, for the reason that any increase up to \$12 per month will date from the day the claim is filed in the pension bureau, whereas a claim for increase under the old law, will secure increased pension duty from the date of examination, which, on account of the work in the pension bureau being very much delayed, is usually some months after the date of filing the claim.

IN CASE OF NEW LAW PENSION

Any invalid pensioner under the new law ecciving less than \$12 per month may obtain an increase of pension whenever the disability on account of which he is pensioned in-creases in severity to a material extent, or he may procure additional pension up to \$12 per month on account of any new or additional disability which he has incurred since his last medical examination or which is not in-cluded in his present pension certificate. NEW LAW.

Any soldier of the United States who served ninety days or more in the war of the the past forty-eight hours. The loc ebellion, and was honorably discharged, ma obtain pension under the new law if now suf fering from any disability of a permapent na ture, not due to vicious habits. This p sion will commence from date of filing t claim, and the rate of pension is from \$5 This pen chaim, and the rate of person is from \$0 to \$13 per month, according to the degrees of dis-ability for the performance of manual labor. Title to the pension is solely dependent upon a service of ninety days, an honorable discharge and the present existence of a disability, physical or mental, not due to below the babte, which exists a partial inspiltake Fort Ringgold if it became necessary for him to secure food and military supplies. If opportunity has occurred it is not improbable to believe that he has executed his threats. General Stanley will send two more troo vicious habits, which causes a partial inabil-ity to perform manual labor as a means of liveof cavalry to the scene of the disturbance early tomorrow morning. If it becomes nec-essary additional troops will be sent to thu front from the other military departments. shood, equal to the degree of disability required to entitle a pensioner under the old law to a pension of \$6 per month or more. It Garza has sples in this city who keep him fully posted of every maneuver of the troops, loes not matter what the disability is, if not due to victous habits, whether wound, injury or disease, nor is the time and place of the and if the runnored revolt of the Mexican soldiers at Mier to join his standard is cor-rect, it is believed that the population of origin or incurrence of the same in any way material

[FROM TESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.] CHILI PREFERS ARBITRATION.

England and Germany Offer Their Services in This Direction.

THEY ARE MUCH MORE CIVIL NOW.

Probability That the Note of Minister Matta, Which Gave Offence to the United States Authorities, Will Be Immediately Withdrawn,

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] SANTIAGO, Chill (via Galveston, Tex.). Jah. 1,-By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-The

composition of President Montt's cabinet is definitely settled. Louis Pereira has finally accepted the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs and Blanco Viel that of war. They have entered into the duties of their respective departments.

The cabinet is generally approved by the press and the people of the country. Some reluctance was felt by some members of the cabinet to taking office because the exact situation of affairs between the United States and Chill was not known. There seems to be a disposition to come to terms with the United States provided an amicable arrangeent can be made which will not humiliate

Chill. They Prefer Peace.

1 am informed that there is a likelihood

that the note of the late minister of foreign affairs, Senor Matta, which caused such offeuse to the government at Washington, may be witndrawn. At all events it is probable that such action will engage the attention of the new cabinet at an early date. It is stated that the Moneda has been ad vised to withdraw the Matta note, and in conversation with a member of the new cabinet he said the cabinet would take up the

question as soon as the report of the court on the Baltimore affair is made. No apprehension of a rupture is feit, he said, despite the state of public feeling on the subject. Would Like to Arbitrate.

Acting presumably under instructions from his government, Mr. Kennedy, the British minister, has been advising President Montt's government to make reasonable terms with the United States. Herr Guttschmidt, the German minister, has offered the services of his government as arbitrator between the two countries, but in view of the continued insults to our legation, both covert and openly displayed, it is hardly though possible that the proposition to submit the troubles to arbitration will be entertained. Minister Egan received a polite note from the new minister of foreign affairs, Pereira, informing bim of the desire of the new govcroment to maintain friendly relations with him, both personal and official, and also to preserve and maintain the friendship existing between the countries. mail orderly of the United states

raiser Yorktown came ashore on December 20 to pay for a cablegram and has not been heard from since that time. The police are actively searching for him.

ENGAGED THE BANDITS.

United States Troops and Rangers Route Garza's Invaders in a Fight. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 1,-The alarm on the border over the Garza revolutionary up rising is becoming intense. There are many startling rumors in circulation concerning the fate of the United States troops that are concentrated in Starr and Duval counties, in which section Garza has established his principal recruiting station. He is known to have a force of 500 desperate men, and if the 1,000 Mexican troops, who are reported to have murdered and deserted General Garcia, commander at Mier, Mex., have made their way to Garza's stronghold on the Texas side, their united forces would give Captain John

G. Bourke and his 150 United States troops i General Stanloy and the other military authorities are very uneasy over not receiving any information from the seat of war during

HARDIE.

scattered in the chapparel at sundown, and I do not think they will fight much unless they get caught in the toils. McCay and I

nnocent ranchmen and goat herders in five minutes. There is great need of pack mules

WINTER GALES.

Wind in Wisconsin

midnight the weather began getting cold

1.1 brought into requisition and this evening trains are for the most part running on schedule time in are only slightly delayed. The storm dis switch dumage. On the con-trary, it greatly benefited the winter wheat

MILWAURES, Wis., Jan, I -A cale from the Millwattser, Ayls., dan, I — A data from too morthwest, traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, struck this city at 5 o'clock touight, dong great damage to the shipping along the docks and suffing George P. Zeidler, a cigar manufacturer. The damage to the new building in confise of construction is consid-arable.

scable TEXARGANA, Ark., Jan. 1.-A cyclonic storm, three miles wide, moving three miles west of hereas 3.a. m. wrecked many farm

boildings and did much other damage. The homes of C. J. Wells and John Morris were destroyed, eight persons being buried in the rulus, but none seriously hurt. Some sixty head of cattle were in the wracked barns, but none were killed. Reports of serious damage from more distant points are apprehended SILVERTON, Colo., Jan. 1.-Mike Perrino and two other Italians have been mining near here. Yesterday afternoon Perrino

started down the mountain to a stream for a supply of water. When near the stream he was overtaken by a snowslide and buried out of sight. His two companions, becoming alarmed at his absence, started in search of him. They had not gone far before they too were overlaken by a slide, which carried them 200 feet down the mountain, but by hard work they extri-cated themselves. They did not push their search for Perrino any further, thinking it best to come to town and obtain assistance. Perrino's body has not yet been found.

No trains have reached here for the pasthree days, the road being snowed in tween here and Durango.

EXCITING GREAT INTEREST.

Coming English Elections Getting Interesting-The Dublin Explosion.

Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.] LONDON, Jan. 1 .- No bye-election during the existence of the present government has approached in interest and vital importance the coming contest for the Rossendale seal, vacated by Lora Hartington. Both parties are fully alive to the fact that the loss of the seat will be accepted through out the country as an almost decisive test of the fate of the ministry in the coming elections and they will strain their resources in money and their local influence and be alert in the use of every known electioneering art in order to compass a triumph. Lord Hartington held the seat partly in family interest partly on account of personal popular-ity and partly as a unionist. The vote will decide whether the electorate which is fairly representative of the whole of Lancashire, is, on purely political grounds, Giadstonian or dissident. The dissidents will throw their full strength into the contest. Sir Thomas Brooke, the dissident candidate, is Lord Hartington's own choice. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, T. W. Russell, Mr. Bright and a number of other unionist memoers of the House of Commons will speak in the canvass of electors. The Gladstonians already muster twenty-five members of the House of Commons working for their candidate, Mr. of Commons working for their candidate. Mr. Maden, who is a young and fluent speaker, almost an orator, with strong family con-nections in the district, Mr. Schnauhorst will reinforce his twenty-five speakers by Mr. Broadhurst, M. P., the tradgs union wire-puller, and Mr. Burt, M. P., the miners' member, besides selected factory delegates. nember, besides selected factory delegates Lord Hartington's valed lettery decigates to a provide the second state of the second test. He says that he does not rearet the rupture with his old liberal colleagues, as it saved the country from a violent constitutional change: that the statesmen whom the disruption of the liberals placed in power have proved to be able and vigorous adminis trators, passing practical and beneficent measures, and that he trusts that Rossendale

will continue to support the dissident party. In reality the unionists dread the issue, a rapid canvass of the district already made having disclosed a surprising Gladstonian bias.

The explosion at Dublin castle yesterday The explosion at Dublin castle yesterday has led to a rovival of reports that Fenianism is again in active force. An American emis-sary is said to be reorganizing the country circles and center. The McCarthyites have attributed the regrowth of secret societies to the prompting of the Paracellites, but no prominent Paracellite is known to be associ-ated in the movement. The Dublic nolice

ated in the movement. The Dublin police affect to believe that the lengue and the Gaelic athletic clubs have become the hotpeds of conspiracy. Regarding the cause of the explosion there is yet no official decision. the field operations are now supposed to be carried on is fully 120 miles from a telegraph Expected to Be Quiet. station. It would not be at all impossible for GUATEMALA, Jan. L .- The presidential elec-Garza with a force of 1,200 men to captur tions are to take place today. It is expected Fort Ringgold and the whole force of United that they will pass off quietly. States troops in that section of the frontier He has threatened on several occasions to

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 resents itself, "How can I secure a patent?" and to this Tan Ban Bureau offers the fol-

lowing 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 now 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 value less or void. The employment of counsel skilled in patent law is thorefore usually a prerequisita to the proper prosecution of a case and a graut of a valuable patent.

Many inventors suffer the loss of benefits that should be derived from valuable inventions owing to insufficient protection by patets 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 use ful are, 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 Froceed.

For economic reasons before making ap olication 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, to-gether with a brief description thereof, setting forth the object of the improve-ments, the arrangement of the parts and the advantages attained. While a model is very soldown processary yet it is often of very seldom necessary, yet it is often of great assistance. The latter can be made of any cheap material, at d 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 geanted, as to the patent abinty 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 navantage of such a search is that it 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 ex-pense 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 emgroundless or worthless promises. brace his ideas. It is much better to have this search made in the outset before incur-As hereinbefore mentioned, models are not required in the patent office except in intri-cate or complicated cases. But at the same ring any expense whatever regarding the ap-

vice 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 remod. The government fee, payable on filing each application for registration of trademark, is \$25. The bureau's charge is about \$20. Labels.

Labels of all kinds, designed to be at tached to manufactured articles or to bottles boxes, etc., containing them, have heretofore been received for registration in the patent 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 cer-tificates of registration of labels which simply designate or describe the ar-ticles to which they are attached, and which have no value separated therefrom. A label to be entitled to resistration must have label to be entitled to registration must have by itself some value as a composition, at least as serving some purpose or ether than as a more designation or advertisement. Many now holding certificates of registration of labels are totally without any protection what-ever. Many registered labels comprise sub-ject 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 \$6, including all

Interferences,

An interference is a judicial proceeding instituted under the direction of the commis sioner of patents to enable him to de termine the question of priority of invention between rival claimants. The bureau, recognizing the fact that extraor-dinary care and skill are requisite on the part of an attorney in charge of a case in interference, has at its command counsel pre-pared 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 um can be set down as applicable to all

terference cases alike, yet the charges will always be as reasonable us possible Infringements.

The question whether or not one patent infringes another is the very soul of all patent itigation. The questions involved are many, and of the most intricate nature. It is all ways a matter of such great importance that to one should ever claim that another is infringing on his rights, or, likewise, no atten-tion should be paid to the claims of infringement by others until the questions involved are carefully passed upon by a reliable at-torney. 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-pat attending to the interests of its inventor-pat-rous 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 coun-tries, notably Canada, England and Ger-many, patents for inventions proviously patented in this country are looked upon with great favor and inventions are there 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

varies with different cases, out as a general rule the expenses of procuring patents, cov-ering all charges, is about as follows: Canada, \$50; England, \$90; Germany, \$90; France, \$55; Spain, \$90; Belgium, \$60. Ad-ditional information regarding the cost, etc., in any foreign country will be furnished by letter on application. It all such requests mention having read these instructions in Ture Bes. THE BEE.

Important Warning

It seems remarkable that in this enlight-med age it becomes the duty of every reliable and trust corthy attorney in patent matters to advise his clients to beware of the many sharks who set out with the ap-parent intention of defrauding inventors immediately after the issue of their patents. When a patent appears in the Patent Office Gazette patentees are beset with incumer able 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

Models,

time when an invention can be better ex-

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

THE INDIA'S CLAIMS.

plaints that have come to it, however, it ap-

pears that many of the claimants do not un

derstand their position under the act. At a

time when there appeared to be little chance

that congress would take up the claims or

make any appropriation to pay them, they

signed contracts with the Washington agents.

promising from one-quarter to one-half the

amount to the agent in case the money should

be collected. In view of this extortion con-

gress inserted a provision in the act annul-

ing all contracts and limiting the agent's

The claimants all probably understand that

the agent's commission has been limited by

the law, but many of them, according to their

own statements, do not understand that they

are free to do as they please about employing

the agent they had first chosen. They con

sider that they are still bound to employ the

agent with whom they signed the exorbitan

contracts whother they are satisfied with

It was the intention of congress to protect

them at all points and they were left on the

passage of the act free to do as they pleased and employ whom they pleased. Section 9 of

assignments of any such dialms heretofore or hereafter made, except such as have occurred

in the due administration of decedents' es-tates, and all contracts heretoforo made for

fees and allowances to claimants' attorneys are hereby declared void. There could be no mistake about the mean

ing of this. All claimants had to make new

contracts with agents after the passage of the act, and they were at liberty to employ any one they pleased. If they were pleased

fact that THE BER BUREAU is doing the work for the bare expense involved has had a good effect in moderating the charges of all agents

to cope with the claim agents on their own

Shot Through the Head and Lives.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 1.- A few days

ago John Brooks of Buena Vista, Ouichita

couny this state, fired two bullets into the

nead of Fayette Robinson, his father-in-law

The bullets made four holes, from each of which the brain cozed. The shooting oc-

ground The BEE BUREAU is always open

"That all sales, transfers or

them

commission to 15 or 20 per cent.

him or not.

the act stated :

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAMS, in dealing

A model should always be of a size

Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

should

Weekly Report of the Minneapolia Flour Market Conditions, ALL THE MILLS WERE SHUT DOWN.

SMALLEST SINCE SEPTEMBER.

Baltimore Grain Review-Amount of Business Transacted During the Past Year -Situation at SL Louis-Reports from Massachusetts.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 1 .- The North-

western Miller says: The flour output last week was the smallest since September. This was due to all the mills being shut down for Christmas, and some of them also on Saturday. At the same time the production is much heavier than a year ago. The output last week was 149,050 barrols, averaging 24,847 barrels daily, against 201,790 barrels the previous week, 102,950 barrels for the corresponding time in 1890 and 108,830 parrols in 1889.

The mills are running strong again, but it will not continue through the week. There were eighteen in operation today and they were grinding at the rate of about 30,000 barrels per twenty-four hours. About 8,000 barrels of this will be cut off today by five mills shutting down for the rest of the week. The water power has been fair since last Thursday, though not as favorable as the preceding week.

Millers say that there has been an improve ment in the supply of cars, and they are not troubled as much to get a sufficient number to take care of the current production as a veen ago.

The flour market for a week back is reported to have been without much life. The downward tendency of wheat, together with the effect of the bolidays, has caused buying to be restricted to small limits. The past fresh sales have propably not exceeded half business is light, the bids made usually being below the views of millers. Low grades continue to be the most difficult kinds to seil and bakers' are only a trille better Domestic trade seems to be a little better than foreign, though very little can be said in favor of either. Some millers claim that a good deal of needless cutting in prices is being done. It is contended that the trade will at present buy no flour at any price and nothing is gained by lowering quotations. Most all millers still have enough orders or hand to last them through January at least. The direct exports of flour last week were 70,000 barrels, against 92,110 barrels the pre-

THE BEE BUREAU.

coding week.

f claims.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS in Washingon has done a good work for the residents of this section in attending to the claims arising under the Indian deprodations act. It has saved those who have taken advantage of its offer from the unconscionable charges of the regular claim agents, and has benefited the others by forcing the agents to demand only moderate fees in order to get business. The long delay over the passage of the act had given the claim agents time to make contracts that would give them the lion's share of the appropriation. Many of the claimants had been induced to sign contracts guaranteeng the agent from one-third to over 50 per cent of the claims in case they were allowed. The depredations act annulled these extertionate contracts and set the limit of agents' fees at 15 per cent, to be increased in certain ases to 20 per cent on the order of the court

But so many complaints were made of the

action of the agonts, and so many inquiries

for a reliable agent were sent to this office.

that it was decided to establish a bureau

under the direct charge of THE BEE to pro-

ect its subscribers and give them the bene-

fits of the law at the lowest possible charges.

tablishment. It has attended to the claims

of a large number of the sufferers by the inj

The bureau has more than justified its os-

Sherman Interviewed.

"The Associated Press would like to know, senator, how you regard the situation now," he was asked. "Very favorably," re-plied the senator in a tone of quiot assur-ance which gave evidence that he, too, like his friends, regarded the battle as practically fought and won.

"The speakership contest." continued he "has been, it is generally conceded, fought upon senatorial lines. Three or four of my friends voted for Mr. McGrew and three of four of Governor Foraker's friends voted for Laylin. Both Laylin and McGrew being old members of respectable standing, each natur ally had personal friends who voted for him on personal grounds. But the great pody of representatives voted upon senatorial lin I consider that the interchauge of votes was about equal, so that, approximately, the house might be said to contain thirty-four Foraker men and thirty-eight friendly to me In the senate I think it will be, and it is, conceded that a large majority-same say

nearly 2 to 1-are friendly to me." What do you expect your majority to

in the joint caucus !" "Oh, I can't say as to the figures." re-plied the senator with a pleasant spile of onfidence. "I expect to be nominated, and I do no know that the figures are at all

material "When do expect the senatorial caucus to be held (

"I do not know. That is a matter with which I have not got anything to do. it is settled bp the members of the two houses themselves.

Senator Sherman left the city at 6 o'clock this evening for Lancaster, O., where he will spend Sunday with his sister.

NEW ORLEANS' OPENING.

Great Success Attends the First Day

Racing Under the New Regime. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.-The winter "meeting opened today under its new auspices and bids fair to be a success. Colonel R. W. Simmons and Colonel B. W. Woodruff were in the judges' stand. Captain Billy Williamson and Ira B. Bride were the timers, and J. B. Ferguson the starter, and eight bookmak ars did business. The admission was reduced to 50 cents with no free list, and the crowd was the largest ever seen at a winter meeting here. There are about 170 horses in training and 100 more are expected. Three lavorites and one long shot won, so that the cooks broke nearly even. The pool rooms in sown closed up and made an eastern book on the track. The day was clear and cold and the track quite heavy from recent rains. The purses were \$350each

Burness were \$350each.
First race, selling, five furlongs. The ten most but made agood start. Neitle kont the round of the round in the second start is starters delayed some ten minutes with the most but made the round in the starters delayed some ten minutes with the most but made the round in the starters delayed some ten minutes with the most but in front and made the round in the starters delayed some ten the starters delayed some ten the starters delayed some ten the starters with the starters delayed some ten the starters with the starters. The starters delayed some with the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters delayed by bat the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters at the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters at the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters. The starters with the starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters with the starters with the starters. The starters with the starters witht

northern Mexico will flock to his standard rapidly. The recent persecutions of Catnolic Title to pension under this law is no way dependent upon the soldier's pecuniary cir-cumstances. The fact that he is able to perrapidly. clergy has heightened the disaffection toward the government, and all the people are wait-ing for to join the revolutionary movement is the prospects of its success. Further news form skilled or professional labor to such an extent as to enable him to earn a comfort able support, or the fact that he has an in come sufficient for his support, has no bear s awaited here with much anxiety. RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex:, Jau. 1.- The folng upon his title to pension under this law

WIDOWS.

Rio GRASDE CITI, Tex, Jan. 1.— The Joi-lowing report has been received from Captain Hardie, G troop, Thira cavaiy by courier: "I struck the camp of about 200 of Gazza's followers on the 29th inst at sundown in a derse chapparel near The widows of soldiers who died from di ease, wound, or injury incurred in the United states service are entitled to \$12 per month and \$1 additional for each child under the Garcia's ranch with no casualties on out side. Captain Brooke's company of rangers and troop A. Third cavalry, Lieutenants Bach and Short, are with me. Captain Bourke and McCay are also here is volunage of 16 years, to date from the day of the soldier's death, except in cases where the death occurred prior to March 10, 1886, when the rate is \$5 per month up to said date and \$12 per month thereafter. teers,

WIDOWS' NEW LAW.

Captains Bourke and McCay returned to this place last night and the following report The widows of soldiers who served ninety was made to department headquarters by aptain Bourke: "Hardie has with him Captain Bourke's lays or more in the late war and were hono ably discharged are entitled to pension unde "Hardie has with him Captain Bourke's company of Texas rangers and a force of deputy marshals under Deputy Marshal Vanpryer, a posse under Sheriff Haines of Carrizo, and some Mexican trailers sent him by General Lorenzo Garcia of the Mexican army. There are two companies under Beach and Short just down from San Antonio. The banuts acattered in the channerel at aundrwn and the new naw at the rate of \$8 per month, and \$2 additional for each child under the age of 16 years; provided, that the widow was married to the soldier prior to June 27, 1890, and s now dependent in whole or in part on her own labor for her support. This pension commences from the date of

filing the application therefor, and is payable whether the soldier's death was c ansod by lisense or injury incurred in the United tates service or not. Widows may obtain pension under the new

left Hardle this morning and came across country to Pinemo, twenty miles. The great danger is that these bandits will break into law pending the settlement of their claims to pension under the old law without losing have a perfect organization, a good system of signals, know the country thoroughly and being without uni-form, can turn themselves into any rights which accrue to them under the old law

If a widow receives a pension under th new law, and afterwards establishes her right to a pension under the old law, she will receive pension for the who e period from the date of the soldier's death, less the penthe which has been paid to her in the mean-time under the new law; in other words, she will receive an additional \$4 per month for the whole of the period during which she drew pension under the new law, and in addiminutes. and a liberal allowance of guides and trailers who know the country and people. I give it as the opinion of Hardie, McKay, Brooks, Vanryper, Haines and myself that there should be a general rounding up of ranches from Potiato Blanco west. tion thereto, pension from the date the so her died to the date of the commencement of

"Hardle marched his command from 3 clock in the mo.ning until sundown on the he now law pension. Whenever a soldier or sailor of the late 19th, going over fifty miles, but it was imvar dies from causes originating in the serv possible to bring the outlaws to bay in the larkness. BOURKE." ice and line of duty, leaving no widow, his iarkness. children unter sixteen years of an are en-tailed to all the pension to which the widow would have been entitled were she living, rangers had a running fight with a small party of revolutionists about ten miles from of the date the youngest becomes 16 years of age. In case of the remarriage of a sol here this afternoon. He succeeded in captur-ing one of their horses. About 300 shots were dier's widow the pension which she has been drawing or to which she would otherwise be entitled, is payable to the children under fired, but no rangers were injured. The loss on the other side is not reported. 16 years of age at the date of her remarriage and continues until the youngest child reaches the age of 16 years. leavy Snows in Missouri and Kansas-High

Children have the same rights under the new law, no matter what the cause of the soldier's death, provided they have not suff-KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1 .- A terrific blizcient income from sources other than their own labor for their comfortable support, ex-cept that the pension does not commence ard is raging in Kansas and northwestern Missouri today. It began last night with heavy rain and a thunder storm. About until the date of filing a claim therefor.

PARENTS.

and a sleet storm set in and crippled the The parents of soldiers who died in the service or afterward from disease or injury. telegraph and telephone service. This for any cause originating in the service and line of duty, may obtain pension at the rate of \$12 per month. Provided, that the so-dier left no widow or child surviving him, and that the parent is now wholly c^- ... part dependent upon his or her own la ber for supmorning it began to snow, the snow drifting badiy along the lines of all the railways, and trains are delayed in all directions. Trains from Chicago, due early this morning, are all from three to five hours late, and western an from three to nive hours late, and western trains are in a still worse plight. The storm ceased here about noon and advices from Kausas and Missours state that it ceased snowing about the same time in those states. Considerable snow fell in some port. The remarriage of the soldier's mother does not bar her from pension under thenew law, if her husband is for any reason una bi to support her comfortably. Address all sommunications to locatities, a fall of seven inches being re-corded at Nevada, Mo., but snow plows were

THE BRE BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

MOBBED A CHINAMAN.

New Year Merrymakers Have Fun With a Celestial in Chleago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. L .- Five hundred boys armed with tin horns attempted to drive a Chinaman, Lee Wah, into the lake a little after 12 this morning. The boys obtained horns to assist in welcoming the new year, but seeing Lee at State and Madison streets, one of the merrymakers thrust a horn to his ear and blew. He retaliated by smashing the horn. The corner is the most central point in the city and, seemingly, in a twinkling, half a thousand boys with horns gathered and vociferously crowded around the now frenzied Lee. A voice in the crowd shouted. "kill the " another, "throw I All were anxious ieathen," him in the for excitelake." ment and scarcely had the latter proposition been made before it was should over and over by hundreds. The Chinaman started to run south on State street, but was quickly flanked and driven east on Madison, toward the take. Hatless, and with his pigtail and robes flying in the wind, the Chinaman dashed across the lake front common straight toward the piers. The mot almost had its hands on bim, within fifty feet of the choppy waves, when a rapidly passing suburban train was boarded by the Celestial. He was seen to jump off on the other side and either fell into the water or took refuge in the labyrinth of freight trains near at hand. The disap-pointed mob patrolled the shore for an hour vieing with the tug boat whistles, in welcoming 1892.

FULFORD STILL CHAMPION

Captain Brewer Again Defeated in a Very Close Shooting Contest.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan, 1.-E. D. Fulford of Harrisburg has once more demonstrated his right to be called the champion trap shooter of the world. He met Captain Jack Brewer, the late champion, for the fifth time today and again defeated bim, killing ninety-six bird, to Brewer's ninty-four, thereby win-ning a purse of \$500.

The contest was a feature of the tourna-ment inaugurated by the Harrisburg Shoot-ing association, of which club culford is a member, and fully 1,800 people, including many ladies, witnessed the contest. Eac man shot to win, and Brewer rather led in the betting. Wads of money changed hands on the result. Follord was somewhat off in shooting at the outset, out after the first fifteen or twenty birds he settled down to business and midde the remarkable record of daths out statist bills Breward filling after eighty-one straight kills, Brewer killing fiftysix straight...

The contest, was shot according to the Hurlingham rule, eighty yards boundary. Jacob Pentz of the Sporting Times and C. M. Townsend of Furest and Stream were offi-cial Scorers. N. Apgar of New York pulled the traps and Hairy Hilleman of this city handled the history Hilleman of this city A squad of Captain McNiel's company of handled the birds; Score: Brewer, 94; Fulford, 96.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.- The New York Cen tral & Hudson River road proposes to in-augurate the through sleeping car service to California once a week; beginning January 5 California once a week, beginning January 5 until April 19 inclusive, the car to leave Now York on the North Shore limited at 4:50 p. m. every Tuesday and be routed via the Michigan Central to Chicago, thence on se-lected dates by each of the various routes west of Chicago. The cars used in this ser-vice will be of the most luxurious type. The regular single and round trin tickets will be regular single and round trip tickets will be valid for passage in this car and the benefit of the through service is afforded at no extra

Damaged the Engine.

cost.

BURLINGTON, Colo., Jan. I.-The Chicago & Colorado Springs vestibule train was run into by the Chicago & Denver flyer. The rear platform was snashed and the engine of the Colorsdo Springs fivor was badly dam-aged. Mrs. J. A. Bard of Sait Lake City, who was standing in the asle of the Pullman sleeper, was thrown to the floor, badly spraining her right arm.

plained by a model it is well to send the same not larger than one square foot, and in sendto cover the first government fee and \$5 in payment of cost of drawing, when one ing the same by express the charges be prepaid and the box addressed to s necessary. As soon as possible after the receipt of this remittance LES specification of the invention will be carefully prepared and forwarded to the inventor, together with Mention this paper.] will be promptly filed at the patent office and with the claims arising under the Indian depredations act, has been successful in protecting a large number of subscribers and others from extortion and loss. From com-

one to five months in arrears.

money making basis, but it is proposed to do the work as near the actual cost as will protect the business from lo s. 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 direction inquiries either to our Omaha or Washington office please mention the fact that you read these instructions in THE BER.

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, painled, 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 pat-ented 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 The charge of the bureyu in fee being \$30

Reissues.

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 in-advertonce, 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 defec-tive patent is entirely lost by procuring a reissue which is totally invalid.

Trademarks.

Glasgow, Trave from Bremen. A trademark is a fanciful or arbitrary de

in raids in the west. It is doing the at 5 to 12 per cent, taking in many instance. the slightest endeavor to carry out their nly the actual cost of pushing the claim.

A most of those who lost their property hro ugh the indian raids are persons of small means who could not go to Wasnington themselves, the establishment of the bureau where they can be certain of exact and just treatment has reached those who needi nost.

The persons who have suffered losses from the Indians since June 1. 1866. will do wel to remember, however, that the time within which claims can be presented is limitod. they are not put in within the appointed time they are forever carred. Moreover the court of claims goes on the plan, "first come, first served," and it behooves sufferers to place their claims before the proper authori-

ties at an early date. The contracts made before the passage of the act have, as stated, been annulled by con gress. It is therefore necessary for claim ants to make new contracts or arranger ants to make new contracts or arrangements with their agents, and they are left free to engage new agents if they are not satisfied with those they had engaged before. This will enable them to make much more favorable terms for themselves than were had while the passage of the act was still in doubt.

The bureau has received the indorsemen of all the congressmen and officials who have anything to do with the subject of claims. A letter from Representative Horman of Oregon, chairman of the committee on Indian epredations, has already been published in t shalf of the bureau, and similar expressions have come from others. If any subscriber requires such servicer and is in doubt where he will find the address of Tur Bar Bureau of Claims in the advertising column.

A NEEDED BUREAU.

The organization of the new court of law claims at Denver last month and the an nonncement that the court will hold its fina session in that city on the 17th of November tive promise that he long-vexed titles in th weatern territories and state will soon be in a fair way to settlement. The disputed titles under the Mexican and Spanish grants have proved especially troublesome in Arizona and New Mexico. They have delayed settlement and investment in some of the fairest lands of the southwest, and have proved annoving in the districts farther to the north. After much agitation and complaint congress wa nduced at the last session to provide a court for the consideration of this business, and

will soon begin to work. The organization of this court gives The BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS a chance to extend its usefulness. It will take claims under this law and prosecute them for persons who do not know whom to engage for the service. The business entrusted to the bureau in Washington is being prosect ed with energy. The Indian depredations patent, land mining and other claims before the courts and departments are being pushed as rapidly as possible, with no delays on accunt of the large amount of business which has been sent to the bureau. The large amount of claims intrusted to its care is a standing proof of the

esteem and confidence in which The Bes is held by the public which it serves. It is likewise a demonstration, if one was required. he need of such an organization The revelations in regard to the Loomis

The revelations in regard to the Loomis agency which have been published recently go even further in the same direction. When a man sought for by the police for nearly a year on a warrant for embezzlement can set up as a claim agent, flood the western coun-try with circulars and receive assignments for several million dollar's worth of claims, it appears that there is little protection for the claimant who sends to an upknown reprethe claimant who sends to an unknown repreto calibre two sends to assigned their claim to Loomis would have had small chance o their seeing any of their money if tha schemer had been given time to collect their claims. When such risks are run and men who are not able to go to Washington and know no one there must hire their attorneys at haphazard, the need for a bureau to proat agmazaro, the need for a biroan to pro-tect the people and do their work at reason-able rates is apparent. The approval with which THE BEE enter prise is received by journalists and public men is as gratifying as the response of the

Steamer Arrivals.

from Liverpool.

At Baltimore-Minnesota from London, Schledam from Amsterdam. At London-Sighted-British Crown from

State of California from

Boston, City of Chester from New York. At Glasgow-Manitoba from Philadelphia. At New York-Holland and Wilkomen public.

HANDIN, Mo., Jan. 1. -- Twenty-two business bouses and dweiling houses were burned. Loss, \$75,000; little or no insurance.

Through Sleeping Car Service.

lication for patent. If it is found that be 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

forms for application for patent ready for execution. Upon return of the latter the case notice will be sent when action is had there-on, 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

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

Design Patents.

such cases is usually \$25.

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.

\$10 and the bureau charge is \$15.

any one they pleased. If they were pleased with the zeal and acts of their first agent they might make their new contract with him. If they were dissatized they might choose any other agent that they meased. Those who have not signed new contracts show the passes of the act may profit by A patent can be reissued whenever the since the passage of the act may profit by this to secure much, setter terms than they could otherwise get from the agents. The to those who know how to protect selves. For those who distrust their

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, be-cause of residence elsewhere than in Wash-ington, to make the examiner see the inven-tion in its true light; and then, again, as

which the brain cozed. The shooting to curred a weak ago and strange to say Rob-inson still lives, his physicians being confi-dent of his recovery. He is resting easy and talks as intelligently as he did before the shooting. The row was the result of a fam-ily feud. Brooks is in jail awaiting the resuit of his father-in-inw's injuries. 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