TELESCOPED THE SLEEPER

Fatal Rear End Collision on the Burlington Near Wymore.

PASSENGERS H AVE A NARROW ESCAPE

Blowing out of the Boiler Head of the Fast Train's Locomotive the Primary Cause of the Accident—Details of the Affair.

WYMORE, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A disastrous and fatal wreck occurred on the Burlington near this city about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Denver and St. Louis passenger train No. 15, bound west, had stopped at the Union Pacific crossing, caused by the boiler head blowing out. Conductor B. F. Dennison, one of the oldest employes on the road, sent back a brakeman to flag approaching trains. Before he could reach and pass the danger point, owing to a heavy curve in that vicinity, a fast freight crashed into the disabled passenger train, completely telescoping the rear sleeper.

Had it not been that the occupants of the sleeper had nearly all stepped to the platforms to ascertain the cause of the delay, the loss of life would have been frightful, but by jumping alll were saved except four passengers, who sustained serious injuries.

The injured persons were taken to the Touzalin hotel, where the B. & M. surgeon dressed their wounds. Their names are as follows:

MRS. O'BRIEN of Denver, cut about the head and lip badly torn.

MRS. HENRY MONTFORT and daughter, MAY, of Denver, badly shaken up and arms bruised, and the daughter cut in the back of the head and back sprained.

MR. BERCUVITZ of Caseyville, Ill., cut about the head.

The person killed was a tramp who was stealing a ride in the car next to the engine of the freight train and was caught between the engine tank and the side of the car. He was wedged in so tightly that it was impossible to get him out for some time. A memorandum book was found on his person containing the name of George Stick, Fort Madison, Ia. He was taken to Wachtel's undertaking rooms and will be buried tomorrow.

The passenger coaches were not brought in until 5 o'clock, when a train was made up here and sent on west. The damage to the cars and engines is about $1,000.

A wrecking crew has been at work ever since the wreck and has got the track all cleared.

STORY OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

Peculiar Position in Which He is Placed in Adams County.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A petition was filed in the county court of Adams county this morning that for a story of real romance has not been surpassed in the legal history of this court for some time. It is entitled, "In the matter of the application of Mary Baird for support out of the estate of John Baird, an insane person." The petition is quite lengthy. It is alleged that the petitioner was legally married to John Baird on June 30, 1842. The only issue of this marriage is John W. Baird, who is in destitute circumstances, an invalid, and incapable of self-support. Mother and son are now living in Columbus, O. The petitioner continued to live with said John Baird until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Ohio volunteers. Baird was permanently made an invalid in the service of the United States previous to the battle of Shiloh, and was, by reason of his disability, discharged. On his return home he became morose and melancholy, and finally insane.

During his residence in Ohio he was declared insane, and a guardian of his property was duly appointed. Previous to the appointment of the guardian, Baird, being of unsound mind and incapable of carrying on properly ordinary business affairs, squandered the joint accumulation of himself and petitioner, including a $3,000 farm.

Baird wandered from his Ohio home to Hastings and went through a form of marriage with a woman whose name is unknown to the petitioner, and for several years has been living with her as husband and wife. After that he was declared insane by the proper authorities, and is now confined in the asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings. A guardian of Baird's estate was appointed by the county judge of Adams county. According to an appraisement filed January 9, 1892, Baird's estate amounted to $1,500 besides his pension. The petitioner further alleges that she is still the wife of said Baird, that she is now 74 years of age, sick, infirm, destitute and is now dependent on public charity for support; that the woman who claims to be Baird's wife is not 30 in fact, wherefore the petitioner prays that a time be set when all parties interested can show cause why she should not have an allowance granted her for support out of the estate of her husband.

Dodge County Litigation.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Sam Small, the prisoner captured at Cheyenne and brought back here for trial on the charge of having obtained money under false pretenses, pleaded guilty to the counts in the indictment and has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Charles Behrendt, who murdered his brother on Christmas eve at the family home near Scribner, disemboweling him with a savage knife, has been indicted by the grand jury. He has pleaded not guilty and the case will go to trial at this term of the district court. There was sufficient evidence brought out to warrant the jury in bringing in an indictment, but there is a general belief that there will not be enough to convince a jury on the trial that young Behrendt should hang for the crime. In fact there is evidence to show that there was a family row on the fatal night and that the prisoner himself was intended as a victim for the occasion, but escaped from the melee unhurt.

Nebraska Mortgages.

YORK, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following is the number of mortgages given and released in York county during the month of January: Farm mortgages filed 60, released 97; city mortgages filed 15, released 28; chattel mortgages filed 301, released 261.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The mortgage indebtedness record for Sheridan county shows that there were 156 chattel mortgages filed during January, aggregating $26,317.83, and 124 released amounting to $18,012.63. Of farm mortgages thirty-three were filed amounting to $11,338.85, and twenty-one released, aggregating $10,031.50.

Hanged Himself in His Own House.

GREELEY CENTER, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—C. W. Lockwood, a farmer residing one-half mile from Ericcson, Neb., committed suicide by hanging at 2 o'clock today. He used a bridle, fastened to a beam upstairs in his own house, to hang himself. His wife and 5-year-old daughter were the only ones at home at the time and before they could get help he was dead. Mr. Lockwood made two attempts to shoot himself this morning, but was prevented by his son. Despondency seems to have been the cause.

Work of Dodge County's Grand Jury.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The grand jury, which was discharged last evening, brought in indictments against four keepers of lewd houses for selling liquor without a license. The women were arrested and placed in jail and today came into court, gave bail and will stand trial. One of the women got wind of their impending fate and fled from the city.

No Quorum Was Present.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The republican county central committee met in the parlors of the Bostwick hotel this afternoon to elect a chairman to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of ex-Treasurer Charles Paul.

As a quorum was not present the committee adjourned.

Still He Congratulates Boyd.

BRAYTON, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the telegram of congratulation sent to Governor Boyd from Brayton the 3d inst. T. C. Phelan's name was signed to it without his knowledge or consent. While Mr. Phelan congratulates Governor Boyd, yet he is an independent and not a democrat.

Heir to Thousands.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. John Galliglee, widow, living on her farm in Saunders county about eight miles from Fremont, has just received notice that she is heir to a snug little fortune. The amount of her bequest is about $75,000, left her by her brother who has just died at Indianapolis.

Nebraska's Snow Storm.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A miniature edition of the Nebraska blizzard is raging here tonight. Snow is drifting badly and traffic is delayed.

WALLACE, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—The heaviest snow storm of the winter has been raging since last night. It is drifting badly and will be very hard on stock not well sheltered but will certainly make moisture enough to insure a crop of small grain.

Preparing for Plenty of Rain.

BENKELMAN, Neb., Feb. 6—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On account of the inclemency of the weather the meeting held here today to consider the artificial moisture question was not largely attended, but enough was done to insure the securing of tests for the coming season. Another meeting will be held Tuesday to perfect arrangements and hear reports from committees appointed today.

Sugar Beet Question Discussed.

GRETNA, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers was addressed here this afternoon on the sugar beet question by Secretary Nason of the Omaha Board of Trade, Mr. Lund of Lincoln, and others. They were asked to co-operate with the proposed sugar beet plant of Omaha by agreeing to raise beets for the plant. They are highly elated at the prospect of diversified farming and their co-operation may be counted on as it gives them a home market for a new product.

Condition of Kearney's Bank.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The official examination of the affairs of the Commercial and Savings bank just finished shows assets to the amount of $68,000, including $22,000 in poor paper. Liabilities $48,000.

THAT MAN FATE OF TROOP E.

Thomas Winthrop Hall in Harper's Weekly.

That man Fate of Troop E was the reigning mystery at Fort Apache. A frontier post without a mystery would hardly accord with army customs, would be dull to officers and men alike, and would positively be shunned by the officers' wives. So it was not surprising that Apache should have its mystery. The only thing uncommon about it was the fact that in this case the mystery was a real bona fide mystery. It was an actual entity, not a creature of post gossip, and did not even need the aid of the imagination of the cooks and housemaids on the "back line." For this reason Apache was a post of great interest to all the other posts in the Department of Arizona, and whenever the telegraph operator at any one of them (most potent disburser of gossip in all Uncle Sam's army) received the unofficial message from the man at Apache, "That man Fate of Troop E is drunk again," there was immediately a noticeable atmosphere of interest at the said other post and the wives of the subalterns would meet in the center of the "front line" (each one on the way to tell the others about it), and declare that they did wish the general would transfer their troop to the Apache. In the meantime the inhabitants of Apache remained serene, happy and possessed of a certain cheerful sense of superiority in the matter of mysteries over all the rest of them. The only thing that ever disturbed them was the fact that try as they would, they could not unravel their mystery, but perhaps this was just as well, for if they could have done so there would no longer have been any mystery, and without it what wou'd have been life at Fort Apache?

He was always called "that man Fate." The other men were called Smith, Jones and Robinson, but Fate needed a distinguishing if not distinguished handle to his name in the eyes of the post people, so they fell into the habit of calling him "that man Fate." That Fate was not his name was very apparent, but as many men enlist under obviously ficticious names, nothing was thought of this except the singularity of his choice. He must have been thinking about Fate in no cheerful mood, they all agreed, when he chose it. He no sooner made his appearance in Troop E as a recruit than he made an impression. He was distractingly handsome and more than this his face bore the indelible marks of aristocratic breeding. It took the second lieutenant of the said Troop E just one short conversation to be convinced that Fate had been born and bred a gentleman, and had been educated as such to the highest degree. Upon the report of the lieutenant to this effect, Fate was immediately called before the commanding officer and questioned as to his antecedents, but his answers were vague and unsatisfactory to such an extent that the good old major knew that he was lying. For some reason or other the major did not tell him that he was lying, though, as he would bluffily have told most of the men. In fact in his own heart he felt that the man was a gentleman in spite of his position, and he had an unconscious respect for the feeling. Of course every one knew that something was wrong with the man, but as they could not find out what it was, they did the next best thing—they waited.

They did not have to wait long. On his very first pay-day Fate occupied a cell in the guard house, charged by the captain of his company with being drunk. The kind-hearted major gave him a lecture the next morning and let him off. He tried to get Fate to say he was sorry, but the man was obstinately uncommunicative. He went back to his troop, though, and behaved himself until the next pay day. Then he got drunk again. This time the major let army justice take its course, and Fate spent a month in the guard house at hard labor. It was noticed by everyone on the post, however (army people are great for noticing things), that during that month the major declined to have any of the prisoners brought near his quarters, and that whenever he saw a squad of them he deliberately made a detour and got out of the way. Every one knew then (for army people are great at drawing decisions) that the major was interested in that man Fate. No one was surprised, therefore, that the major and the captain of troop E should be engaged in a long conversation the night before Fate was to be released from his hard labor and restored to duty, and no one was surprised a week or so later when Fate was made a corporal. The major was at his old trick (a dear old trick that made many a good soldier out of a bad one) of appealing to the man's pride by giving him the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer, and the responsibilities. It didn't work, though, at all.

The very next pay day Fate was the occupant of the guard house, chevrons and all. Then began a struggle that lasted for over three years between the major and Fate. Sometimes the major got the best of it, and Fate would go over a pay day without getting drunk. Then he would be promptly rewarded with chevrons and the major's good graces. Oftener he would yield to his temptations, and then the major, like a good soldier, would see that he was properly punished. It began to be a matter of interest to the whole regiment. Some of the officers and more of the ladies of the regiment declared their belief in the report that Fate had told his mystery to the major, and that the major was interested in him on that account. Those who knew the major better, though, said it was merely the major's well known weakness for trying to reform men who were going as fast as they could to a disagreeable place. Some of them tried to worm the secret out of the major's wife, but that good lady knew as little as they did themselves. There was one curious fact that they did find out from her, though, and that was the fact that Fate had always obstinately refused to promise to abstain from drink when the major urged him to do so. This had made the major, who was always finding something good in the character of every man, believe that if he could ever get that promise from Fate, it would be kept. And the major tried patiently, but unsuccessfully, to do it.

A time came at last when it seemed that Fate had reformed of his own free will. He had been an actual four months out of the guard house, and, with the color back in his cheeks and a new uniform on, decorated with the yellow stripes of a corporal, he looked the handsomest and finest soldier in the regiment. The major was tickled to death and was unusually gracious to the captain of Troop E, for the captain had rather demurred of late to keeping the man longer in his troop. It did seem as though the major had reformed another man. It was just at this time that Jack Chamberlain, the first lieutenant of Troop E, went off on a leave of absence, and, to the surprise of the garrison, brought back with him when he came a wife. They were due to arrive the day after the announcement cards were received at the post, and every one joined in to give the bride an army welcome. She was a Miss Fanny Walters of Cleveland, or had been, so company in the countercharge, and was again conspicuous for his heroism and gallantry in capturing the flag of the confederate regiment and two commissioned officers. So heroic was the attack which the officer led that the officers and men of his company recently petitioned congress to give him a medal of honor in acknowledgment of his valor.

The medal is the usual government medal, made of cannon bronze, and bears the following inscription:

> THE CONGRESS
> TO CAPT. FRANK D. BALDWIN,
> 5th U. S. Inf'y for Distinguished Brav'y
> At the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga
> July 20, 1864.

Captain Baldwin enlisted in the army in 1861, and has been in active service since then. At present he is stationed at army headquarters in Chicago as inspector of rifle prrctice. He distinguished himself on several occasions during the war against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes and Comanches who in the summer of 1874 made several raids in the Indian Territory, Texas and southern Kansas. He served as first lieutenant under the command of General Nelson A. Miles. November 8 of that year a detachment under Lieutenant Baldwin surprised a large camp of hostiles near the head of McClellan Creek in the early morning and attacked them with such vigor as to compel the Indians to abandon the protection of the ravines and retreat to the open country. He rescused from the hands of the Indians two white girls, who, with their parents and brother, were captured by the hostile tribe in Kansas. The Indians murdered the parents and brother and maltreated the girls. General Miles afterwards became their guardian.

On another occasion Captain Baldwin, in company with three other officers, was attacked by a band of 100 Indians. The four men killed twelve redskins and compelled the remainder to retreat.

CHIPS OF MOSS AGATE.

A Section of Arizona Literally Covered with Them.

From the Atlantic & Pacific railroad it is not hard to reach one of the greatest of natural curiosities—the petrified forest of Arizona, says a writer in St. Nicholas. Much the nearest point is the little station of Billings, but there are the scantiest accommodations for the traveler. Only a mile south of the track at that point one may see a low, dark ridge marked by a single cottonwood tree.

Walking thither over a valley so alive with jack rabbits that there is some excuse for the cowboy declaration "that you can walk clear across their backs!" one soon reaches the northern edge of the forest, which covers hundreds of square miles. Unless you are more hardened to wonderful sights than I am you will almost fancy yourself in some enchanted spot. You seem to stand on the glass of a gigantic kaleidoscope, over whose sparkling surface the sun breaks in infinite rainbows. You are ankle deep in such chips and I'll warrant you never saw from any other wood pile.

What do you think of chips from trees that are red moss agate and amethyst and smoky topaz and agate of every hue? Such are the marvelous splinters that cover the ground for miles here, around the huge prostrate trunks—some of them five feet through—from which time's patient ax has hewn them. I broke a specimen from the heart of a tree three years ago which had around the stone pith a remarkable array of large and exquisite crystals; for on one side of the specimen—which is not so large as my hand—is a beautiful mass of crystals of royal purple amethyst and on the other an equally beautiful array of smoky topaz crystals.

One can get, also, magnificent cross sections of a whole trunk so thin as to be portable and showing every vein and "year ring" and even the bark. There is not a chip in all those miles which is not worthy a place, just as it is, in the proudest cabinet, and when polished I know no other rock so splendid. It is one of the hardest stones in the world and takes and keeps an incomparable polish.

A Wonderful Clock.

La Semaine Religieuse: When the hour is struck an extraordinary movement is produced, and the whole structure seems alive. The artist attempted to give an idea of the last judgment.

A cock crows, angels sound the trumpet at the four cardinal points, and flames issue from the openings in the turrets placed to the right and left. The Eternal Father looks around him and gestures as if he intended to judge the world.

A soul advances and takes its stand before the Arbiter. It is the soul of the impenitent sinner. His career is wanting and he is condemned to hell. A hideous emon, armed with a fork, pounces upon the unfortunate wretch and hurls him headlong into the abyss. Next comes the turn of the just soul.

He appears before God, receives a favorable judgment and is admitted to the joys of heaven. Immediately angels make a guard of honor around him and escort him in triumph to the mansions above, while the air resounds with music.

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 he 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 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 bureyu in such cases is usually $25.

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 o 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 one filing each application for registration of trademark, is $25. 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 $5, 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 BUREAU OF CLAIMS,
Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

[Mention this paper.]

Patents and Patents.

Every American carries in his blood a strain of inventiveness. When he sees labor wasted he begins to puzzle out plans for saving it. When he strikes an ingenious machine he sets to calculating how it may be improved. Few Yankees have gone through life without devising some kind of invention, although in most cases the device may have gone no further than the mind of the inventor.

The patent office at Washington is the outgrowth of this national quality. It is such a monument of multifarious ingenuity as is not to be matched in the world. Its stores of plans and models are heaped up so lavishly by the irrepressible genius of the nation that the whole establishment might be burned to the ground every five years, and each new building would be overflowing in time for the next fire.

Plainly, it can be no light thing to keep all this mass of business in order. "As dry as a patent office report" has become a proverb. But these reports, extending through hundreds of bulky volumes, contain the facts by whose light every new application for a patent must be decided. The person who expects to be of any assistance in facilitating the progress of a new idea toward government recognition must know how to thread their dusty byways and uncover all the old ideas to which the new comer may bear a family resemblance.

The inventor can bardly ever do this. Even if he happens to be a resident of Washington his familiarity with the details of patent office procedure is not likely to be sufficient to enable him to accomplish anything for himself, and if he lives at a distance of course he can do nothing. An attorney is always required.

But not even the pensioners have suffered ore from the operations of unscrupulous attorneys than the inventors. The average inventor is poor, and not accustomed to the technicalities of law or business. He wants a patent, and he takes that term at its face value. To him a patent is a patent, neither more nor less. He reads the advertisement of a plausible agent who promises to get patents in quick time at low rates, payable only in case of success. He sends on his application and in due time is gladdened by the receipt of an impressive document, garished with gilt seals and blue ribbons and announcing itself to be a patent. And so it is, but when the owner undertakes to put his invention on the market he finds that he has nothing to sell. The attorney has saved himself trouble by putting in a claim covering only some one trivial point and the patent granted on that point is worthless as a protection to the essential features of the invention. An honest and capable attorney would have made his claim as broad as possible; he would have argued every point with the examiners, and when he finally obtained a patent it would have been as valuable as the merits of the invention would permit.

THE BEE Bureau of Claims is not afraid of trouble. Contrary to its custom in land, Indian depredation and pension cases it does not take patent cases on contigent fees, and no other reputable patent attorneys do. When an application is intrusted to it, it gives the subject careful and intelligent study, and then files an itemized claim covering as many points as can possibly be found in the invention. It argues as many of these as may be denied and in the end it secures a patent comprehensive enough to hold its own in the courts and in the money market.

If any inventor should be inclined to question the importance of broad claims in applying for patents, he may profitably consider the methods by which Alexander Graham Bell has been raised within the past fifteen years from poverty to a place in the financial world alongside of Jay Gould and Russell Sage.

A NEEDED BUREAU.

The organization of the new court of law claims at Denver last month and the announcement that the court will hold its final session in that city on the 17th of November tive promise that he long-vexed titles in th western 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 annoying in the districts farther to the north. After much agitation and co mplaint congress w nduced at the last session to provide a cour 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 Washington is being prosecuted 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 acount 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 BEE is held by the public which it serves. It is likewise a demonstration, if one was required, o he dee of such an organization

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 country 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 unknown representative. The men who assigned their claim o 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 protect the people and do their work at reasonable rates is apparent.

The approval with which THE BEE enterprise is received by journalists and public men is as gratifying as the response of the public.

THE INDIAN CLAIMS.

THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS, in dealing 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 complaints that have come to it, however, it appears that many of the claimants do not understand 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 congress inserted a provision in the act annulling all contracts and limiting the agent's commission to 15 or 20 per cent.

The claimants all probably understand that he 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 consider that they are still bound to employ the agent with whom they signed the exorbitant tracts whether they are satisfied with or not.

was the intention of congress to prote c em 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 the act stated: "That all sales, transfers or assignments of any such claims heretofore or hereafter made, except such as have occurred in the due administration of decedents' estates, and all contracts heretofore made for fees and allowances to claimants' attorneys are hereby declared void.

There could be no mistake about the meaning 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 with the zeal and acts of their first agent they might make their new contract with him. If they were dissatised they might choose any other agent that they pleased.

Those who have not signed new contracts since the passage of the act may profit by this to secure much better terms than they could otherwise get from the agents. The fact that THE BEE BUREAU is doing the work for the bare expense involved has had a good effect in moderating the charges of all agents to those who know how to protect themselves. For those who distrust their ability to cope with the claim agents on their own ground THE BEE BUREAU is always open.

OVER THE WIRE TO CHILI.

Line by Which the New York Herald-Bee Cablegrams are Transmitted.

Electricity: The great line of telegraphic communication, "via Galveston," embraces upwards of 8,000 miles of land lines and cables.

The Mexican Telegraph company's system begins at Galveston, Tex., from which point a cable is run to Vera Cruz, Mex., and thence to Coatzacoalcos. From there an aerial line crosses the isthmus of Tehuantepec to Salina Cruz, with test stations at Jaltipan, Casa de los Reyes, Zarabia and San Geronimo.

At Salina Cruz the Mexican Telegraph company's system connects with that of the Central and South American Telegraph company, where cables from this point take their course as follows: To La Libertad (San Salvador), to San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua), to Panama, to Buenaventura (United States of Columbia), to Sta. Elena, with a land line to Guayaquil (Ecuador), to Payta (Peru), to Lima (Peru), to Iquique (Chili), to Valparaiso (Chili.).

The route followed by the Mexican Telegraph company's line to Salina Cruz is one of the most interesting that I know of.

Vera Cruz is well known to thousands of Americans, and more especially to those connected with electrical and engineering pursuits. It is here that passengers bound for the City of Mexico and other places in the interior are landed from the Alexander line of steamers sailing from New York.

Coatzacoalcos is but a small village situated at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river. From here the line runs through thick forests, over mountain and plains. As you follow its course you cannot help wondering how the line was built at all, for the difficulties encountered in its construction must indeed have been both numerous and formidable. From Coatzacoalcos to Jaltipan the route is fairly good; thence to Almagres it is marshy, becoming mountainous as it nears Naranjas and still more so at Casa de los Reyes, from which place to La Chivela it is very bad indeed. Here the line wends its way through a pass and in many places shows plainly the skill and great daring in its constructors. Once beyond the pass of La Chivela the rest of the route is level all the way to Salina Cruz.

During the "dry season" the underbrush in the forests occasionally catches fire from the intense heat, and then there can be seen as grand a conflagration as anyone ever witnessed.

All kinds of tropical fruits are plentiful on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and wild animals of different species and birds of all varieties of plumage abound. Here you can run across almost everything, from a rabbit to a tiger, an alligator to a tapir, and antelope to a wild boar, a squirrel to a monkey, and a dove to a wild turkey. In fact, about the only animals I did not find there were camels and elephants.

Salina Cruz, the terminal of the line on the Pacific coast, is only a very small village, and a most uninteresting one at that. It is a port of call for the Pacific mail steamers which ply between Panama and Acapulco.

The next place where the cable touches at is La Libertad, in San Salvador, and a most charming little place it is. From this town can be seen a very active volcano called Izalco, which is situated near Sonsonate, and which for beauty and magnificence rivals, in my opinion, the famous Vesuvius. Night after night I have watched this fiery monster belch forth into the air its tons of molten lava, and I thought then as I saw the streams of fire come pouring down the mountain's side, and felt the tremor of the earth which accompanies each outburst, that it was the grandest sight in the world and one which would repay the most exacting and jaded tourist were he to travel thousands of miles to see it.

The next landing place is San Juan del Sur, as pretty a little place as anybody would want to live a quiet life in. The scenery surrounding this part is extremely beautiful and verdant. It is in the vicinity of San Juan del Sur that the proposed Nicaraugua canal will have its Pacific terminus.

Panama is the next station, and what with its canal and its fevers, revolutions and earthquakes.

This great line of telegraphic communication is splendidly equipped and most efficiently managed.

CLANCY TIED THE KNOT.

And Thus Was a Chinese Wedding Celebrated at City Hall.

Three gorgeously dressed Chinese, one a timid female, entered the City Hall yesterday and told the first lounger they met that they wanted to be married, says the New York Recorder.

"Phat? All tree of yez?" asked the lounger.

"Melican man savvy Ilish, no understand," was the response.

Then some kind hearted chap, who was in sympathy with the Mongolians, escorted them to Alderman Clancy's apartments. The official was somewhat alarmed at the invasion, and referring to his note book satisfied himself that all his laundry was at home. The leader of the procession was Lem Wah, an agent for the Tang Lung Tea company, at 49 Mott street. He bowed low as he entered the sanctuary of the great Pooh Bah.

"Toe sung ghi solhi wash," said the leader, which remark meant "We must be pardoned for this intrusion."

"Faugh-a-ballagh," pleasantly responded Alderman Clancy, and then Mr. Lum Wah introduced Miss Ah Kim, a modest, pretty, little, almond-eyed creature, magnificently attired in satin garments trimmed with gold.

"She wants to be married," said Lem Wah.

"Who is the bridegroom?" asked the alderman.

"Here he is," said Lem Wah, taking an ungainly stripling of a Chinaman by the shoulder and pushing him up to the alderman's desk.

"Me Lem Soon," said the prospective bridegroom. "Me want to marry Ah Kim."

"Ah!" said Clancy. "Kim here, me almond-eyed beauty."

The interpreter pushed the woman up to the desk, and then the alderman asked the happy pair in eloquent English if they wanted to be married.

"Allee samee Melican man and girl," said Lem. Then the alderman read the marriage ceremony as laid down in the books.

"Kiss the bride," said the alderman, in unctious tones.

Lem Soon and Ah Kim kissed with evident relish. Then the alderman pondered the weighty question whether he could risk his mustache against a Mongolian face. He hesitated, looked down and—pronounced them man and wife. He accepted an invitation to attend the wedding dinner at the home of the happy couple, at 17 Mott street, last night, but he was not present. He agreed to eat chow chop sin and chow dong until later, but failed to keep his promise.

Ah Kim was imported here by Chinese agents a month ago, and it is currently reported in Mott street that Lem Soon paid $200 for his bride. The agents who got the money have made similar offer to other Chinamen, and Chinese weddings will no longer be a curiosity.

Short-Stop Suggestions.

Close up the winter's work in February. "Gather in" your share of the ice crop. Plan and prepare for plowing and planting. Engage sober and trusty farm help. Dot down data of daily doings. Investigate new modes of culture. Raise no scrub animals this year. Look well after the lambs and calves. Use plenty of litter in stables and sheds. The mother hen is the best incubator unless you know how to run the other kind. "Get the best" seeds, plants and trees. Have you obtained catalogues and selected what you need? Let amateurs try high priced and highly praised novelties. Use no inferior seeds or fertilizers. In purchasing deal with principals rather than agents. Resolve to be a reading, thinking, progressive farmer. Get and study good rural text books. Miss no meeting where agricultural topics are discussed. Much rural gospel may be heard at sessions of farmers' clubs and institutes. Don't be a chronic croaker, but work on cheerfully and hopefully. Pluck wins while luck is unreliable.

The Chicago Board of Education demanded $5,995,084 for the support of the schools during 1892.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY.

Head One Solid Sore. Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema, when he was four months old. We tried three doctors, but they did not help him. We then used your three Cuticura Remedies, and after using them eleven weeks exactly according to directions, he began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears most of his face and small places on different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to the cradle and hold them when he was taken up; and had to keep mittens tied on his hands to keep his fingernails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your Cuticura Remedies cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others.

GEO. B. and JANETTA HARRIS Webster, Ind.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.