WILEY WILLIAMS.

The Peculiar and Profitable Position of the Anti-Convict Labor Bill.

Has William Stout Purchased Peace from William Turtle?

The Gentleman from the Third "Has the Flure" in the Lobby.

The Cow Doctor Bill and the Charity Grab Lost in the House.

Another Regulation Bill Pushed Through the House—The Great Crush in the Lobby.

Special Correspondence to the BEE.

LINCOLN, February 18.—At present the railroad lobby is somewhat placed in the shade by the insurance and labor lobby. Pat Ford, of Omaha, claims to be here in the interest of the would-be future] mayor of Omaha, Mr. Turtle, and his one bill concerning the convict labor contract, of which Mr. Turtle is as proud as the proverbial hen with one chicken. Mr. Turtle keeps his bill and its principles pretty much to himself, but will no doubt launch it into the midst of a pressing legislature before the end of the session. It strikes me if the workingmen want Mr. Turtle's bill to become a law they had better entrust its care into the hands of some other person than Mr. Turtle. He who is reported as having been tempted to accept

A LUCRATIVE POSITION

by Boss Stout as compensation for sacrificing his pet bill, and who has survived the ordeal with unsullied character, seems to be in no hurry. The question of the leasing of convict labor has not been considered by the present legislature, and Mr. Turtle has done nothing to bring about such an inquiry. He has never even introduced a resolution to ascertain whether Boss Stout has forfeited his contract by failing to build the 240 cells which he should have completed long ago.

THE LOBBY

is very active and numerous this week. They carry on their barter with audacious publicity. They come on to the floor of the house and by their incessant gabble and chatter prevent what is going on being heard, thereby impeding the progress of urgent legislation. When the speaker called order this afternoon there were more lobbyists on the floor than members, the latter in many instances finding it difficult to make their way to their seats. After the speaker had announced that he would sign house roll 175, which provides for the taking of the census, and house roll 80 a bill to appropriate the matriculation fees of the university for the support of the library, the third reading of bills was taken in hand. House roll 115, which requires railroads to provide double, deck cattle cars was passed unanimously.

THE COW DOCTOR

Mr. Adams' bill (H. R. 144) was next brought up for third reading. This is the bill to provide a state cow doctor at $2,500 a year and assistants at $800 yearly. It also seeks to appropriate $13,000 of the state's money, which shall be used as compensation to stock raisers in case they are so unfortunate as that any of their cattle shall die from contagious disease.

The bill failed to pass its third reading by 46 to 45 votes, but Mr Adams had it recommitted to the committee of the whole for further consideration.

House rolls 147 and 152, both amending the compiled statutes, were passed without comment; but house roll 253, a bill to establish the woman's associated charters and appropriate $15,000 for the assistance of the same, failed to meet the approval of the house and was lost.

The next bill was house roll 324, to classify and regulate railway passenger rates and freight charges. It provides that passenger fares shall not exceed 3½ cents a mile in some instances and 3 cents in others.

THE BILL WAS RUSHED THROUGH

the committee of the whole without consideration, and it was not strange that some members should object to its passage to-day on account of their ignorance of its provisions. Still, the majority of legislators, knowing it could never become law, because the senate would not pass it, wished to make a cheap and unenviable record for themselves, and thereby thrust the responsibility on the senate of passing or rejecting a bill which the house had not thought fit to consider. Mr. Olmstead, who did not understand the bill, moved its recommittal and was supported in this by Mr. Riley. They would have been equally ignorant after it had been re-committed. After a few words from Mr. King in support of the bill, he asked if the railroads or their constituents owned the members of the house.

Mr. Hale moved to proceed to vote on the bill at once and he said that railroad lawyers had openly acknowledged that they owned and could run the senate.

Mr. Riley said he did not understand, and pleaded want of time as an excuse for his not supporting its passage. He was not afraid of his action, and would never vote for a bill which had been run through as this had without his knowing thoroughly and well what he was about.

Olmstead withdrew his motion to recommit, and the bill was passed with fifteen dissentents.

House Roll 142 and Senate File 27 were both passed. The latter provides for the refunding of the 5 per cent penalty on delinquent taxes.

HEAVY FIRE IN CHICAGO.

THE GRANNIS BLOCK DESTROYED—THE FORTLAND BLOCK IN DANGER.

CHICAGO, February 19.—A fire is now raging with great fury in the Grannis block, on the east side of Dearborn street, just south of Washington. The fire started at 5:45 this evening, and half an hour later it was found necessary to turn in the general alarm. Twelve engines and a stand pipe are now playing on the flames, and an immense crowd of several thousand people are watching the apparent destruction of one of the finest office blocks in the city. It is impossible now to estimate the loss. At the time the fire broke out the employees in the office building were preparing to leave for the night, and as far as known all escaped safely.

The fire is said to have originated at the bottom of the elevator shaft, where the past week there has been a new boiler put in and other improvements made. The latest reports say the flames are not yet out, and already the loss by fire and water is considerable. One hour from the discovery of the fire it was plain that the whole block must go. Flames then burst through the roof and brilliantly illumfnated the scene for blocks around. Twenty engines were now pouring enormous volumes of water into the burning building, yet

THE FLAMES SEEMED TO DEFY ALL

attempts to suppress them. At 8:15 the roof fell in, sending showers of sparks up and a rumor that the walls were on the point of falling scattered the crowd in all directions. The material of the roof could now be seen burning on the fifth floor. The flames poured out of every window in the front above the second story, and it was feared that it would be impossible to save the Portland block, on the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets adjoining the burning building.

Account of the intense cold it was difficult to employ the engines to the best advantage. Occasionally a pipe would burst and it would be several minutes before the water could be again brought to play where most needed. The stand pipe did good service in drenching the adjoining walls where there was danger of the fire catching.

In the Grannis block are two banks. They are the Continental National and the National Bank of Illinois. The suddenness of the fire came near resulting disastrously to the valuable books and papers in both banks, as inquiry, however, proved the rumor unfounded. The vaults had been closed and the officers of both institutions said they were not at all anxious as to the safety of their funds.

Before 9 o'clock everybody about the neighborhood of the fire having offices in the building or being employed there, had no doubt of the total loss of the building and contents, except the valuables in the fireproof safes. The building is for the most part occupied by lawyers, architects and insurance agents, many of whom will lose everything contained in their offices. It is now known that two of

MOST VALUABLE LAW LIBRARIES

in the city are totally destroyed, besides valuable papers which the occupants had not sufficient time to put in the vaults.

The Grannis block was erected about three years ago by Amos Grannis, at a cost of about $175,000. The building was insured for $124,000. The loss on furniture, etc., is about $75,000. The fire was practically under control at 9 o'clock, and fears as to the safety of adjoining blocks were no longer entertained.

THE ALTA SNOW SLIDE.

NARRATIVE OF THE MAN WHO WAS BURIED IN FIFTEEN FEET OF SNOW.

SALT LAKE, Utah, February 19.—Fred Cullinan, who was buried the longest of any, and got out alive from the Alta snow slide, was seen by your correspondent to-day. He says that Albert Thomas, proprietor of the hotel, was out getting snow to melt for water. He saw the slide coming, gave the alarm and ran to a less exposed part of the building, followed by the others who heard him.

Cullinan was in the back shed of the hotel, and the first he knew of the slide he heard it strike Reagan's saloon. He tried to turn but hadn't time before he was caught and covered with board timbers and a board across the neck. One arm stretched straight out was held fast. He could only move one hand a little. With a miner's candlestick he happened to be holding in one hand he cut off the board pressing on his neck and almost suffocating him. He found it short and pushed it away so he could breathe. He hallooed all the time, and was first heard about 9 o'clock the next morning.

"It took four hours to get me out of 15 feet of snow; was the first man that heard or recognized Joe Tribley. His father was in the rescuing party. I had the candlestick in my hand when I got out, and was so stiff and bruised I could not move. I had to be rolled out. For two days I couldn't move in bed. I had on only my overalls and boots and had to be hauled down the canyon on a sled. I felt confident all the time that I would be rescued. I did not feel hurt and was not carried far, being caught about the limit of the slide." Could hear them digging above him, and was satisfied they would get to him after awhile.

Parker Norther organized the digging force, and he himself dug harder and longer than anybody, supplied hot coffee and crackers for all, and when all were got out that could be found, went out and broke two miles of road. The party would not have got down the canyon that day but for him.

The G. A. R. State Encampment.

PEORIA, Ill., February 19.—The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic completed its business this afternoon and adjourned. The following officers and delegates to the National encampment were elected: Commander, W. W. Berry, Quincy; senior vice commander, A. D. Reade, Batavia; junior vice commander, P. W. Wycoff, Henry; chaplain, D. Wilkin, Danville; surgeon, A. T. Barnes, Bloomington. Council of administration—A. R. Mock, Cambridge; J. W. Gouty, Arcola; Alfred Wilson, Chicago; T. C. Fullerton, Ottawa; John Yates, Peoria. Delegates—R. J. Oglesby, at large; R. W. Woods, Joliet; D. Dustin, Sycamore; A. C. Switzer, Bloomington; Benson Wood, Effingham; Wm. Jackson, Elmira; Jas. H. Freeman, Aurora; R. M. Campbell, Peoria; Jno M. Adair, Springfield; R. P. Lykle, Decatur; W. I. Hart, Rockford; C. B. Loop, Belvidere; John Reardon, Delevan; J. H. Thomas, Chicago; David A. Cook, Ottawa; E. B. Hamilton, Quincy; E. E. Burt, Elmwood; N. Chandler, Macomb; W. C. Kueffer, Belleville; A. C. Potter, Englewood; Geo E. Swinscola, Austin.

The matters of the state soldiars' home was referred to the post department commanders, Hilliard, Swan, Burt, Lawler and Harper.

The scheme to introduce life insurance into the order was laid over until next year.

Springfield was the chosen place for the next encampment. A resolution was adopted asking the legislature to reprint the adjutant general's report containing a list of the Illinois volunteers in the war of the rebellion.

The Ladies Relief Corps elected the following officers and delegates to the national encampment: President, Mrs. Julia G. Sine, Rockford; senior vice president, Mrs. Clara W. Harral, Aurora; junior vice president, Miss Maggie Cresley, Decatur; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Van Alstyne, Rockford; chaplain, Mrs. Sybera Deihl, Henry; inspector, Mrs. Marion A. Mann, Peoria; conductor, Mrs. Rowley, Bloomington; guard, Mrs. Olive Clifton, Chillicothe. Delegates: Mrs. Roby, Chicago, at large; Mrs. Reed, Chicago; Mrs. Beebe, Elgin; Mrs. Burch, Decatur; Mrs. Reynolds, Chicago; Mrs. Learnerton, Palestine; Mrs. Olmstead, Henry; Mrs. Mark, Decatur. Mrs. Mamia Kyle, Rockford, was reappointed secretary. Commander Berry reappointed J. L. Bennett, Chicago, assistant adjutant general.

This evening General B. M. Prentiss, Quincy, delivered a lecture on the battle of Shiloh at the Grand opera house.

Oregon's Senatorial Deadlock.

SALEM, Ore., February 19.—The legislative session expires by limitation to-morrow at midnight. The senatorial situation has hardened into what seems to be a fixed and permanent deadlock. The majority of the republican members now voting for Hirsch declare they not desert him even if the result should be no election. A minority of republicans voting for ex-Attorney General Williams are equally firm in their declarations.

The democrats are eager to unite in the election of mugwumps. Neither of the republican factions are inclined to vote with them. It is proposed to-night as a solution of the problem to elect James G. Blaine, and this extraordinary result is a possible outcome of the dead-lock.

The efforts of the democratic national committee have been chiefly directed against Williams, but as yet without success. There is considerable talk in the lobbies about Henry Farling, of Portland, coming toward the last as a compromise candidate.

It is understood that in the event of no election Governor Moody will appoint W. Lair Hall of the Dalles. There is considerable talk about Gov. Moody as a compromise candidate. The condition of things, in brief, is as follows: The free-for-all contest which began thirty-nine days ago will be resumed at noon to-morrow, with every bow bent, and there will be no armistice until some one is elected or the legislature expires by limitation.

Strikers Triumphant.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—An iron workers strike was inaugurated ten days ago, fifteen thousand men of the different shops refusing to accept the fifteen per cent reduction in wages, ended to-day. The manufacturers gave way and the men returned at the old wages.

Mexican Justice.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, February 19.—Cajene, the Yaquai chief, has burned a number of boats seized from the white settlers on the Yaquai river on the 14th. It is also reported that a number of ranches have been burned between the settlements and part of the river. He claims them to be the lands of his tribe.

Woman Suffrage Defeated.

SALEM, Oregon, February 19.—The senate, 18 to 10, rejected the bill to re-submit the constitutional amendment conferring suffrage on women.

VICTORIA, B. C., February 19.—The house, by 18 to 9, has thrown out the bill to admit women to suffrage.

The Grant Retirement Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 19.—The senate this morning adopted without debate or discussion the house resolution urging prompt action by congress upon the Grant retirement bill.

California Railroad Tax.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., February 19.—The assembly to-day passed the constitutional amendment providing that the railroads shall pay a tax of two and a half per cent on their gross earnings.

TALK OF THE TRACK.

The Coming Conference of the Firemen and Engineers—The Blockade Raised—Minor Items.

The agitation against the adoption of the new rules and code of signals on the Union Pacific system is rather increasing than diminishing. It is assuming definite and organized form. The locomotive engineers and firemen on the western division are especially determined in the matter. Says the Cheyenne Leader, in speaking of local agitation organization:

"The engineers have selected a committee to represent their fraternity before the managers of the road. The committee consists of a delegate from each lodge of the brotherhood on the road, and will soon proceed to Omaha, where a personal interview will be had with General Manager Calloway. The object of the interview is stated to be two-fold.

"It is first decided to point out to the managers those rules which are obnoxious to the engineers, and in the second place to make a number of practical suggestions which the engineers are convinced will simplify the direction now given to them and which will also add to their efficiency.

"The date of the departure of the committee of engineers has not been learned, but they will probably assemble in Omaha during the next ten days. There is little doubt that the meeting will be one of profit, for it will doubtless result in a full understanding between the managers and the men, and even if nothing more is accomplished that will obviate some of the existing difficulties."

It was learned last night that the committee in question is expected to arrive here this evening and will be met by the local grievance committee. The Kansas Pacific division is also expected to send a committee to join in the united conference, with General Manager Calloway

THE BLOCKADE.

The blockade over the U. P. system is now reported as being nearly if not quite raised. The snow has been falling heavily between Laramie and Green River, forming blockades which have at length been surmounted. Freight and passenger trains to and from Ogden are now moving on schedule time. In fact very little time freight has suffered by the blockade, having been handled with almost accustomed regularity. The Denver, in two sections, comprising the Ogden trains, due here Wednesday and yesterday morning, came in about 8 o'clock last night.

The Northwestern last night was four hours late, the Milwaukee and Rock Island each three, while the Denver outbound left the depot three and a half hours late, delayed by eastern connections.

POTPOURRI.

The Union Pacific railway company has issued a circular covering the extension of land tickets, allowing seekers after sod in Kansas privileges not heretofore enjoyed.

Mr. Sam B. Jones, assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific railway company, is now in Topeka, Kansas, watching the interests of his road.

Oney Finnegan, chief train dispatcher of the Lodge Pole division of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Cheyenne, passed through the city yesterday en route to Washington to attend the inaugural.

J. B. Pritchard, formerly connected with local railway telegraph service, has been appointed to take charge of the office at St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE W. C. A.

Receipts and Donations for the Month—Succor and Comfort Extended.

The Woman's Christian association acknowledge with thanks the following donations of money, food, and clothing for the month ending February 2, 1885: From Mr. J. E. Boyd, chairman of the charity ball committee, $750. This money has enabled the association to supply many of the poor this severe winter with coal, clothing and provisions. The ward committees have been faithful in investigating those who have applied for relief. Some have been found unworthy; from these the ladies have received abusive words. Mergill and Rozerswig donated paper for one room of the Home and two men's time in putting on of the same. Mr. Reard gave one pair of window blinds and fixtures. Mr. Fleming, dried fruit; Mrs. Miner, eight boxes of bread Mrs. Blake, four do. The following ladies sent clothing: Mrs Townsend, McConnell, Monell, Clarke, Althouse, Mills, Mead, Strang, Hector, Wilbur, Backus, Beard, Whitmore, and Miss Nellie King.

The care and protection of the association has been extended to the following persons: To two children brought by a policeman. They stayed two weeks, while their mother was in the hospital.

A young Irish girl, who lost her money on her way here from Chicago, stayed three days. Was found a place.

A mother and babe stayed ten days—her baby died—a place found for her.

A young girl brought at night by a policeman. She was a stranger in the city, and without money. Was found a place.

A woman and her babe sent by a lady, with the request that the association keep her until she became strong enough to work.

L. OLIPHANT DODGE,
Secretary.

The West Point Creamery.

A BEE reporter met Wednesday night Judge Crawford, of West Point, and questioned him with regard to the West Point creamery which has recently, in accordance with an order of the United States court, passed into the hands of a receiver, Mr. A. S. Potter.

The creamery is now running at full blast except, of course, so far as the manufacturing capacity of the concern is affected by this season of the year. It is expected that the establishment will start up in the spring with largely increased facilities, putting on several new milk routes.

Application has been recently filed in the United States court to have the creamery taken out of the hands of the receiver. The motion will be argued at the coming term of court.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were filed in the county clerk's office Monday and reported for THE BEE by the Ames' real state agency February 17, 1885.

Byron Reed, guardian, to Dennis Cunningham et al. w½ of lot 6, block 204½, Omaha—deed $1,915.

Wm. Coburn and wife to Edward H. Howland, lot 5, Coburn's subdivision of block 11, in West Omaha—W. D. $700.

COURT CALENDAR.

News of the District Judiciaries—Brief Items of Legal News.

Before Judge Neville the case of Mercer vs. Culver is still on trial.

In accordance with the desire of District Attorney Estelle the arraignment of prisoners took place yesterday. All of them plead not guilty to the charges preferred against them as follows:

Wylie D. Clegg, embezzlement, two indictments. Not guilty.

Chas. Erlington, grand larceny. Not guilty.

John L. Thompson and Lizzie Howard, murder in the first degree. Not guilty.

Frank A. Gardner, grand larceny. Not guilty.

John McClellan, two indictments, burglary and robbery. Not guilty.

Albert E. Lemke and Ludwig Grasenwald, attempted arson. Not guilty.

Charles Muller, grand larceny. Not guilty.

Chris Roberts, two indictments, grand larceny. Not guilty.

Chas. Westergard, horse stealing. Not guilty.

Albert Johnson, burglary and grand larceny. Not guilty.

Frank Grabne, murder in the first degree. Not guilty.

Mrs. Klusa, who was indicted with Grabne, was not arraigned, there being no interpreter present who could speak her native tongue, Polish.

F. Harris, altering a railroad ticket. Not guilty.

Jerusha A. Yale files a petition for a decree of divorce from her husband, James M. Yale. The grounds alleged are abandonment. Mr and Mrs. Yale have been married for fifteen years, and during the past few years Mr. Y. has been indifferent to the needs and desires of his wife, and has thrown upon her the support of a small child. He is now located somewhere in Arizona.

COUNTY COURT.

In the county court yesterday an important case was on trial in the suit of Sibelik vs. Spilenek, for $1,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in a shooting scrape. On the night of October 1, 1884, Sibelek was going to his home, in a partially intoxicated condition, as he claims, when he wandered accidentally into the yard of Spilenek. The latter, hearing a slight disturbance, came to the door and asked Sibelek what he wanted. The latter did not answer, and Spilenek, it is alleged, after a few more words of parley, drew a revolver and fired at plaintiff, hitting him in the breast, and inflicting an injury from which he has never fully recovered. The defendant in his petition, does not deny the fact of the shooting, but sets up in defense that he thought he was firing at a burglar who was coming to rob him of a large sum of money which he happened to have in the house that night. Judge McCulloch has heard all arguments in the case and reserves decision.

BRIEFS.

In Judge Selden's court yesterday, W. E. Jones was fined $5 and costs for committing assault and battery upon the person of John Briden. He will appeal to the District Court.

Sobpia Beck for herself and Woman's Lutheran Association sues the trustees of the Swedish Lutheran church for $52, alleged to havd been loaned by the Association and not repaid, since the church went into financial and spiritual bankruptcy. Decision reserved.

In Judge Anderson's court, McCord, Brady & Co. were granted an attachment warrant upon certain goods of T. W. Hobson, the merchant of Lyons, Neb., who had made a fictitious assignment, and then surreptiously shipped his goods away to Wahoo.

POLICE COURT.

A Number of Cases Disposed of by Judge Beneke Yesterday Morning

In police court this morning, Lou Brown, a negro, was fined $1 and costs and sentenced to ten days in the county jail on bread and water. He is the same "coon" who was implicated in the robbery at Leslie & Morrell's drug store a few weeks since.

Pat O'Boyle, the worst smelling man on earth, was fined $5 and costs for drunkenness.

Mike Gilligan was arrested again for drunkenness. It seems that even a dose of the "snake" is not enough to turn Mike from the flowing bowl. He was fined $10 and costs.

Harry Holmes, a dusky hued fellow, was charged with stealing a coat from the store of C. Rasmussen, on Douglas street. He pleaded not guilty and was held under $100 bonds to await trial.

Wednesday Bob Parks and Jas. Reidy entered Rothholtz's clothing store on Tenth street. Parks had a bogus check for $150 and after buying a suit of clothes for $12, tendered the check in payment. It was a little too high for Rothholtz, but he says if it had been in reach of his pale he would have taken it. Parks and Reidy were arrested, but as Rothholtz did not seem anxious to prosecute them they were discharged.

Local Mail Receipts.

Assistant Postmaster Woodard, in answer to the question of a reporter yesterday, said that the mails had never arrived in such small quantities and so irregularly as at present, for five years. Not only is the mail coming in extremely scarce, by reason of blockaded lines, but that going out is correspondingly scarce. In fact, the business of the postoffice is unusually light in every department, registry, money order and mailing proper. The official pronunciamento has gone forth, indeed, that yesterday was the dullest day ever known in the later history of the department.

Thirteen years ago, at about this time of the year, a similar depression in the business of the western mail service was experienced from a similar cause, blockaded lines. The Union Pacific was almost completely closed, and, it is recorded, for 30 days no mail was received at this office over that road. For three months, say the veterans of the service, no mail was received from Ogden, and on no run was that point reached during the period.

DIED

NASON—In this city, February 18th, Murray Barney, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Nason, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from St. Barnabas church.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CONDOR.

How the Monarch of the South American Mountains is Ensnared.

That magnificent vulture of South America, the great condor of the Andes, says Land and Water, is not exactly the kind of game that would appear to lend itself most readily to the trapper's art. "Two of these birds will attack a cow or llama and kill it with their terrible beaks and claws," says Rev. J. G. Wood, and, added to this strength and prowess, there is its unparalleled power of flight, which enables it to hunt the preserves of half-a-dozen states, cross the vastest mountain ranges in search of a new meal, or hang suspended on the watch for prey at a height when even its monstrous expanse of wing is reduced to an almost invisible point. Yet carrion and "a naked savage" bring this monarch among birds to grief. They are taken alive by the Mexican Indians and half breeds in a manner which, though simple in itself, requires both nerve and strength in the trapper. The sole apparatus consists of a newly-flayed skin of a cow or buffalo. This the Indian places on the ground hair downward on some bare spot frequented by large birds of prey, and then, crawling underneath, turns over on his back and waits. In a short time a condor comes overhead, wheels round and descends on the hide. Immediately his taloons touch the skin, the Indian seizes the legs, and starting up, overwhelms the bird and binds him with thongs kept ready—a process, however, which usually meets with a very stubborn resistance. It is just this weakness for rank flesh that is the betrayal of all vulture kind. All through the east it seems as though nature had kept especially in mind the scavengering duties of these her too often hideous children and meat with that gameyness which is produced by a few days' exposure to a tropical sun is an irresistible attraction to them. The Andes type is no better. The wandering tribes take it by placing a dead horse in an advanced state of nuisariness within a high wattle inclosure, and noosing the glutted birds when they have fed too freely to rise readily. And in much the same way, according to Tschudi, in one of the Papuan provinces, there exists a deep natural funnel-shaped cavity in the side of a certain valley. This is utilized by the Indian as a ready-made trap for capturing condors. They place a dead horse or mule on the brink of this hollow, and the pecking and tugging of the gigant birds presently roll it down the declivity. The birds follow, and, being heavy and gorged, are unable to ascend again, clubs and stones finishing off the disgusting revelers to the last one.

Mr. William Schultz, writing to The American Forest and Stream, gives a curious picture of the superstitious attendant on the procuring of eagle plumes for the head dresses and robes of "braves." He says: "Another ingenious method practiced by the Blackfeet Indians of North America was the Pistasi-tse-kay for catching eagles. Perhaps of all the articles used for personal adornment eagle feathers were the most highly prized. They were not only used to decorate head-dresses, garments, and shields, but they were held as a standard of value. A few lodges of people in need of eagle feathers would leave the main camp and move up to the foothills, where eagle feathers are generally more numerous than out on the prairie. Having arrived at a good locality, each man selected a small knoll or hill, and with a stone knife and such other rude implements as he possessed dug a pit in the top of it large enough for him to lie in. Within arm's length of the mouth of the pit he securely pegged a wolfskin to the ground, which had previously been stuffed with grass to make it look as life-like as possible. Then, cutting a slit in its side, he inserted a large piece of tough bull-meat and daubed the hair about the slit with blood and liver. In the evening, when all had returned to camp, an eagle dance was held, in which everyone participated. Eagle songs were sung, whistles made of eagle wing bones were blown, and the "medicine men" prayed earnestly for success. The next morning the men arose before daylight, and smoked two pipes to the sun. Then each one told his wives and all the women of his family not to go out or look out of the lodge until he returned, and not to use an awl or needle at any kind of work, for if they did the eagles would surely scratch him, but to sing the eagle songs and pray for his good success. Then, without eating anything, each man took a human skull and repaired to his pit. Depositing the skull in one end of it, he carefully covered the mouth over with slender willows and grass, and, lying down, pillowed his head on the skull and awaited for the eagles to come. With the rising of the sun came all the little birds, the good-for nothing birds, the crows, ravens, and hawks, but with a long, sharp-pointed stick the watcher deftly poked them off the wolf-skin. The ravens were most persistent in trying to perch on the skin, and every time they were poked off would loudly croak. Whenever an eagle was coming the watcher would know it, for all the little birds would fly away, and shortly an eagle would come down with a rush and light on the ground. Often it would sit on the ground for a long time pruning its feathers and looking about. During this time the watcher was earnestly praying to the skull and to the sun to give him power to capture the eagle, and all the time his heart was beating so loudly that he thought the bird would surely hear it. At last, when the eagle had perched on the wolf-skin and was busily plucking at the tough bull meat, the watcher would cautiously stretch out his hands, and grasping the bird firmly by the feet quickly bear it down into the cave, where he crushed in its breast with his knee.

In Scotland the eagle, it is said, is often captured alive by a method very similar to those employed in taking its kindred in South America. A circular space, twelve feet in diameter, is inclosed on a spur of hills haunted by the birds, and a peat wall six feet high built round it, with one small opening at the level of the ground, over which a strong wire noose is suspended. The bait, a dead sheep or lamb, is placed within, and the eagle coming down to it feeds largely—not wisely, perhaps, disinclined for any unnecessary exertion, so, casting around for an easy place in the barricade, he espies the low archway, and attempting to leave by it is caught round the neck and killed, at best a poor end for so gallant a bird.

The Best Advice.

Albany Express.

It is narrated that John K. Porter, now famous throughout the state for his brilliant attainments, when a young man was assigned by the court the defense of a man charged with assault in the second degree to give the accused the best advice he could under the circumstances, and to bring the case to a trial with all convenient speed. Porter immediately retired to an adjacent room to consult with his client, and returned shortly with him.

"Where is your client?" demanded the astonished judge.

"He has left the place, I guess," replied Porter, with the most refreshing sang froid.

"Left the place! Why, what do you mean, Mr. Porter?"

"Why, your honor directed me to give him the best advice I could under the circumstances. He told me he was guilty, so I advised him to cut and run for it. He took my advice, as a client ought, opened the window, and skedaddled. He is about a mile away now."

The very audacity of the young barrister deprived the court of the power of speech, and nothing came of the matter.

The Telephone Girl Gets Things Terribly Mixed Again.

For some time there had been no tax upon the virgin hello of the telephone girl, when she was suddenly started by half a dozen at once. She rapidly replied and tet the plugs. She had scarcely had time to get the run of the conversation inaugurated when 1,122 went down, and she touched the button and replied:

"Hello!"

"Hello! Give me 6,116, please."

"All right. Here it is."

"Hello, Mr. Gingerfoot—is this Gingerfoot, the lawyer?"

"Yes, sir! What will you have?"

"You know my daughter Jane!"

"Who am I talking with?"

"Samuel Lickpin."

"Oh, yes!"

"Well, she worked for James Wallace down at the pickle factory awhile, you know."

"Yes."

"And I want you to bring suit against Jim right away for $23.50."

"All right. What is the nature of the claim?" Here the evil-minded girl switched on Daniel Rogers, who was telling Dr. Deisome what ailed his wife, and the lawyer received the following reply:

"Well, she was confined about two days ago and has not been doing very well since, and I want you to attend to this matter at once."

The lawyer said he would, and now he has begun a suit against James Wallace in favor of Jane Lick in for seduction and another for bastardy, and Jane's beau has read an account of it in the papers and Jane's father is going to lam the lawyer, and there is thunder to pay generally.—[Through Mail.

John Pipper, of Freeman, Neb. Blows out the Gas in a Chicago Hotel and Nearly Pips out.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, February 19.—On the registry of the Transit house last night was written the name of John Pipper, Freeman, Neb. In due time John asked to be shown to his room, as he wanted to retire. He was steered by the bell-boy to one of the best in the house. Pipper locked his door, got himself outside of his clothes, seized his big slouched hat and with a vigorous flourish through the air succeeded in extinguishing the gas flame from the burners. Then he laid him down to sleep. In about half an hour the night watchman in making his rounds discovered the escape of gas somewhere, and after a quick search it was located in the room occupied by the slumbering countryman. When found he was breathing heavily, and was restored to consciousness with great difficulty.

Cleveland Gets a Rest.

ALBANY, February 19.—Cleveland had no visitors to day. It is understood that he is at work on his inaugural address and will devote his attention to it exclusively until finished. It is the impression of leading democrats here acquainted with Cleveland and Manning, that while the latter has not been formally tendered the appointment of secretary of the treasury, at the present moment there it little doubt that his name will be found in the list March 4 for the treasury portfolio. Manning, according to his friends, felt more of an aversion than an inclination to take any cabinet position, preferring a less prominent and less responsible position in life, but as Cleveland has in a degree insisted that Manning shall be one of his advisers, the latter consents to accept the post.

The Whisky Pool.

CHICAGO, February 19.—The western export association continued its session here to-day with closed doors, and did not reach an agreement till to night. Its members are reticent about the conclusions arrived at, but it is understood the following are the essential points of the agreement.

It was decided to pay the claim of the Empire distillery, at Pekin, Ills., for back dues from the association cap city, and to discontinue all legal proceedings in the matter of the vacum mash machine.

The Enterprise distillery in turn to discontinue manufacturing till September 1st next.

The pool in the meantime is to be continued on a basis of 28 per cent of the productive capacity of the members and the resulting overplus of production is to be exported in order to avoid a fall in price.

Bismarck Imprisons an American.

CHICAGO, February 19.—The Inter-Ocean's Bloomington, (Ill.,) special says: A cablegram was received here to-day stating that Carl Herman, 22 years old, a German-American resident of Bloomington, who had been visiting his old home in Germany, has been seized by the police there, and is now in Magdelburg, where he is about to be forced into the German army. His uncle, Dr. Herman Schroder, has communicated with the American minister at Berlin. The young man came here at the age of 10, and it is stated intends to become a citizen of the United States.

Cipher Republicans in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, February 19.—Specials from Salem state that cipher dispatches were received from Hubert O. Thompson and Col. Vilas urging on the democratic legislature to vote for John H. Mitchell for United States senator, provided he can get eight republican votes. The democrats claim that Mitchell will vote with the democratic senators on President Cleveland's appointments and will practically be in line with the dominant party. Republicans claim that no one but straight-out republicans will be elected senator for Oregon. The legislature will probably adjourn to morrow.

Dudley's Management of the Pensions.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—In the investigation of the reported abuses in the pension bureau now proceeding before the committee of the house, Mr. Sawyer, who has charge of the statistics bureau, testified that the running expenses of the bureau for the past year were $2,900,000 and that previous to 1881, before Col. Dudley became commissioner the expenses were about $500,000. The increase in the work pertaining to the management of the bureau was very slight.

Becomes a Raving Maniac on a Train.

UTICA, N. Y., February 19.—Delia Donohoe aged 20, said to be from Cleveland, became insane on the 2 p. m. east bound train to day. She said she left for Omaha Monday with Joseph Lord, a cousin. She missed him this morning and when taken in charge was a raving maniac.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—LUCE—On February 18th, at the residence of Mr. S. Bartlett, by the Rev. C. W. Savidge, Mr. Louis M. Rogers, of Omaha, to Miss Callie E. Luce, of Wapakoneta, Ohio.

NO GAME THERE.

The Novel Plan Adopted by Hotel-keepers to Protect Themselves from Imposition.

Detroit Paper.

"I would like to have the package I gave you yesterday," said a guest at one of the hotels yesterday to the clerk in charge.

"What kind of a package was it?" said the hotel man.

"Money," laconically replied the guest.

"Have you a check for it?"

"No.

"But I gave you one."

"I guess not."

"Well, we'll see," said the clerk as he stepped to the safe and took therefrom an envelope on the back of which was pasted a ragged slip inscribed with the name, or what was left of it, of the owner.

"This is the package" said the clerk, "and the name on the slip was written by yourself. You observe that the slip on the envelope is torn in two. The missing portion I gave you when you left the package. Perhaps you did not pick it up, but if we had it here it would be found that the two pieces were originally one, and you would have no difficulty in proving your ownership of the money. However, as I remember you giving me the package, I will return it to you, but if I had forgotten the circumstances and you were a stranger I think I would hold on to it for a while."

The guest paid his bill and departed, and the reporter who witnessed the affair sought out an attache of the house and asked him when such a novel plan had been adopted to prevent sharpers from impositing on hotel keepers.

"It is not original with us," said he, "but is generally known among the fraternity. It is a sure preventive against swindling on the part of guests, and in all first-class hotels has entirely superseded the old brass checks we formerly use. The hotel business is a most peculiar one in many respects, one of which is the constant dealings we have with people who are entirely unknown to us, and who, perhaps, we may never see but once. We have scores of regular customers, it is true, and they always stop here whenever they come to Detroit, but the stream of travelers who daily arrive in the city are not all business men. Among the strangers who stop at this hotel are undoubtedly many who, if they can capture a few stray dollars by a slick trick, will not hesitate to do so, and if we did not use every possible means to prevent swindling we might sometimes get tripped up and lose large sums of money. The paper slip which you saw on the envelope is the best and only sure way we have of circumventing any attempt which may be made to swindle us out of money packages which have been left in our charge for safe keeping, and I will show you why this is the case.

"Hardly a day in the year passes but we are requested by a greater or less number of guests to take charge of their valuables while they remain with us. We take the articles, and, wrapping them securely in a package, seal it up in the presence of the owner. This done, he is requested to write his name on a slip of paper, which is torn in two in an irregular manner, one half being given to the guest, and the other portion pasted on the package, which is put in the safe. When the guest is leaving and asks to have his property returned, he must produce the slip of paper we gave him in order to identify himself. The piece he gives us and the piece on the package are then placed together, and if they match, as they certainly should, he gets his valuables, and we say no more about it. The safety consists in the fact that a swindler, no matter how cute he may be, can not tear a piece of paper so that it will correspond with the piece on the package. You might try a million times, but you would fail to accomplish it, except after pattern, and even then it would take much longer to do it than we keep the package in our possession.

"With the old check system it is altogether different, because it is an easy matter for anyone to get one of the hotel checks and have a duplicate made, it only being necessary to have the number of the duplicate correspond with that of the check in the safe. If a guest leaves his money with us and we pay it out to the wrong man that is our loss, and if when the owner presents his check for the property we tell him that he has it already, he would laugh at us, and if the matter was taken into the courts he would have no difficulty in getting judgment for the amount. So you see we can't be any too careful in handling property that does not belong to us. More especially when our guests are nearly all strangers."

"Have you ever been beaten out of any considerable amount in the way you mention?"

"No, we have been fortunate in that respect and never have lost a cent under either the transcheck or slip system. But other hotel proprietors have not been as lucky as we have, and there are numerous instances where they have been mulched by guests. A case of this kind happened at the St. Nicholas hotel in New York, only a short time ago, and still another at St Louis, Mo. In both instances the losses were quite heavy and the hotel proprietors had to make them good, but if they had used the slip racket, as we do, there would have been no trouble. You can see for yourself how easy it is to beat a man who uses the check system. Take the coat and hat rooms, for instance. Here the customers are so numerous that it keeps the coat-boy hustling around to attend to them, and he cannot remember the faces of all those who leave their wearing apparel in his care, and we cannot use the slips, because the guests might object to having the linings of their coats and hats disfigured and besmeared with mucilage and bits of paper. The boys are liable to make mistakes that the slip system would obviate, and like the mercury in the thermometers, some men will descend so low that they can readily have duplicate checks made and capture overcoats and hand satchels. But I'll bet a thousand to a nickel that the slip scheme will baffle the the smartest confidence man that ever attempted to work a hotel safe, and any landlord who is fool enough to continue to use brass or any kind of checks on valuable packages when he can adopt a safeguard protecting himself from any loss in this way deserves to be swindled as often as necess