LOCAL LEAVES.

Auditor McManima Talks Eloquently of Pierre, the Promising Capital of South Dakota.

The Quiet of the City Broken by a Fire in the Rear of the Raymond Block.

The Department Responds Promptly and the Flames are Extinguished Before Doing Damage.

The Dakota Knights in Washington—John Haggart Loses by a Fire—Personal Mention.

Happy Pierre.

There are few happier men in Bismarck than Auditor McManima, who recently returned from Pierre, the victorious capital candidate of South Dakota. The calm and serene McManima wears a perpetnal sunburst of joy over his placid countenance and smiles the smile of a successful boomer when questioned regarding the resuscitated city from which he hails.

"How are times in Pierre?" was asked.

"Pierre is the liveliest town in the west," he replied. "She won in the capital fight, as all believers in the eternal fitness of things predicted, and now the gallant citizens of the seat of government are pushing their city forward with unprecedented zeal."

"Do you think the railroads will build from Pierre to the Black Hills at once?"

"That is a question that I cannot answer, though I know that every indication is favorable to such action on the part of the companies. Of course the formal opening of the reservation and other matters which may require a little time will have a bearing on the matter, and it may be several months before active work can be commenced. There can be no doubt of the intention of the managers of the roads to give the Black Hills the direct communication through South Dakota and to occupy the fertile country between the Missouri river and the hills. Pierre's location makes her the objective point, and the day is not far distant when she will not only be a railroad center, but will be the commercial distributing point for the vast country north, south and west for hundreds of miles. She is already undergoing improvements of the most permanent and substantial character, and her people are happy, indeed."

Thus spoke the popular auditor, and it was good to look upon his countenance of contentment and bliss while he discoursed on the beauties and advantages, prospects and possibilities of joyful Pierre.

Fire in the Raymond Block.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon Frank Kihm discovered fire among the old papers and boxes at the rear of Mason's old store in the Raymond block. He rushed to his restaurant for the small Babcock fire extinguisher, which he considered sufficient to extinguish the incipient fire, but when he returned with help the wooden sheds and the rear of the block were in a blaze. The Pioneer hose company was soon on the scene, and, after a slight delay in adjusting a nozzle, two streams of water were playing on the flames. The chemical engine arrived in time to begin operations about even with the hose company. The hook and ladder company was not behind, and, with three streams and the able assistance of the hook and ladder company's axes, the fire was soon under control. At first it looked as though the block was doomed, for the flames were making rapid progeess in the rear, and were playing viciously around the rear windows and doors of the Western Union telegraph office, the Boston clothtng store, Brandt's drug store and "The Herbert." Messrs. Brandt, Fromme, Manager Fletcher of the Western Union, and Operators Carnahan and Newton were among the most interested workers, and not until the fire had been effectually smothered by the water did they feel at ease.

Considering the start gained by the fire, the loss was very light, the greatest sufferer being "The Boston," as the clothes were pretty thoroughly smoked.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be the result of carelessness with matches among the old papers that had been thrown from Mason's news stand.

John Harggert Suffers from Fire.

On Wednesday 9th inst., fire destroyed the barns and other property on the farm of Senator John Haggart, near Fargo. Some of the men who were working in a field close by noticed smoke coming out of the cupolas over the hay loft, and on reaching the barn the found the loft in a blaze. It was filled with straw, and the flames were making rapid progress. The straw burned rapidly, spreading the flames to the roof, and the entire structure was soon reduced to ashes. There were five valuable horses and two thoroughbred bulls in the barn at the time, and all were burned to death. The flames spread to some hay and straw stacks near by, and $2,000 worth was destroyed. A number of wagons, some harness and other articles were also burned.

The barn was perhaps the largest and finest in Cass county, being 60x100 feet and costing $6,000. The value of the horses and bulls is estimated at $3,000. The barn was insured for $4,500 and the horses and other stock for $1,800.

Mr. Haggart was in Bismarck Tuesday night, and knew nothing of his loss until he was notified by telegraph Wednesday evening.

Dakota Knights to the Front.

As Eastern newspapers with reports of the great Knights Templar conclave in Washington come to hand it becomes evident that Dakota sustained her reputation for vigor and aggression. In speaking of the posts that won the laurels as entertainers, the Washington Post says that the Minneapolis commandery outshone all save those of Ohio and California, and adds:

"They are provided with an unlimited quantity of wine, and have a luxuriously furnished table set at all times where their visitors are welcome to help themselves. All western commanderies, however, are showing a similar spirit of hospitality, and at the Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota and other headquarters, visitors are made comfortable and happy."

In the splendid Knights Templar edition the Post publishes portraits of Grand Commander Wm. D. Stites and Eminent Commanders E. W. Coughran, of Sioux Falls; Leonard A. Rose, of Fargo; Robert E. Wallace of Jamestown, and D. M. Holmes of Grand Forks. It also gives a brief history of the commanderies, says that Jamestown goes to the conclave twelve strong and publishes Col. C. B. Little's name as deputy grand commander of the lodge of Dakota.

The Dakotas never fail to do themselves proud at national gatherings.

A Farmers' Mill and Elevator.

E. C. Taylor, Thomas Richards, and numerous other prominent farmers of Burleigh county are discussing the feasibility of establishing a farmers' mill and elevator in Bismarck or some other point in Burleigh county, the farmers throughout the county to take stock and operate the enterprise on the co-operative plan. This proposition has been discussed for several years, and it now appears that the farmers are determined upon decided action. If a sufficient number of farmers can be induced to take stock the capital stock will be $50,000, but if only $25,000 can be raised a small mill and elevator will be constructed, with the assurance that the capacity will be increased as soon as the business or circumstances will warrant. The advocates of the scheme say that this will not only insure the farmers the full market price for wheat, but will enable them to purchase their flour at a much lower price than they pay at present.

Some favor the location of the mill and elevator in Bismarck; others claim that Menoken will be a more central and convenient point for the farmers, and several of the interested yeoman have advocated locating on the line of the "Soo" road near Long Lake, where the farmers of Emmons, as well as those of Burleigh county, can be accommodated. They are all in earnest and claim that the enterprise will be established in time to take care of next year's crop.

The City Fathers at Work.

The city council held a special meeting Saturday evening for the consideration of claims.

Present—Mayor Bentley, Aldermen Dietrich, Dahl, Webb, Fetzer, Kihm, Lambert, Griffin and Robidou.

The city treasurer's report for September was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

The semi-annual report of the city clerk from April 1, 1889 to Oct. 1, 1889, was read and ordered filed.

The following bills were allowed on the general fund:

M. L. Marsh, salary policeman, August	$75 00
F. H. Barrett, salary city clerk, August	75 00
M. Mayonck, salary custodian engine house, August	60 00
P. McCue, salary street commissioner, August	60 00
George T. Webster, salary city attorney, August	16 67
J. Mallanney, rent city offices, August	15 00
Joseph Harper, hack services, constitutional convention	5 00
Joseph Dietrich, caddy matches	2 50
D. A. Tyler repairing hose cart	4 00
W. S. Moorhouse, hardware	26 40
Frank Frisby, stationary, etc	15 60
J. H. Richards, abstract	4 00
Bismarck Water company, rental forty-four hydrants three months	1,080 00
E. Ham, salary policeman, September	60 00

After some discussion it was ordered that the meters be taken out of the water troughs and that a bill for water used since the meters were put in, be presented and the matter of keeping water in the troughs for the balance of the season be left to the pleasure of the Bismarck Water company. Adjourned.

Base Ball of Ye Olden Days.

What a revival of memories of the good old days of two old cat and barn ball there was in the exciting exhibition given on the Bismarck ball grounds Saturday afternoon by the Burnt Creek Tigers and the Reservation Champions. The game was not one of these narrow, stringy performances that close with a half-dozen runs, but was on the broad, old-time plan, which gives the audience the worth of its money in runs and shouts. The Burnt Creek team took the lead early in the game, and won by a score of 65 to 33. There were many exciting chases after the ball, and the way the sphere was pounded over the grounds was proof of the superiority of rural muscle and vim.

The boys who compose the teams are gentlemanly and ambitious, and it is hoped they will be able to play another game on the grounds before the base ball season closes.

A Send-Off For the Sheridan.

Speaking of the proposed sale of the Sheridan house, the Jamestown Alert says:

Proprietor Bly of the Sheridan house at Bismarck, offers that well-known house for sale. He has weathered the storm of the numerous legislative attacks, has fed and housed all kinds of people in good shape, has stood with philosophical equanimity the quips and scorns of the impatient and thoughtless, calmly doing business on good business principles, until he feels that it is time to take a rest himself and throw the burden of running a first-class house to everybody's satisfaction on younger shoulders. Proprietor Bly deserves to play the guest's part from now on. The TRIBUNE predicts that there will be no trouble in disposing of the Sheridan.

Another Bismarck Inventor.

The report of the patent office published on the 1st of the present month gives a detailed description of the header attachment for harvesters invented by George A. Joy, who is a well-known resident of Bismarck and Burleigh county. Mr. Joy made the header for use upon his farm owing to the shortness of the straw, and at first did not intend to have it patented. It was such a complete success that his neighbors adopted it for use in harvesting their grain and Mr. Joy was induced to apply for a patent. The appliance gives proof of genuine genius, and Mr. Joy not only has the satisfaction of success, but he is on the road to a comfortable fortune.

Advertised Letter List.

The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice, in Bismarck, Dak., Oct. 12, 1889:

Beal, Mrs Annie	Nonesmith, J J
Freeland, Rev Chas D	Olson, Millie J
Goodrich, H E	hitz, Bertha
Gradin, Ole	Steen, John J
Hanger, A O	Scott, Mrs Sam
Haywood, Geo	Spancer, Jak A
Harvey, J R	Stevens, John R
Jansen, August	Verina, Louis
Jaaken, B H	Wilkins, James N
Martin, Fred	

Persons calling for the above letters wil. please say "advertised." In fourteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office

M. P. SLATTERY, Postmaster.

Campbell Wears the Hat.

J. E. Campbell, the irrepressible democrat of Morton county, came to Bismarck Saturday in a plain back-number derby hat, but when he departed for his west Missouri home he was trudging heroically under a shiny silk tile, which he prized as a proof of victory of Morton county's democracy over their brethern of Burleigh. He had wagered a hat with Louis Hanitch that Morton county would poll more votes than Burleigh for Hollembaek, and the returns show that he won by thirty-nine votes.

The Capital Commission Organized.

The capital commission recently appointed by Gov. Mellette and consisting of Mayor Bentley, Capt. Moorhouse and Geo. W. Newton, organized on Wednesday by the election of Mayor Bentley as chairman, Geo. W. Newton as secretary, and Capt. Moorhouse treasurer. Immediately after organization the commissioners called at the capital and paid their respects to Gov. Mellette and Gov. Miller, the latter being in the city at the time.

NOTICE OF CONVENTION

In Third Commissioner District of Burleigh County, Dak.

There will be a convention held at Painted Woods school house on the 19th day of October, 1889, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for county commissioner from said district to be voted for on the 5th of November, 1889.

The following apportionments have been made:

Precinct No. 1 shall consist of Painted Woods school township and be entitled to two delegates and shall vote at Painted Woods school house.

Precinct No. 2 shall consist of Glenview school township and that part of Riverview school township lying in the Third commissioner district and shall vote at the school house on section 34 and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 3 shall consist of Ecklund civil township, and shall vote at school house No. 1, on section 8, and shall be entitled to two delegates.

Precinct No. 4 shall consist of townships 142, 143 and 144, in ranges 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79, and shall vote at the house of Erick Johnson, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

Precinct No. 5 shall consist of township 141, in ranges 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 and shall vote at Crofte postoffice, and shall be entitled to one delegate.

The convention will be held at 2 o'clock p. m., October 19th, and the caucuses between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., on the 16th of October, 1889.

S. A. PETERSON,
Chairman.

Honoring a Faithful Fireman.

At a meeting of the Bismarck fire department Monday evening, David Stewart, the retired secretary, who is about to depart for Centralia, Washington Territory, was presented with the following resolutions handsomely engrossed and surrounded by a magnificent frame:

WHEREAS, David Stewart, who has been secretary of this board, and an active member of the Bismarck fire department since its organization, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted in view of his intended location in the Territory of Washington; now therefore,

Be it resolved, That we cordially recommend him as an alert, efficient and faithful fireman, a true friend and a useful and progressive citizen.

That we sincerely regret his departure, and wish for him a full measure of success and good fortune.

That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this board, and that an engrossed copy thereof, properly framed, be presented to the said David Stewart.

JOSEPH M. EDGERLY, president.
HENRY L. READE, secretary.

The meeting was largely attended, Joseph M. Edgerly was chairman and the resolutions were read by Henry L. Reade and the presentation speech was delivered by Mr. Edgerly.

In accepting the beautiful token of esteem and affection Mr. Stewart delivered a very neat and interesting speech, giving a history of the Bismarck fire department from the time of its organization. His speech was warmly applauded and the firemen present took occasion to bid him good bye, thank him for his faithful service and able assistance and wish him prosperity and happiness in his new home.

Burleigh's Wealth for Settlers.

It is ascertained from Receiver Hutchinson of the land office that there are still 285,560 acres of government land for settlement in Burleigh county. Giving each settler 160 acres, this leaves room for 1,628 families, or about 6,000 people, on land in the county that has not been filed upon. The future development of Burleigh county should be rapid. Her possibilities are great.

The Point That Struck Reagan.

In interviewing Senator Reagan on proposed irrigation in Dakota the New York Herald asked:

"What point struck you and Mr. Reagan most?"

After reading the reply we are confident that Senator Stewart did not mention the point that struck Mr. Reagan most. For information on this point inquire of M. N. Johnson, of Lakota, or those who were present when he erupted.

Court Next Week.

Judge Rose has advised the clerk of the court that a term of the United States court for the Sixth judicial district will be held in Bismarck, beginning Monday next, the 21st inst. At this term several criminal cases continued from last term will be disposed of. No cases in the county court will be tried at this term, but an opportunity will be given attorneys to present motives in their cases. Also any persons desiring to be made citizens will be accommodated.

Dr. McGlynn Coming to Bismarck.

The people of Bismarck will have an opportunity to see and hear Dr. McGlynn, the great anti-poverty orator of New York. Manager Wakeman has a contract for his appearance in the Atheneum on February 7, when he will deliver one of his famous lectures on the economic questions of the day. He will have a crowded house.

Very Unbecoming.

Lovely tints in the wrong place are reft of their charm. A lemon colored countenance—the peculiar endowment of our pig-tailed brethren who "hit the pipe"—is unbecoming. It suggests bile going astray, and the inference is correct. Pain beneath the ribs and shoulder blades, constipation, dyspepsia, furred tongue and sick headaches supplement this indication of the bilious. For liver complaint and its multifarious symptoms, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an infallible specific. It relaxes the bowels sufficiently, but without griping or violence. To the secretion of bile it gives a due impulse, but banishes an excess of that saffron colored principle from the blood. Sick headaches, sourness of the breath and fur upon the tongue disappear when it is used. It renews digestion, fortifies the system against malaria, counteracts a rheumatic tendency, and remedies inaction of the kidneys.

New City Maps.

We have made arrangements for a new map of the city corrected to date and handsomely mounted. We want thirty subscribers at $5 each. Leave your name and the number you want with A. N. Leslie or W. T. Perkins.

Laughter Lends a New Charm

To beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life by using the fragrant Sozodont.

Storm windows of all sizes and prices, for sale or exchange. Send in your orders early. Satisfaction guaranteed at Faunce & Brown's. Also coal oil at 25 and 30 cents per gallon. Try it. All kinds of oil, etc.

HERE AND THERE.

Matters of Local Interest and Items Relating to the City of Bismarck.

Light Thrown Upon the All-Absorbing Topic of Irrigation by Senator Stewart.

The Farmers Will Erect a Mill and Elevator—Base Ball—Personal Mention.

Here's Your Irrigation.

Senator Stewart, of the committee on irrigation, which visited Bismarck and appeared before the constitutional convention, was interviewed on Tuesday last by the New York Herald. Of the condition of the Dakotas and the proposition to furnish them with irrigation, he said:

"The central belt of the Dakotas, and also the northeast, or Red river section of North Dakota, are endowed with the most remarkable bodies of artesian water yet found on the continent. That of the James valley, already developed for 300 miles north and south and for 50 miles east and west, is, as Major Powell will tell, the most remarkable belt of artesian water known in the world. There are nearly 100 wells already sunk, no one of which is deeper than 250 feet—most of them much less—yet all of them show a pressure sufficient to force to an average height of about 200 feet from one to four streams of great force and volume. It is the most extraordinary phenomenon I have ever witnessed.

"The mid Dakota wells find their sources in the Rocky Mountain drainage, those of Southern California direct from the Sieras, Nevada and Madre. There are 10,000 wells in all south of Lathrop, on the Southern Pacific railroad, a majority of which are not flowing, and are fed from local range drainage or by seepage from streams and lakes, but the wells of the great plains must everywhere find their sources from the eastern slopes of the continental divide. Artesian waters have already been found, not so abundantly, though, as in the mid Dakotas, in Central Nebraska, Kansas, in the foot hills and high table lands of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and on the plains of the northwest portion of Texas.

METHODS OF IRRIGATION.

"What are to be the methods, then, of storage and irrigation suitable for the plains region, senator?"

"The problem on the plains is one of supplementing the rainfall," said Mr. Stewart. "A permanent adjustment will not be effected by wells, however numerous. They must, however, be the source of most of the small storage with which the Dakota and other farmers on the plains will meet the present deficiency of yearly rainfall. Well water is not applicable to irrigation purposes, and Major Powell advises that it always should be allowed to stand in small ponds, gathering the correcting and enriching qualities (for land use) which the microbe and other microscopic life always breeds. Everywhere, too, on the plains, in the Dakotas as elsewhere, the farmer can construct small ponds and basins.

"One acre of water ten feet deep will supply the deficiency in rainfall for most years on 160 acres. Percolation or seepage may largely be prevented, when necessary, by filtering gypsum, spar or some clays broken into powder through the water until they settle and coat the bottoms. Again, an ordinary ditch, according to the nature of the soils, will sub-irrigate by seepage from 500 to 1,000 feet on either side of itself. What will an acre reservoir do then? I advise our Dakota friends to combine.

"They, like other sections, seem to have had at first an idea that this committee was intrusted with the power to turn the treasury surplus loose for the benefit of every one wishing to possess an artesian well or being the owner of what in their own opinion might be a suitable site for a storage reservoir. If the farmers where flowing waters are obtainable, or even where waters in sufficient quantity rise nearly to the surface, would unite together—say those on one section—and would make suitable choice of a location for well and basin, they could by thus combining their means sink a well large enough in capacity and by its overflow to fill a reservoir in size amply sufficient for their own needs.

"Is that all, senator, you have to suggest as to the Dakotas?"

"Oh, no. I regard the problems therein as one with the great plains in general. Their permanent solution requires, in my opinion, a much larger treatment. But let me say first that the small storage system in the Dakotas is not exhausted with the suggestions I have made as to the wells and reservoirs or tanks. There are, it appears, a series of shallow lagoons or lakes covering, as to the area east of the Jim river, perhaps 100,000 acres, the northern altitude of which region is such as to warrant the opinion that they can at small cost be so arranged as to form a series of reservoirs, the stored up waters of which will supply the wants of a very large area. Other witnesses testified to the capacity of the Devil's lake for storage purposes, also as to the creation of such basins as the western side of Coteaux.

A GREAT SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

"All of these suggestions are of value, but the only permanent system to supply the great plains from 97 degrees thirty minutes to 104 degrees, or the base of the Rockies foothills, will be a great scheme of hydrographic engineering, which will seek on the one side, as Major Powell has already suggested, to so store the waters of the upper Missouri and the resources of the Mississippi as to regulate and thereby prevent the disastrous floods of the lower basin region, and yet will at the same time, as I now suggest, afford abundant supply for the feeding of one or more great canals with their appropriate reservoir systems, by which not only irrigation will be effected for the great plains area—360 miles east and west by 600 miles north and south—but manufacturing power and navigable capacity will also be secured.

"I see no reason why there should not eventually be a navigable canal from the upper Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico; one, too, that will irrigate 50,000,000 acres of fertile land now largely idle or given over to the use of the broad horned steer, at the rate of twenty acres per steer.

Clasp Hands and Smile.

The Dickinson Press thus describes a scene on the line between North Dakota and Montana:

Next day after election Dakota and Montana clasped hands across the line. On the line between the two new states, near the Northern Pacific track, is a sign board on one side of which is written "Dakota" and on the other side "Montana." As No. 1 passed west last Wednesday two tramps were seen standing near the board, one on each side of the line, hands clasped, while the left hand of Montana held in a tempting position a pint flask of old bourbon, evidently bantering Prohibition Dakota to cross the line and take a smile; but as Dakota stood firm until the train sped by the result is unknown. Such will be one of the phases of life in border towns when prohibition takes effect.

THE BIRDS OF KANSAS.

WONDERFUL LIFE WORK OF COL. N. S. GOSS, ORNITHOLOGIST.

He Has Every Bird of Kansas, and Nearly All Those of the Western Continent Well Preserved, Mounted and Stuffed—His Adventures in Many Queer Regions.

[Special Correspondence.]

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 8.—Many tourists and visitors to the capital city of Kansas are not aware that in the state Capitol building may be found the finest collection of North American birds on exhibition in this country. In a room set apart by the state for this purpose are 1,523 birds, handsomely mounted and placed in beautiful glass showcases, behind which large mirrors reflect the beauty and charms of these now silent inhabitants of the air. This collection embraces 756 species and sub-species, representing all sections of North America.

To Col. N. S. Goss, an educated, cultured gentleman, and an ornithologist of national reputation, are the people of Kansas indebted for this rare and valuable collection of birds. In the spring of 1857 Col. Goss came to Kansas from Wisconsin, locating in the Neosho valley. He was appointed register of the land office at Humboldt, serving the government faithfully until he accepted the position of land attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, with headquarters at Neosho Falls. Here it was that Col. Goss prosecuted his labor of love during his leisure hours, and added to his then beautiful collection many rare specimens. A devoted student of the natural sciences and possessing the finest library on natural history in the west, he looked forward with pleasure to the great life work which he had mapped out. Having accumulated sufficient means to make the remainder of his life comfortable, he decided to retire from business and devote his life to this interesting study and work.

In 1881 Col. Goss presented his collection to the state of Kansas, on the condition only that it should be forever called the "Goss Ornithological Collection," that the state should provide a suitable apartment for it, and that he should be during life the custodian. This generous and praiseworthy offer was gladly accepted, and the legislature framed a law embracing all the conditions of Col. Goss' proposition, setting apart a large room for the collection, which has become one of the most interesting places in all the west—the work of a man whose whole soul has been wrapped in the study of ornithology. Attractive as these winged inhabitants of earth and air are in their beautiful glass cases, their silvery plumage as bright as when they flitted from tree to tree or when they took wing from the northland to their southern winter home, they are no more interesting than the custodian himself.

Beginning life a poor boy, he devoted his spare moments to the study of natural history, and amid the cares of a laborious life has found time to make a collection which will remain as a monument to his untiring devotion more enduring in the minds of the people of Kansas than any inscription upon the monument which shall mark his resting place when his labor of love is ended. Col. Goss knows the birds better than most parents know their children; he has paid more attention to them than many fathers do to their boys and girls. Silent and watchful, he has for hours investigated every little peculiarity of bird nature, and all this wondrous bird lore he pours forth to the interested visitor.

People who know nothing of bird life except as described in books can have little idea of the fascination attending this recital of facts known to the enthusiastic naturalist. Birds, charming in themselves, are rendered yet more attractive by the glow thrown about them by their friend and companion. Beside the main collection favored visitors are allowed a sight of Col. Goss' library and office, which the sea has given up its treasures to adorn. The book lover finds here, too, the books dear to the student of nature, from "White of Selborne" to the magnificent works of Wilson and Audubon. Col. Goss is a brother of Capt. B. F. Goss, of Lake Pewaukee, Wis., who donated a wonderful collection of eggs to the Milwaukee public museum. He is a life member of the American Ornithologist union, organized in New York in 1883 with a limited membership of fifty of the most distinguished ornithologists of the country.

In looking at Col. Goss' rare collection one should take into consideration the toil, hardship and travel required to collect these specimens, representing as they do nearly every section of the western hemisphere. He has a folding bed, folding chair, bed clothing and a tarpaulin, which he folds up into a small bundle, the whole weighing less than forty pounds and very little larger than the ordinary valise. With these articles he starts on a long journey each year, and is absent several months in far off regions searching for new and rare specimens. It is a pleasure to talk with Col. Goss about his travels. He has hunted all about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, even to the confines of Labrador, and southward to the Bay of Fundy, and especially among the Magdalene islands. Here he has passed months with the French fishermen, amid the boiling waves beating upon the rocky shores and the mists which perpetually envelop that region, sleeping often under an overturned boat, and once passing eight days in the hut of a fisherman without a mouthful of meat.

Col. Goss says that around these islands there is such life in the air and water that we do not dream of. The war between wing and fin goes on forever. Here are the Bird rocks, rising perpendicularly from the waters hundreds of feet, beset at their base by the white waves, and at their crest surrounded by what seems to be a gray undulating cloud, but what is reality a mass of birds, gulls and gannets, which make their nests on every shelf and on the summit by millions. The people who live on these islands and who were the companions of Col. Goss when he visited that region, know no more of books than the birds. They live to no purpose, and ambition and industry are strangers to them.

Though Louisiana is many hundred miles distant from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Col. Goss has penetrated its bayous and secured for his Kansas collection many rare specimens from its wealth of bird life. Not only Louisiana has been visited, but all the coast of the Lone Star state. One of the haunts of our naturalist was the battle field of San Jacinto, now tenanted only by those who fell there. To far off Wyoming Col. Goss has gone in search of the wild goose, finding their nests hid about in mountain retreats. From that territory he wandered west to the Pacific coast, the line of which he had previously explored from San Diego to Puget sound.

The naturalist's description of his journey to Costa Rica and Guatemala is of special interest. He says the low country is pestilential; the government a ruthless despotism, though perhaps quite as good as its subjects deserve. The birds of that region, whose gorgeous plumage is so much commented on by travelers, he found in many instances were northern birds, like the oriole, who go south in winter. One is also interested in his travels about the Gulf of Mexico, Florida and Cape Sable, where he secured two flamingos and two great white herons, birds that are rare, and hence valuable specimens. Among the trophies our subject gathered in that southern land to enrich his collection were beautiful corals, shells and sponges. His voyage into the everglades of Florida was fraught with danger and hardship, but the rare specimens secured fully repay him for the arduous task.

One of the most notable journeys made by Col. Goss was to Central America in the winter of 1885-6. Speaking of this trip, he said: "Leaving New Orleans on the steamer City of Dallas, the first point I stopped at was Belize, the capital of British Honduras. This city, situated along the coast, is about a mile in length, is located on a swamp and is built upon mahogany chips and dredgings. I made my headquarters at St. Thomas, Guatemala. One of my notable exploring trips was up the Chocon river, when I spent several nights twenty-five miles away from any settlement, and was accompanied by only four natives, who rowed me up the stream. At night we could hear the cries of tigers on every side of us. Owing to the dense jungles that exist in this country, wild animals may be within a few feet of the explorer and yet out of sight.

"The lizard, the small red deer, many varieties of wild hogs, the peccary and peca, jaguar, parrots of every species, alligators of enormous size, sharks, serpents and beautiful birds are almost the sole inhabitant of this wild country. In the week I spent on the Chocon river I lost ten pounds of flesh because of the heavy dew which falls every night. This dew is equal to some of our showers and causes the death of many travelers. The climate is very warm, the thermometer never registering lower than 65 degs. It is necessary to wear a veil over the head and face for protection from mosquitoes and gnats."

A tour made by Col. Goss into Mexico in the winter of 1887-8 is described as a most pleasant journey. The scenery about La Paz, a port on the lower part of the peninsula of Lower California, is unrivaled for beauty and grandeur. The harbor is fringed with cocoanut trees, and back of the town rise green hills which are finally merged into the blue of lofty ranges of mountains. The town once reached, it is surrounded with cactus and mesquit, the soil poor, but oranges and other tropical fruits are raised in abundance where they have water for irrigation. In Mexico, opposite La Paz, Col. Goss added to his valuable collection several rare specimens, among them a male and female helmeted crested jay, superb birds, measuring thirty inches, with tails thirty inches long. His journey to the guano island, in the Gulf of California, between La Paz and Guaymas, was also rewarded in specimens of the rare birds which infest that isolated locality.

Col. Goss has devoted many weeks and months to the collection of Kansas birds, and it is his pleasure and delight to point out to visitors such specimens as have been captured upon her great prairies. He has traversed the state, tented for days along the streams and on the prairies in order to preserve in his collection a specimen of every bird that rides the wind or wave.

What a pleasure to the student of natural history, the lover of birds, to find here in the Capitol building of Kansas a collection gathered from almost every section of North America, all mounted, each bird in its place and marked with its name.

The casual observer does not realize the thousands of miles traveled over land and sea in the collection of these birds. As a writer has said: "These now folded and silent wings have been dipped in the spray that dashes against the shores of Nova Scotia, or where the 'Oregon hears no sound save its own dashing,' or have fanned the cold heights about the crests of the Rocky mountains, or have been reflected in the dark bayous of Louisiana, or have lit up with their sudden flash the gloomy forests of tropical America. Yet here they are, all in their places, form and plumage, perfectly preserved by the skillful hands of one man." Let it be said that this generous gift to his state, his self sacrifice and his devotion to a work which to him has been a labor of love will in after years be treasured by his fellow citizens as a gift which money cannot buy, and which nothing but the arduous toil of a lifetime can secure.

D. O. MCCRAY.

Queer Sights and Things in Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—In the new part of Vienna, which is being built up over the made ground, is to be seen one of the peculiar institutions of that country, and that is, the women masons and laborers. The whole of Austria and Bohemia have the same sight, but it is more noticeable in Vienna because there is more of it going on in a given space.

These women masons are Bohemians, dark, with handsome black eyes, and thick, long hair, and with a grace of motion that comes from freedom from the restraint of modern civilization in dress. They wear, while at their work, short, full, dark blue cotton petticoats and white, long sleeved chemises over the waist. The sleeves are caught up and tied over the shoulder by a dirty string while they are at work. A red handkerchief is loosely knotted around the neck. The skirt reaches a little below the knees. Some of them wear aprons made of bed ticking and some wear shoes at work. They wear no covering on the head, except those who carry the mortar, and they wear a sort of circular cushion which serves to hold their burdens.

These women and girls, some of them quite young and pretty, with a healthy red glow in their cheeks, and others old and with faces lined and hardened with lines of toil, do all the work on the building of the houses except the wood work. They dig the foundations, load the dirt in carts, then others mix and carry mortar while the masons lay the brick foundations, then build up the walls, and they carry all the mortar up the ladders, and the bricks, just as do the men in other countries, only their burdens are carried on the head or by means of baskets or buckets slung over the shoulders by a "yoke."

Long planks are laid upon trestles, and you will see a long line of these sturdy women following each other up the springing plank, so high that it makes one dizzy to watch them, but it is very rare that they fall.

Some of them use the trowel and lay the bricks as expertly as the men, and contractors say that their labor is in every way more satisfactory than that of men, as they are more expert, neater, quicker and more conscientious in the employ of their time than the men.

These women are a race by themselves and they are as honest and virtuous as they are hard working. They marry and work with their husbands and brothers, and work in clans and families as much as is possible. Contractors send for so many workers, and it does not matter greatly what sex they are, only they rather prefer the women. They are always cheerful and sing at their work.

When a large or small house is to be built all the laborers come to the ground and out of the lumber and bricks put up a rude shelter with three parts to it. There is always one or two old women who mix mortar and attend to the preparing of meals and look out for the little children of the clan. One department of their shelter is for married couples, one for young girls and the other for the single men to sleep in, and they all sleep on the ground on sheep skins.

B. M. W.

A True Philtobacconist.

"Why do you smoke such a wretched cigar?"

"I want to put it out of its misery."—Harper's Bazar.