





# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

## IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

When over youth's receding track  
The moonlight of remembrance throws  
A tender glow, half winning back  
The sunshine that too quickly goes:  
How oft in retrospect we sigh  
Untrammelled fancy floats between  
The actual story of the past,  
And what that story might have been.  
But soft regret or sorrow keen,  
Of simple words that breathe so much  
In truth there are not many touch  
More heart than these: It might have been!

Alone and loveless, year by year,  
Our lives are lived, our ways are planned;  
Young love is itself once honored here,  
To wake a smile, to beckon to the  
When wistfully the urchin smiled,  
We passed him by with look serene,  
Though now, I sorrow, though beguiled  
Westwind says: It might have been!  
Oh, simple words that breathe so much  
Of soft regret or sorrow keen,  
Where is the heart ye can not touch,  
Oft echoed sigh: It might have been?

We saw the victor's laurel wave,  
But never proud success have known;  
Alack, her glowing mien she gave  
To other hearts than our own.  
'Twas not for us to taste her bliss,  
Who only prove what failure means;  
Yet conscience whispers—but for this,  
Or but for that: It might have been!  
Where the heart ye can not touch  
With soft regret or sorrow keen,  
To you, to me, they breathe so much  
Those simple words: It might have been!

## A GOOD JOKE.

### The Two Lieutenants Schmidt, Father and Son.

A certain man by the name of Carl Schmidt joined the army and became a Lieutenant in a battery of artillery, which was stationed at the time of our story in a small Prussian town. As he had no influence at headquarters promotion was very slow, being almost as slow as the action in a Supreme Court. Other and less deserving officers were advanced, but Lieutenant Carl Schmidt did not advance except in age and experience. He was still a Lieutenant when his hair became gray. Hoary-headed Lieutenants are quite common in the German army.

Lieutenant Schmidt had married very early in life. In due time a son was born, to whom was given his father's name. As soon as the son was old enough he was sent to the military academy, and after having graduated was assigned to the same battery in which his father was a Lieutenant. There were, therefore, two Lieutenants by the name of Carl Schmidt in the same battery. But what was more peculiar still was the fact that father and son were identical in form and feature, except that while the hair and moustache of the father were snowy white, those of the son were a jet, glossy black. The son had an old look, which gave him a more venerable appearance than that of most men of his age, while the father, who was of a lively turn of mind, seemed to be younger than he really was.

At first the son lived with his parents, but on the death of his mother, father and son no longer lived together. Each one rented himself a room. The younger man preferred this mode of life, as it gave him more liberty. In order to prevent confusion the father was known among his army friends as Schmidt No. 1, while the son was called Schmidt No. 2. They were so identical in personal appearance that had the son powdered his hair, the most intimate friends of the two Lieutenants Schmidt would not have been able to decide in what relation they stood to each other.

Schmidt No. 1 was in the habit of visiting officers, who visited the town in which his battery was stationed, to lodge with him. He had a large number of acquaintances among the older army officers, one of whom was stopping with him at the time at which our story begins. This officer, who belonged to the dragoons, although no longer young, had remarkably black hair.

Schmidt No. 1, on coming into the room of his guest one morning, observed that he was holding a bottle in his hand, from which he had just taken the cork.

"What have you got there—liver regulator, or something for your stomach's sake?" queried Schmidt.

The guest seemed to be annoyed, and replacing the cork, replied that it was a remedy for dandruff, and placed the bottle on the edge of the window behind the curtain. The guest left a few hours afterward.

The incident had passed out of the mind of Schmidt No. 1, and he would perhaps never have recalled it had he not noticed the bottle a few days afterward. It then occurred to him that he, too, was troubled with dandruff in his hair and moustache, so he applied the stuff his guest had left behind liberally. He had scarcely done so when, glancing at the clock, he perceived it was time for him to appear on the parade ground to superintend the drilling of the recruits. Seizing his cap and sword he hurried out. Had he looked in the glass he would have been somewhat surprised, for the alleged cure for dandruff was simply hair dye, and the snowy hair and moustache of Schmidt No. 1 were as black as a raven's wing. The only points of difference between himself and son were completely wiped out. To all outward appearances father and son were absolutely identical, although Schmidt No. 1 was utterly ignorant of the transformation that had taken place in his personal appearance.

The Captain of the battery, who was an old gentleman by the name of Braun, was already on the parade ground, waiting for the arrival of his friend Schmidt No. 1. Captain Braun was greatly gratified when he saw his friend coming, for they were great chums and loved to chat together. As Schmidt No. 1 drew near Braun, the

latter perceived by the black hair and moustache that he was mistaken, that it was Schmidt No. 2; so he thought,

"Good morning, Lieutenant Schmidt. Where is your father this morning?"

"Now the father of Lieutenant Schmidt No. 1 had been dead many years, hence the old Lieutenant stared stupidly at his superior officer instead of answering. He had not heard aright.

"Your father is well I hope," continued Captain Braun.

"My father?" inquired Schmidt, looking still more perplexed, and satisfied in his own mind that his hearing had become defective.

"Yes, your father. I thought I expressed myself very clearly. What cause is there for surprise in my asking after the health of your father," asked Captain Braun.

"You are very kind, I am sure, to make inquiry," replied Schmidt No. 1, "but, Captain, my father is dead, unfortunately."

"Dead!" almost shrieked old Braun, "did you say dead?"

"Yes, dead," replied Schmidt No. 1, opening his eyes wider than ever.

"My God! It is dreadful. How true it is that in the midst of life we are in death. Merciful Heavens, how did it happen?"

"His horse fell on him and broke his neck."

The old Captain clasped his hands in silent agony, and muttering: "it is dreadful, dreadful!" walked slowly away.

Schmidt No. 1 did not know what to think. Why his father, who had been dead twenty-five years, should become the object of interest to Captain Braun at that late day was more than he could apprehend. He gazed at the retreating form of his superior officer until he turned a corner and was out of sight, and then soliloquized:

"This beats anything I have experienced yet. Poor old Braun must have softening of the brain, or else he has taken to drinking."

Just then Lieutenant Scholz, another officer belonging to the same battery, came around the corner.

"Good morning, Schmidt."

"Good morning, Scholz. By the way, Scholz," said Schmidt No. 1, "did you meet Captain Braun just now?"

"I did."

"Did you observe anything peculiar about him?"

"Yes, he looked as if he had been crying."

"I thought so. Either the old man has lost his faculties or else he has taken to strong drink."

"I can't believe that. He is not that sort of a man."

"There is certainly something wrong about him. There is a screw loose about him somewhere."

"What makes you think so, Schmidt?"

"Well, just think; he asked me awhile ago how my father was coming on. Did you ever hear anything like that?"

"Why shouldn't he ask you how your father was coming on? I don't see anything very strange in his asking you about your father."

Schmidt No. 1 looked at Lieutenant Scholz with astonishment.

"Why shouldn't he ask you how your father is coming on?" repeated Scholz.

"Because," replied Schmidt No. 1, "it is a little unusual in a sensible person to ask after the health of a man who is dead."

"Dead!" exclaimed Scholz. "Come, now, don't joke on that subject. My dear Schmidt there should be no levity about a thing of that kind."

"It don't occur to me to joke, but I can certainly say that my father is dead. That is a mere statement of a fact."

Lieutenant Scholz's arms dropped by his side, and he became as pale as did the sympathetic Braun.

"Then it is true—really true; but tell me for God's sake how did it happen?"

"Heartlessness? What do you mean by that?"

"Well, I should think when a man's father is dead—"

Schmidt No. 2 became as solemn as a judge, and in a husky voice, taking Scholz by the hands, he said:

"Oh, I beg your pardon, I did not know your father was dead. But I might have guessed it from your sorrowful face. Dear friend, forgive me, and allow me to express my heartfelt grief at your affliction."

"This was a little too much for Scholz. 'Now, Schmidt,' he said, angrily, 'you quit your nonsense. You should be ashamed of yourself to show such levity. Before your poor father is under the sod you are joking about his death.'

"Your grief, Scholz," replied Schmidt, "has caused you to confound your father with mine."

"How is that?"

"My dear friend," replied Schmidt No. 2, "your father is dead, not mine."

"Now, this is too much," exclaimed Scholz. "It is not enough that you disgrace your father's memory, but you even undertake to joke about mine. My father, God be praised, is quite healthy. I got a letter from him yesterday, and if he was dead my sister would certainly telegraph me."

"Well, then," said Schmidt, "if your father is not dead what are you so sorrowful about?"

"About the death of your father, of course."

"My father!" exclaimed Schmidt. "Of course. Didn't his horse fall on him and break his neck?"

Schmidt became as pale as a ghost. "I did not know anything about it," said Schmidt, "who told you that?"

"You told me so when I saw you on the parade ground half an hour ago."

Schmidt No. 2 looked at Scholz with a very anxious expression of countenance.

"Do you know, Scholz, that I believe you are not quite right in your upper story at times."

"On the contrary, it is you who have lost your senses. You told Captain Braun the same thing about your father being dead, less than half an hour ago."

"Captain Braun! Why, I have not seen him to-day."

"But I have seen him. I met him when he came from the parade ground, and his whole beard was full of tears. He said he saw you on the parade ground and that you told him about the accident that had happened to your father."

It was now Schmidt's turn to get mad.

"I shall see Captain Braun about that immediately," said Schmidt No. 2, and putting his saber under his arm he strode off in the direction of Captain Braun's quarters. Old Captain Braun was sitting in his room. He had not recovered from the terrible shock produced by the news of the death of his friend. His orderly entered and said that Lieutenant Schmidt was outside.

"Tell him to come in," said Captain Braun. The next moment Schmidt No. 2 entered the room. The old soldier heaved a sigh and advanced to meet him.

"My poor young friend," he said, "this is a sad blow to us both. It has completely paralyzed me."

It seemed to have done the same thing for Schmidt No. 2, but before he could open his mouth the orderly once more entered the room. His face was red, and he seemed to be laboring under great excitement.

"Captain, outside there—is there is—"

"Tell him to come in," said Captain Braun. The next moment Schmidt No. 2 entered the room. The old soldier heaved a sigh and advanced to meet him.

"Well, what is it?" ejaculated Captain Braun.

"Right here! at the door stands—stands—" repeated the orderly, and once more he looked at Schmidt No. 2 with a scared expression of countenance.

"Can't you talk? Who is outside?"

"Lieutenant Schmidt. He would like to come in."

"Lieutenant Schmidt No. 2," said the orderly, looking at the young Lieutenant with awe.

"What do you mean? Lieutenant Schmidt No. 2 is in the room here."

"Yes—Yes," replied the orderly, "but he is outside there, too."

"Are you crazy?" ejaculated old Braun, "or have you been drinking?" And turning to Schmidt No. 2, he said: "You are here; are you? You can't well come a second time, can you?"

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—The farmer is the prime producing power of all that is real in the wealth, strength and prosperity of a country.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Pay close attention to little things on the farm, says a wise adviser. Neglect of the little things makes many a big loss in the farm economy.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Eggless Cookies: Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one cupful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, flour to make it thick enough to roll.—*Boston Globe.*

—Steady work does no harm to a mature horse. If well fed, carefully groomed and kept from undue exposure, a team may labor the winter through with profit both to the owner and the animals.—*Exchange.*

—Mashed Potatoes: Steam or boil potatoes until soft in salted water; then pour over it one pint of boiling water; pour off the water and let them drain perfectly dry; sprinkle with salt and mash; have ready some hot milk or cream in which has been melted a piece of butter; pour this on the potatoes, and stir until white and very light.—*The Housewife.*

—A Western farmer says that he uses the following as a combined food and condition powder, with excellent results: Oil meal, fifty pounds; common sugar, ten pounds; fine corn-meal, forty pounds; fine middlings, twenty pounds; turmeric root, one and one-half pounds; anise seed, ten ounces; ginger, two ounces; cream tartar, two ounces; sulphur, one pound, and fine salt, two pounds. The amount given each animal is not stated.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Dr. Nicholas of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, found by repeated and careful experiments that the cooling of cows' legs by standing in a pool of cool water in hot summer days sensibly diminishes the milk secretions, so sensitive are cows to the influence of cold. Yet many farmers subject their milk cows to frequent and severe chills during the winter, both indoors and out, to the great detriment of their own pockets as well as the health and comfort of the cows.

—The *American Cultivator* has it that "it is very rare that any man can achieve a financial success by neglect of his chief business and by the pursuit of some side occupation. If a farmer goes steadily forward, producing crops at the lowest possible cost, living economically and saving his surplus earnings by investing them in improvements upon his farm, he can snap his fingers at the attempts of bulls and bears to make the prices of his products. In the long run good farming is sure to pay, and he can safely trust the laws of supply and demand."

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## RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

### GOD'S PROMISES.

Lord, I believe! The cross of care  
That crowns upon my tired heart  
I bring to Thee—No other love  
Could lift the load, relieve the smart,  
Strength for the day, thy promise gives;  
Because Thou art, Thy servant lives.

Lord, I believe! The rain of tears  
That dims those weeping eyes to-night  
Can never hide thy rainbow arch.  
Thy sign of love and life and light!  
In music grandeur, calm and high,  
It arches o'er my weeping sky.

Lord, I believe! The babel sounds  
That ring upon my weary ear  
Drown not the still, small voice that speaks  
In steadfast accents, true and clear.  
Lord, here am I. Thy will reveal,  
As at Thy blessed feet I kneel.

Lord, I believe! The cross is hard,  
The night is dark, and long the road.  
Can I forget the form that bowed  
In silent prayer, and beckoned load?  
The wounded feet that here have trod,  
And marked with blood the shuddering sod?

Lord, I believe! Mine unbelief,  
My weakness and my wrong forgive!  
Thou, troubling, trouble, and I shall live.  
Thou, wounding, smite, and I shall live.  
God's promises are all true.  
—Chicago Advance.

International Sunday-School Lessons.

1885—FIRST QUARTER.  
Mar. 8—Paul Before Felix.....Acts 25: 14-27  
Mar. 15—Paul Before Agrippa.....Acts 26: 1-32  
Mar. 22—Paul Vindicated.....Acts 26: 16-32  
Mar. 29—Review: Service of Song, Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

1885—SECOND QUARTER.  
April 5—Paul's Voyage.....Acts 27: 14-39  
April 12—Paul's Shipwreck.....Acts 27: 37-44  
April 19—Paul on his Journey.....Acts 28: 1-15  
April 26—Paul at Rome.....Acts 28: 16-31  
May 3—Of Obedience.....Eph. 6: 1-3  
May 10—Christ Our Example.....Phil. 2: 6-16  
May 17—Christian Contentment.....Phil. 4: 1-13  
May 24—The Faithful Saying.....1 Tim. 1: 1-16  
May 31—Paul's Charge to Tim. 2 Tim. 3: 1-17  
June 7—God's Message by His Son, Heb. 1: 1-4  
June 14—The Priesthood of Christ, Heb. 9: 1-12  
June 21—Christ Our Progress.....1 Pet. 1: 1-11  
June 28—Review: Service of Song, Missionary, Temperance or other Lessons selected by the school.

1885—THIRD QUARTER.  
July 5—The Church Has Done Me.  
An Eloquent Speech by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

New York's wittiest, if not most eloquent, lawyer, recently made a speech before the Nineteenth Century Club of that city, from which we copy as follows:

In the decay of the Roman Empire the old heathen faiths had broken down, Christianity was not yet understood, and there was emancipation from both faith and superstition, and the result was that for ages the world was peopled by wild beasts, and the only existence of right was the suffering it received from night. Liberty, learning and proper living thrived and spread only where the Church best and most vigorously believed and disseminated the teachings of the New Testament.

Look at England of one hundred and fifty years ago. Death was the punishment for nearly every offense. To attend public executions was one of the recreations of the fashionable. To torture men and women in the stocks was popular amusement. The prisons were hells of frightful crimes and hopeless sufferings. For a gentleman to beat his wife was regarded as a very proper thing to do. Now the prisons are reformed, and reformation the object of confinement. The wounded, the sick, the helpless, the insane, the aged and the orphans are nursed, tenderly cared for, cured and befriended in numberless hospitals, homes and asylums. Every one of these grand charities has sprung directly from the church as it is, both here and in England. The disciples of science and free thought, in the absorbing effort to find what they term their liberty, have never had time or thought for the relief or elevation of their fellow-men.

A great work is done daily by self-sacrificing and modest people (who seek no other reward than their consciences) among the poor in the tenement houses, the missions and industrial schools. Women of the most delicate nature and luxurious surroundings have everything in their labor. They are invariably the disciples of the churches—no free-thinkers are found among them. Last summer, in London, I attended Sunday morning service in Westminster Abbey. The grandeur of the temple, the glory of its associations, the splendid liturgy and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, formed fit and lofty accompaniments for a sermon from Canon Farrer, which in thought and diction could worthily stand beside the best classics in our language. The next Sunday I sat upon the wooden benches in the plain meeting house of Mr. Spurgeon and listened to his homely but most powerful eloquence. No more striking contrast within the Christian community was possible.

And yet I found that in like measure, but each in its own way, the old cathedral and the Baptist assembly were centers from which radiated to every part of London every form of Christian education and charity. London has many scientific and sociological associations of world-wide fame, but the poor, the needy, the helpless and the lost of the great city know them not. A better society never has and never will exist than that in New England, for its first one hundred and fifty years, and its whole life was dominated by the family Bible. You are all familiar with the care and growth of children. Fear and rewards have always been the elements of their education. From the first drawings of intelligence they are taught that they will be punished if they do wrong, and benefited if they do right, both here and hereafter. If this system was abandoned, and an effort made to find some higher nature, which would assert itself in a beautiful and reverent life, the boy would break the windows, smash the looking-glasses, maul his younger brothers and sisters, cut up your feet, picture, and finally cut your throat.

The old-fashioned way of arousing fear and inspiring hopes does not make these children hypocrites. A conscience is gradually aroused within them. By its teachings they act, because it is more gratifying in every sense to rightly live, and these boys and girls, instead of becoming broken or mean-spirited, are full of sensitive honor and pure aspirations. I confess I do not understand these evangelists of free thought. They use a language of strange terms and beautiful generalities









THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

Correspondence in Relation to Dismissing Quo Warranto Proceedings—Stipulations.

On February 23 the Governor transmitted to the House a letter from the counsel for the State in which was enclosed a stipulation for a settlement of the suit instituted by the State in the nature of quo warranto proceedings against the Kansas Pacific Railroad and Union Pacific Railroad Companies.

The Governor in a brief message sent to the Legislature the following communication:

LETTER FROM STATE COUNSEL. DEAR SIR: The jurisdiction in the form of a resolution, to be acted upon by the Legislature, has been submitted to us as involving the terms of the stipulation in quo warranto proceedings brought by the State of Kansas against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

As we understand the relationship to these cases, we have no power to do anything except to prosecute them to the end of the resort and judgment. We do not feel however, that we can assume the responsibility of rejecting these propositions, it being the duty of an attorney always to submit an offer of settlement to his client.

W. H. BRADFORD, Attorney General. GEORGE N. GREEN, Attorney General. W. H. ROSSINGTON, Of Counsel for the State of Kansas.

To the Honorable John A. Martin, Governor of the State of Kansas, Topeka, Kan., February 23, 1885.

THE AUTHORITY.

WHEREAS, the State of Kansas by its Attorney General, instituted quo warranto proceedings, two suits in the nature of writs of quo warranto, one against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and the other against the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of determining among other things, the validity of an alleged consolidation between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company;

WHEREAS, one of the grounds of complaint upon the part of the State of Kansas was that said Kansas Pacific Railroad Company was being operated against the interests of the State of Kansas;

WHEREAS, under the new management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., as its President; Mr. S. L. Callaway, as its General Manager; and Mr. J. S. Williams, as its General Superintendent, there seems to be a disposition to treat the people fairly, as shown by correspondence recently had between Mr. Adams and the Attorney General and associate counsel in relation to the proposed consolidation of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company with the Union Pacific Railroad Company;

WHEREAS, no statute of limitations can be pleaded as a bar to any action brought by a sovereign State;

WHEREAS, the actions now pending can be brought at any time in the future with the same effect as if they were originally brought; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein, that the Attorney General be and is hereby requested to dismiss said suits, in conformity with a stipulation to be signed and entered by counsel on both sides in the form of that hereto annexed, as follows:

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between said plaintiff, represented by S. H. Bradford, Attorney General of the State of Kansas, and associate counsel, and the said defendants in the above-entitled cases, represented by A. L. Williams, that the said suits may be dismissed without prejudice to their revival as hereinafter provided, or to the commencement of new actions; that it is stipulated and agreed that said dismissal without prejudice is upon conditions to be performed by said defendants as hereinafter recited; and that upon a failure of performance of any of said conditions, that the said above-entitled suits be revived, and that the said defendants be instantly revived, it is further understood and stipulated, that this dismissal shall be without prejudice to the commencement of other suits in the event that any offense or dereliction on the part of said corporation shall hereafter be committed, and that any such offense or dereliction included within the terms of said pending case. In consideration of said stipulation and agreement, it is hereby agreed by the said defendant as follows, and the same is upon the following conditions:

1. That any claim of right on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to remove any case or cases brought or instituted by citizens of the State of Kansas, growing out of the operation of the line, or any part of the line, formerly known as the Kansas Pacific Railroad, into the Federal Court, shall be waived and abandoned, and this notwithstanding a favorable decision to said company in the cases now pending and awaiting decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which such right of removal is asserted and invoked, and in which such cases shall not remove, or attempt to remove, any such case into the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kansas, but shall permit the same to be heard and determined in the State tribunals.

2. It is further agreed by said defendants that the line formerly known as the Kansas Pacific Railroad shall be operated in conformity to the laws and regulations lawfully imposed upon it by the State of Kansas.

3. It is further agreed by said defendants that there shall be appointed and kept in every organized office through which the road, or any part of it, may run, some person upon whom services of process can be made in all actions and proceedings growing out of any debts or demands against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

4. It is further stipulated and agreed, that all accounts and statistics appertaining to the government and operations of said road in Kansas, the distribution of dividends and the expenditure of earnings, and that all details of said accounts relating to the government or operation of said road, and all other facts and figures relating to the dealings of said company with the public in Kansas, or with its officers and stockholders, shall, upon demand of the Railroad Commissioners, or of the Governor or Legislature of the State of Kansas, or any court of record in Kansas, or other proper authority, be forthwith produced and exhibited. This is understood to include all the statistics and accounts of the offices of Superintendent, General Manager or Director, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Paymaster, General Freight Agent and General Ticket Agent, under whatever name the duties usually pertaining to such offices may be transacted, and that said company shall have within the State, and on or near the line of its road, an officer or officers, who shall be fully empowered to finally adjust and settle all claims made by any citizen of Kansas against said company arising out of overcharges, rebates and damages to goods.

5. It is further agreed, that the said defendants shall reimburse the State of Kansas all money expended by the said State in the prosecution of these causes, and pay all money which the State has been obligated to pay by virtue of these proceedings, either as fees, or costs of court or otherwise; and that such payment shall be made before this stipulation shall be entered.

6. It is understood and agreed, that nothing in this stipulation shall be taken as binding the State to an agreement that the consolidation made by the Kansas Pacific with other constituent railroad companies, or as waiving any other right involved in the pending proceedings, or as a bar to the commencement of future proceedings.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature.

In the Senate on the 28th the Committee on Claims reported adversely the bill appropriating money to the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home. The concurrent resolution directing the Attorney General to investigate the liability of parties in the Penitentiary matter was indefinitely postponed.

In the House among the bills passed were: Requiring railroads to fence their roads; to provide for the formation and regulation of mutual insurance companies; and authorizing the organization and regulation of mutual fire insurance companies by townships adjoining each other.

In the Senate on March 1st Mr. Barker introduced a bill establishing a chair of Pharmacy in the State University. The resolution regarding the Ogea diminished Reserve and Ceded Lands came up next.

In the House Mr. McElride stated that he had voted for the resolution instructing the Attorney General to withdraw the quo warranto proceedings against the Kansas Pacific Railroad under a misunderstanding, and that he would change his vote on that proposition, moved to recall it from the Senate.

In the House on the 28th a committee of five was appointed to attend the funeral of Hon. J. S. Merritt. The report of the committee on the Constitutional Convention bill was called up and disagreed to.

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THE LATE COLONEL BURNABY.

Some Interesting Incidents in His Remarkable Career.

In the list of the dead at Aboo-Kien there is no line that will strike a wider chord of pained sympathy than that which records his name. His renown was world-wide, and he was in many ways a remarkable man.

In his youth he was passionately fond of gymnastics, in which he excelled above all his fellows. There used to be in one of his clubs a colossal dumb-bell in a glass case with the offer of a heavy wager that no man would hold it out at arm's length for the space of sixty seconds.

Probably no man in the army or out of it took such infinite pains to get killed as Burnaby did. In times of peace he was always going up in a balloon, as affording the maximum of danger with the minimum of preparation.

He had been up altogether thirteen times. His last adventure in this direction was a little less than three years ago, when, there having been some accidents to people trying to cross the channel in a balloon, the enterprise attracted Burnaby, who safely accomplished the journey.

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SPRING DRESSES.

Materials and Trimmings, and How They are Fashioned.

Cashmere of the finest wools will be used for both house and street dresses in the early spring months, and for cool days in summer.

When watered silk is used, it is more effective as a plastron put on quite plainly in a curve extending to the top of the darts in front, and about the same depth behind.

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THE PAMPAS.

Peculiar Characteristics of the Grass Plains Extending From the Andes to the Amazon Basin.

The peculiar characteristics of these vast level plains which descend from the Andes to the great river basin in unbroken monotony are the absence of rivers or water storage, and the periodical occurrence of droughts, or "siccuses," in the summer months.

These conditions determine the singular character both of its flora and fauna. The soil is naturally fertile and favorable for the growth of trees, and they grow luxuriantly wherever they are protected.

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ABOUT STEEPLES.

Some True Stories About Climbing the Spires of Public Buildings.

A great many years ago a hurricane occurred in Utica, N. Y. Just as it began it was noticed that a heavy swing sign in front of a store was held out in a horizontal position for some time.

Before long the force of the wind increased to such a degree that several houses on Genesee Street Hill were unroofed, and the spire of the Second Presbyterian Church was thrown to the ground.

After the storm was over it was discovered that the rod holding the weather-vane on the top of the tall steeple of the First Presbyterian Church was bent so that it became nearly horizontal. It was unsightly; but how to repair the injury was the question.

It would be no easy task, as there was a large ball, or globe, on the rod below the vane. After awhile a sailor offered his service. He ascended the steeple, and climbed the rod until he came just beneath the globe. Then he threw a rope over a good many times, until, after awhile, the end looped around over the top above the globe, long enough to reach to him.

Twisting the rope together, he let go of the iron rod, and, trusting himself to the rope, swung out free. By climbing it he now managed to get on the top of the globe. Standing there, he succeeded in straightening the rod that held the weather-vane.

Now, how was he to get down? Again trusting to the rope that was fastened to the rod above the globe, he swung free at a great height from the earth; then lowering himself, and swinging back and forth, he managed to grasp the rod beneath the globe, and, soon reaching the spire, descended.

The steeple of Salisbury Cathedral is the highest in England, and next to that of Strasburg Cathedral, the highest in Europe. Every year a man climbs to the top to grease the weather-vane. This is done by ascending the inside as far as possible and then going out of a manhole and climbing the rest of the way by means of the brass staples fastened on the outer wall.

Once on a festival occasion, when the King was present, a reward was offered, as usual, to any person who would ascend and attend to the weather-vane. A sailor agreed to do it, and ascended in the way I have told you, until he came to the copstone, when, to show what he could do, he stood on his head. Then performing the task he was sent to do, that of greasing the vane, he descended and claimed his reward. But the King was so exasperated at the sailor for needlessly frightening the people by standing on his head at such a great height that he would not allow him to be paid.

—Philadelphia Press.

—The man who keeps an ox or cow until it pines with old age is a double loser by so doing. It invariably costs more in food and care to maintain an old animal than a young one. As the vigor of life falls, digestion is less perfect and assimilation slower and more difficult, and the waste is greater. As the decline goes on, more and more food is required to produce milk or meat. Old animals can be seldom fattened at a profit where it requires so much more time and food to do it. But their flesh is not equal to animals in their prime, so there is a loss, both in quality and cost of producing.

—Chicago Tribune.

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And, in fact, anything

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BE SURE TO GO TO

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GOTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

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Jan 12/15