The Columbus Journal.

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STOP BRUISING OF STOCK

Packers Take Steps for the Abating of a Growing Evil.

OVERCROWDING THE CARS

Attendants Use Poles to Prod Up the Stock, and the Result Is a Damage That Falls on the Packer—A Matter that Needs Remedying.

There is a general complaint just at present, says an Omaha correspondent of the Lincoln Journal, that too many bruised cattle, hogs and sheep are coming to market. The complaint comes from the packers and commission men at all the big market centers throughout the country. They are making an effort to eradicate the evil, and to that end have been sending out during the past week large numbers of circulars to shippers and feeders in Nebraska and adjacent states, calling their attention to this growing evil, and explaining how it can be prevented. Incidentally the shippers are informed that in future the matter of bruised stock will be more carefully noted, and the sources from which the objectionable carcasses come will be watched. The circulars contain the further information that the cattle, sheep and hogs are bruised in over-loaded cars and that the only remedy possible is to exercise greater caution in loading stock for shipment and to use more care in getting stock up which may fall to the bottom of the cars in transit. The only method possible to arouse stock that falls down while in transit is to punch the animals with poles until they manage to get on their feet. While this process leaves no mark on the hides, the carcass in most cases shows bruised places as a result of the treatment, even though it is not unusually severe. Meat thus bruised brings less when placed before the consumer than good, healthy meat, and the packer is, of course, the loser.

Some of the shippers have taken exceptions to the assertion that the stock is bruised in transit, many of them asserting if there is any bruising it is done by the employes around the big stock yards in unloading the animals. This contention, however, can hardly be maintained because nothing but whips are permitted around well regulated yards, and a whip leaves no mark beyond a slight abrasion of the skin.

A veteran commission man, discussing the subject recently said: "There has undoubtedly been a vast increase in this evil of late as compared with a few years ago. I attribute the growth to the fact that the railroads have finally abandoned all effort to restrain shippers from over-crowding their cars. It requires a railroad employe to see that this is not done, in the event the shipper desires to do it. Thus the company loses the time of its agents at the small shipping points which is no inconsiderable item. The loss, however, in the event a shipper gets into a car a few more sheep, cattle or hogs than the registered weight permits, is not so much the company's as the packer, eventually. Overloaded cars of stock, of course, result in crowding and some of the animals get down. To get them up they are punched severely with long poles. This does not unfit them for sale, for the marks do not show until the carcass has reached the abattoirs, and then the packer has paid full price and has no recourse. Such a carcass, especially if the packer desires to ship it a long distance, or to keep it for a considerable period, is a distinct loss. Even as saleable meat to the local consumer it is an indifferent offer and is liable to be confiscated by a cautious meat inspector as spoiled. The railroad companies have discovered that they can shift the burden of expense incident to preventing this overloading to the commission men and packers at the various yards throughout the country for after all they are the people really interested, and who lose most by bruised cattle. The railroads found themselves unable to prevent overloading and merely able in some cases to interfere with the practice. It was expensive to the railroads, and there was little return revenue for them. Therefore they have deliberatly abandond the method and virtually said to the packers, "If you don't want bruised meat, warn your patrons and shippers how they can avoid it and thus relieve us of a very costly duty."

"There is another reason why the railroads do not care to enforce the regulations pertaining to the crowding of stock in shipment. Competition is very close. The roads do not dare to cut rates directly, but it is a very easy matter to cut rates indirectly by permitting a shipper to put thirty steers into a car, the registered weight of which calls for twenty-five steers. Thus the shipper is favored though the stock do get down, and in being punched up by the herders are bruised to such a degree that the carcass is a mass of black, clotted, bloody flesh by the time it reaches the abattoir."

The shippers, as a whole throughout Nebraska, express a desire to act upon the advice of the packers as contained in the circulars and exercise more caution in the shipping of stock. In fact, there is no doubt that stock is frequently crowded without the knowledge or consent of the owner, his hired man being responsible for the work. Shippers generally realize that packers will eventually discover the sources from which their bruised stock come and will then refuse to pay as high prices for cattle from those shippers who have the reputation of sending their stock in bad condition as to those who are known to send in good, clean cattle, sheep and hogs that are not scarred by the pole of the men who accompany the stock trains from the shipping points. Some shippers are known to employ tramps frequently for this work, paying them merely a free ride and to this practice much of the evil can be traced, at least as far as severe handling is concerned. Primarily, however, the necessity for punching arises in over-crowded cars, and can be remedied only by more caution in getting the stock into the cars. This crusade is believed to be having a good effect on Nebraska shippers. The South Omaha yards management is actively pushing the campaign of education.

Hon. R. Harris, receiver of the United States land office, has been requested by the authorities at Washington to subject a plan for the sale of the Fort Sidney reservation. He will suggest the ground be platted and sold in lots to the highest bidder.

A farmer named Theodore McMichael, adjoining Crab Orchard, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a thirty-eight calibre revolver. The ball went through the head at the temple. He died instantly. He was well respected by all who knew him, and the act was a great surprise. Family troubles is given as the cause.

Bartley Bond Case Reversed.

The supreme court has reversed and remanded the judgment in the Bartley bond case. The opinion is by Judge Harrison and the syllabus is as follows:

Retention or rejection of a jury, or, during the impaneling of a jury, to whom an objection has been interposed, is a matter within the jurisdiction of the trial judge, and in the absence of an abuse of such discretion will furnish no available error.

2. To obtain reveiw in this court of questions raised in a motion for a new trial an exception must be taken at the time of the decision to the overruling of said motion.

3. The code of civil procedure in all its provisions and all proceedins under it must be liberally construed, with a view to promote its object and assist parties in obtaining justice. Section 1, Code of Civil Procedure.

4. To obtain a review of the proceedings of the trial court in a suit an exception to the final judgment is unnecessary.

5. A journal entry disclosed the presentment of a motion for a new trial; in the same entry it was stated that the defendants moved for a judgment, also the rendition of the same, following all of which there appeared this: "To all of which plaintiff duly excepts." Held, sufficient evidence of the exception to the action of the court on the motion for a new trial, although somewhat questionable practice, to have the exceptions so noted.

6. The instructions to the jury are proper matters of the record and need not in general be preserved in the bill of exceptions.

7. Taking an exception is an act of counsel in court; the evidence of the act is its notation of record.

8. A prepared statement in writing of the exceptions to the giving specifically designated instructions, also to refusals to give requested ones duly filed at the proper time, endorsed by the trial judge "allowed," and authenticated as a part of the proceedings. Held, to furnish evidence of the exception having been made and to not be an improper manner of motion. Also properly of the record.

9. Instructions to a jury which leave that body at liberty to infer or find facts as existent, of which there is no evidence, is erroneous, and such errors, unless without prejudice, furnish grounds for a reversal of a judgment.

10. The verdict, inasmuch as it was necessarily based on a negative finding upon one of the issues in relation to an alleged failure or default of a state treasurer in the performance of the obligations of his official bond, determined not sustained by sufficient evidence, contrary to the evidence, the instructions of the court and the law.

Insane Hospital Report.

The report of the hospital for the insane at Lincoln shows that on December 1, 1896, there were present in the hospital 351 inmates, of which 192 were males and 159 females. The greatest number present was in August, 1896, when there were 378. In October, 1898, there were 316 present. The total number treated during the two years was 798. The superintendent states that there has been a constant demand for admissions greatly in excess of the capacity of the institution. The number discharged during the two yeas was 468, being classified as follows: Recovered, 166; paroled, 19; eloped, 3; died, 53; improved, 41; unimproved, 16; not insane, 6; transferred to Hastings and counties, 164. The report states that the general health of the institution has been good, the supplies of food have been ample and wholesome, and entertainments and amusements have been indulged in as frequently as the fund would permit. Some attention is paid to the improvements made, including the infirmary, the ice house and barn. The institution has produced 25,960 pounds of dressed beef in the two years, 8,000 bushels of potatoes, 7,800 bushels of oats, and much other produce, there being an increase over the preceding biennium.

The financial statement shows that the amount appropriated two years ago was $119,000. The amount asked for at the hands of the next legislature is $114,750 for maintenance and $10,400 for officers' salaries, or a total of $125,150. Special appropriations are asked for amounting to $58,000, being for a new hospital wing and other improvements, making the total asked for $63,250 in excess of the appropriations made in 1897.

Following is a schedule of the appropriation asked for to cover the next two years:

Salary superintendent	$ 4,000
Salary assistant	2,000
Salary bookkeeper	1,600
Sararies teachers and managers	8,000
Salary chaplain	1,600
Salary matron	1,600
Salary physician	1,600
Employes' wages	21,088
Current expenses	48,250
Repairs	2,500
Permanent improvements	12,500
Deficiency	6,000
Total	$110,730

The amount appropriated by the last legislature was $81,650; by the legislature of 1895 it was $105,000.

The School Apportionment.

The semi-annual school apportionment has been reported to the state treasurer. The number of children of school age in the state is given as 396,034, and the amount apportioned is $300,816.63, making a rate per scholar of $0.82174. As compared with one year before there is an increase of 11,140 in the number of scholars and a decrease of $76,549.27 in the amount apportioned. One years ago the rate per scholar was $1.06.

The source of the present apportionment is as follows:

State tax	$ 73,057.92
Interest on state bonds	7,230.69
Interest on U. S. bonds	300.00
Interest on county bonds	65,002.98
Interest on school district bonds	914.54
Interest on school lands sold	100,233.65
Interest on school lands leased	43,697.24
Interest on saline lands sold and leased; transferred from permanent school fund to correct error of treasurer Cheyenne county	5,735.00
Interest on saline lands leased, warrants	181.44
Interest on state deposits	4,358.17
Peddlers' license	105.00
Total amount	$300,816.63

S. J. Weeks, register, and R. H. Jenness, receiver of the United States land office in O'Neill, left for Fort Hartsuff, twelve miles northwest of Ord, for the purpose of selling the residue of land belonging to the old Fort Hartsuff military reservation. Only 280 acres out of the 700 were sold, Judge Post of York buying 120 acres for the appraised price of $279, and G. R. Beachamp 160 acres for $800.

It is easier for some girls to win admirers than it is to capture a husband.

The scorcher evidently believes in putting his shoulder to the wheel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Saturday, December 17.

Grant C. Gillett, the cattle plunger, has gone to Vera Cruz to take a steamer for South America.

Advices received from Lapaz, capital of Bolivia, announce that the revolutionists have formally proclaimed a federation.

A guerrilla who landed at Santiago from Baracoa was recognized by the Cubans, set upon and shot. He is likely to die.

The funeral services of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice will be held at New York today in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church.

Four companies of the Tenth infantry and 125 recruits for the Eighth infantry boarded the steamship Saratoga at Charleston, S. C., for Havana.

The opinion given at Brookville, Ont., is "that a marriage ceremony performed in Canada by a minister resident in the United States is not legal."

Lady Strathcona and her daughter, Hon. Mrs. Howard of Montreal, have each donated to McGill college $50,000. Lord Strathcona himself has donated in all up to this time $1,485,712.

The house judiciary committee today gave a hearing on the Gillett bill to prohibit the use of the telegraph and telephone lines for the purpose of lottery and horse race gambling.

Representative Rixey of Virginia introduced a bill in the house for the admission of confederate, as well as union soldiers, to all soldiers' homes and government institutions maintained by the government.

The St. Louis Republic says: The car famine has become so serious that the entire grain trade of St. Louis is crippled and exporters find it almost impossible to obtain cars to carry their grain to the seaboard.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Lionell E. Carden, British consul at the City of Mexico, has been appointed British consul general at Havana. Mr. Carden occupied the same post in Cuba fifteen years ago, where he married an American woman.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department has issued an order by direction of the president, designating Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Zaza and Batabano as subports of entry in Cuba, in addition to those designated in a former order.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: In response to the Vatican's inquiry on the subject, President McKinley has sent an assurance that the Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines will enjoy the same ample liberty as the Catholics in America.

Monday, December 19.

It is believed that the senate will pass upon the treaty this session with slight opposition.

Senor Montero Rios and the other members of the Spanish Peace commission reached Madrid.

Edward G. Mason, one of Chicago's most prominent and successful lawyers, died at his home yesterday.

The steamer Werra which sailed from Havana on December 6 with about 2,000 Spanish soldiers has arrived at Malaga.

A cablegram at the navy department from Captain Barker announces the arrival of the battleship Oregon and Iowa at Valparaiso, Chili.

J. Facenella, a wealthy saloon man of Rock Springs, Wyo., shot and killed George Petero this morning because of alleged overfamiliarity with Mrs. Facenella.

The Copennagen correspondent of the Daily Mail (London) says that King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway has been suddenly taken ill and is now confined to his bed.

The Bank of Spain for the week ending December 17 shows in its report: Gold in hand, unchanged; silver, increase, 7,225,000 pezetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 10,530,000 pezetas.

The house gave Saturday to the Indian appropriation bill, passing it substantially as reported. This is the third of the appropriation bills to pass and it clears the calendar of the big supply bills.

By direction of the president Brigadier General M. V. Sheridan, United States volunteers, has been assigned to temporary command of the department of the lakes, relieving Brigadier General Bacon.

Senator Morgan said that he meant to press the Nicaragua bill as vigorously as possible and he expressed the hope that he might get a vote before next Wednesday, the probable date for the Christmas adjournment.

The Baldwin locomotive works has in the last few days received orders for fifty-six locomotives, of which sixteen are for the Imperial railway of China, making the second order received from that country within ten months.

Tuesday, December 20

The senate will make return in kind for German trade discriminations.

Congressman Greene of Nebraska today introduced a bill granting a pension to Cyrus McCardan at the rate of $75 a month.

Senator Hanna introduced in the senate and Representative Payne in the house a bill to grant subsidies for American shipping.

Theodore N. Hearne, the artist who caricatured Emperor William's trip to the holy land, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for so doing.

The Hawaiian bill was further considered by the house sub-committee on territories and progress was made which takes the committee up to section 15.

News was received in London of the death at Florence, Italy, of Francis Napier, tenth baron of Napier and Ettrick, the minister to the United States from Great Britain in 1857. He was born in 1819 and entered the diplomatic service in 1840.

The president and his party reached Macon promptly on time and were received by the largest crowd which has gathered in Macon since the last visit of Jefferson Davis to the city.

In the executive session of the senate Senator Caffery of Louisiana moved to recommit the nomination of Augustus T. Wimberly to be collector of customs at New Orleans. Mr. Caffery says there are charges against Wimberly and he asks for more careful consideration than they have received at the hands of the committee.

The New York financiers refuse to float the Russian bonds.

Colonel Carlos Garcia said: "I wish to extend my thanks to the president and to the people of this country for their kindness since my father's death. I appreciate it highly, as do all my family."

The Colorado & Southern Railway company, owner of the reorganized Gulf and South Park lines, has been incorporated. The capital stock of the new company is $48,000,000 and the incorporators are E. E. Whitted, Alexis D. Parker, John S. MacBeth, Thomas F. Dunaway and B. L. Winchell. The incorporation fee amounted to $7,203.

The senate confirmed these nominations: W. G. Mallin, to be agent of the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency in Iowa; C. Beede, Iowa, to be inspector (irrigation engineer). Also a number of army and navy promotions.

Wednesday December 21.

Congress has decided to adjourn from December 21 to January 4.

News has been received of a slide on the Chilkoot pass, in which six people were killed.

The Southern Railway company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock.

Loud's bill for the amendment of the laws relating to second-class mail matter will be favorably reported by the committee.

Congressman Corliss of Michigan has introduced a bill in the house to facilitate the construction of a Pacific cable to Mawaii.

A court of inquiry has commenced work at Newport, R. I., to determine the cause of the late explosion in a gun shed, which killed several.

Congressman Mercer presented a petition from Afro-Americans of Omaha, asking congress to act in behalf of the colored people in the south.

Senator Butler of North Carolina gave notice of an amendment he will introduce to the pension appropriation bill, pensioning ex-confedate soldiers.

Admiral Sampson, who has sailed from Havana for New York, will rest for two weeks in the United States. He will probably not return to Havana.

Representatives Lacey of Iowa, Landis of Indiana, and Pearce of Missouri left Washington to spend the holiday recess of congress in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The president will shortly nominate Captain W. A. Mercer, a veteran in the Indian service, to be Indian agent in charge of the new Leech Lake reservation, Minnesota.

The Duckworth club of Cincinnati has taken steps to secure the presence of Colonel William J. Bryan on January 8 to deliver an address at the Jacksonian banquet. An invitation has been sent him.

To annex or not to annex was the leading question debated in both branches of congress yesterday. In the senate Mr. Teller made an argument in favor of expansion and in the house the first speech on the opposite side of the question was delivered by Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

Thursday, December 22.

Fifty thousand additonal troops are to be mustered out.

General Miles has left Washington for a short visit to Cincinnati.

A wave of la grippe is moving over Ohio and Michigan. In Louisville ten thousand people are afflicted.

The president sent to the senate a large number of recess nominations of postmasters and army appointments.

Sam May and a companion, both revenue officers, were killed by moonshiners at Flat Top, Letcher county, Ky.

London has no confirmation of the report that an explosion of a powder magazine at Hang Chow killed 3,000 soldiers.

The Bell Telephone company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. An extra dividend of 1½ per cent was also declared

Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the report of a change for the head of the navy department.

The Drake & Stratton company of Pittsburg has received a contract from the war department for building a large dock at Havana.

The Merritt & Chapman company has made a contract with the government for the raising of the Spanish warship Reina Mercedes.

It is announced on Wall street that the Chicago & Alton railway has been sold to the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio interests.

It is reported that the president offered the position of secretary of the interior, resigned by Secretary Bliss, to Senator John C. Spooner, who declined the honor.

The Yachting World confirms the report that Sir Thomas Lipton has entrusted the building of the Shamrock, challenger for the America's cup to the Thorneycrofts.

The state department at Washington will demand from Canada the extradition of Peg Leg Brown, a mulatto, who was inveigled on Canadian soil and there arrested for murder.

A special meeting of the western passenger agents will be held January 10 to consider the draft of a new association agreement. This has been prepared by a special committee.

Chairman Henderson, of the judiciary committee (house) says the inquiry into the right of a member to hold two offices ordered by the house will not be taken up until after the holidays.

Secretary Alger said that General Otis had rendered most satisfactory service to the Philippines and would be retained in command. Whether or not he would be appointed governor general of the archipelago depends on future events.

Friday, December 23.

Congressman William Sulzer of New York has accepted an invitation to address the Jacksonian club of Omaha on January 7 next.

General Henry, commanding at San Juan de Porto Rico, reports the death of Private Joseph C. Quill, Eleventh infantry, from a gunshot wound, probably suicide.

Colonel Roosevelt talked to nearly 400 little Italians yesterday in the Children's Aid Society school in Sullivan street, New York, where he went by special invitation.

W. S. Allen, one of the largest furniture dealers in Los Angeles, Cal., has made an assignment to J. J. Fay, president of the Citizens bank. Liabilities, $55,000; assets, $70,000.

Secretary Bliss stated that Mr. Hitchcock, his successor in the cabinet, would sail for this country on January 6, and that the change of office would take place just prior to February 1.

John W. Kelley, a veteran of the civil war, received notice from the pension bureau that his pension of $12 per month, issued for general disability, had been stopped because he did service in the war with Spain.

The New York Mail and Express says it is announced that George L. Bradley, vice president and general manager of the Lake Erie & Western railway, will succeed to the presidency of that road, made vacant by the death of Calvin S. Brice.

The Cubans will celebrate American occupation of Havana January 1 by tremendous rejoicings. The junta, various patriotic clubs and an executive committee in each district, have appointed a general committee to make arrangements and raise funds for the purpose. The festivities will last five days and will be of the most varied character.

CALENDAR CHANGES.

HOW BEGINNING OF NEW YEAR HAS "LEAPED."

From December to March and from March to January—A Table Which Gives Much Valuable Information About Days and Dates.

NECESSITY ever has and always will be the mother of invention. It is evident that previous to the latter part of the sixteenth century the nations of the old world were differing widely in their opinions as to which was the proper date to recognize as the beginning of the year. This naturally would cause more or less difficulty in arriving at the proper time for settlement of accounts, renewing their obligations and determining the dates for holidays, feasts, etc., which were strictly observed by various kinds of religious and other organizations. In order to more clearly illustrate the state of affairs and the possibilities of what could arise from such a condition from which they were obliged to base their calculations a momentary glance at history will be necessary. In those ancient days, the friction of thought relating to these conditions well served its purpose in bringing about a much needed reform. However, like most other innovations on methods which have become stereotyped on the minds of the people by custom and long usage, it required centuries before the change was universally adopted and used as it is at the present day. The uncertainty of accuracy in the Julian or old style method of computation of the year had long been noticed by ancient astronomers, consequently in October, 1582, Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to reform the Roman calendar. The alteration made by him created what is commonly termed the new style, which recognizes January first as the beginning of the year in nearly all civilized countries. After great consideration that pontiff published his calendar, by which he ordered that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old calendar, would have been the fifth of October, the fifteenth of October, 1582.

Previous to this Spain had commenced the year for a time on March 25th, then Dec. 25th, but since 1582 on January 1st. In Portugal the new style calendar was adopted in 1582, but previously the new year came, first on March 25th, then Dec. 25th. Some provinces in Holland commenced the year at Christmas, but in others it began at Easter. In 1575 the duke of Requesens, governor of the Low Countries, ordered that it should begin January 1st. In Denmark the year began January 1st, after having sometimes commenced on Christmas, and on Aug. 12th, which was the date of the feast of St. Tiburce. In Switzerland, in the fourteenth century the year began January 1st. It was later changed to March 25th, which continued until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. In the greater part of Italy, during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the year began at Christmas. In 1751 the Gregorian calendar was adopted. In Germany, Christmas was generally considered the beginning of the year, but this was not universal. At some places it began at Easter. The University of Cologne considered March 25th as the first of the year. The new style was adopted by the Catholics in 1584 and by the Protestants in 1700. In France, it was the custom about the ninth century to commence the year with Christmas. From the end of the eleventh century to the year 1563 it began at Easter, or rather on Holy Saturday (Easter eve). The Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1582. England and Ireland had been commencing the year on March 25th, but in 1751 it was enacted that the first of January, 1752, should be the beginning of that year, and all future years. Subjoined is a calendar from which can be determined the day of the week for any date from Jan. 1st, 1700, to Jan. 1st, 2100.

To find the day of the week for any date.* Look under the columns for years, and locate the given year; then, in the same line to the right, in the column under the desired century, you will find the index number. Then locate the desired date. If it is in January or February, leap year, or otherwise, always be careful to look in the column under the right month. After having found your date, look in the same line to the right in the columns for days of the week, and in the column which is headed with your index number you will find the desired day of the week. Example: What was the day of the week January 1, 1898? Under column for years we find 98; then to the right, under 1800, we find index number 2; then to the right of January 1st, in column headed with 2, we find Saturday.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The festal scene is at its height within,
The myriad lights their radiance shed around,
And tripping feet and blithe and happy hearts
Are keeping time to music's sweetest sound.

Darkness without holds his unbending sway,
Save where the twinkling stars shine out above,

WITHOUT.

On child of poverty as child of wealth,
Upon the outcast too, with eyes of love.

Little think they within the portals grand
Of her who stands without the stately gate;
Little they dream what weary weight of woe
One tithe of all their riches could abate.

Poor wanderer, crouching at the rich man's door,
Watching with longing eyes the scene of mirth,
Thy worn and pallid face a story tells,
Sorrow has been thy dreary lot on earth.

From early morn till midnight hour rings out
The same old tale of poverty and grief,
Fierce hunger gnawing at the aching heart;
She oft has prayed grim death to send relief.

O, ye within the pale of wealth and power,
Forget not those who cower at your gate.
Mayhap the wretch who humbly begs her bread,
In days long since gone by, was, like thee, great.

Think, stately belle, before whose sway all bow,
Mayhap the wretched woman gazing there
Was once the worshiped of a lofty home,
Of fairest forms was once most fair.

None knoweth what thy future lot may be;
Perhaps the beggar crouching at thy door
May give to thee the longed-for crust of bread,
The balm of hope into thy heart may pour.

And ye within your stately dwellings here,
Forget not those who stand without the pale,
And you with all the joys of home and friends,
Remember those without the pleasant vale.

For one above looks kindly down on all,
On rich and poor alike, where'er they be;
And He who bids us give to those who ask

WITHIN.

Will make thy giving doubly blest to thee.

Cannon Made of Leather.

According to one account, cannon were built of the most hardened leather, girt about with hoops of iron and brass, the honor of having invented this make being a matter of dispute between Sweden and Scotland. According to another, they had a core of tin, and were bound round with cordage. In neither case could they be expected to last long, though we are told that they could be "brought to discharge" as often as ten times in succession; but when we reflect how few are the rounds that can be fired from the monster guns of our own day without renewal of the inner tube we cannot afford to sneer at the shortness of their life. They were, at any rate, mobile, for they could be carried on a pony's back or stacked together by the half dozen in "barricades of wood borne on wheels."

Asking Papa.

Society Item.—A well-known English lord is now in America passing the holidays with the intention of taking back an American heiress.

Columns for Years.				Columns for Centuries. 1700	1800	1900	2000	January and October.	February, March and Nov.	Jan., Leap Year, April and July, Any Year.	May.	June.	February, Leap Year, August, Any Year.	Sept. and Dec. Any Year.	Days of the Week and Index Numbers. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	28*	56*	34*	3	5	7	1	1							Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M
1	29	57	85	2	4	6	7	2			1				M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu
2	30	58	86	1	3	5	6	3			2		1		Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W
3	31	59	87	7	2	4	5	4	1		3		2		W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th
4*	32*	60*	88*	5	7	2	3	5	2		4	1	3		Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr
5	33	61	89	4	6	1	2	6	3		5	2	4	1	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa
6	34	62	90	3	5	7	1	7	4	1	6	3	5	2	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
7	35	63	91	2	4	6	7	8	5	2	7	4	6	3	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M
8*	36*	64*	92*	1	2	4	5	9	6	3	8	5	7	4	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu
9	37	65	93	6	1	3	4	10	7	4	9	6	8	5	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W
10	38	66	94	5	7	2	3	11	8	5	10	7	9	6	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th
11	39	67	95	4	6	1	2	12	9	6	11	8	10	7	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr
12*	40*	68*	96*	2	4	6	7	13	10	7	12	9	11	8	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa
13	41	69	97	1	3	5	6	14	11	8	13	10	12	9	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
14	42	70	98	7	2	4	5	15	12	9	14	11	13	10	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M
15	43	71	99	6	1	3	4	16	13	10	15	12	14	11	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu
16*	44*	72*		4	6	1	2	17	14	11	16	13	15	12	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W
17	45	73		3	5	7	1	18	15	12	17	14	16	13	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th
18	46	74		2	4	6	7	19	16	13	18	15	17	14	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr
19	47	75		1	3	5	6	20	17	14	19	16	18	15	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa
20*	48*	76*		6	1	3	4	21	18	15	20	17	19	16	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
21	49	77		5	7	2	3	22	19	16	21	18	20	17	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M
22	50	78		4	6	1	2	23	20	17	22	19	21	18	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu
23	51	79		3	5	7	1	24	21	18	23	20	22	19	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W
24*	52*	80*		1	3	5	6	25	22	19	24	21	23	20	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th
25	53	81		7	2	4	5	26	23	20	25	22	24	21	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr
26	54	82		6	1	3	4	27	24	21	26	23	25	22	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa
27	55	83		5	7	2	3	28	25	22	27	24	26	23	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
								29	26	23	28	25	27	24	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M
								30	27	24	29	26	28	25	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu
								31	28	25	30	27	29	26	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W
									29	26	31	28	30	27	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th
									30	27		29	31	28	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa	Fr
									31	28		30		29	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su	Sa
										29				30	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M	Su
										30				31	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu	M
										31					M	Su	Sa	Fr	Th	W	Tu

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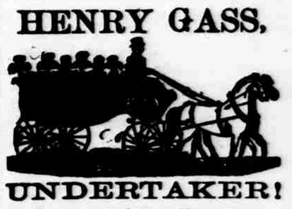

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