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Crime is rapidly increasing all over Argentina. Statistics show that it has more than doubled during the past two years.

The Greek style of building, modified to modern needs, has been most successfully used in Paris, where many palaces are seen of this construction.

The School Board of Auburn, Me., has decided that it takes six children to make a school, and they intend closing up all schools having less than that number.

The Chicago Times is of the opinion that there is not much farm land in this country so situated or so poor that it will not pay reasonably for the cultivation; that is, if it is cultivated properly. It may need some manuring first, or draining, or more thorough working than it has ever had, but given these and it will pay.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who is not of much account in most things, has shown wisdom in advising the sons of French royal houses to assist in the colonial development of France, since they can but add confusion to confusion if they take part in politics. It was upon his advice that the young Duke of Uzec went on the Congo expedition, which proved fatal to him.

A California man offers to give, without charge, to the city of San Francisco a flow of water amounting to 100,000,000 gallons daily and bring it about 120 miles from the forks of North and Middle Yuba Rivers. His only condition is that he should have the privilege of leasing for a period of twenty-five years the horse power to be developed from the water.

More than eight thousand persons—the exact number is 8180—committed suicide in Paris in 1891. The proportion is twenty-one to every 100,000 of the inhabitants, and the increase over 1881 is twenty-five per cent. What has caused the enormous percentage of increase in self-destruction in ten years, wonders the New York Mail, considering that they were ten years ago.

Says the Boston Herald: "The country taverns are reported to be getting a good deal of custom from bicycle riders this summer, who make long journeys into the country, put up for a day or a night, and then keep on their return home. Any town in the rural districts that has good roads is sure to be benefited by this sort of custom, and in time it will more than make up for the losses which the country hotels and boarding-houses are likely to experience on account of the prevailing business depression. Let the town authorities bear in mind that good roads are the prime requisite for encouraging this business, however."

No State in the Union has better roads than can be found in New Jersey's more populous counties, remarks Frank Leslie's. Essex County, which includes Newark, the Oranges and other growing towns, has thirty-eight miles of roads laid with twelve-inch Telford pavement, and varying in width from eighty to one hundred feet. These roads, which cost \$1,700,000 for construction and right of way, have added greatly to the value of property in all the region reached by them, and which is filling up with handsome homes, many of them palatial in character. Union County, adjoining Essex, has also made great progress in improved road-making, and is reaping the fruits of her enterprise in enhanced realty valuations. The experience of these and other New Jersey counties constitutes an unanswerable argument in favor of liberal expenditures and coherent system in road-making.

The English, who are trying to anglicize Egypt, are very much annoyed by a recent decree of the young Khedive to the effect that the Arabic language must be used in all branches of the curriculum of the Government schools. The study of this language has always been required of every pupil, and they attain considerable proficiency in it, in order to pass the necessary examinations, but under the present order it will become practically the vernacular. The English consider this a long step backward, and say that all the text books on the modern sciences are in the languages of Europe, and that all attempts to teach them in the Arabic have resulted badly. This, perhaps, was due to the fact that the teachers were not so familiar with the language as they might have been. At all events, no one can blame the Khedive for using all the means in his power to keep alive the National institutions and feelings of his people. Egypt is almost a British colony now.

THAT TERRIBLE STORM.

Death and Devastation Along Atlantic Coast.

The Seacoast Strawn With Flotsam and Jetsam.

READS LIKE A STORY.
SAVANNAH, GA.—The steamship City of Savannah left Boston Thursday afternoon. It never will reach Savannah for it was wrecked 6 miles south of St. Helena lighthouse. Part of the passengers reached St. Helena Island by the ship's boat. The steamer was then going rapidly to pieces when she was sighted Tuesday evening by the City of Birmingham, who anchored near by, and Wednesday morning amid the breakers rescued the balance of the passengers and crew, who had resigned themselves to death. The Birmingham then headed for Savannah, arriving there in safety. The wrecked passengers of the Savannah lost everything, some being even without hats and coats.

ONLY SIX PERSONS KILLED IN CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—The cyclone is ended. The city has started to replace damage while yet shut off from communication with the outer world. The eight presented was a familiar one to the people of this city—a city almost in ruins; the streets and thoroughfares strewn with debris from the roofs of stores and dwellings; the road-ways blocked up by the hundreds of giant trees uprooted from the earth; the dwellings strewn with crumbling brick and mortar; the courts and alleys and by-paths under water; a magnificent water front with its costly docks, where the fleet of a continent could be anchored, piled with wreckage; some of its churches unroofed and almost every residence in the city more or less injured.

Water and wind have played havoc in the old City by the Sea, and laid waste some of its pleasantest places; and "desolation saddens all her green." It began in the wee small hours of the day. When and while the ferry gate was still howling through the town, threatening almost total annihilation along the by-ways and on the thoroughfares, you could see the hewers of wood, the African-American, with a provident eye for extra fire-wood.

A rough estimate of the loss places it at something over a million dollars. There are no lights in the city, both gas and electric lights having gone out, and there has been no railroad communication south of us. The loss of life is six people.

HALF THE ISLANDERS DROWNED.
SAN ANNAH, GA.—Beaufort, S. C., suffered fearfully from the storm. Capt. Finnie, of the steamer Bessie, which arrived from Beaufort, St. Helena and Bluffton half an hour before the City of Birmingham, says that Beaufort is wrecked and that on the Sea Islands the loss of life among the negroes is very great. Fully one-third the population of the islands is drowned.

70 DEAD BODIES FOUND.
AUGUSTA, GA.—News from the storm-swept districts of Port Royal and Beaufort is still very meagre, the only news obtainable being by mail. Seventy dead and swollen bodies were taken from the Coosaw river by searching parties. Not one-half of the horrors of the storm has yet been told.

The result of the work of the relief party puts the number of missing at over a hundred, but owing to poor means of communication the correct list of the dead cannot be obtained. In several places along the Coosaw river were found their bodies lying on the bank close together. Graves were hastily dug near the places of discovery and without ceremony the storm victims were placed beneath the earth. Many of the dead were so far advanced in putrefaction that the sight was sickening and revolting.

A Newspaper at War With a City.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—At a meeting of the City Council held Monday night a resolution was passed by an almost unanimous vote instructing the Chief of Police to suppress the Little Rock Tribune, a weekly paper edited by Kellogg O. Gould, a former St. Louis printer. Gould has applied to the County Court for an injunction to prevent the city from carrying out its threat. The Tribune was started about three months ago, since which time it has waged bitter warfare against Mayor Hall, the Board of Aldermen, and the Police Department. It charged among other things that the administration "stood in" with gamblers and the saloon element. Alderman Faucett attacked the editor in his office a few days ago and broke two chairs over his head. Seven attorneys have volunteered to assist Gould in his fight with the city. The Chief of Police has received instructions to arrest every person caught attempting to sell Gould's paper.

Cattle Killed by Anthrax.
DELAWARE CITY, DEL.—The disease anthrax has made its appearance here, and many cattle and horses have died within a few hours after being attacked. In one herd eighteen cows were lost in a few hours. The State officials have taken the matter in hand.

ALLIANCE RESOLUTIONS.

Gov. Tillman Asked to Convene the Legislature to Pass a Stay Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The farmers are becoming alarmed at the likelihood of having to market their cotton at present prices and the Merchantville Alliance unanimously adopted the following: "Whereas, The money sharks and gold-bugs have contracted the volume of money so that there is practically no money in the country to move the cotton crop; and whereas, Congress does not seem to intend to give the necessary relief in time to save us from bankruptcy, therefore be it

"Resolved, first, That we earnestly appeal to the Governor of South Carolina to call an extra session of the Legislature not later than September 15 to pass a stay law on all debts falling due on or before November 15, so that we may be enabled to pay our debts without bankrupting ourselves and starving our wives and children.

"Resolved, second, That under the present conditions there is no way whereby we can meet our debts without sacrificing our homes and property, which we do not hope to do. Take our lives but do not starve our wives and children."

Can't Have "Palmetto."
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Commissioner of patents has rendered his decision in the matter of the appeal to him of the State of South Carolina from the refusal of the examiner to register a trade-mark consisting of the word "Palmetto," to be printed on its liquor labels, together with the coat of arms of the State and the name of the liquor. It was stated to be the intention of the State officers of South Carolina to enter markets outside of the State, and outside the Union as a vendor of liquors for profit and that the authorities had sold a case of its liquors bearing the trade-mark in Canada. It was claimed by the appellant that the State possessed the full rights of a trading corporation, and that it might under take a business of this character to be conducted outside, as well as within, the State limits and that authority for this was found in the provisions of its recent constitution.

The commissioner, after reviewing the monopolies enjoyed by France and Belgium, holds that a State of the American Union, having all the powers of an independent sovereign State, except those surrendered to the Federal government, has the inherent right, as a State, to engage in trade, domestic or foreign, but the commissioner also holds that a lawful trading in liquors outside the State must be established in some effectual manner before the State can become the owner of a trade mark which would be entitled to registration in its name in the Patent Office under the law of 1881. He concludes the South Carolina liquor act as a measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic in South Carolina by private individuals, and to substitute therefor its complete control by the State through local public dispensers; and holds that only by strained construction could any phases in the act be held to look to the establishment of an outside traffic of any kind, excepting in the purchase of the liquors to be dispensed; that there was nothing in the general or special objects of the statute to show that the State intended to descend to the level of a trading corporation outside its own limits.

The commissioner closes his decision by saying: "It is considered that the State of South Carolina, notwithstanding the act of its Governor and State board of control, has no authorized trade in liquors outside of its own limits, is not the owner of any trade-mark, has not at this time the right to the use of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and therefore the application is denied."

Banks Resuming Business.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following national banks which recently suspended payment have been permitted to open their doors for business: The American National Bank, of Nashville, Tenn., the First National Bank, of Grundy Centre, Iowa, and the First National Bank, of Harrisonville, Missouri.

DENVER, COL.—The State National Bank, the last but one of the city's six national banks to suspend, opened its doors Thursday. The Commercial National will resume in a few days.

Of the scores of national banks in Colorado which were compelled to close their doors a few weeks ago all have resumed save three, and it is said that they will again be doing business before the middle of the month.

ECKELS IS HOPEFUL.
CHICAGO, ILL.—James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, passed through Chicago on his way to Ottawa, Ill., where he will enjoy a two week's rest at his home. Mr. Eckels spoke very hopefully. He would not predict how long it would be before matters had resumed their normal condition, but the bottom had been reached, so far as the banks were concerned, and financial affairs were on the up grade.

They are proposing to pension teachers in England.

TO COIN GOLD BULLION.

Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints to Be Worked to Full Capacity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered that the United States mints at Philadelphia, Pa., and San Francisco, Cal., be fully worked and the full capacity of both mints be utilized in the coinage of gold bullion. The Treasury Department possesses \$85,000,000 to \$90,000,000 of gold bullion, which is part of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000. Gold bars cannot be used as currency, so it has been decided in the present need to coin the bullion on hand. This bullion will be coined into \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 gold pieces, preference being given to the first two denominations. The coinage capacity of the Philadelphia mint is \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a month. The San Francisco mint will be utilized but unfortunately nearly all the bullion possessed by the government is in the East. There are \$90,000,000 of gold bullion in the Philadelphia mint, \$15,000,000 of it being in one vault, where it has remained untouched for fifteen years.

Acting Director Preston visited Philadelphia Saturday and completed arrangements with Superintendent Bosbyshell to begin work at once. The Treasury is now paying out gold coin all over the country and as a consequence stands more in need of gold than heretofore.

Writers and Their Work.
When people look at the numerous volumes written by Scott, Dickens and Thackeray it strikes them that these great writers did an enormous amount of work.

The mechanical labor of producing so many books is itself something remarkable, but a busy newspaper man writes more in a year than a successful novelist does in twenty years. An active reporter grinds out, at the lowest estimate, 1500 words a day, 42,000 in a month, 504,000 in a year, equivalent in quantity to the reading matter of nearly six three-hundred-page novels. Some reporters have been at work from twenty to forty years. At 10,000 words in thirty years, 120,000 words, and in forty years 20, 160,000 words, or an amount of matter equivalent to 224 novels of 800 pages each, the work of any fifty industrious novelists.

It is very evident from these figures that newspaper writing represents hard work. But let us go a little further with these statistics. In order to write twenty words a man's fingers travel over the space of a foot with two or three distinct movements in the formation of each letter. At this rate it will be seen that, as there are 5280 feet in a mile, a newspaper man in forty years makes his penitil travel about 195 miles with a vertical and a lateral motion.

This work is aside from the reporter's time and labor spent in getting his facts, but even this superficial calculation should make it plain that the mechanical or physical labor of writing is much greater than the general public supposes. We have had in our mind a writer who gets up only a column a day, but there are men who average two or three columns daily. To figure out the produce and the labor of such toilers would stagger belief and would cause many young men to give up their journalistic aspirations.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Herbert Burrows Tells a Pitiful Story and Draws Tears.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At the session of the Labor Congress, Kate Field read the first paper before the Congress. It was written by Lady Emilia Dylke, of London, telling of the frightful condition of women in the labor market of the United Kingdom.

Herbert Burrows, a representative of the English Social Democratic Federation, led the discussion which followed. He told of women who worked 12 hours a day for \$1.25 a week in the rail and chain forges of Cardleigh Heath, and there were many damp eyes in the hall when he said that they hang the cradles containing their little babies over the forges to prevent the little ones from freezing or starving at home for want of care. He demanded equal pay for women who do the same work as men, and declared the woman question must be settled in labor circles before the labor question can be satisfactorily settled. Mr. Burrows was vigorously applauded.

Louisville Banks Reopening.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Fourth National Bank, one of the five Louisville banks to suspend payment during the recent panic, has resumed business. The City National and the Merchants National will also resume within a few days. An informal meeting of the stockholders of the Kentucky National Bank will be held to discuss the matter of reopening that institution.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

BONES AS FOOD.

There is no doubt about the value of bone meal for promoting the growth of chickens; but for old fowls, to increase the egg supply, fresh bones crushed or ground up should be given occasionally. The fresher they are the better, because there is always a certain amount of fatty animal matter about them which is highly nutritious, and this is not to be found in the ordinary bone meal. The bone food should only be given occasionally, not more than twice a week at the outside, and in pieces not larger than a pea.—New York World.

IDEAL LAND.

direct menace to the prosperity of the rest of the farm. The taxes and the interest on its cost go on just the same as if it were earning something, and this detracts from the net profit of the whole. Often these idle and waste places are but a harbor for vermin and weeds, or if they do not become so it is because there is a constant expenditure of labor to keep it clean, and this labor might be far better expended in the cultivation of some crop. It will pay better to clean such places up once for all and put them to some use. Most of them are capable of some good. Not infrequently they would serve admirably for a timber tract.—Chicago Times.

WOOL BALLS IN LAMBS' STOMACHS.

The presence of foreign substances in the stomachs of animals is not at all infrequent. The causes of it vary. Sometimes they are due to the animals licking themselves or each other in the spring, when the hair is shedding, and lambs often pull the wool from the sheeps' udders in the act of sucking. But sometimes it is due to indigestion, by which an abnormal appetite is produced and the animals pull the wool or bite off the hair to satisfy this un-

the stomach with undigested grass or hay. This, of course, increases the disease of the stomach and soon produces failure of appetite, emaciation, diarrhoea, or prolonged constipation. Then follows the common partial paralysis due to the disorder of the nervous system resulting from malnutrition, and the animals stagger about, falling and lying disabled, or unable to stand on their fore or hind legs. The remedy is difficult, as the collection of hair forms a ball or wad that cannot pass the opening into the bowels or collect in these and stop the passage. The only remedy is prevention by closely watching the stock, clipping the wool from the udders of the sheep and thoroughly carding and brushing the cows and horses to remove the loosened hair and prevent it from being licked off.—New York Times.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never buy a delicate horse. The Guernsey is less nervous than the Jersey. Most trotting-bred colts have to be taught to trot. A cow should not go dry for more than three or four weeks. There are two kinds of money producing sheep, the mutton sheep and the wool sheep. Improved quality is in demand. It is quality that fills the pocketbook and not quantity. The lice on the colt can be got rid of by brushing the animal down with a little kerosene emulsion. Water for young chicks should be so arranged that only the beaks can enter the drinking vessel. Two handsome, well-matched horses will always sell for more than double the price either will bring separately. The soot of both wood and coal is very valuable manure, on account of the sulphate of ammonia which it contains. Every weed draws some moisture from the soil, and at this time of the year the vines need all they can get to ripen the fruit. If the hens stop laying at this season it is best to let them rest, as eggs are cheap, and they will lay more when eggs are higher. An excellent fertilizer for cabbage is nitrate of soda. If mixed with water and then applied, the effect will be noticeable in a few days. Keep everything about the poultry house clean at all times. More disease is caused by the filthy condition of the house and yards than by anything else. Corn, potatoes, and other small crops should not be plowed after they attain any size, as the damage done the roots

injures the plant more than the plowing helps it, but very shallow cultivation can be continued for some time yet. This will keep down the weeds and make the soil mellow.

RECIPES.

Raspberry Cream—Put six ounces raspberry jam to a quart of cream; pulp it through a lawn sieve; add to it the juice of a lemon and a little sugar, and whisk it till thick. Serve it in a dish or glasses.

Lemon Custard Pie—Grate the rind of a lemon and squeeze the juice on a teacupful of sugar and a table spoonful of flour mixed together. Beat to a froth the yolks of three eggs and stir into them a cupful of new milk, then mix in the sugar, flour and juice, and bake in a plate lined with paste.

stand to settle for five minutes, then replace the juice with a generous half cupful of sweet cream. Add a bit of butter, pepper and salt. Pour white hot over golden brown slices of well buttered toast and serve without delay.

Alexandre Pudding—Place a jelly mold on ice. Put a layer of plain jelly on the bottom. When set add a layer of pink jelly, made by adding a drop of prepared cochineal; when set put a lining in the mold. If you have not a centre mold, use a small tin baking-powder box instead, placing in the center of the mold. Add alternate layers of the plain and pink jellies about this until the mold is full. When set take out the powder box and fill in with custard cream the space it leaves. When all is quite firm turn out on a dish and serve with whipped cream around the puddings.

Macaroni with Tomato Sauce—Boil one-quarter of a pound of macaroni in plenty of boiling, salted water for twenty minutes or until tender. Drain in a colander, then throw in cold water for five minutes to blanch. Drain again. Stew one pint of tomatoes for fifteen minutes, then press through a smooth; then add the macaroni, stir until it thickens; season with salt and pepper; add the macaroni, stir gently until heated, and serve.

Newspapers in Japan.
There are 120 newspapers and magazines published in Tokyo, the most important, from the standpoint of circulation, being the Asabi Shinbun, or Morning News, Asabi meaning morning and Shinbun meaning news. This paper enjoys a circulation of 100,000 copies daily, while at Osaka a paper of the same name prints over 130,000 papers every morning.

The Daily News of Tokyo has a circulation of 30,000 copies, but in spite of this small circulation it probably has fully as much weight with the intelligent reading community as have those papers which circulate more largely. The circulation of the Morning News (Asabi Shinbun) is greatly due to the fact that it prints from day to day continued serial stories of fiction, and on this account is largely bought by the women in Tokyo and vicinity. The Daily News does not adopt this feature—which, I think, is American—but on the contrary devotes its space to all the news happenings of the day.

The reporters of the Daily News "cover" all the murders, suicides, fires, court trials, receptions and social, theatrical and sporting events in a similar manner to the great American newspapers. It is also more fearless in its editorial utterances regarding politics, and while Japan is an Empire, it must be remembered that the people elect members to the House of Representatives.

In addition to the Morning News and the Daily News, there are thirty-three other daily papers in Tokyo, a large majority of which are morning papers. Japan has not as yet adopted to any extent the American custom of printing evening papers, either separately or in connection with the morning edition.

The Parrot Industry.
The steamship Honcus, which reached port the other day, was converted into a regular aviary by 850 Cuban parrots, which were consigned to a bird fancier in this city. The parrots made life miserable for all on shipboard during the voyage, for they had gone through a course of training under the tutelage of Cuban women. All the parrots are young, some less than eight weeks old, and fully two-thirds of them have still to be fed by hand. Imagine the task! These birds are taken from the nests when very young and practically helpless, and are reared by the Cuban women for the market.—Philadelphia Record.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

15TH DAY.—The final vote was taken in the case of the Senators appointed by the Governors of Montana and Washington to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of regular terms, and the Senate decided adversely to the right of the appointment of a State to make such banks to increase their bonding National the par value of the bonds issued up to by them to secure circulation, was taken up; and Mr. Cookrell's amendment for the redemption of \$25,000,000 two per cent. bonds for a new issue of legal tender reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. New, and it went on the calendar. The House bill to repeal the Sherman act was reported and referred to the Finance Committee.

16TH DAY.—The Finance Committee reported the House Repeal bill, with an amendment substituting the Federal Reserve bill. Mr. Hill spoke in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, and Messrs. Sherman, Miller, Woodruff, Johnson and Harris spoke in opposition. By a vote of 16 to 12, the Sherman act was repealed.

17TH DAY.—Several petitions calling for the immediate passage of the bill repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman act were presented. Mr. Stewart (Nov.) offered a resolution which was on his own motion, referred to the Finance Committee, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how the revenues since the beginning of the present year compared with the estimates. Mr. Sherman made a long speech in favor of the repeal of his silver purchase act of 1890, asserting that that act was by no means the cause of financial depression. Mr. Teller finished his speech in favor of free coinage.—Executive session.

18TH DAY.—Mr. Fry (Mo.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate a statement showing for the last two years the exports and imports carried under the several tariff acts, and the foreign carrying trade.—The House bill for the repeal of the Sherman act was taken up, and Mr. Wolcott made a speech in opposition to it. Mr. Caffery (Ia.) spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Peffer's resolution as to checks in currency, by a vote of 35 yeas and 21 nays, was referred to the Finance Committee.—Resolutions of sorrow for the death of Mr. Toller finished his speech in favor of free coinage.—Executive session.

The House.
18TH DAY.—The various amendments to the Wilson bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law were taken up. Mr. Dingley (Me.) asked for a vote on the bill. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of the silver dollar in the Treasury. Referred.

20TH DAY.—Mr. Tamm (Mo.) asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill repealing the statutes authorizing the appointment of marshals and supervisors of election, and Mr. Dingley (Me.) objected. Mr. Brockbridge (Ky.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Urgent Matter Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$200,000. It was passed. The House passed a bill for bank-note paper, of \$200,000 for coinage of subsidiary coins, and \$75,000 for coinage of subsidiary coins. The House resumed the consideration of the new coinage bill.

21ST DAY.—Mr. Goodnight (Ky.) introduced a bill to create the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.—Referred.—Mr. Flynn (Ok.) introduced a bill granting to settlers on certain lands in Oklahoma the right to homestead entries.—The House resumed the consideration of the rules without action.

22ND DAY.—The House spent the day in discussing the rules. Several amendments to the rules, designed to prevent dilatory tactics, were introduced and passed. Mr. Dingley (Me.) declared himself as opposed to filibustering. Mr. Morse's amendment, prohibiting the smoking of tobacco upon the floor of the House, was carried by fifty-five yeas to fifty-one nays.

A Voracious Blackbird.
A remarkable occurrence, the killing and devouring of a sparrow by a blackbird, was witnessed the other morning by a large crowd of business men and street pedestrians. The blackbird was first noticed standing on a limb of a tree near its nest. A few feet below, on another limb, was perched the sparrow, which every moment or so would fly toward the blackbird's nest, as if to invade it.

The blackbird, with a fluttering of its wings and a few shrill notes, would rush to the defense of its nest, when the sparrow would retreat. The sparrow, however, was not to be scared away, and, with the impudence characteristic of its kind, it was no sooner settled down safely on the limb than it was again threatening an attack on the blackbird's nest. This continued for probably ten minutes, when the blackbird, greatly excited and unable to longer control its anger, flew down toward the sparrow as the latter ascended, catching the back of its neck in its bill and bearing it to the pavement. Reaching the pavement and dealt the sparrow a blow on the side of the head, turning it over on its back. It then placed its foot on the sparrow's breast and tore it to pieces, devouring the flesh with great avidity and evident relish.—Philadelphia Press.

Willing to Condense.
"I must not listen to you, Mr. Capphead," protested the blushing girl, with eyes downcast. "You are only trifling, and—and, besides it is getting late."
"Please hear me out, Miss Helen!" pleaded the infatuated young reporter. "I'll cut it down to two hundred and fifty words!"—Chicago Tribune.