

THIRTEEN BOILED ALIVE

Telescoping of Trains on a Tennessee Railroad—Passengers Literally Boiled Alive.

Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch: A frightful and fatal collision occurred this morning shortly after midnight on the Georgia Pacific, about fifteen miles from Atlanta, in which eleven lives were lost and three persons were so badly injured that it is thought death will result. The circumstances of the wreck are as follows: The East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific trains use the same track from Atlanta to Austell, where they diverge, one going west and the other north. They, however, leave the city from different depots and meet just at the city limits and from there both use the same track to Austell. Just one mile east of Austell, towards Atlanta is a water tank used by the Georgia Pacific. The night passenger train of the Georgia Pacific leaves here at 10 o'clock and the East Tennessee train leaves at 10:45. Last night, however, the Georgia Pacific train had been somewhat delayed, and when it stopped at the water tank it was on the East Tennessee's track.

The East Tennessee passenger train came flying around the curve near the water tank, and without a moment's warning went crashing into the rear of the Georgia Pacific train. Engineer Owen and the fireman of the East Tennessee train saw the Georgia Pacific train, but too late to avoid a collision. The fireman jumped from the engine but the engineer remained at his post, reversing the engine and applying the brakes. He was unable, however, to avert the collision. The engine of the Georgia Pacific train, which was in the rear, telescoped the one in front of it that was forced into the one ahead of it again. The rear coach was filled with passengers, many of whom were so pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir and escape. The engine of the Georgia Pacific train, which was in the rear, telescoped the one in front of it that was forced into the one ahead of it again. The rear coach was filled with passengers, many of whom were so pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir and escape. The engine of the Georgia Pacific train, which was in the rear, telescoped the one in front of it that was forced into the one ahead of it again. The rear coach was filled with passengers, many of whom were so pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir and escape.

Bernard Leyton, attorney for the Georgia Pacific, formerly of Charlotte, Va., but recently from Birmingham, Ala., Nathan Stanley, of Anniston, Ala., E. Y. Hays, of Eastpoint, Ga., J. W. Pierce, of Texas, A little babe, the child of Jacob and Mary Banks, who died in his mother's arms. Two little children, one a babe belonging to Mr. Bright. Jacob Banks, of Fairburn, Ga. Mary Banks, wife of Jacob Banks. M. Bright, of Fairburn. The injured are: John Bright, of Oxford, Ala. A. B. Cooke, Fairburn, Ga. W. J. Irwood, Jackson, Ga. Carrie Bright, wife of P. Bright, Fairburn. E. N. Ellison, Riverside, Ala. J. H. Link, Salem, Ala. W. W. Bell, of Brownsville, El Paso, Texas. Jane Eliza Brown, going to Cleveland county, Ala. A colored man named Jack Rogers.

MONUMENT TO HENDRICKS.

An Appeal for Contributions from All Friends of the Dead Statesman.

The committee at Indianapolis having in charge the Hendricks monument fund have issued the following appeal: The distinction which was achieved by the late Thomas A. Hendricks as governor of Indiana, as its representative in the senate and house of representatives of the United States, as vice president, his eminence as a statesman and equally his scientific fidelity to every trust that was committed to him; his high character that was manifested in his discharge of every duty, and the spotless integrity of his life, entitle him to some permanent and substantial monument to his public and private virtues, which shall also be an evidence to posterity of the affectionate regard in which he was and still is held by his countrymen. In order that his name and services may be appropriately commemorated and the esteem in which he was personally held may have an opportunity for its expression, an association has been organized and incorporated under the name of "The Hendricks Monument Association," which has for its object the erection of a monument to his memory. Its officers and members, of both political parties, invite the co-operation not only of those who approved the means whereby he sought the good of his country but equally of those who sought in other ways and through different methods and instrumentalities labored for a common end. They invite the co-operation of every lover of personal and official probity, of every accountant, admirer and friend of the illustrious dead. Contributions may be sent to Francis M. Churchman, treasurer, at Indianapolis, and receipt thereof will be promptly acknowledged through the Indianapolis newspapers as well as by mail.

Lighting Type Stickers.

A typesetting contest between Joseph McCann of the New York Herald, and W. C. Barnes of the World, for the championship of the 16th in the presence of a large number of printers. The purse contended for was \$1,000. The trial lasted four hours, beginning at 11 o'clock. The type was finished without paragraph. Barnes finished his 1,000 ems in twenty minutes and thirty seconds, and McCann completed his first 1,000 ems two minutes later. At 3 o'clock time was called. McCann had set 8,962 ems and Barnes 7,851. Then another trial was conducted with his own proofs. When the corrections had been made and the number of lines deducted which each had lost through mistakes, it was found that McCann had 7,622 ems to his credit and Barnes 6,376. McCann was declared the winner.

The Commercial Gazette, of Pittsburgh,

publishes a communication from James Briggs, a miner employed at the Allegheny mines of Lynn & Co., in which he makes the startling statement that as an outcome of recent riots at Pine Run the working miners have organized for the purpose of defending themselves against future attacks of strikers. He says they have a sworn family compact demanding life for life if any of their number falls while going to work. The letter defines the working miners and asserts that few persons not located near Monongahela Valley have any idea of the terrorizing threats used towards those refusing to join the strike.

Experimenting With Hydrophobia.

Dr. O'Gorman, of Newark, N. J., who has taken great interest in the cases of six children recently bitten by a dog, sent the following cable dispatch to Prof. Pasteur, the French scientist: "Six children bitten by dog supposed to be mad. Dog prematurely killed. Will you take charge of children if sent to Paris? I have heard and spinal column of the dog. If you wish will forward. Answer." Dr. O'Gorman received the following from Pasteur: "If you fear danger send children immediately. It will require one thousand dollars to send the children to Paris. One hundred and fifty dollars have already been subscribed."

ARCH DEVILS STILL ON EARTH.

A Sensation at San Francisco—A Plot to Blow Up and Destroy Prominent Citizens.

San Francisco dispatch: An extraordinary plot for the wholesale assassination of prominent citizens of this city was laid bare by the police last night. The headquarters of the organization called "Socialistic Revolutionary Association" were discovered at 900 Montgomery avenue, and from memoranda discovered there it was found to be the intention of the plotters to murder about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman Morrow, Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, Leland Stanford, Judge Lorenzo, Charles Crocker, Governor Stoneman, and certain police officials. These names were placed on the "prospective list" and placed in the hands of the executive committee to carry out the orders of the association.

The police arrested four men in the rooms, viz: Julius C. Rooster, Henry Weisman, Charles Mittewadt and Oscar Eggers. In the room were discovered a complete laboratory for manufacturing infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison where the prisoners declared it was their purpose to kill prominent citizens and raze Chinatown. The prisoners belong to the German branch of the Anti-Cooley league.

The leader of the dynamiters arrested, Henry Weisman, a Bavarian by birth and a theatrical chemist by profession, was induced to join Coronel O'Donnell's Anti-Cooley league and finally became president of the German Anti-Cooley league. "My intention," he said, "was merely to aid in enforcing what O'Donnell told us was the law against Chinese. He told us that the state constitution prohibited the Chinese from living within the limits of an incorporated town or city in the state. He showed me the law and I read it for myself. He never told me that the supreme court had declared that the law was unconstitutional and I believed that was the law, although I have since been told that it was not. Well, we had a meeting on the sandlot Thanksgiving day and resolved that we would call on the municipal authorities to enforce the law or resign their offices. O'Donnell told us we had to do this and he always boasted that he was the second highest officer in this city. I supposed he knew, and I believed the municipal authorities would be compelled to order them to leave the city."

"The only thing that troubled me was that O'Donnell was always stating the Chinese were supplied with superior arms; that they had armories in Chinatown and were drilling every night with Winchester rifles supplied to them by Colonel Bee, the Chinese consul. Most of our people are working men and had no arms. I was afraid that when the Chinese were ordered to go they would resist and attack our people and I resolved to experiment and see if I could not invent a superior weapon. I commenced my experiments about twelve days ago and bought some dynamite, and my idea was to make a gun that could be thrown and explode like a grenade. We experimented at different times under the rocks near the Cliff house, but the results were not satisfactory. O'Donnell knew we were experimenting. Rooster, who is also known as Kow-ki, is a Russian Jew, and was driven from that country owing to the persecution of his people by the Russian government. He came to New York and was appointed an agent by the Jewish Relief society, and visited Oregon and Washington territory to take up land for his people. He was to receive \$600 for every family for whom he procured a government settlement. He claims that he did not receive any payment, as the funds of the society were exhausted. He identified himself with the Anti-Cooley league on coming to this city. The house in which the dynamite was found was occupied by him.

Charles Mittelstadt is president of the Third ward Anti-Cooley club. Oscar Eggers is a peddler by occupation and a native of Germany. He speaks very little English. The prisoners have been charged with misdemeanor for unlawfully storing giant powder. The severest penalty is six months imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL MATTERS.

Every federal officeholder in Louisiana is a democrat.

The Irish World comes out strong for Blaine in 1888. The World was for him in 1884.

Senator George, of Mississippi, has chestnut hair, but he never perpetrates any anti-Irish jokes.

Last year 1,119 women registered to vote at the school election in Boston. This year the number is just doubled.

Senator Logan is said to be preparing a list of old soldiers that have lost their positions since the democrats went to power.

The official vote of Mississippi's state election shows a total poll for the highest candidate of 92,569. Gov. Lowry ran nearly 4,000 behind this, receiving 87,783 votes.

The sentiment prevailing in the South Carolina legislature seems to be that, before putting any more temperance laws on the statute books, it would be well first to enforce those there now.

Col. A. K. McClure says the tariff revision is inevitable, and the only question is whether the friends of protection will come forward and mould the new tariff or leave the work to less friendly hands.

The new registry law in Oregon takes effect next year, and all who wish to vote in city or country must be registered in A. R. This will effect a falling off of about one-tenth in the vote, it is thought.

Colonel Joseph Hodgson, of Mobile, is one of the men talked about for the democratic nomination for governor of Alabama. As usual, he is not an aspirant for the place, but there is no doubt of his acceptance if nominated.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Mandalay, Burma, state that the sacred elephant is dead. The customary ceremony of keeping the body in state three days was prevented by the British officials, owing to sanitary reasons. The funeral was attended by an enormous crowd.

The agricultural group in the French Chamber of Deputies have resolved to oppose the importation of American salt meats in the interest alike of sanitation and of French industry.

The report in a dispatch from Belgrade that already an engagement had occurred at Veliki Izvor between two battalions of Bulgarians and a body of Serbians in which the former were scattered, leaving many wounded and dead and the town itself captured, lacks confirmation and is generally discredited.

A Tax-Slirking Concern.

The Singer sewing-machine factory at Elizabethport, N. J., shut down on the 18th, and 2,500 employees were informed that operations were suspended until further notice, because of the tax levy by the city. Outside of the employees of the company, the action of the city is endorsed by the citizens.

PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS.

Suggestions Put Forth in the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The commissioner of agriculture in his report says there is, perhaps, no direction in which the department can be used to greater benefit than in its attention to forestry interests; and, considering the vast importance to the nation of a proper investigation of the subject, no branch has been more poorly endowed by congress. Efforts should be made at once to arouse and enlighten the people as to the dangers which are threatened through the destruction of forests. "Arbor days" should be instituted in all the states, the science of forestry should be taught in schools, and the organization of local and state forestry societies should be encouraged. The report continues: "It is already apparent that efforts for preservation of forest trees planted among the liberals on the part of the United States, and through various premiums and exemptions on the part of certain states are not to meet with abundant success. Insufficient having failed, education should now be attempted. Such an effort, to be successful, ought to be inaugurated by the general government itself. Adequate means should be forthcoming to deal with this national necessity in a national way. I have submitted an estimate for \$10,000 to continue these investigations in the manner in which they have been prosecuted in previous years, but should congress deem it wise to increase the scope of the investigations to proportions somewhat commensurate with its importance, possibly to undertake the project of which I have alluded, and perhaps to establish experimental plots for forestry upon the public domain, an intelligent and comprehensive discharge of the duty would require a greatly increased appropriation.

Among the reports from the division of forestry, to which he makes reference, is that in regard to the construction of forests for the purpose of furnishing railroad ties. This shows that it requires nearly 17,000,000 acres of woodland, or 10 per cent. of the woodland area of the country, exclusive of Alaska, to supply ties. He says it has become a question whether railroad companies might not be made to see it to be a feasible thing for their interests to plant trees along their railroads or on tracts of their land adapted to the purpose, and thus benefit themselves while at the same time relieving the existing forests to the same extent from an onerous demand which is now made upon them. The land grant companies have an abundance. In view of the continued destruction of the timber on the government lands, and the importance of preserving for permanent cultivators and using such portions of forests as are adjacent to the great springs of the rivers, or which may be needed for climatic or other reasons, he urges that the further sale of timber lands belonging to the government ought to be suspended until such time as a careful survey shall ascertain that the reservation of timber to be sold without involving injury to the country, and what ought to be permanently held in the forest condition.

The commissioner, referring to the request of the American Pharmaceutical association that the commissioner of agriculture take measures for the introduction into cultivation in this country of such of the important foreign medicinal plants as would be adapted to our climate, in order that they might be readily obtainable in a free state, and that another industry might be added to our country's resources, says: "There is no doubt that many of the most important medicinal plants are perfectly adapted to our climate and could be cultivated in perfection, and it would seem well that means should be taken to give them a proper trial."

Fears are expressed, he adds, that some of these plants are becoming exterminated in their native stations, and in respect to some of them, as for instance, the cinchona plant, the time has come when they may probably be made the objects of profitable cultivation.

PENSIONS FOR MEXICAN VETERANS.

Features of the Bill of Gen. Brown, Soon to be Introduced.

General Brown, of Indiana, will introduce at the earliest possible day a bill covering the suggestions of the republican caucus. It is substantially as follows: It grants a pension to all soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war who served for ten days in Mexico, or on its frontier, or en route to Mexico, or participated in a battle, provided such soldier or sailor is 60 years old, or is dependent on his daily labor on the condition of his original pension, or if, without his fault, has lost the ability which, had it been incurred in the service, would have been penishable. Persons under the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment are excluded from the benefits of the act. The rate of pension under this section is fixed at \$8 per month. 2. It pensions all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States army who served in the war of the rebellion for three months, who are or may become disabled as the result of their own gross carelessness or bad conduct or vicious habits, and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support. The pension under this section to be rated according to the degree of disability, but in no case to exceed \$24 per month. 3. It increases the pension of widows and minor children from \$8 to \$12 per month. 4. It gives the widow and minor children of a soldier or sailor an original pension in their own right without proof that the pensioner's death was the result of disease incurred in the service. 5. It continues the pensions granted minor children without limit to age when such benefits are of unsound mind or physically helpless. 6. In the case of dependent parents it provides that it shall be sufficient proof of dependency to show that such parent is without other means of support than his or her manual labor. 7. It provides that the pension shall be paid to the surviving spouse. 8. Where it appears that an applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered it shall be presumed prima facie that he was sound at enlistment. 9. It repeats the limitation of the arrangement. 10. This is in many respects the same that passed by the senate at the last session, and known as the Mexican war pension bill with senate amendments.

Will Cornelius Say "Turkey."

New York Morning Journal: Cornelius Vanderbilt is now tolerably certain of keeping the wolf from the door. He is worth \$60,000,000 to-day, and he should be thankful. To show his gratitude to Providence he should give a turkey at Christmas to every employee on the road his father has left him so many shares in. He has ten days to do it.

The Death of Henry McKee.

Henry McKee, president of the Globe Printing company and commercial editor of the Globe-Democrat, died in St. Louis of dropsy, last week, aged 61.

Whisky, but no Women.

The voters of Boston, by a majority of 9,969, declared for liquor license and defeated all the women candidates for school officers.

The New State of Dakota.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, offered the following resolutions: That the committee on territories be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire and report to the senate under and by what authority a so-called state legislature has been organized in the territory of Dakota, and by what warrant of authority said organization proceeded to elect senators to this body, and that said committee inquire further and report whether said organization is not calculated to bring about a conflict of authority, prejudicial to the good of said territory, and demoralizing to the territorial government legally organized and administered under the authority of the national government, and that said committee have leave to report any special matter relative to the affairs of said territory, requiring or demanding the attention of congress.

An Extraordinary Suicide.

John B. Mueller, manufacturer of grave stones, attempted suicide at Dubuque, Iowa, in the most extraordinary manner. While alone in his shop he drove two stone-chisels into his head, one going entirely through and protruding from the other side. The other entered his head for about one inch and a half. One chisel entered the right side of the head about an inch in front and above the ear, and came out in nearly a corresponding place on the left side. The other chisel he drove into his forehead to the depth of an inch and a quarter. A few moments after the deed he was found, and was conscious at the time, but soon became insensible. Physicians are at the present of his recovery. Mueller has for some time been troubled with melancholy.

A Massacre in Burma.

Eleven Europeans were working for the Bombay & Burma trading company. On hearing of the rupture between Burma and the Indian government they tried to reach Manipure. On November 20th they were overtaken and murdered by Burmese troops in a steamer belonging to the king and commanded by a palace official. It is alleged that the Burmese prime minister was implicated in the massacre.

Advancing Barb Wire Prices.

The principal barb wire manufacturers of the United States met at Chicago and agreed to advance the price of all grades of their product one cent a pound, such schedule price to take effect at once and continue in force until January 14th. It is probable on that date another advance will be made to meet an anticipated advance in the price of plain wire.

A note from Prince Alexander insisting upon the retirement of Servians from before Widin before he will consider the proposal for a delimitation by the powers of armistice lines between Servia and Bulgaria, will, it is feared, further postpone a conclusion of the much-hoped-for peaceful settlement of affairs. The London papers in place of the news regarding the alleged renewal of fighting between the Servians and Bulgarians, print a statement that owing to the censorship of the Servian authorities they find it impossible to give any facts regarding the situation at the front. There are wild reports of various kinds, but they cannot be traced to any correspondent at the front. The papers are grumbling over the serious loss to which they are subjected in having to support expensive staffs of correspondents at the seat of hostilities without being able to obtain any advantage therefrom in the way of furnishing news for their readers.

Eli Frank, liquor dealer of Chicago, who disappeared from that city August 1st, with ten thousand dollars, charged by his brothers to have been fraudulently obtained from them, was arrested in San Francisco on a warrant issued by Governor Stoneman, on requisition from the Governor of Illinois. It is stated that Frank obtained money from his brothers by representing that he was on the inside and could make a fortune by dealing in whisky; that he went to New York, where he lost the money in the board of trade and subsequently went to San Francisco.

Mrs. Robert Smith, of Wima's Prairie, Montgomery county, Texas, and her two children were brutally murdered by a man named Johnson. The murderer, who is about 19 years of age, is still at large. No cause is assigned for the deed. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Capt. Clepper, a highly respected citizen of Montgomery county.

At a meeting of representative citizens held at Indianapolis, an association to be known as the Hendricks Monument Association was organized, the object of which is explained by the title. A committee of 5,000 citizens representing every county and town in the state was appointed, and the work of canvassing for subscriptions will be immediately begun. Cash subscriptions at the meeting aggregated \$1,000.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

WHEAT—No. 2	67 1/2 @ 68
BARLEY—No. 2	52 @ 53
RYE—No. 2	45 @ 47
CORN—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
OATS—No. 2	21 @ 21 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy creamery	25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice dairy	12 @ 16
BUTTER—Best country	12 @ 15
EGGS—Fresh	22 @ 23
CHEESE—Dressed per lb.	8 @ 9
TURKEYS—Dressed per lb.	10 @ 12
DUCKS—Dressed per lb.	10 @ 12
GOOSE—Dressed per lb.	10 @ 12
LEMONS—Choice	6 1/2 @ 6 5/8
APPLES—Choice	3 00 @ 3 50
ORANGES—Mesa	4 00 @ 4 75
BEANS—Navys	1 25 @ 1 50
ONIONS—Per bbl.	75 @ 80
POTATOES—Per bushel	45 @ 50
GREEN APPLES—Per bbl.	2 75 @ 3 24
SEEDS—Timothy	2 30 @ 2 40
SEEDS—Blue Grass	1 75 @ 2 00
HAY—Baled, per ton	5 50 @ 6 00
HAY—In bulk	6 00 @ 7 00
HOGS—Mixed packing	3 00 @ 3 75
BEEVES—Butchers	3 10 @ 3 50

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	94 1/2 @ 95
WHEAT—Ungraded red	85 @ 96
CORN—No. 2	51 @ 51 1/2
OATS—Mixed western	34 1/2 @ 37
PORE—Best country	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
LARD	6 39 @ 6 41

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Choice winter	4 75 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Spring extra	3 75 @ 4 00
WHEAT—Per bushel	84 1/2 @ 85
CORN—Per bushel	39 1/2 @ 39 3/4
OATS—Per bushel	28 1/2 @ 28 3/4
PORE	9 10 @ 9 15
LARD	6 02 1/2 @ 6 06
HOGS—Packing & shipping	3 75 @ 3 95
CATTLE—Stockers	2 50 @ 3 00
SHEEP—Medium to good	2 00 @ 4 00

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	94 1/2 @ 96
CORN—Per bushel	34 1/2 @ 35
OATS—Per bushel	27 1/2 @ 28
CATTLE—Stockers & feeders	2 35 @ 3 00
SHEEP—Common to choice	2 50 @ 3 50

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—Per bushel	67 1/2 @ 68
CORN—Per bushel	26 1/2 @ 27
CATTLE—Export	5 00 @ 5 25
HOGS—Good to choice	3 50 @ 3 70
SHEEP—Common to good	1 50 @ 3 00

"Old Man" on Toast.

The old pilgrim at the head of this paper probably has more chances to eat up banquets and make toast responses on a full stomach than anybody. The first three years that he emceed Milwaukee soil, he was out almost every night till late, enjoying banquets, and got half his living at the festive board of different societies. He got so that nothing but a regular "course dinner" would do him, and the ordinary "coar-e dinner" of a frugal home wouldn't make a first payment in his stomach. But finally the stomach got too much of a good thing, and a doctor ordered him summarily to cease attending banquets, and quit living high late at night. He has always thought some of the banqueting societies hired the doctor to choke him off, but could not prove it. However, he quit, except in the case of the Scotch banquets. The St. Andrew's society would not let up on him, and whenever the sons of Scotia met to talk of the R. native land, around the festive board, and to sing the old songs, he has to be there. They wouldn't open a bottle of "Scotch," or cut a glass in the largis, unless they could see his bald head shining for all. Monday night was St. Andrew's night, and when the toasts were well along, the toast "The Press" was read, and his nibs had to get up and work his mouth. "This was about what the feeble-minded old sport said, and it is put in here to save writing a column or two of editorial."

Mr. President—In all my experience as a banquet toaster, a speaker at the drop of the hat on the slightest provocation, this is the first time that I ever had a speech prepared to read. I have always found that if I got up and started my mouth going, and turned my attention away from it, that it said something whether I was conscious of it or not. But as old age has come upon me, I have found that the talking utensils have stopped short, never to go again, and so I have taken advantage of a new invention. The short-hand reporter and type-writer have been called to my aid. This afternoon I called my short-hand reporter to my room, and said, "I am to respond to a toast, 'The Press,' this evening, and I want a speech. You are a mind-reader, and I will throw off a few gestures, look wise a few times, contract my brow, and you go ahead and fix up a speech." The short-hand mind-reader asked if I wanted it funny, and I said "Nay." I have tried to say funny things heretofore, and have got a reputation of being a sort of idiot, and now I depend upon you to save me." The short-hand reporter looked through me, and then began to make hen tracks on paper, and presently the type-writer began to stutter, and this speech was handed me all printed, which I will read you.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the St. Andrew's society—It is a pleasure to me, as it must be to every member of the newspaper profession, to observe that at all banquets of all distinguished people, of all nationalities, among the toasts there is always one to the Press. To be called upon to respond to that toast is deemed an honor by all newspaper men and well it may be. By the press you no doubt mean the profession of journalism. That has changed materially since the time when you gentlemen first landed in America. Forty years ago, the press of America was mighty small potatoes. Perhaps it was no smaller potatoes than the beginning of the business at which you gentlemen were engaged at that time. Every variety of business was in its infancy. The American merchant who to-day draws his check for a million, was then possibly traveling with a peddler's pack, or he might have been sweeping out a small corner store at a very small salary.

The banker of to-day, whose vaults contain millions of money, might have been at that early date shinning about the street trying to raise a small amount of money that then seemed very large to him. Those of you who are engaged in large manufacturing enterprises were perhaps at that time apprentices.

So it is with the press. The editor was his own compositor, printer, roller-boy and carrier boy, and he had to go about getting trusted for the necessities of life. To-day the newspaper exercises an important function in the conduct of the government as well as banking and mercantile professions. They have become the most valuable branch of business where they are successful, and the poorest where they are failures. Men who amass fortunes in the profession of journalism, and such cases have been known I can assure you, are as generous and do as much for the benefit of mankind as the richest of other professions. Instead of being looked down upon as poverty stricken, or struggling to make both ends meet, they are met in the stock exchange, in the Cabinet of the President of nation, and they have had nearly close calls to occupy the presidential chair. The newspaper of to-day has become as indispensable to you as when you eat, drink, or wear. Without them you would be in the densest ignorance as to what goes on in the world. Your paper this morning informs you of the deeds that have occurred yesterday at the other side of the globe. Through the newspapers you are as well informed of the business changes in any city of the country or even the world, as you are of those in your own.

The King or Queen upon the throne has the same fear of the omnipresent interviewer that you have in your business relations. He is everywhere; whatever transpires that is of interest to the world is flashed over the mountains and under the sea, and recorded in the little paper that you buy the next morning for five cents. While the different varieties of business to which you gentlemen are devoted half grow from small beginnings to their present proportions, the press is evolved from the struggle to obtain fresh vegetables on subscription to become the greatest power that the world knows to-day. Every man devoted to business, religion, or politics, receives his inspiration from the press, his success is recorded if he succeeds, and his failure lightly mentioned if he fails. The press gives knowledge to

all who desire it, and is justly considered indispensable.

Closing the printed remarks of the short hand reporter or mind reader, the old gentleman continued: "That, my friends, is as far as my mind reader has furnished me material for remarks, but I would like to add that I can see further into the future than the type writer. I can see ahead to the time when all of this vast country is settled up with foreigners from all lands, and there will not be room for another single family to locate in all America. Then it will be necessary for us Americans to emigrate to other lands. Some of us will colonize in England, Germany, Austria, Russia, and everywhere. Some will go to Ireland, and by planting the oak and the pine beside the shamrock, encourage those poor people to become great and rich and free and happy as those of them are who live in America. Some of us will go to Scotland and by mixing our American baking powder with her sterile soil, cause it to raise enough to support an added population of Americans. We will take charge of the banking and manufacturing and merchandizing of Scotland, as Scotchmen have done here in America. And when we have become as true Scotchmen as you, gentlemen, are true Americans, let us hope, and we do believe, that the Press of Scotland will have the same respect and love for us American emigrants to her shores, that the American press has to-day for our good Scotch neighbors. Here's a health to your native land and mine." Then the old catamaran went home in a hack.—Peck's Sun.

SQUIRREL HUNTING DOWN SOUTH.

A Paradise for Indolent Sportsmen in the St. Johns River Country.

A squirrel hunt on one of these creeks, writes a Magnolia, Fla., correspondent, is worth a journey from the north. There are two ways of hunting gray squirrels in Florida. One is to go on foot, battle with the thorny vines that hang like nettles of barbed wire in the thicket, fall over cypress knees, get mired in the bog, and strain the muscles of the neck and spine looking for the squirrels that are in the tree tops, and can be easily knocked out. The other way is to take to one of the creeks. For this purpose get a small sailboat, with a scull lock at the stern. Choose a day on which there is little wind. Take along an obedient darkey boy. Sail to the mouth of the creek, calculating to get there about the middle of the afternoon, and if the breeze is favorable run up the creek a mile or two under sail. Then down sail, take your seat in the bow with a light but strong-shooting double-breech-loading gun in your hands, and a bag of cartridges loaded with No. 4 shot at your side. Let the darkey have the paddle. Tell him to scull noiselessly and strain the overhanging branches of the nut trees and keep his eyes and ears open for squirrels.

The first sound you hear probably will be made by a kingfisher swooping across in front of you with a noise like that made by a Chinese fiddle and splashing into the water, and, as though afraid that you get ahead of him and scare the fish, the bird will keep just in front of the boat for miles, sitting on some overhanging dead limb till you nearly come up with him, and then winging his way on for another stage with his peculiar clatter. Noiselessly the boat will advance till you or the darkey boy—probably the darkey boy—can hear the bark of a squirrel up ahead, or hear him "cutting" at a nut, or detecting the swish of toughs as he peeps from branch to branch, or see the nimble little fellow running along a limb. He does not hear the boat, for it makes not the slightest noise. Nine times in ten you can get a fair crack at him. The No. 4 shot are large enough to bring him down, even though twigs intervene. The darkey will scull up and take him from the water while you are putting in another shell. If the air be still, squirrels will be plentiful all along the bank, and their will be no trouble about getting a sufficient mess. Meanwhile the hunter unused to the Florida creeks will see many things of interest. Great blue herons, flying noiselessly from the swamp and disappearing amid the darkness of foliage far ahead; turkey buzzards, scaring their wings against dead branches in their blundering flight; brown swarms of wild honey-bees, buzzing around knot-holes in the hollow trunks of cypress trees which they have stored with honey; milk-white cranes, sitting meditatively on projecting snags; owls as big as bushel baskets, sitting but in the glare on the tops of dead trees and blinking painfully; turtles of the size of a small dry-goods box, tumbling from snags into the water as gracefully as a dry-goods box would tumble, and alligators, quick to illustrate the proverbial ease of rolling off from a log.

There are several ways of skinning a squirrel. It may be done in this way: Cut off the tail close to the body, leaving a piece of skin half an inch wide unsevered on top. Take him by the tail and hind legs and pull. The piece of uncut skin will widen as it comes off till the edges come together on the belly, and the forequarters and head will be stripped clean. Then take hold of the point of skin still on the belly and stripe the hindquarters. Here is a way of cooking the squirrel that is as good as the above-described way of skinning him: After drawing the squirrel and saving the heart, liver and lights, cut off his head and quarter him. Put some white lard in the frying pan and try out the fat. Into the hot fat drop the pieces of squirrel, season to the taste, cover closely, and fry till thoroughly cooked and browned. It is a dish fit for the gods or anybody else.

Some men are born lucky