FROM WACO.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN WACO.

How the People of that City Prepare to Kill the Fatted Turkey for To-days' Dinner—Poor Hamilton Finds the Evil of His Ways Leads to Prison.

WACO, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—To-morrow promises to be the most generally observed Thanksgiving day ever known in Waco. All the public and private schools will give holiday, the banks, postoffice, telegraph offices, the courts, county offices and several business houses will close, some for all day and others for a half holiday. Religious services will be held at several of the churches and the city officials, by way of setting a good example, will attend church in a body. The colored Baptists have selected the first national Thanksgiving day ever named by a democratic president as the occasion for laying the corner stone of a handsome brick church that will cost $6,000 to $8,000.

Grocers have driven a busy trade all day, and everybody and his wife is preparing for a good dinner to-morrow. Probably a couple of thousand turkeys were slaughtered to-night and no telling how many will be stolen. It will be a booming Thanksgiving and Waco is going to spread herself on it.

A pitiful looking object was James A. Hamilton as he sat in the United States court room to-day, listening to the verdict of a jury that condemns him to several years of penal servitude. Hamilton was the assistant postmaster at McGregor, a dashing, too young fellow, who had everything in the office his own way. He embezzled money orders and other funds to the tune of $8,000, and even forged the official bond of the postmaster. The jury found him guilty on both indictments and he was remanded to jail to await sentence. He is utterly broken down.

A deputy sheriff was dispatched to Comanche this morning to look after a man in jail there who is supposed to be one of three highwaymen who robbed three farmers of over $200 near this city last month. There is no telling, however, whether or not the right man is caught until the fellow is brought here and the farmers are sent for and get a sight at him.

At a country dance last night near the city a gang of drunken hoodlums invaded the premises and drove the dancers out of the room until the farmer host went in with a pistol and stood them off. They then went into the yard and indulged in a perfect fusillade of pistol shots. No arrests have been made.

Mr. W. H. Mabry, of Fort Worth, is here and this afternoon gave a very successful test of the Lewis Hand Fire Extinguisher, for which he is State agent. The test was public and attracted a large crowd.

Alex Roldon, colored, was tried in the district court to-day for the murder of his brother, and was sentenced to 20 years in State prison.

Additional contributions were made up to-day for the Galveston fire sufferers.

Cotton receipts to date, 47,100 bales. Prices to-day, 8.50 to 8.70.

Senator Coke left this evening for Washington.

A PERSONAL CARD.

A Matter in Which the Public Should Have a Deal of Interest.

To the Readers of THE HERALD:

Why does the government spend so much money and risk so many lives in trying to capture the counterfeiter?

"Suppose he does counterfeit government bonds and notes, surely the government is rich enough to stand any loss his act may confer."

But the individual citizen could ill afford to be put to continual financial loss if such deperadoes were let go unwhipped of justice.

It is only the valuable thing that is counterfeited; it is only in the light of purity and virtue that impurity and vice can be known. No one in these days would counterfeit a Confederate bond or note.

People who commit fraud always do it by simulating the highest virtue; by preying on the cleanest reputation, by employing the fair name of virtue with which to give respectability to vice.

Let us explain: Seven or eight years ago, so we have been informed many times in public prints, a New York State gentleman was pronounced, as many millions have been pronounced before, incurably sick of an extreme disorder. By suggestions which he believed were providential, he was led to the use of a preparation which had been for several years employed by a select few physicians in New York City and in one or two other prominent places. The result was that he was cured; he whom doctors without number and of conceded ability, said was incurable. Having secured possession of the formula, absolutely and irrevocably, he determined to devote a portion of his accumulated wealth to the manufacture and sale of this remedy for the benefit of the many who suffer as he suffered, in apparent hopelessness. In less than three years so tremendous became the demand for this remedy and so exalted the reputation, that he was obliged for his purposes to erect a laboratory and warehouse containing four and a quarter acres of flooring and filled with the most approved chemical and manufacturing devices. Probably there never was a remedy that has won such a meritorious name, such extraordinary sales and has accomplished as much good for the race.

Unprincipled parties who flourish only upon the ruins of others, saw in this reputation and sale an opportunity to reap a golden harvest, (not legitimately, not honorably) for which purpose they have made imitations and substitutions of it in every section of the country, and many of the druggists who can make a larger profit on these imitation goods, often compromise their honor by forcing a sale upon the unposted customer.

Yes, undoubtedly the manufacturers could well afford to ignore such instances of fraud so far as the effect upon themselves is concerned, for their remedies have a constant and unremitting sale, but they feel it to be their duty to warn the public against such imitations and substitutions, non-secret and otherwise. The individual who buys them and the public who countenances their sale alone suffer in mind, body and estate therefor.

The authors of some of these fraudulent practices have been prosecuted and sent to prison for their crimes, but there is another class who claim to know the formula of this remedy, and one Sunday school journal, we are told, has prostituted its high and holy calling so far as to advertise that for 25 cents it will send all new subscribers a transcript of the Warner formula! This formula, by the way, must be a wonderfully kaleidoscopic affair, for there is hardly a month passes when some paper is not issued which pretends to give the only correct formula!

The manufacturers inform us that they would be perfectly willing that the public should know what the true formula of Warner's safe cure is, (none that have been published are anything like it) but even if every man, woman and child in the United States were as familiar with this formula as with their A B C's they could not compound the remedy. The method of manufacture is a secret. It is impossible to obtain the results that are wrought by this remedy if one does not have the perfect skill acquired only by years of practice for compounding and assimilating the simple elements which enter into its composition.

The learned Dr. Foster, the honored head of Clifton Springs sanitarium, once said that having roughly analyzed this remedy he recognized that the elements that compose it were sim-

...ated the [illegible] of the [illegible] ted of its [illegible] query, and no [illegible] query.

[illegible] advice to our readers, [illegible] cannot be too strongly [illegible] ed. As you would [illegible] good [illegible] physical misery, [illegible] refuse [illegible] to [illegible] your [illegible] dealers who [illegible] by trading upon another's reputation and honesty, a sale for wares and goods which on their merits are [illegible] to be rejected as the vilest refuse. You can neither afford to patronize such [illegible] nor can you afford to take their injurious compounds into your system. When you call for Warner's Safe Cure see that the wrapper is black with white letters and the wrapper and label bear an imprint of a [illegible] safe, the trade mark, and that the safe is blown in the back of the bottle, and that a perfect [illegible] over the cork. You can't be [illegible] until you observe these cautions.

We have the greatest respect for the remedy we have mentioned and the highest regard for the manufacturers, and we cannot too highly commend their dignified and considerate tone in relation to those who would traduce their fair name and ruin the best interests of the public in such matters.

PLANO AROUSED

Over the Wonderful Powers of Doctor Fowler, the Phrenologist—Curious Facts Related to the Surprise of Those Concerned.

PLANO, Nov. 14.—[Special.]—Our people have been for some days, and are still, wild with excitement over Dr. J. L. Fowler, the well-known psychologist and phrenologist. He has lectured two nights already in the opera house to audiences as large as the hall would allow, many being turned away for want of room. He is an able speaker, an eloquent orator; chaste phrases, indubitable facts and grand sentences issuing from his lips like the radiation of heat from a midsummer's sun. As a mind-reader and character delineator he stands at the top of the list, the position having been accorded him throughout the country. As an illustration of his almost supernatural insight into that knowledge which is supposed to be veiled from human understanding, the doctor carefully delineated the characters of two of our citizens, told blind-folded the color of their hair and eyes, estimated their successes and failures with mathematical precision; also the value of their possessions and even their very thoughts. He said that one of the subjects had a penchant for chance games or trials of luck; but the doctor told him he would have no good fortune in lottery drawings. The man admitted that he had tried the same and failed. Another gentleman's head was examined, to whom the doctor said: "You had a relative killed, I think a brother, years ago. You have been uneasy about a friend who has been in a shooting scrape wherein three persons were engaged—one an old man, the others two young men. I think," continued the doctor, "from your mind the elder was wounded by one of the younger, and one of the younger men killed." The doctor told the gentleman that he had lost his wife. All this was told to Mr. Harris, the father of our Professor T. G. Harris, of the Plano institute. The gentleman admitted the perfect truthfulness of the statement.

On one occasion Dr. Fowler told a boy who lives in Dallas county, son of Mr. Sales, that he would leave home, and warned him if he made a business of running on the cars he would be killed. The lad did leave home, and lost his life while engaged in running on a train. But this is not all the work Dr. Fowler is doing. Last week he gave more than $50 to ministers and churches unsolicited. He gave Mr. Murphy $5 for the Christian minister at Decatur. He has an appointment to lecture at Decatur next Monday night, half of the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of stoves and improvements of the building. Dr. Fowler is highly pleased with the Plano institute, and speaks in the highest terms of Professors Mistor and Harris.

Having heard Dr. Fowler's lectures, Colonel Oglesby and others invited him to lecture again on the formation of character, on Saturday evening, November 28, which he consented to do and to give half the proceeds of same for a Christmas tree, and to add $5 out of his own purse. Many leading citizens, in fact all, are interested in the tree and will subscribe liberally.

He will lecture at Allen Friday and Saturday nights, November 13 and 14; Decatur, Monday, November 16; Millwood, November 13; Harris' schoolhouse, Thursday, November 19; Caddo Mills, Friday and Saturday, November 20 and 21; Plano, Saturday evening, November 28. All success to the doctor in his great and good work.

Has not Failed.

William Paisley, Debyville, Arkansas, writes: Your Hughes' Tonic having been highly recommended to me, I ordered a short time since one dozen bottles, soon sold every bottle and have yet to hear of a single instance of its failing to effect a speedy cure of chills and fever. Prepared by R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Kentucky.

Sold at retail by druggists generally.

Colorado.

COLORADO, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The preliminary hearing of the negro Louis, charged with attempt to rape, was had to-day before Judge McCollum. The prisoner waived examination and was committed in default of $2,000 bail. A movement is on foot by some parties to give the bond so that his body may be swung from the bridge, as the sheriff defends the jail so closely.

Three fire companies were organized last night with an aggregate force of 100 men. Two will be hose companies and one hook and ladder.

The water works are a perfect success and water can be thrown over the court house dome.

The alarm of fire was given this morning at 2 o'clock, and the office of Ball & Burney, lawyers, in the Snyder building, was found to be on fire. Some one had thrown a cigar stump into a box of sawdust, which was ignited and burned a hole through the floor. The timely discovery of the fire prevented what would have been an extensive conflagration.

The races to-day were well attended by sporting men from various portions of Texas. The race was half mile dash for a purse of $200. Won by Popcorn; Eureka second, Frink Filley third.

The news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks has cast a gloom over the city.

Pecos.

PECOS, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Applications are being filed every day on the public school lands and the applicants are preparing to settle and improve.

The town is full of strangers prospecting, quite a number of whom are going in business.

Mr. Rowland, of Mexia; Mr. Crabtree, of Ellis county, and Mr. Segal, of Baird, are here and intend to commence business by the 1st of next month.

The town is improving rapidly. The saw and hammer are heard on all sides.

Cloudy and threatening rain.

"Am delighted with Tongaline. It is the remedy for neuralgia." So says Wald Howard, M. D., Boonville, Missouri, and physicians generally have warmest words of praise for this almost infallible remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism and headache. For ladies subject to nervous, neuralgic or sick headache Tongaline has no equal.

THE BRAZILIAN COUNTERFEITERS.

Arrival of Joseph H. White from Waco. Lucius Pleads Guilty.

Yesterday morning Joseph H. White, who, with his brother Lucius, is accused of procuring to be printed counterfeits of the Brazilian 200 milreis notes, arrived from Waco in charge of Deputy Marshal Jab, of Waco, Texas. He was taken to the custom house, and there turned over to Marshal Cousins, who escorted him to jail. After noon he was taken to the United States district court and was kept waiting until nearly the hour of adjournment before he was called upon to enter his plea to the indictments brought against him. Then being brought before the judge he said he did not wish to plead until his attorneys arrived. The court was informed that Herring & Kelly, of Waco, would come to defend him in a few days, and until their arrival no action will be taken in the case. The indictments are four in number against the Whites, two in which the brothers are joined, and one each in which they are indicted separately. The combination indictments were severed yesterday and Lucius having pleaded guilty, a verdict of guilty was recorded against him. In this action he reserves a point which will be called up on a motion in arrest of judgment for argument. It is on the constitutionality of the statute under which the indictments were found. Joseph does not take his condition so calmly; he is determined to fight as long as his means last or there is hope of escape from the position in which he finds himself. His attorneys have forwarded a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, which is now lodged with the clerk and can not be filed until they are admitted to practice in the court. This plea, which outlines the most substantial ground of defense, unless it can be established that the law is unconstitutional, recites the matter charged in the indictment—the printing of the counterfeits—and then continues:

"If such printing was done, and the offenses charged in the indictment thereby committed, his co-defendant, Lucius A. White, was the only actor in causing the same to be done in said Eastern district of Missouri, and was and is the principal in said offense, and if his uncorroborated evidence—which is not admitted, but denied—were true in substance, that he caused such printing to be done as the agent of this defendant, and pursuant to an agreement made with him by this defendant in the said Northern district of Texas, then, in such case this defendant would be amenable and legally subject to trial in said Northern district of Texas, and not in Missouri, as he would in such case be not a principal, but an accessory before the fact. The evidence of the co-defendant, Lucius A. White, will show he was not an innocent agent of this defendant in causing said printing to be done; but that he was particeps criminis, if any offense was committed, and was the only principal in the commission thereof; and that if this defendant had any connection therewith in advising, procuring and causing said printing to be done the same was by agreement in the Northern district of Texas, by and between this defendant and Lucius A. White, and if any liability attaches thereto he is triable as an accomplice or an accessory before the fact, in the Northern district of Texas, and not in the Eastern district of Missouri."

When the attorneys have filed this plea in court on their arrival here argument will be had on its sufficiency, but it is not probable the trial will be reached before March.

Joseph H. White declines to talk about his case to any but his attorneys and the district attorney. He says: "If somebody would take me out and shoot me I would be thankful." He is very despondent, although unwilling to give up. The greeting between the brothers was not at all affecting, Lucius' ready confession on capture having alienated them. Joseph is probably 55 years old, and looks every inch a farmer. He is very little accustomed to cities, and his movements from the depot to the jail and custom house were made in stalking marches; most of the time he has his arms folded as if he did not know what else to do with them, and his eyes are set straight ahead. In spite of the fact that he is some 15 or 20 years older than his brother, he is less accomplished and talks with the difficulty of an habitually silent man.—[Globe-Democrat.

"How Are These Things Done? Are His Powers Natural or Supernatural?"

FORT WORTH, Oct. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—The questions preceding this article are those asked by all, and in fact the involuntary suggestion to every one who has had an opportunity to test of the most wonderful and in fact seductive influence of the magic-like influence of the wonderful truths that are make known to all by that noted physician, phrenologist and mind-reader, Dr. J. L. Fowler.

In fact, so pronounced has been his success and so extensive his practice, that people throughout the country are constantly inquiring as to when the learned gentleman will probably visit their locality professionally. Even in Fort Worth, one of the most incredulous of communities, your correspondent was frequently asked the question. It is simply a fact that his works having preceded him, he is eagerly sought for everywhere.

It was Dr. J. L. Fowler who, three years ago, said in the course of his lectures throughout the State that the country was soon to experience a terrible financial depression—the panic of the summer of 1884 followed.

Within the range of the limited knowledge the doctor has advised numbers as to their prospect of success or failure, advised changes in business. And it is no bare assertion when I say that some of the most extensive stockmen of the State have come to him from distances for advice in their business. Numbers of all classes call upon him daily for consultation. Capitalists coming into the country want to know first how they will succeed in various business, and particularly for advice as to the cattle business.

The people of your city are equally interested in his promised early visit, as is evidenced by the large number of letters he is constantly receiving from your citizens inquiring as to the probable date of his arrival. In connection with his contemplated early visit to Dallas your correspondent is reminded of an early reminiscence connected with his professional skill in the delineation of the character of one of Dallas' now most wealthy merchants in the person of Mr. Isaac Sanger, of the now famous house of Sanger Bros., that is known throughout the broad State of Texas. It was many years ago, in the town of Milliken, on the Central road, when that place was the terminus thereof, that Messrs. Sanger were conducting a mercantile business. Mr. Isaac Sanger came to the doctor, and in the course of the doctor's delineation he told him that his would one day be the leading firm in the great State of Texas, and that honest and fair dealing would characterize all their transactions. As to whether or not the doctor's words have been fully realized the public can best judge. As an earnest advocate of the principal that governs the entire professional work of the doctor, your correspondent will go further and mention that he, on a short trip to Dallas, accidentally met Mr. Rose, a gentleman who years before had been present at the doctor's office with Mr. Sanger at the time he was examined by the doctors the conversation naturally reverted to the event, and Mr. Rose admitting that while the doctor was correct as to the extent of the Sanger Bros'. business, that he did not believe he could judge as to the honesty of the employes of the firm. Shaking his head gravely, the doctor replied that it was impossible for a firm to retain other than honest salesmen when the business was conducted upon the known sound business principles of Sanger Bros., "and to convince you," said the doctor, "that I know what I am talking about, you may go into their clothing department and select a fine suit upon the word of the first salesman who accosts you on entering, take it to any first-class merchant tailor, and if he says it is not what the salesman represented it was, I will pay for it."

The gentleman promptly accepted the proposition and did as directed, and returning, acknowledged the loss of the wager—in other words, he had to pay for the clothes himself, for by his own admission the suit was pronounced fully up to the representation.

Another monument to the doctor's skill can be found in your city of Dallas in the person of Mr. Adoue, of the well known banking firm of Flippen, Adoue & Lobit, in whom the doctor's work is fully exemplified. Many years ago, when in the town of Bremond, he underwent a delineation of character; he was told he was on the road to success; that as a wholesale man or banker he would always succeed, for he was a man in whom people naturally reposed confidence, and by his straightforward course would command confidence. REAVER.

Maxims of a Chinese Gourmand.

Chinese cookery is not as new in this country as it once was, but it is quite as mysterious as ever. It is safe to say, after the experience English people had of it at the Health exposition last year, that it is not likely, for the present at least, to be popular in this country. Sharks' fins, birds' nests, eggs decomposed on an elaborate system, do not fulfill our notion of table delicacies, yet the Chinese have their own philosophy of dining, their historic chiefs, their philanthropic gourmands, who have handed down to posterity the true principles of dining. Dinner giving is a science which is carefully cultivated in China, and the table has there, as elsewhere, played an important part in politics, literature and art. A distinguished apostle of this cult was a certain Yuan Tsu-tsai, who lived in the last century, and who seems to have been the Samuel Rogers of his day, for he cultivated the muses in a dilettante fashion, and also collected around his hospitable board all the celebrities of the time. His character was not wholly irreproachable; but he lived until he was 80 years of age, and left behind him a cookery book in which he discussed the subject of food and drink from a scientific and artistic point of view.

The food being cooked, the service is the next subject that comes to be considered, and on this head some excellent counsel is given. Elegant food, says the writer, is not so important as elegant service. Everything on the table should be scrupulously clean, and the various dishes should be sent up in their proper order. For instance, salted meats should precede those of a milder flavor; thick food should precede thin ones, and foods without gravy should precede those with gravy. Five consecutive dishes should not be all salt; this would tax the stomach too severely. Three of the five should contain either mustard or pepper to recover the palate, just as acid and sweet things should be used to prevent the palate from being dulled by too much wine. This resembles somewhat Brillat-Savarin's dictum: "In eating, the order should be from the heavy to the light; in drinking, from the light to the heavy." When the dinner is cooked and served the rest remains with the diners, and to these Mr. Yuan devotes several chapters. His first maxim is, "Don't eat with your ears;" in other words, do not have whatever you have heard is a dainty. "Remember," he says, "that well cooked bean curd is much nicer than badly cooked birds' nest; and that sea slugs, if not good, are not equal to common bamboo shoots. The fowl, the pig, the fish and the duck; these are the heroes of the dinner table. Each has its characteristic flavor, and each forms a 'school' by itself. Sea slugs and birds' nests are but their retainers, having nothing of their own, but living, as it were, in other men's houses." That is, fish, pork and poultry form the backbone of the banquet; the other delicacies are merely to set off or improve these. To illustrate this maxim, he relates that he was once invited to a banquet by a certain official of his acquaintance, where the rice bowls were very large, and each bowl held about four ounces of birds' nest, but quite tasteless. Somebody began to say something in praise of the display, but Yuan laughed and said: "I came here to eat birds' nest, not to deal in it wholesale. Now you might deal in this but you couldn't eat it. So what is the use of it all? If only to make a show it would be better to fill your bowls with pearls, which would cost more money, but this is not eating." The philosopher was averse to display; he loved little dinners.

Another maxim is, "Don't eat with your eyes." This is a warning to hosts against providing too many courses. He frequently points out how the different parts of any given food are adapted and even essential in order to produce the best result from the whole. "We know," he says, "that the yolk of an egg is richer than the white, but he is a fool who eats only yolks and throws away whites." With regard to wine he is very emphatic: "Don't take wine too freely. Only a sober man knows right from wrong, and it is the same with food. It has been wisely observed that language fails to describe the delicate nuances of flavors. How, then, should a half-tipsy sot know anything about them? I have myself often seen two men playing at 'guess-fingers' and shovelling in their food the while, as though it were so much sawdust, sacrificing everything to the enjoyment of wine. No, I say food first and wine afterward. Thus we can enjoy both." He warns cooks against using hot-water dishes (which have long been known in China), for they destroy the flavor of any very delicate dish.—[London Times.

Startling Experience.

Next to scarlet fever, there is no disease among children more dreaded by parents than whooping cough. It is liable to come at all seasons of the year; it exhausts the strength of the little ones, and physicians are often unable to check it. Mr. F. W. Harbaugh, of the Telegram, Baltimore, Maryland, had six of his children, aged from 6 to 13 years, prostrated with this malady at one and the same time. A complete cure was, however, effected by Red Star Cough Cure; and Mr. Harbaugh writes that the cough, which generally lasts nine weeks, left in four weeks, and he is confident it would have disappeared sooner if he had been aware of the existence of such an invaluable remedy.

Belton.

BELTON, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The prohibition campaign was begun last night by Mrs. E. L. Saxon, who lectured at the Methodist church, the first of a number to be delivered throughout the county.

The election is to be held on the 8th of December, and was brought about by the whisky men. The prohibitionists concede that they expect to be defeated, as the issue was forced on them, and no organized plan has yet been adopted and perhaps will not be.

The weather is cold and cloudy.

After a thorough test W. H. Howell & Bros., druggist, most positively assert that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough, and all lung troubles, that can be found. Ask them about it, for they fully guarantee it.

SECURITY FOR BANK DEPOSITS.

An Able Letter on the Above Subject from One of the Leading Financiers in the United States—Mr. Cashier Flannagan Answers Some Objections by the Herald as to His Plan

Commercial National Bank, New York, November 2, 1885.—To the Editor of THE DALLAS HERALD:

A friend of your city has been sending me copies of THE HERALD, and I have been much interested in your editorials concerning the growth and needs of your section. I have before me your editorial of November 7, on "Security for Bank Deposits," which suggests and calls forth this letter.

If every city in the South had such a live paper as Dallas has in THE HERALD, she would not be long in attaining a great prosperity, which is ultimately her destiny.

I know from experience as a Southerner, that the great need of the South is capital. Ample opportunities exist there for its profitable investment. It is here and elsewhere North in great abundance, in many cases without profitable employment.

How can it be transferred? This is a practical question and should admit of a practical solution.

No matter what the opportunities for the investment of capital may be, they will remain for ever unembraced, unless an acquaintance of mutual confidence can be made between the capitalist and the borrower. Capital is never invested unless confidence is first established. Confidence can only be had where a sense of security exists. Give this sense of security, and then at once capital flies to the point where it is most wanted.

Reducing these generalities to practical details. If we can establish such a system of mutual confidence through the medium of national banks, under the supervision of the general government, that banks situated at the money centers with a plethora of capital know that they can safely use their surplus though national banks situated where the opportunities exist for its profitable employment, will not the inevitable tendency be to divert capital from these money centers to those places where it can be better utilized?

Or, stating the proposition in a more matter-of-fact way, if money is worth in New York 4 to 6 per cent. and in Texas 12 to 15 per cent, and New York knows she can safely send her money to Texas, and has a satisfactory connection there, will not the natural result be to equalize the rates of interest between the two points by a transfer of such money?

Secure the creditors of national banks by a fund outside of and independent of their assets, in the hands of a trustee, who shall be beyond even a suspicion, and at once you make each national bank, in every place where capital is needed and interest is high, a reservoir to receive and distribute capital from every other point where capital cannot be so profitably employed, and where interest is low.

You seem rather to object to the removal of the tax on circulation, over and above the amount necessary to liquidate the claims against failed national banks, and argue that because $317,600,000 of circulation is outstanding it is proof that the tax is not onerous.

If you will, however, consider how this circulation is made up, I think you must conclude that it is more to the interest of the public that this tax should be removed than to the interest of the banks themselves.

You know that banks are allowed to issue 90 per cent. of their capital in circulating notes, which must be secured by a deposit of government bonds to the full amount of their capital. But they are not required to issue any notes whatever, though they are required to deposit a minimum amount of bonds.

If you will examine, you will find that those banks in communities where capital is scarce and interest high, issue the maximum amount of circulation, and that those banks in communities where capital is abundant and interest low, issue the minimum amount. In many cases banks with very large deposits issue none at all. Take, for example, the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. New York has $46,550,000 of banking capital and issues $13,248,000 circulation. Philadelphia has $18,058,000 capital and $8,434,000 circulation. Boston has $51,851,000 capital and $25,324,000 circulation; and Chicago has $11,150,000 capital and $345,000 circulation. Combined, $127,608,000 capital and $47,901,000 circulation. These four cities alone might issue $114,847,000 circulation, thus showing a difference of $66,946,000 which they would issue if profitable employment was found for it, considering both the premium on the necessary bonds to be deposited with the government and the tax on circulation itself. Remove this tax and give the opportunity for profitable employment, with the whole country as the field, and this capital, with many millions more, at once comes into the market, competing for the best obtainable rate of interest.

Retain this tax and you make the competition less by reducing the rate of profit. Certainly the borrowing public is equally, if not more, interested in the repeal of this tax.

If the banking system be so perfected as to secure depositors by a fund contributed by the banks themselves, thus producing the confidence which distributes capital, then we think this last relic of the direct war taxation might be suspended, whether the benefit falls on the banks or the public, or both. Yours truly,

W. W. FLANNAGAN.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing proprieties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

A punster, who seemed to have lost his voice, being asked what ailed him, replied that he had been fighting with a cough all night and was hoarse do combat. A few doses of Red Star Cough Cure would have relieved him. Its efficacy is wonderful.

A Strange Flower.

In the western part of Jefferson county, Florida, says the Live Oak correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, there grows and blossoms into curious and magnificent beauty a rose that seems to be indigenous to a small area of country, but which will not flourish in other latitudes. The bush is a strong and vigorous one, and the leaves are a very light but glossy green. The petals of the flower curve slightly inward and are the color of bright arterial blood.

The odor is pungent, but slightly sickening. The peculiarity of this flower is that the dew that drops therefrom is of a faint pinkish cast, a marvel seen in no other flower, the baffling wonder of those who have witnessed it. It is called the Grant rose, and has a sad and melancholy history. Its origin is one of those mysteries with which nature at times delights to astonish her devotees.

In 1844 John Grant and Nellie Lowry were married. After a happy year of married life they and their baby were murdered by Osceola's Seminoles. A few years later a passing hunter, one of the original party that had found the bodies, happened on the same locality, and in the little hollow where he blood had gathered he saw a vigorous bush bearing such roses as I have described. He cut some slips from it and took them to the settlement, where he related his discovery.

Such a romantic and singular story excited the curiosity of many in the adjacent counties, and repeated efforts were made to secure the growth of the slips in other places, but they all failed of success. Within an area of five miles where the dismal tragedy occurred it is said the rose can still be found, with its strong and sturdy stalk, its pale-green leaves, its incurved crimson petals, and its bloody dew.

Eleven at Four Births.

A few days ago a neatly-dressed, fresh-looking woman, about 30 years of age, applied to Harry Foster, the Erie ticket agent at this place, for information as to the lowest rate of fare for herself and family to Warren, Pennsylvania.

"How many persons?" asked the agent.

"Myself and my 11 children," she said.

As soon as Agent Foster could catch his breath he exclaimed:

"Eleven children! Great Scott, madam! Not all yours?"

"Certainly sir," replied the woman, evidently surprised at the agent's question and manner. "Whose would they be if not mine?"

"In the name of goodness, then, how old are they?" asked the agent, mopping the perspiration from his forehead.

"Well, sir, said the woman, after a short mental calculation, "three of them are 9, three of them are 7, two of them are 5 and three of them are 3 years old."

Agent Foster dropped into a chair as though some one had hit him with a club.

"Madam," said he, "you deserve to have a pass for 12. Come in again in a few days and I'll see what can be done."

The agent in the meantime ascertained that the woman's name was Cullen. She lived at Gales' Tannery, six miles from Honesdale. Her husband is a laboring man, and about three years ago went to Warren to work, and had a short time ago sent for his wife and children. The couple had been married 16 years. Mrs. Cullen's statement as to the number and age of her children was substantiated by neighbors. She had presented her husband with 11 children at four births.

Agent Foster wrote to General Passenger Agent John N. Abbott and gave him a statement of the case. Mr. Abbott sent back instructions to tell Mrs. Cullen a half-fare ticket to Warren, good for herself and her 11 little ones.—[Honesdale Correspondence New York Sun.

Corsicana.

CORSICANA, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A mass meeting of our citizens, in connection with the Board of Trade, will be held to-morrow night at the opera house to conclude arrangements in the matter of the Corsicana & Sabine Pass railway construction.

The cotton receipts continue to keep up, and for the past six days are 1,085 bales, making a total of 19,249 bales by wagon to date. The compress has squeezed 15,000 bales and the yards are still full.

The Texas & St. Louis railway will commence carrying cotton again the last day of this week, their handling having been stopped a few days ago on account of having carried their pro rata, according to the pool regulation.

Mr. W. M. Stafford to-day bought of R. Freedman & Co. 574 bales of cotton for his Galveston house.

Residents in the neighborhood of White's chapel, on the line of the narrow gauge, were very much excited to-day by the discovery in the right-of-way of the road of a new grave, and foul play was suspected. The body was exhumed and the coroner sent for, who recognized in the new subject the corpse of the negro who was killed at Powell Station while stealing a ride last month, and on whom he had already held one inquest.

A pelican measuring 101 inches across the wings, and 60 inches from beak to tail, was killed yesterday by Mr. William Clarkson at Lake Charles on Dr. C. S. Morse's farm.

The following licenses to marry were granted to-day: J. W. Oakes and Miss Ella Kerner; Samuel Austin and Miss Elizabeth Wilson.

Alleged Apparitions.

I imagine that the tendency in the minds of not a few among us is to ignore apparitions utterly and completely. They are supernatural, and that is enough. They do not conform themselves to the recognized laws of mechanics, optics, acoustics, motion. This is a rebound from the old facility of accepting tales of demonology and witchcraft in prescientific times, and it has much to say for itself. Nevertheless it is scarcely philosophical, and it is no wise demanded by the requirements of science and the conditions of scientific progress. A man may be perfectly orthodox in his physical creed, and yet may admit the weight of evidence in favor of certain alleged phenomena which will not square themselves with physics. Such alleged phenomena are not necessarily in contradiction to physical truth: they lie rather in another plane. They are like two lines or curves in space which do not meet, and therefore cannot cut each other. There are matters of the highest moment which manifestly do lie outside the domain of physical science. The possibility of the continuance of human existence in a spiritual form after the termination of physical life is beyond contradiction one of the grandest and most momentous of possibilities, but in the nature of things it lies outside of physics. Yet there is nothing absolutely absurd, nothing which contradicts any human instinct, in the supposition of such possibility; consequently the student of physical science, even if he cannot find time or inclination to look into such matters himself may well have patience with those who do. And he may easily afford to be generous; the field of physical science is grand enough for any ambition, and there is room enough in the wide world both for physical and for psychical research.—[Nineteenth Century.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

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Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

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For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

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SCALL-HEAD

Milk Crust, Dandruff, Eczema and All Scalp Humors Cured by Cuticura.

LAST NOVEMBER my little boy, aged three years, fell against the stove while he was running and cut his head, and right after that he broke out all over his head, face and left ear. I had a good doctor, Dr. ——, to attend him, but he got worse, and the doctor could not cure him. His whole head, face and left ear was in a fearful state, and he suffered terribly. I caught the disease from him and it spread all over my face and neck and even got into my eyes. Nobody thought we would ever get better. I felt sure we were disfigured for life. I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, and procured a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a box of Cuticura, and a cake of Cuticura Soap, and used them constantly day and night. After using two bottles of Resolvent, four boxes of Cuticura and four cakes of Soap, we are perfectly cured without a scar. My boy's skin is now like satin.

37 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J. LILLIE EPTING.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of March 1885. GILBERT P. ROBINSON, J. P.

THE WORST SORE HEAD.

Have been in the drug and medicine business 25 years. Have been selling your Cuticura Remedies since they came west. They lead all others in their line. We could not write nor could you print all we have heard said in favor of the Cuticura Remedies. One year ago the Cuticura and Soap cured a little girl in our house of the worst sore head we ever saw, and the Resolvent and Cuticura are now making a young gentleman of a sore leg, while the physicians are trying to have it amputated. It will save his leg, and perhaps his life. Too much cannot be said in favor of Cuticura Remedies. S. B. SMITH & BRO.

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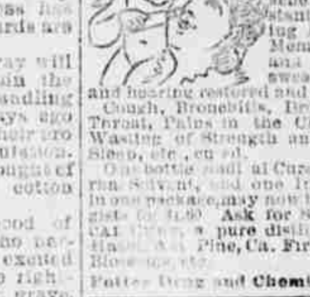
CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN BLEMISHES, Pimples, Blackheads and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

FULL OF ACHES AND PAINS which no human skill seems able to alleviate, is the condition of thousands who as yet know nothing of that new and elegant antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c

CATARRH

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for Every Form of Catarrh. $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure



Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking Mucus dislodged, Membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored and ravages checked. Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

"KIDNEY PAINS" and that weary sensation ever present with those of painful kidneys, weak backs, overworked or worn out by standing, walking, or sewing machine, cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new and elegant antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists. 25c. Mailed free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle; tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. $1. Sold by druggists.

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