IN MEMORY OF PATRIOTS.

EVACUATION DAY CELEBRATIONS.

TABLETS ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.

The patriotic people of this city celebrated Evacuation Day in different ways yesterday, but the form of celebration chosen by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution ranked in importance any of the others, inasmuch as its influence will be felt by future generations as long as bronze lasts, and be an incentive to the study of the history of New-York in the War of the Revolution, and of the part taken in that war by its heroes. A tablet committee had been appointed to erect a tablet commemorating the action of Marinus Willet in seizing arms which the British were taking out of the city. Its members are General Daniel Butterfield, Colonel Floyd Clarkson, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, John Austin Stevens and David Wolfe Bishop. The members of the Society of

THE TABLET.

the Sons of the Revolution, many of the military men of the city, to whom a general invitation had been extended, and scores of prominent business men assembled in the Morris Building, Broadway and Beaver-st., at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take part in the presentation, dedication and erection of the tablet.

Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the society, called the meeting to order, and introduced General Butterworth, who gave a brief history of the incident which the tablet was to commemorate. This is described in Martha J. Lamb's "History of New-York" as follows:

An order came for the few British troops in New-York to join the army in Boston. They accordingly marched on the morning of the 6th of June. A whisper ran through the city that the committee had not given permission to take their arms with them. Marinus Willet accidentally came in front of the party on the corner of Beaver-st. and Broad, and without any preconcerted plan, caught the horse of the foremost cart of arms by the bridle, which brought the whole procession to a standstill. While he was having sharp words with the commander a crowd collected. Gouverneur Morris reached the scene and declared with warmth that the troops should be allowed to depart unmolested, but John Marin Scott came up on a run, exclaiming: "You are right, Willet. The committee have not given them permission to carry off any spare arms." The front cart was immediately turned and the cartman directed to drive up Beaver-st., all the other carts being compelled to follow. They were conducted amid the deafening cheers of the people to Broadway, corner of John-st., and their contents deposited in the yard of Abraham Van Dyck, a prominent Whig. These were afterward distributed among the troops raised in New-York.

The arms were used by Gansevoort's regiment, of which Willet was Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Willet was born in Jamaica, L. I., July 31, 1740. He had been an officer under General Abercrombie in Colonel Delancey's regiment in 1785, and accompanied Bradstreet on his expedition against Fort Frontenac. He was one of the earliest Sons of Liberty in New-York; afterward joined the army and was appointed Brigadier-General, which post he declined. He was Mayor of New-York in 1807, and died on the 22d of August, 1830, aged ninety years.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix followed General Butterfield, and gave a description of the events which the various tablets now being made and to be unveiled are to commemorate. Marinus Willet was the granduncle of Dr. Dix's mother. General Butterfield read the consent of Mrs. [illegible] Morris, the owner of the building, to the placing of the tablet upon it, and then the bronze tablet was unveiled amid cheers.

The Willet tablet is a beautiful specimen of bronze work, three by seven feet. It was designed by W. A. Cable, of Young & Cable, architects and members of the society, and was executed by Paulson & Eger. It has an excellent reproduction in bas-relief of authenticated portraits of Marinus Willet, and the names of the principal battles in which he fought are ranged around in a circle as follows: Peekskill, Oriskany, Monmouth, Fort Stanwix and Ticonderoga. Underneath is the following inscription:

Born July, 1740. Marinus Willet. Died Aug. 1830.
Officer New-York Militia, 1784-92.
Mayor of New-York, 1807-08.
President of Electoral College, 1824.

Then follows a handsome reproduction in bas-relief of the scene which is commemorated. In the foreground Marinus Willet is shown, holding the bridle of the first horse, while his friends are hastening to his assistance. The line of carts, the armed escort and the old buildings are all brought out clearly. Under the picture is the inscription:

To commemorate the gallant and patriotic act of Marinus Willet in here seizing, June 8, 1775, from the British forces the muskets with which he armed his troops, this tablet is erected by the Society of Sons of the Revolution, New-York, November, 1892.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
FLOYD CLARKSON,
MORGAN DIX,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
Committee.

Other tablets unveiled were all two by three feet in size, and were as follows: One to mark the site of Golden Hill, in John-st., near Nassau, commemorating the fight which took place there between the Sons of Liberty and the 16th Foot, British Regulars, on January 18, 1770. It was at this conflict, it is said, that the first blood was shed in the War of the Revolution. The second commemorated the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the presence of General Washington by one of his aids, on the ground now occupied by the City Hall. Another is to mark Fraunce's Tavern (formerly Queen's Head Tavern), commemorating Washington's arrival there on Evacuation Day, 1783, and his leave-taking there December 3, 1783, of officers of the army. Still another is to mark the site of the battle of Harlem Plains and the death of Colonel Knowlton, east of Morningside Park. A tablet is also ready to mark Washington's landing-place at New-York, at Laight-st., when on his way to take charge of the army at Cambridge, May, 1775. A tablet is nearly ready to be placed at No. 1 Broadway, to mark the site of the Kennedy House, headquarters of General Charles Lee and afterward of General Washington, and opposite Bowling Green, where the leaden statue of George III was torn down July 9, 1776, and afterward melted into bullets.

The Tablet Committee will ask the city authorities soon to engrave or cut deeply in the rocks facing east on the west side of Morningside Park the words, "Battle of Harlem" with the date, and they have received the following letter in answer to one they sent to the War Department:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1892.
General Daniel Butterfield.
Authority is given to mark the historic points at West Point, as requested in your letter of the 19th inst., subject in each case to the approval of the superintendent of the Military Academy. With respect to other points to be similarly marked, you should designate the same, and authority will be given.
S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

After the assemblage had inspected the tablets and complimented General Butterfield and his associates on their work, a luncheon was served and workmen carried the Willet memorial tablet out and placed it in position on the building, on the Broad-st. side.

THERE are 40,000 families in and near New York who buy the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. More than 700,000 copies sold throughout the country monthly in cities and the larger towns

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"King of Natural Table Waters."
"Its *natural carbonic gas* imparts to it most refreshing and tonic properties. As a Table water it is unsurpassed."—*London Hospital Gazette.*

PARADE OF THE OLD GUARD.

RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE BATTERY—FEASTING AT THEIR ARMORY.

The 109th anniversary of Evacuation Day was a busy one for the Old Guard. At sunrise the Battery Park flag was run up by Christopher R. Forbes, the great-grandson of Sergeant Van Arsdale of Revolutionary fame. Detachments of the Anderson Zouaves, of the veterans of the 62d Regiment, and other escorts, under the command of Major H. W. Lawrence of the Veteran Zouave Association, were present, while the special guard of honor around the flagstaff consisted of Captain George Mosher, George Gerber and Thomas Breslin. At the same time Captain John G. Norman, of the Washington Continental Guard, ran the flag up over the "Old Fort" or blockhouse in Central Park. A number of the Old Guard were present and Captain Wendel's Battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

After luncheon at their armory, Fourteenth-st. and Fifth-ave. the Old Guard "fell in" a hundred strong, and under command of Major George W. McLean marched to the Fourteenth-st. elevated station and rode down to Park Place. They marched from there to Broadway and thence down to the Battery. Light Battery K four guns, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A., under command of Captain J. W. Dillenback, which had come over from Governor's Island, was waiting for the veterans, as was also a small detachment of the Washington Continental Guards, under command of Captain John G. Norman.

The Old Guard, in their bearskins, their dark blue tunics, with red facings, and their light blue trousers with gold stripes, looked a fine body of men and marched like old soldiers. There were two companies present. A Company, commanded by Captain W. H. White, with George White and Robert Lyon as lieutenants, and B Company, Captain James Wenman, with Lieutenants George Chapell and John Gleason. They formed three sides of a hollow square about the flagstaff, and promptly at 2 o'clock the Stars and Stripes were hoisted where for 109 years they have gladdened the eyes of every homecomer, and with a quiet flutter have kept a guard over the bay. As the flag began to run up the artillery boomed out a salute of twenty-one guns and the men presented arms.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, chaplain of the Guard, made a short address, dwelling on the importance of the day to every American, and said that the hoisting of the well-beloved flag was not so much to engender the patriotism of the older men, for that had already been well tested, as it was to bring home to the minds of the younger generation a firm resolve to uphold that flag under every circumstance, and to remind them that their fathers, for the past four generations, had not feared to shed their blood for it, and enable it to be hoisted where they had just seen it placed. The chaplain ended with the usual benediction.

The parade then reformed, and with the artillery in the rear, marched through Beaver-st. and then up Broad and Nassau sts. At City Hall there was a "marchpast," the reviewing officers being Mayor Grant, J. H. V. Arnold, president of the Board of Aldermen; Colonel G. B. McClellan, president-elect of the Board of Aldermen, and several other City Fathers, as well as a large and motley crowd. The artillery fell out after the marchpast and returned to Governor's Island, while the Guard took the elevated road to Fifty-ninth-st., and marched from there back to their armory, where the day was ended with quiet festivities.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION CELEBRATE.

The daughters of the Revolution celebrated at the Mott Memorial Library, No. 64 Madison-ave. The meeting was called to order at 3 p. m. by Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, director-general of the general society. The special exercises of the day began with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, who is the chaplain-general of the general society. All sang the hymn "America," and then Charles W. Dayton made an address on "The American Home." The revised constitution for the society, remodelled by John C. Tomlinson, historian of the Sons of the Revolution, was read for approval. Then followed a piano solo by Mrs. J. C. Robinson, and the Rev. Dr. Van De Water spoke on "Our Country." General Charles W. Darling, of Utica, read an interesting historical paper on "Our Ancestors." More music followed and a benediction closed the meeting.

Every member of the society had the privilege of inviting one visitor to the exercises. There were about 400 in all at the meeting, and among them several Sons of the Revolution. Some of those present were Mrs. H. P. McGown, jr., Mrs. Smith T. Anderson, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Edgar Ketchum, Mrs. Frank Tracey Robinson, Mrs. Leroy S. Smith, Mrs. A. M. Judson, Mrs. F. L. Adams, Miss M. Daniels, Mrs. E. R. Olcott, Miss Olcott, S. W. Sawyer, of Far Rockaway; Lewis J. Allen, U. S. N., of the Pennsylvania Society; Miss K. J. C. Carville, regent of the New-Rochelle society; Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, of Van Pelt Manor; Mrs. J. F. Berry, of Bensonhurst; Mrs. A. Bennet of Bay Ridge; Miss A. M. Heberton, of Germantown, Penn., and Miss A. W. Torrey, regent of the New-Jersey society.

RUMORS OF A RECEIVERSHIP DENIED.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 25.—The report that the East Tennessee Land Company at Harrisburg is about to go into the hands of a receiver is denied by many persons here. O. F. James, a member of the company, said to-day: "The company is capitalized at $3,000,000. It became necessary to utilize coal and iron on the property, and in order to raise money for the purpose, in place of $1,000,000 of stock still in the hands of the treasurer and remaining unsold, we issued bonds on which we raised the money, and the work went on. Now it is proposed to issue the remaining $1,000,000 of first preferred stock and take up the bonds. Of these bonds $800,000 has been taken up by stock and bond holders, and there remains $200,000 still out, but in hands that favor the plan. I am sure the change will be made and the bonded liabilities paid in this way. The bonds were nearly all taken by stockholders themselves, so there is no possibility that any steps will be taken that will in any way injure the company. The company has a large number of farms to put on the market."

A STEAMBOAT COMPANY SUED FOR ASSAULT.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 25.—Bernard Drazlen, of this city, a fish peddler, has brought a suit against the New-Haven Steamboat Company and Captain Frederick Peck, commander of the steamer Richard Peck, for $8,000 damages for an assault alleged to have been committed by Captain Peck. Drazlen was a passenger on the steamer on Wednesday and held, he claims, a first-class ticket. He occupied a seat on the upper deck, and was ordered to go below by the captain. Drazlen objected, on the ground that his ticket entitled him to all the privileges of the boat, included in "one first-class passage between New-York and New-Haven." Drazlen declares that Captain Peck laid hands violently upon him and finally had some of the crew remove him to the lower deck. Drazlen kept his ticket and paid another fare, his intention being to show the character of the passage to which he was entitled.

WORKING FOR SUNDAY OPENING OF THE FAIR.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—President Higinbotham, of the World's Fair, has addressed a letter to each Congressman and Senator upon the Sunday-opening question. The letter gives the resolutions in favor of Sunday opening, adopted by the Board of Directors November 11, and states that the writer and all others connected with the management of the fair knew that the vast majority of the people of the United States are in favor of opening the gates seven days a week. In conclusion President Higinbotham asks if the great exposition "must be hidden from the toiling thousands because to view it would prostitute the 'American Sabbath.'" The letter urgently asks that the matter be reconsidered in favor of open gates on Sunday.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., GIVES REASONS WHY ONE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED.

MORE EFFECTIVE WATCH FOR DISEASE GERMS COULD BE MAINTAINED—CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY AND AN UNJUST TAX ON SHIPPING WOULD BE AVOIDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—The prompt establishment of a National quarantine system finds many advocates among Government officials and others who have had a practical experience in the last three months with the existing machinery for preventing the entry of infectious diseases. Joseph Nimmo, jr., the well-known writer on political topics, strongly favors the abolition of the present State quarantine boards and the assumption by the National Government of all quarantine powers. In this way alone, he contends, can the country really be protected from cholera and the other plagues brought here in immigrant passenger ships. In an interview to-day Mr. Nimmo expressed his views on this subject as follows:

"Quarantine regulations are intimately connected with the subject of immigration. The report of the Advisory Committee of the Academy of Medicine of New-York City to the New-York Chamber of Commerce, submitted about September 20 last, says:

"'Under ordinary circumstances there is little liability to the introduction of the germs of Asiatic cholera, either through the mails or through ships' cargoes. It is, on the other hand, through the ships' inhabitants and their personal effects that the contagion of this disease is most liable to enter.'

"Experience shows that this liability applies almost exclusively to immigrant passengers. The National Government has assumed the entire charge of the regulation of immigration in compliance with a public demand now fully sustained by public sentiment, and I believe the same sentiment now requires the National Government to take full charge of the subject of quarantine along our entire seaboard. Quarantine is an incident of foreign commerce which embraces not only the transportation of freights, but also of passengers. It is one of those governmental powers which may be exercised by States until assumed by the National Government. Then the authority of the latter over the subject becomes exclusive.

"The National Government having full authority over ships and the entire subject of navigation and over immigration, the control of quarantine by the States has become incapable of beneficial administration, as it involves an embarrassing intermingling of State and National authority. This was glaringly illustrated in the occurrences of last August and September in New-York. The separate administration of external quarantine by different States would inevitably leave loopholes and thus defeat the end aimed at; whereas a single system of quarantine under a central authority at Washington, connected with every important point by telegraph, would secure an effective quarantine of the whole coast. State management of quarantine at the port of New-York is, in the very nature of things, incompetent to the protection of the country against the introduction of cholera at that point. A part of New-York Bay and of the harbor of New-York is in the State of New-Jersey. The exact limitation of the quarantine powers of the two States is in practice an indeterminate problem.

"That the New-York State quarantine at the port of New-York was ineffectual is abundantly proved by the police records of the town of Stapleton, on Staten Island. Those reports show that during the months of August and September last members of the crews of cholera infected ships escaped and came ashore. The fact that cholera actually appeared in New-York also furnishes the strongest possible presumptive evidence that it was brought into that city by an immigrant or immigrants, or by some person having communication with an infected ship.

"The infirmities of State quarantine just mentioned do not attach to a National quarantine. The latter is in no manner obstructed by State lines. Besides, it would have in the United States Navy, in the revenue marine service, in the customs service and in the boats and appliances of the immigrant service, aids which together constitute a complete system for the protection of the country against the introduction of cholera. In consequence of the great flow of immigration toward this country quarantine regulations involve important international relationships and give rise to incidents which the National Government alone can deal with under the powers of the Constitution. The wonderfully successful administration of quarantine by the National Government where its present powers in that direction have been exercised fully vindicates the propriety of intrusting the whole subject to the United States.

"The fact that cholera exists in France and Germany this late in the season furnishes good grounds to apprehend that the disease may be brought over next year by immigrants, and suggests the wisdom of National regulations touching both immigration and quarantine under the provisions of law which shall be enacted by Congress during its approaching session.

"There is another consideration of less importance than that already alluded to, which, however, seems to render the establishment of a National quarantine imperative upon the Government of the United States, and that is the fact that State quarantine establishments constitute an unequal, unjust and, in certain instances, onerous tax upon shipping. Why should the owners of ships engaged in our foreign commerce, which we are trying to promote, be charged with the expense of protecting, not only the seaboard States, but all the interior States against the introduction of cholera into the country. The external quarantine service is evidently one which, like the Lighthouse Establishment, the Life Saving Service and the Immigration Establishment should be performed by the General Government. The State quarantine tax is not only an unjust and onerous tax upon shipping, but it is grossly absurd in certain instances, becoming a general source of revenue for municipal purposes. At one time the fees of the chief quarantine officer of the port of New-York alone amounted to about $100,000 annually, and subsequently a chief quarantine officer at that port admitted to a legislative committee that his fees amounted to $52,000 a year, whereupon he was forced to accept a salary of $12,000 a year in lieu of fees. But the total exactions from vessels are still large and they are increasing, and being unjust, they are a source of official corruption.

"The establishment of a National quarantine will not be the creation of a new service, but it will be simply supplemental to powers now possessed and jurisdiction now actually exercised by the United States Government. Already the quarantine at San Francisco and of the entire Pacific coast is under the control of the United States, under provisions of the act of Congress of August 1, 1888. The National Government also attends to the entire external quarantine of Delaware Bay, including the city of Philadelphia, and of Chesapeake Bay, including Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Richmond. The cost to the National Government of extending its quarantine jurisdiction of the entire seacoast is estimated at $25,000 a year, which is much less than the amount now unfairly exacted from vessels by State quarantines. In view of all these facts and considerations it is my firm belief that at its next session Congress ought to abolish all municipal and State quarantine fees and exactions of every description, and provide that in the future all expenses of quarantine along our entire seacoast shall be borne by the National Government. No other legislation would be necessary in order to establish a National quarantine."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY GEAR.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Ex-Governor Gear, of Iowa, has taken the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and will probably come to Washington in a few days. His commission was forwarded to him at his home in Iowa a few days ago, and he qualified there before a justice of the peace.

IS COLLECTOR MILLER GOING TO ACT?

Washington, Nov. 25.—So far as the Treasury Department is informed, George Miller of Pittsburg, who was appointed collector of internal revenue for that district Saturday last, has taken no action indicating an intention to enter on the discharge of the duties of the office. Secretary Charles Foster therefore sent him a telegram to-day saying the Department would like to know his intentions in the matter.

NEWS FROM THE REVENUE STEAMER BEAR.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a report from Captain M. A. Healey, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, dated St. George Island, Behring Sea, October 28. He says that he left Unalaska October 2, and has since been cruising about the seal islands. The weather has been rough and cold, with considerable snow and severe gales. No vessels except passing whalers from the north have been seen or heard of in the vicinity of the islands. The seals are leaving the rookeries fast, and it is estimated that there are but 5,000 remaining on St. George. During a heavy gale on October 18 the Bear lost an anchor and thirty-five fathoms of chain. The whaling bark Helen Mar, of San Francisco, was lost in the ice in latitude 71 north and longitude 171 west, on October 6, and some of the crew were rescued by other whalers after having suffered great hardships. Forty of the crew, including the fifth mate, perished in the ice. There were no other disasters. This has been a successful whaling season, the catch being estimated at 200 whales, valued at $1,500,000.

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A REPORT ON THE CURRENCY.

CONTROLLER HEPBURN GIVES THE YEAR'S RECORD OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AMENDMENTS IN THE PRESENT LAW.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The forthcoming report of A. B. Hepburn, the Controller of the Currency, shows that 163 banks, with an aggregate capital of $15,285,000 were organized during the year, 53 went into voluntary liquidation, and 17 became insolvent, leaving a net increase for the year of 93 banks. Nearly 50 per cent of the new banks are west of the Mississippi River, and 35 per cent in the Southern States.

The number of banks in operation October 31 was 3,788, having an aggregate capital of $693,868,665, surplus and undivided profits, $340,524,179, individual deposits, $1,765,422,983, bank deposits, $530,653,202, and total resources, $3,510,094,897.

The circulation outstanding shows a net increase for the year of $10,487,226. The gold held by banks, as compared with September 25, 1891, shows an increase of $21,994,115; surplus and profits, increase, $9,663,020, individual deposits, increase, $177,104,902, and bank deposits, increase, $100,058,428.

The Maverick National Bank closed its doors October 31, 1891, not within the year covered by this report, but too late for insertion in last year's report. Over two-thirds of the liabilities of the 17 banks reported as having failed belong to the Maverick Bank, 85 per cent has been paid in dividends to depositors in that bank, and it is estimated that a final dividend of from 2 to 5 per cent will be paid. Five of the remainder failed before December 1, and no bank has failed since July 6.

The Controller gives detailed information as to all clearing-house transactions for the year, the domestic exchange drawn by the banks, and shows how, by means of bookkeeping substitutes the use of actual money is minimized, less than 10 per cent of business transactions being represented by money.

The Controller recommends that (1) the minimum deposit of Government bonds required of National banks, be $1,000 in case of banks of $50,000 capital, and $5,000 in case of banks whose capital exceeds $50,000.

2. That banks be allowed to issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds held to secure circulation.

3. That the monthly withdrawal of bonds pledged to secure circulation shall not exceed $4,500,000 in the aggregate.

4. That the tax on National bank circulation be repealed. The banks have already paid into the Treasury $72,670,412 in taxes upon circulation. The banks should only be assessed in amount sufficient to defray the actual costs to the Government of providing circulation.

5. That the limit of the amount which may be loaned to any person, company, corporation, or firm to 10 per cent of the capital stock of the bank be so amended as to read "capital and surplus," and also that an exception be made in favor of temporary loans secured by collateral in the largest business centres.

6. That the Government issue bonds having twenty, thirty and forty years to run, at a low rate of interest, with which to retire the present bonded debt of the United States, which bonds may be used as a basis to secure National bank circulation. (The Controller shows that by exchanging a 2 per cent bond having the same length of time to run for the 4 per cent bonds outstanding, at the market value of each on October 31, 1892, the Government could have saved $67,161,551. In addition to furnishing a permanent basis for circulation, it would prove a great saving to the taxpayers of the country.)

7. That the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of banks for violations of law, leaving the vacancy so caused to be filled in the usual way, first giving such officers and directors an opportunity to be heard.

8. That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the Controller of the Currency may require.

9. That the Controller of the Currency be allowed to appoint two general examiners, of conspicuous ability and experience, to be paid out of the public funds, whose duty it shall be to visit, assist and supervise the various examiners in their several districts, in order to secure uniformity in method and greater efficiency in work.

10. That the law be so amended as to prohibit officers and employes of a bank borrowing its funds in any manner except upon application to and approval by the Board of Directors.

11. In order to facilitate the collection of assessments upon stockholders of failed National banks, that the receivers of such banks be required to file with the county clerk or register of each county in which any stockholder may reside a statement showing the names of the stockholders who reside in such county and the amount of the stock held by them respectively, the filing of such statement to constitute a lien upon any realty of said stockholder, which lien may be vacated on motion and giving proper bond, and shall be discharged by the receiver upon payment of the assessment.

12. Section 380, R. S., reads: "All suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of law governing National banks, in which the United States or any of its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the United States attorneys of the several districts, under the supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury." Under this section it is contended that United States attorneys are ex-officio attorneys for receivers of all failed National banks located within their respective districts, and that all suits and proceedings must be instituted by or through them. It is difficult to believe that the courts will sustain such a construction of the statute, that a simple action for debt, which can be maintained in a State court as well as in a United States court, and is not based upon any provision of the National Bank act, falls within the provision of said act, or that a receiver of a National bank is an agent of the United States within the meaning of the said section. The Controller recommends that the section be so amended as to leave the employment of other than United States attorneys in the discretion of the Controller.

In a chapter in regard to circulation the Controller says:

National bank notes constitute a little over 16 per cent of the money in circulation. The total coinage under the Act of 1878 was $378,166,793; the total cost of the silver coined, $308,199,262; the seigniorage or apparent profit, $69,967,531. The market value of such silver on October 31 was $57,705,526 less than it cost the Government. Under the Act of July, 1890, the Government had purchased silver and issued certificates therefor up to November 1 last, to the amount of $116,611,235. The present market value of the silver purchased was on said day $14,134,646 less than it cost.

Currency furnished by the Government will not commend itself to the taxpayers upon the score of economy. The Government cannot issue money gratuitously; it must be in exchange for some value. It cannot possess elasticity. The practical working has been to arbitrarily increase or diminish the currency to the detriment of business interests. National banks have furnished a currency adequate to the wants of the public, sound, elastic and beyond criticism. This form of currency should be continued as the money of the future. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the States from coining money or making anything except gold and silver legal tender. State bank bills, when issued, add just so much to the liabilities of the bank. They would circulate freely in times of prosperity and confidence. In times of monetary stringency and general distrust they would return to the banks for redemption. They would have to be redeemed in legal tender money provided by Congress.

Congress must, under the Constitution, provide all the money that possesses a full debt-paying power. By every consideration of sound business principles it should provide all the money that the country requires. No public interest can be served by dividing this function with the forty-four States. Every period of financial depression in the past resulted in the suspension of specie payments, more or less general, by the banks; that is, resulted in the inability of the banks to redeem their notes. The same conditions would produce similar results in the future. If State bank notes are allowed to circulate, their acceptance is not voluntary; it becomes a business necessity. Many mine owners, manufacturers and large employers of labor practised paying their help in store orders in order to control their trade and made the extra profit. Surely, under the law, the acceptance or rejection of such orders was purely voluntary, and yet their acceptance for fear of losing their employment was general. So great did this abuse become that many States have enacted laws compelling corporations to pay their laborers, at regular intervals, in money. The wealthy class could provide themselves with the means of discriminating against the notes of weak banks, and if they found themselves possessed of any would proceed to work them off upon their less fortunate neighbors. That is the record of the past. It would be the experience of the future. To the average laboring man a banknote reporter and detector would be as inexplicable as the binomial theorem. When a bank suspends, the fact that the note is secured and will be eventually paid, is poor consolation to the laborer who needs his money for his daily use. The note of a failed National bank is as good as that of any bank in the system. The restoration of State bank circulation portends disaster to that class of our citizens who most need and have most right to ask protection from the Government. State-bank circulation loses its money power in a crisis. It is a source of weakness, and adds to the danger. Instead of paying debts, it comes forward itself to be paid.

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There are many other brands, each represented by some interested person to be "just as good as the BULL DURHAM." They are not; but like all counterfeits, they each lack the peculiar and attractive qualities of the genuine.
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DURHAM, N. C.

"'Sweet Bells Out of Tune'"
is a fascinating story of New York society by Mrs. Burton Harrison, that commences in the November CENTURY MAGAZINE. Every woman in the land will want to read it," says the Troy *Press*, and adds, "THE CENTURY is the handsomest and best magazine published."
"In 'Sweet Bells Out of Tune,'" says the Boston *Journal*, "the frivolity of fashionable life is faithfully reflected, but among the insincere characters comes one deep and strong woman whose future will be watched with attention."
Ask your newsdealer for
The November "Century."

THE WEIMAR RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Acting Secretary Spaulding this morning ordered the release of the steamer Weimar, which has been detained at Lower Quarantine Station, Chesapeake Bay, since November 10, and she proceeded at once to Baltimore to land her 1,844 passengers. This action was based on a report from Immigration Commissioner Stockbridge, showing that the passengers were booked and assembled before September 1, and therefore not affected by the restriction upon immigration prescribed in the President's order of that date. Treasury officials blame the steamship company, and say that the company could have supplied the information at the beginning, but instead of doing so, allowed the Department to find it out as best it could, meanwhile making protests against the detention of the vessel.

Baltimore, Nov. 25.—A. Schumacher & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd at Baltimore, say: "We are greatly astonished at the assertions made by Treasury officials that the detaining of the Weimar was caused by our not advising them of the character of the passengers. On the morning of Thursday, November 10, we informed Dr. Wyman that there were about 1,800 passengers on board, of whom about 105 were American citizens; that about 80 per cent were booked in the United States before September 1; that the other passengers paid for their passage in Europe, as far as we knew, before that date. On Saturday, November 12, we obtained an interview with Mr. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and again made application for the release of the Weimar, making to him the same statements as put before Dr. Wyman."

TABLETS FOR THE OLD WEST POINT FORTS.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of War has granted permission to the tablet committee of The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, upon the application of General Butterfield, its chairman, to place memorial tablets upon the old forts at West Point.

TRYING TO SECURE A NEW RAPID-FIRE GUN.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The War Department is negotiating with the Armstrong Company, of Elswick, England, for the acquisition of the designs for a new rapid-fire gun, which is said to be 20 per cent more rapid in action than any other gun. It is also in contemplation to secure the right to manufacture the guns in the United States.

A LONG BRANCH GOLD CURE CLOSED.

IT GIVES UP ITS HANDSOME HEADQUARTERS AND ITS MANAGER IS WAITING FOR HIS SALARY.

Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 25.—The "gold-cure" establishment which was opened at this place in May has closed its doors and some of its creditors are said to be looking for their money. The establishment was incorporated under the State laws. It was known as the New Humanity Gold Cure, and its headquarters was in a handsome cottage, owned by Philip Daly, on Chelsea-ave. The rent was $2,100 a year. A number of wealthy capitalists were reputed to be the backers of the establishment, and the capital stock was said to be $100,000. The cottage was fitted up in an expensive manner, and three carriages were purchased for the use of the doctors and patients of the institution.

Dr. J. W. Bennett, of Long Branch, was engaged as the resident physician, at a salary of $1,000 a year. It was stated that the Long Branch establishment was a branch of a similar institution in Fredonia, N. Y. O. S. Dean, of Fredonia, was the general manager, while Dr. J. A. Waterhouse, also of Fredonia, was the medical director. The other officers were stated to be M. M. Fenner, formerly a member of the New-York Legislature, president; George E. Allen, vice-president, and A. J. Dean, secretary.

During the summer the institution seemed to be doing a thriving business. Among the patients were prominent men from different parts of the country who had come to try the cure. Nearly fifty patients were treated, and most of them are said to have been discharged as cured. One man, however, named Holsten, died in the institution, and his death occasioned much comment. An investigation showed that Holsten did not die under the gold-cure treatment, but that his death was caused by apoplexy. Every patient was supposed to pay $100 in addition to board, which averaged from $8 to $12 a week, according to the accommodation required. The managers guaranteed a cure in from four to six weeks, but always demanded money in advance.

At the close of the summer season there were few patients in the institution, and all the officers went away except Dr. Bennett. They said they were going to Fredonia to look after the other institution, and would return to Long Branch after a time. A few days ago Dr. Bennett received a letter from Fredonia, saying that the gold-cure company had been dissolved and that he would better take steps to close up the Long Branch establishment. Dr. Bennett was assured that he would be paid the salary due to him.

Dr. Bennett accordingly closed the institution and turned the keys over to Daly. Dr. Bennett claims that $700 is due to him for salary in addition to other sums which he paid as wages to the servants and attendants, and for other running expenses.

ONE-DAY INSURANCE CERTIFICATES.

Albany, Nov. 25.—There was a hearing this afternoon before the Attorney-General, to determine whether or not the provisions of the insurance law, covering assessment companies, authorize an assessment insurance company to sell blank insurance certificates in blocks of 500, more or less, to coupon companies, for a fixed amount. A construction of the law is sought particularly in reference to the Life and Accident Insurance Company, of New-York City, regarding its business of selling twenty-four-hour certificates to coupon companies, which act as agents of this company in its dealings with newspapers and manufacturing establishments, which give away these certificates free. The Insurance Department holds that a company like the Life and Accident, of New-York, cannot, under the law, issue such a class of certificates for a stated premium. The Attorney-General took the papers and reserved his decision.

Brandreth's Pills are of great benefit in cases of temporary and habitual constipation, torpid liver, biliousness, headache, indigestion, rheumatism, and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
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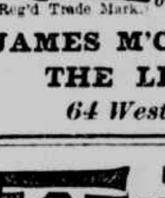
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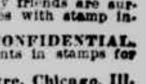
From Mrs. N. J. HAYLEY, of Belleville, Kan.: "When I began your treatment 3 mos. ago I was so exhausted by ailments that I could not do any work. The accompanying figures show the result of 3 months' treatment. I now feel like a new being. Ills and pains are all gone. My friends are surprised. Will cheerfully reply to inquiries with stamp inclosed."

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight	245 lbs	195 lbs	50 lbs
Bust	48 in.	37 in.	11 in.
Waist	40 in.	29 in.	11 in.
Hips	57 in.	48 in.	9 in.

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DOLL PIANO Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.
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SEE THE **EQUATOR** HEATER at the American Institute Fair HEATING A HOUSE.

M. B. CURTIS'S SECOND TRIAL FOR MURDER.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The second trial of M. B. Curtis—"Sam'l of Posen"—for the murder of Alexander Grant, a policeman, on the night of September 11, 1891, began in Judge Murphy's court to-day. Officer James testified to seeing the body of Grant lying on the sidewalk in Folsom-st. John W. Parker, a painter, testified that he had been playing pool in a barroom near the scene of the shooting that night, and when he started for home at 12:30 a. m. he saw two men scuffling. The taller one pushed the other against the wall, and some one said: "Now, come on." The two men then started away, the taller one holding the smaller man by the right hand. Augustin Marcoval, a pedler, said that he saw Grant with a short man on Sixth-st. The two men were talking, but he did not understand the conversation.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A SHALLOW STORM NEAR THE UPPER LAKES.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The storm has moved from Colorado to Minnesota, rapidly diminishing in energy. A second storm has remained stationary on the North Pacific Coast. The clearing condition stretches in a ridge of high pressure from the lakes to Florida. A second clearing condition has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. Rain or snow has fallen in the Missouri, the Ohio, the middle and Upper Mississippi valleys. The temperature has fallen west of the Missouri River, and has generally risen elsewhere.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair; westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair, except light showers in Western Virginia; slightly warmer.

For Tennessee, light showers to-night or to-morrow.

For Kentucky, fair, preceded by showers; colder Sunday.

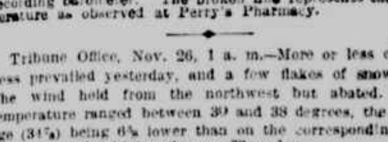
For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, fair, followed by showers on the lakes; slightly warmer.

For Ohio and Indiana, showers.

For Illinois, fair, preceded by showers turning to snow in the north; much colder Sunday.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, snow flurries.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Nov. 26, 1 a. m.—More or less cloudiness prevailed yesterday, and a few flakes of snow fell. The wind held from the northwest but abated. The temperature ranged between 30 and 38 degrees, the average (34½) being 6½ lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 6 higher than on Thursday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be generally fair weather, possibly with a little snow or rain at night; slight thermal changes; a trifle warmer may be.