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E. E. McCroskey, Sec. H. W. Hall, W.M.

PEARL CHAPTER, No. 44, R. A. M.—Stated convocation upon first Monday night of each month at Hall in Masonic Temple.
S. J. Todd, Sec. W. A. Galbraith, H.P.

CŒUR DE LION COMMANDERY, No. 9.—Stated conclave upon second Monday night of each month; meetings for drill upon Friday night of each week, at Hall in Masonic Temple.
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I. O. O. F.

EAST TENNESSEE LODGE, No. 34.—Meets Tuesday nights at Odd Fellows Hall, west side Market Square. J. A. Galyon, N. G.; Wm. Samuels, V.G.; E. W. Adkins, R. S., and Perm't Sec; Geo. McIntire, Treasurer.

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The Daily Chronicle.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Knoxville, Tennessee, as Second-class matter.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1880.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's message was read to the two houses of congress yesterday. After the usual congratulations over peace and prosperity, abundent harvests, etc, he says:

The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of Chief Magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of the power and authority of government from the public servants whose terms of office are about to expire, to their newly-chosen successors. This example can not fail to impress profoundly, thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which Republican institutions afford. The immediate, general, and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens, in the result of the election, gives gratifying assurances to our country, and to its friends throughout the world, that a government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patriotic people possesses elements of strength, stability, and permanency not found in any other form of government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the Constitution, still prevails in several of the late slave-holding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning, and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the Constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal-rights amendments to the Constitution, is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who put them in the Constitution, as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together, and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is, as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications, to freely cast his vote and have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past; bygones will indeed be bygones; and political and party issues with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance, and other important subjects, will then receive their full share of attention; but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war, will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the Government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principle of our Government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United States.

The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained, does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the Government of the country. Happily, the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the fifteenth amendment has heretofore prevailed, is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotton that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the Government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and if necessary, by appropriations from the Treasury of the United States. Whatever Government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue and social order will prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

He discusses the question of civil service reform at length, and recommends legislation on the subject. He recommends the passage of an act defining the relation of Members of Congress with respect to appointment to office by the President, and also that the provision of section 1767, and of the section following, of the revised statutes, comprising the tenure-of-office act, of March 2nd, 1867, be repealed.

POLYGAMY.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our territories, and to prevent its extention. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the law against it. Experience has shown that the legislation upon this subject, to be effective, requires extensive modification and amendment. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt and decided measures are necessary. The Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries, it possesses large influence over the administration of justice. Exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local political power of the territory, they are able to make effective their hostility to the law of Congress on the subject of polygamy, and, in fact, do prevent its enforcement. Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the law depends on those who practice and uphold the crime. It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of the sect which encourages and sustains it. The power of Congress to enact suitable laws to protect the Territories is ample. It is not a case for half-way measures. The political power of the Mormon sect is increasing; it controls now one of our wealthiest and most populous Territories. It is extending steadily into other Territories. Wherever it goes it establishes polygamy and sectarian political power. The santity of marriage and the family relation are the corner-stone of our American society and civilization. Religious liberty and the separation of church and State are among the elementary ideas of free institutions. To reestablish the interests and principles which polygamy and Mormonism have imperilled, and to fully reopen to intelligent and virtuous immigrants of all creeds that part of our domain which has been, in a great degree, closed to general immigration by intolerant and immoral institutions, it is recommended that the government of the Territory of Utah be reorganized.

I recommend that Congress provide for the government of Utah by a Governor and Judges, or Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate —a government analagous to the provisional government established for the Territory northwest of the Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787. If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries in the Territory of Utah, be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy. If thorough measures are adopted, it is believed that within a few years the evils which now afflict Utah will be eradicated, and that this territory will in good time become one of the most prosperous and attractive of the new States of the Union.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

He discusses our foreign relations and commends the efforts of the Department of State to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States. He suggests the great service in the elargement of our commerce on the Pacific ocean were a trans-marine cable laid from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Japan and Australia, and says:

An additional, and not unimportant, although secondary, reason for fostering and enlarging the Navy may be found in the unquestionable service to the expansion of our commerce, which would be rendered by the frequent circulation of naval ships in the seas and ports of all quarters of the globe. Ships of the proper construction and equipment, to be of the greatest efficiency in case of maritime war, might be made constant and active agents in time of peace in the advancement and protection of our foreign trade, and in the nurture and discipline of young seamen, who, would, naturally, in some numbers, mix with and improve the crews of our merchant ships. Our merchants at home and abroad recognize the value to foreign commerce of an active movement of our naval vessels, and the intelligence and patriotic zeal of our naval officers in promoting every interest of their countrymen, is a just subject of national pride.

FINANCES.

The condition of the financial affairs of the Government, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast immigration is increasing our population, capital and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress, and our commercial relations with other countries are improving.

* * * * * * * *

The aggregate of the revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was $333,526,610.98, an increase over the preceding year of $59,699,426.52. The receipts thus far, of the current year, together with the estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to $350,000,000, which will be sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures of the year and leave a surplus of $90,000,000.

It is fortunate that this large surplus revenue occurs at a period when it may be directly applied to the payment of the public debt soon to be redeemable. No public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the policy of paying the Nation's debt as rapidly as possible.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of $2,756,431,571.43 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to $1,886,019,504.65. Of the principal of the debt, $108,758,100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of $6,107,593. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is $14,290,453.50.

Within a short period over six hundred millions of five and six per cent. bonds will become redeemable. This presents a very favorable opportunity not only to further reduce the pincipal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of Congress to the views expressed on this subject by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and recommend prompt legislation, to enable the Treasury to complete the refunding of the debt which is about to mature.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

At the time of the passage of the act now in force requiring the coinage of silver dollars, fixing their value and giving them legal tender character, it was believed by many of the supporters of the measure that the silver dollar, which it authorized, would specially become, under the operations of the law, of equivalent value to the gold dollar. There were other supporters of the bill, who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial, with a view to stop the coinage, if experience should prove that the silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value than the standard gold dollar.

The coinage of silver dollars, under the act referred to, began in March, 1878, and has been continued as required by the act. The average rate per month to the present time has been $2,276,492. The total amount coined prior to the first of November last was $72,847,750. Of this amount 47,084 450 remain in the treasury, and only $25,763,'91 are in the hands of the people. A constant effort has been made to keep this currency in circulation, and considerable expense has been necessarily incurred for this purpose, but its return to the treasury is prompt and sure. Contrary to the confident anticipation of the friends of the measure at the time of its adoption, the value of the silver dollar, containing 412½ grains of silver, has not increased. During the year prior to the passage of the bill authorizing its coinage, the market value of the silver which it contained was from ninety to nine-two cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. During the last year the average market value of the silver dollar has been eighty-eight and a half cents.

It is obvious, that the legislation of the last congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring as it does the coinage of a nominal dollar, which, in reality, is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value, in circulation and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world.

The constitution of the United States, sound financial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have as its legal tender money, both gold and silver coin, of an intrinsic value, as bullion, equivalent to that which, upon its face, it purports to possess. The constitution, in express terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to narrow and limit the circulating medium of exchange to the disparagement of important interests. The United States produces more silver than any other country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one of the two pecious metals which furnish the coinage of the world. It will, in my judgment, contribute to this result if congress will repeal so much of existing legislation as requires the coinage of silver dollars containing only 412½ grains of silver, and in its stead will authorize the secretary of the treasury to coin silver dollars of equivalent value as bullion, with gold dollars. This will defraud no man, and will be in accordance with familiar precedents. Congress, on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver, in order to establish it more nearly in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals.

In financial legislation every measure in the direction of greater fidelity in the discharge of pecuniary obligations, has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the facility with which money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the exact performance of moneyed obligations is established.

The secretary of war reports that the expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $39,924,773 03. The appropriations for this department, for the current fistal year, amount to $1,993,63 40.

With respect to the army, the secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (section 1115, revised statutes) to not more that 30,000 enlisted men, but that provisos contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed the full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline, and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than an equivalent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the army would be largely increased.

The report of the officer in charge of education in the army shows that there are seventy-eight schools now in operation in the army, with an aggregate attendance of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The secretary recommends the enlistment of one hundred and fifty schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of commissary sergeants. An appropriation is needed to supply the judge advocates of the army with suitable libraries, and the secretary recommends that the corps of judge advocates be placed upon the same footing, as to promotion, with the other staff corps of the army. Under existing laws, the bureau of military justice consists of one officer, the judge advocate general, and the corps of judge advocates, of eight officers of equal rank, (majors,) with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the bureau of military justice, and the corps of judge advocates, upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great water-ways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like net-work over a large portion of the United States, and navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike, have a common interest in such unequalled facilties for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically, they are the strongest tie between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, a view to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their usefulness.

GEN. GRANT.

I commend to the attention of congress the great services of the commander-in-chief of our armies during the war for the union, whose wise, firm, and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of congress authorizing the appointment of a captain general of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement, and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the successful and satisfactory management of that department during the last fiscal year. The total expenditures for the year were $12,916,689.45 leaving unexpended at the close of the year were $2,141,682 23 of the amount of available appropriations. The appropriations for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $15,095,061.45; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $15,953,751.61. The amount drawn by warrant from July 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880, is $5,041,570.45.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the postmaster general exhibits the continual growth and the high state of officiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the government, perhaps, represent with greater exactness the increase in the population and the business of the country. In 1860, the postal receipts were $8,518,067 40; in 1880, the receipts were $33,315,479 34. All the inhabitants of the country are directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities, and naturally watch the postoffice very closely. This careful oversight on the part of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. During the past year there was an increase of 2,134 postoffices, and the mail routes were extended 27,177 miles, making an additional annual transportation of 10,804,191 miles. The revenues of the postal service for the ensuing year are estimated at $38,845,174 10, and the expenditures at $42,495,932, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of $3,630,757 90. * * * * *

The suggestion of the postmaster general, that it would be wise to encourage, by appropriate legislation, the establishment of American lines of steamers by our own citizens, to carry the mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America, and of trans-Pacific countries, is commended to the serious consideration of congress.

The attention of congress is also invited to the suggestions of the postmaster general in regard to postal savings.

BUSINESS IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The necessity for additional provision, to aid in the transaction of the business of the federal courts, becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the supreme court, and of the circuit courts, in the greater number of the circuits, are encumbered with the constant accession of cases. In the former court, and in many instances in the circuit courts, years intervene before it is practicable to bring cases to hearing.

The attorney general recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit, with the exception of the second circuit, should be increased by the addition of another judge; in the second circuit, that two should be added; and that an immediate appellate court should be formed in each circuit, to consist of the circuit judges and the circuit justice, and that in the event of the absence of either of these judges the place of the absent judge should be supplied by the judge of one of the district courts in the circuit. Such an appellate court could be safely invested with large jurisdiction, and its decisions would satisfy suitors in many cases where appeals would still be allowed to the supreme court. The expense incurred for this intermediate court, will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations of the expenses of the department of justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of sideration of congress.

It is evident that a delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in the federal courts, which will in this way be remedied.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The expenses of Indian education have so far been drawn from the permanent civilization-fund at the disposal of the department of the interior; but the fund is now so much reduced, that the continuance of this beneficial work will in the future depend on specific appropriations by congress for the purpose, and I venture to express the hope that congress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good results, to perish for want of means for their support. On the contrary, an increase of the number of such schools appears to me highly advisable.

The past year has been unusually free from disturbances among the Indian tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes, by which they surrender their large reservation in Colorado in consideration of an annuity, to be paid to them, and agree to settle in severalty on certain lands designated for that purpose, as farmers, holding individual title to their land in fee-simple, inalienable for a certain period. In this way a costly Indian war has been avoided, which, at one time, seemed imminent, and, for the first time in the history of the country, an Indian nation has given up its tribal existance to be settled in severelty and to live as individuals under the common protection of the laws of the country. The conduct of the Indians throughout the country, during the past year, with but few noteworthy exceptions, has been orderly and peaceful. The guerilla warefare carried on for two years by Victoria and his band of southern Apaches has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers, on Mexican soil. The disturbances caused on our northern frontier by Sitting Bull and his men, who had taken refuge in the British dominions, are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have surrendered to our military forces, and the remainder are apparently in progress of disintegration.

I concur with the secretary of the interior in expressing the earnest hope that congress will at this session take favorable action on the bill providing for the allotment of lands on the different reservations in severalty to the Indians, with patents conferring fee-simple title inalienable for a certain period, and the eventual disposition of the residue of the reservation, for general settlement, with the consent and for the benefit of the Indians, placing the latter under the equal protection of the laws of the country. This measure, together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work the most important and effective advance toward the solution of the Indian problem, in preparing for the gradual merging of our Indian population in the great body of American citizenship.

AGRICULTURE.

The commissioner of agriculture expresses the confident belief that his efforts in behalf of the production of our own sugar and tea have been encouragingly rewarded. The importance of the results attained have attracted marked attention at home, and have received the special consideration of foreign nations. The successful cultivation of our own tea, and the manufacture of our own sugar, would make a difference of many millions of dollars annually in the wealth of the nation.

The report of the commissioner asks attention particularly to the continual prevalence of an infectious and contagious cattle disease, known and dreaded in Europe and Asia as cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia. A mild type of this disease, in certain sections of our country, is the occasion of great loss to our farmers, and of serious disturbance to our trade with Great Britain, which furnishes a market for most of our live stock and dressed meats. The value of neat cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended August 31, 1880, was more than twelve million dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an exampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter.

The commissioner of education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction, theoretically and practical, in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including the government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The commissioner asks special attention to the depredations committed on the lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the territories and in the southern states. The recommendation heretofore made, is repeated and urged, that an educational fund be set apart from the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands annually, the income of which, and the remainder of the net annual proceeds, to be distributed on some satisfactory plan to the states and territories and the District of Columbia.

The message concludes by calling attention to the inadequacy of the water supply in the District of Columbia.

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NOTICE.

OFFICE EAST TENNESSEE,
VA & GA. RAILROAD CO.,
KNOXVILLE TENN., Oct. 15, 1880.

To the Stockholders:

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, in convention assembled on the sixth day of October, 1880; it was resolved, that the Capital Stock of said Company be increased to $5,000,000; and that each individual Stockholder should be entitled to an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent. upon his orignal Stock, by his paying to the Company thirty per cent, upon the par or face value of such increase stock, with interest from date;—This privilege to continue until the fifteenth day of April, 1881; but not at any time thereafter.

The surrender of the old certificate or certificates representing the amount of stock to your credit on the books of the Company, on this date, and the payment of the said thirty per cent; and adjustment of fractional shares, as provided for by the Company, will entitle you to a new certificate for the entire stock, then to your credit on the books of this Company.

Upon surrender at this office of the old certificate or certificates, representing the stock at this date, of any Stockholder, with the same properly indorsed, to authorize a transfer of the stock on the books of the Company,—the person surrendering the certificate or certificates, will then have the right to purchase in his name, of the Company, the increase stock, to which the original stockholder was entitled upon the terms and conditions already stated.

E. W. COLE, President.
JAS. G. MITCHELL, Secretary.

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