THE CHRONICLE

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

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THE SILVER QUESTION.

I.—How Silver Ceased to be Money.

From 1792, when our monetary system was first established, to 1873, silver was money in this country. In 1873 it ceased to be money. As a preliminary to several articles we expect to write from time to time on the present state of our monetary system, we propose to investigate the history of this monetary revolution; for, quietly as it was done, it was a revolution and the most important one that has happened since the war.

But, before this question can be intelligibly discussed, we must give a short attention to the definition of terms.

What then is meant when it is said that certain substances are money? We answer, three things.

First—Guarantee on the part of Government of the quantity and quality of the substance to be used as money.

Second—The making it a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Third—The right of citizens to use any quantity of that substance as money, subject only to the guarantee above mentioned, which is not to be refused to any one bringing the substance in any quantities.

These three characteristics of money were, prior to 1873, accorded to gold and silver promiscuously; they have since that time been withheld from silver and assigned exclusively to gold.

All these characteristics are, it will be at once seen, the results of legislation and this must needs be the case. For certain rough ways of estimating value many other things can be used; thus, in Homer's time when two warriors propose to exchange armor each man values his property as worth so many oxen, the iron armor twelve oxen and the golden armor two hundred.

For all that, oxen could not be correctly spoken of as money because, first, they could not well have a Government stamp of value, and, secondly, they could not well be made a legal tender. Thus, if Glaucus is indebted to Diomede it would not be reasonable that Diomede should be obliged to receive a certain number of oxen in liquidation without the value of the oxen being first ascertained, all oxen not being of equal value.

Now, gold and silver are substances the exact value of which can be ascertained by first assaying and then weighing them; they can therefore conveniently be guaranteed by the Government whose only function is to ascertain and guarantee the weight and quality. When, therefore, the United States constituted the silver dollar its unit of value, it simply did this: it said to the people, bring to us any silver you want to use as money and we will weigh and assay it and stamp our guarantee upon it, so that any one will take it for what it claims to be.

It was the people's right to use any quantity of silver they had in this way and the Government was bound by law to assay, weigh and stamp *all that was brought them*. Hence the silver dollar. It was simply a piece of silver alloy which the Government guaranteed to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver and 1:10 that amount of baser metals. But this alone did not make it money; it had to be made a legal tender for debts public and private. In other words, if A owed B any money and tendered him that much in silver dollars before a witness (so that the tender could be proved in court), and if then B refused to receive it in payment, he could not afterwards sue for the money. In like manner the gold dollar was monetized, the guartee being that it contained 23¼ grains of pure gold.

In all the above specifications the gold dollar continues to be money; the silver dollar has ceased to be so.

First—It is not allowed to be coined.

Second—It is not a legal tender, except in small amounts.

Third—As a consequence of the first, citizens are not allowed to use their silver as money.

Some silver, it is true, (the amount being limited by the discretion of the Treasury offices) is coined in half and quarter dollars; none in dollars. It is not a legal tender in payment of any debt over five dollars, and no citizen can go to the mint and demand the coinage of his silver spoons and teapots.

The strangest thing about all this is that, when the change took place nobody seemed to know that it had taken place for a long while afterwards.

It is shown by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, from a published letter that President Grant himself was ignorant of the demonetization of silver eight months after he had signed the act by which it was done.

Those were the palmy days of the Republican party. The party had more than a two-thirds majority in both Houses, and could set aside the rules and pass measures over Presidential vetoes at pleasure; and as the party was supreme in Congress, that of the party leaders was undisputed in the party. It is certainly a question worth investigation how the greatest monetary revolution of the century could have been introduced so surreptitiously that, eight months after it was done the President himself did not know that it had been done. The measure of 1873, in which the demonetization of silver was indirectly effected, purported to be a bill to regulate coinages in the mint in such a way as to remedy some inconvenices arising from a temporary depreciation of gold. For at that time the relative values of gold and silver were the reverse of what now troubles the money market; the standard gold dollar was at that time worth less in the world's market than the standard silver dollar, the vast productiveness of the mines of California and Australia having produced a glut of gold and so depreciated that metal relatively with silver. This relative disturbance of value had led to a disappearance of silver currency in the United States, for money which is worth more than the face value of it is always withdrawn from circulation, melted and sold for its value as bullion. In popular language, therefore, there was a scarcity of silver change. With a view, therefore, to facilitate small transactions, a coinage of half-dollars, quarters, dimes and half-dimes was ordered containing less than the standard amount of silver. The dollar in this currency contained less silver than the standard dollar by 24 grains and a fraction, and it was not unreasonable, therefore, that its use as a tender in payment of debts should be limited to sums within five dollars.

But we had a use for silver coinage for which this underweighted currency was not available. Our commerce with Asia was increasing in importance in consequence of the establishment of sea ports on the Pacific and nothing would be received in India, China or Japan except the old Spanish dollar or its equivalent, which contained even more silver than the standard American dollar by 6¼ grains. An equivalent American coin was struck and it was called the trade dollar. It was not intended for circulation at home, and indeed could not circulate here; it was coined exclusively for exportation to Asia.

The bill was a bungling contrivance at best. It provided a coinage for home use of less value than the standard dollar and another for exportation above the standard weight, but, so far as at present provided, it did not abolish the standard dollar as a legal tender; it simply left that where it found it; but this purpose was indirectly effected by forbidding the coinage of any such coins at United States mints. The standard silver dollar, then, could not now be coined, only the underweighted fractional currency and the over-weighted trade dollars; the standard dollar was still a legal tender for all amounts, but there were very few of them in the country, practically not enough for any appreciable effect in financial affairs. Lest, however, those few should intrude upon the money market at any time, the very ghost of the standard dollar was laid the next year.

In 1874 a revision of the laws of the United States was ordered. The authority given to the commission for doing this only extended to abridging the language in which the laws were written, to omitting laws which had been repealed, etc. But they were authorized to enact no new law whatever; nevertheless section 3,586 of the Revised Code stood as follows:

> The silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

So there goes the the standard dollar into the same limbo of demonetization originally provided only for the underweighted halves, quarters, etc., created by the Act of 1873. Observe the underhand method in which this matter has been handled throughout. The measure of 1873 was first introduced in 1872 by Mr. Hooper. Some discussion arose and Mr. Potter seems to have detected the cloven hoof in it; he objected to the bill that—

> It provided for the making of changes in the legal tender coin of the country, and for substituting as legal tender coin of only one metal, instead as heretofore of two.

Discussion was not the thing wanted, especially discussion of this sort, and a motion to adjourn put it to rest for that time and it was never renewed. The bill was pushed through without reading, under suspension of the rules on May 27, and then went to the Senate; there it was reported by title, May 28; referred by title to the Finance Committee, May 29, and passed at next session in the same way without further discussion. Thus was the standard dollar *virtually* demonetized; it was *formally* deprived of its legal tender property, as has been seen, by a Committe of Revision assuming to legislate where it had authority only to revise, and the interpolation received the sanction of Congress unwittingly, that body being falsely informed that there was no new law in the so-called Revised Statutes. Virtually the silver dollar was not demonetized by Congress and the President at all, but by half a dozen gentlemen who undertook to legislate where they only had authority to revise.

How disastrous this surreptitious legislation became to the people of the United States when the relations of gold to silver were reversed is a subject which must be treated in a future paper; meantime, our people have now some conception of the mode in which silver was demonetized.

WHERE IS THE PRESIDENT?

Those politicians who are relying upon the hope that the President will still continue to carry out a liberal policy, and make his appointments according to merit and efficiency rather than political expediency are very much exercised about, the Presidential appointments; the caucuses of the Republican Senators, and the uncertain relations of the President to the Senators therein assembling. So far as can be at present seen the President seems to be weakly attempting to conciliate by half measures a body of men who cannot be so conciliated. They are men who can only be treated in one of two ways—absolute defiance or absolute submission. His wavering, vacillating policy between the two is rapidly bringing him into contempt with both parties. To defy the extremists and malcontents of his own party and throw himself upon the support of the Democratic party, which a little boldness and frankness could have procured him, would be one intelligible policy and would probably give him a majority of supporters in both Houses. To relinquish all the distinctive principles which he has avowed since he attained the Presidency and place himself under the guidance of Conkling and Cameron would be an intelligible position enough, though not a very respectable one; but to spend his time feebly attempting to combine things which are evidently incompatible is to lose all chance of help from either.

Let us illustrate what we are saying by his appointment of a Minister to England. It seems to have been settled that the appointment should be given to Pennsylvania, and that to dispose of it otherwise would be such a bitter offence to the Pennsylvania Republicans that it would certainly give the State to the Democrats.

Now, first of all, his consent to such an arrangements at all is a violation of the very first principle of his Civil Service Reform programme, which sternly excludes party expediency from the motives of appointments. But, however that may be, the arrangement has evidently been adopted with an entirely different understanding on the part of the President on one side and on that of the Pennsylvania politicians on the other. The President evidently considered that his side of the compact would be filled by appointing a Pennsylvania Republican; not so the politicians of that State; their understanding was, not only that a Pennsylvania politician was to be Minister to the Court of St. James, but that they were to have the selection of him and their selection meant Simon Camreron. This appointment he did not venture on; he knew that it would be considered tantamount to a final abandonment of any position he had held distinctive from that of the extremists of his own party, and especially that it would deprive him of any possible chance of the support of the Democratic party should the dire alternative ever come up of having to seek it, and he refused Simon, thereby exasperating the Pennsylvania politicians and the malcontent Senators. And, having ventured thus far, what did he do towards conciliating the respect of those who, if any, would support him against the opposition in his own party? What did he do? He appointed a Mr. John Welsh! and the Philadelphia people took down their directories to see who John Welsh was; and it appeared that there were twelve John Welsh's living in Philadelphia, and it was still unknown who was the minister to St. James until, finally, one particular John Welsh was pointed out as the man, and he turns out to be a second-class business man, who has just two qualities recommending him for the office—he is a Pennsylvananian and he is not Simon Cameron.

Readers will readily understand that this precious transaction did not save Pennsylnania to the Republican party.

But did it conciliate the respect of any body of men or of any individual to compensate for the offence it gave to his own party? We are at a loss to conceive of one unless that individual be John Welsh, of Pennsylvania, himself.

Now let us take another appointment—that of the Minister to Belgium. To this important mission the President has appointed Mr. HENRY S. SANFORD. This is Mr. Sanford's third appointment to the Belgian Court. First he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln and held the office during the war, and it was during this period he committed the disgraceful action which twice prevented a Republican Senate from confirming his appointment for other diplomatic positions. He was appointed by President Andrew Johnson to the same Court at which he had before been Minister, Belgium; this was in 1867—the Senate refused to confirm. Then Gen. Grant, in 1869, appointed him to the Court of Spain and he was rejected for the same reason.

And now for the reason. While he was Minister in Belgium an agent of the United States Government arrived in Europe with a draft of $900,000 to his credit to buy cloth and other stores for the army. A letter is extant in which Sanford proposed to the agent to buy 220,000 yards of utterly worthless cloth, which had been rejected by the agent of the Confederate Government as worthless, and which, being grey, would have to be dyed blue if taken. This worthless stuff he proposed that this agent should buy up and sell to the United States Government at the price of first-class cloth, and that the agent and the Ambassador should pocket the balance, about equal to the first purchase money. A similar speculation in purchasing a lot of condemned rifles for the United States Army is also recorded against him. Documentary evidence of these transactions was produced when the two other appointments alluded to were made and prevented their confirmation. Mr. Hayes was informed of these circumstances last spring and made the appointment in the face of them. What better case could the malcontent Republican Senators desire as a comment upon his *Civil Service Policy* so angrily condemned by them, and what can the Democratic Senators be expected to do? Confirm the appointment which a not over squeamish Republican Senate has twice rejected? Rather than that we would prefer to see a Senate without a single Democratic Senator in it. Meantime there has been a caucus of Republican Senators in which the President has been very roughly handled indeed. Mr. Conkling has proclaimed aloud that Packard's title to the Government of Louisiana is better than Mr. Hayes' to the Presidency, and Mr. Oglesby has protested furiously that the right of the Senators to the patronage within their own State shall be reaffirmed, amid the acclamations of the Senators; and spite of all this both Hayes Senators and Conkling Senators must present an unbroken front against the Democracy. Very well! that simplifies things very much for the Democracy. What they have to do is to quit speculating on the President's policy and intentions and character which concern nobody, and present a similar unbroken front against the Republican party.

PRESIDENT-MAKING FOR THE FUTURE.

We give the following for what it is worth; for ourselves we are far from recognizing any right which delegates appointed for a convention in 1875 may claim to stipulate for a particular nomination in 1879. We say this not in any way opposing Mr. Hendricks' nomination at the next national convention, but we always have and always will denounce the practice of such bargains between delegates from different parts of the country in reference to future action. Delegates to one convention have their instructions for that convention and no other, and stipulations for action at future conventions are entirely beyond the powers delegated to them. In our judgment neither Tilden nor Hendricks nor any other man is entitled to the nomination of 1879, and that all such claims are an arrogant assumption on the part of politicians of that which belongs in absolute right to the people of the United States. The delegates of 1875 could pledge themselves individually as to what they would do in 1879, but they had no commission to pledge the people to anything. A St. Louis correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat makes the following interesting statements respecting what was said and done at the St. Louis Convention last year:

> St. Louis hopes and really expects to be selected as the place for holding the next National Democratic Convention. The Democracy of the land concede that either Tilden or Hendricks is entitled to the nomination in 1880, because they were shamelessly defrauded out of the office to which they were honestly and legitimately elected. Were it not for a stipulation entered into at the last convention by the friends of Mr. Tilden with the supporters of Mr. Hendricks, none would question the right of Mr. Tilden to the next nomination at the hands of his party. But at the Convention last year Mr. Tilden's own personal friends, who were regarded as speaking by his authority, voluntarily proposed to the Indiana delegation that if they would acquiesce in Mr. Tilden's nomination and give him from the start a hearty support, they would agree, on behalf of Mr. Tilden, that he should not be a candidate before the next Convention, but would give all his support and influence to Mr. Hendricks for the Presidency. The morning after Mr. Tilden received the nomination, and when Mr. Hendricks' name was proposed in the Convention for the second place on the ticket, there was a general demurrer from the Indiana delegation. The New York delegation arose in a body and called out, "Give us Hendricks this time for Vice President, and we'll make him President next time." All who were in the Convention will remember that.
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> The consent of Mr Hendricks to take the second place was obtained only after persistent urging and several weeks' delay. After the Convention adjourned the New York delegation, embracing Mr. Tilden's personal friends and most confidential advisers, waited on the Indiana delegation at the Southern Hotel, and there the former voluntarily pledged that if Mr. Hendricks would consent to run as the candidate for Vice President with Mr. Tilden, the latter would leave him a clear field for the first place in 1880. Your correspondent was present at this interview and heard the proposition, which was made in all seriousness and earnestness. Now the friends of Mr. Hendricks claim that Mr. Tilden is in honor bound to abide by that pledge of his friends and use his influence to place Mr. Hendricks at the head of the ticket in 1880. On the other hand, Mr. Tilden's supporters claim that the pledge is not binding because of the great fraud practiced by the Radical party, and that by every usage of the party, and rule of party honor, Mr. Tilden is entitled to the nomination in 1880.
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> I have reviewed this matter because of the influence it is to exercise upon the selection of a place for holding the National Democratic Convention in 1880. Mr. Priest, member of the National Democratic Committee, from Missouri, has already addressed to the other members of the committee a proposition in behalf of St. Louis. As intimated above, it is urged that St. Louis is entitled to the next Convention because the party was defrauded out of the fruits of the victory, the contest for which was so auspiciously begun in St. Louis that St. Louis gave to the party the ticket which first broke the strong line of Radicalism, and, as a matter of justice, the city ought to have the honor of sending forth the ticket that will make that victory complete. Nobody, not even the Republican leaders, seem to entertain any doubt of the election of a Democratic President in 1880, and it is claimed that St. Louis should have the credit of being the starting point in that race.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The exciting topics mooted by the French elections and by the opening of the extra session of our own Congress have for some time withdrawn our attention from the war in Europe. In this way we have passed over most important changes in the relative positions of the antagonist armies without mention. Even now we can devote only a small space to very momentious transactions. The extreme East and the extreme West of the field of operations are the points at which these changes have occurred. In the East, General Melikoff has succeeded in inflicting a complete defeat upon the army of Muhktar Pasha, piercing its centre and capturing one wing, while the other was driven into Kars. This left the route open to Erzerom, which place Melikoff is now threatening, leaving a small force to mask Kars. In the West, General Gourka has seized and fortified a strong position on the road from Plevna to Sofia, completing the investment of that place, and reducing its capacity for holding out to the resources already concentrated there. Chefket Pasha has made several attempts to dislodge Ghourka, but he is strongly fortified there and cannot be moved.

Suleman Pasha, now in command on the Lom, has attempted to make a demonstration on Bjela in order to divert the force of the Czarovitch from the seige of Plevna, but the state of the roads render an advance impossible. Everywhere the Russians seem to have out-reinforced the Turks and to have them at a disadvantage.

IN CONGRESS.

The Silver bill is in the Senate with a tremendous lobby of bankers against it, but it will probably pass with amendments as to the amount to be coined in a given year.

The Resumption Repeal bill has not yet passed the House, but is fairly on its way.

The Army Appropriations have been voted in the House on the basis of providing for the number of men now in the army.

The President's appointments are being slowly confirmed as they are reported from the several committees to which they have been referred. Sanford has not come up yet.

Caucuses, both Republican and Democratic, have been held, resulting in the appointment of committees to interview the President; result of the interviews, *nil*.

The Navy Appropriations will next come up when—stand from under. Then the Deficiency bills and the Committee on Appropriations will be ready for their brief holiday.

It should have been noted that the army appropriations are voted this time without the clause restricting the President from the use of troops in determining questions of State jurisdiction. The Hon. John F, House was the mover of a resolution to this effect, with the approbation of all parties.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Tennessee, I, James D. Porter, Governor of the State of Tennessee, hereby designate Thursday, 29th day of November, inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

I recommend that on that day all secular pursuits be suspended and that all citizens of the State assemble in their usual places of worship, or around their own firesides, and render thanks and praise to Almighty God for the blessings and protection granted to them during the past year, and to invoke his guidance in the future.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee, at the Executive Department, at Nashville, the 10th day of November, 1877.

JAS. D. PORTER.

STATE ITEMS.

—The women of Nashville have raised $491 for Fernandina.

—G. Levine, of Brownsville, has obtained judgment for ten thousand dollars against the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern for killing his wife.

—The Chattanooga Times says: "Mr. David Massengale was out last Wednesday looking for his cows on Suck creek, about seven miles from this city, and saw seven black bears."

—In 1873 Jacob Harris and Isaac White quarreled in Anderson county, Tenn., about some feature of the late war, and Harris killed White. On Saturday last the Supreme Court sentenced Harris to be hung at Clinton, December 23d.

—The new court house at Waverly is rapidly approaching completion. It is admirably designed and substantially constructed, and will be one of the handsomest country court houses in the State. We congratulate our friends of Humphreys upon this evidence of their enterprise, progress and prosperity.—*Nashville American.*

—Richard D. Mulloy, administrator of the estate of John J. Mulloy, has brought suit in the Circuit Court against James H. Wilson, receiver, and the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad Company, to recover $20,000 as damages alleged to have been sustained by the killing of John J. Mulloy on the 14th of November, 1873, at Henderson, Ky.

—The Knoxville Tribune has the following paragraph in a lengthy editorial on the question of the State debt: "The objection to an extra session on the score of its expense, we are constrained to regard as trivial in view of the magnitude of the interests at stake. An extra session is limited by the Constitution to twenty days. At most, the expenditures could not legitimately exceed twelve to fourteen thousand dollars—a sum that grows absolutely inconsiderable in comparison with the probable adjustment of our State debt of twenty-three to twenty-five millions of dollars at a discount of forty, or perhaps fifty, per cent."

—The American of Tuesday has the following: "Maj. H. C. Bate will to-day present to the Tennessee Historical Society a copy of the Daily Huntsville Confederate, published at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 8, 1863, and the Chattanooga Daily Rebel, published at the same place, Oct. 8, 1863. The first contains President Davis' address to the soldiers of the Confederate States. Among other articles in the Rebel is a list of the wounded of the Twenty-Third Tennessee regiment (Brown's brigade) in the battle of Chickamauga, 19th and 20th of September. At the head of the list appears the name of 'John P. McGuire, wounded slightly.' Col. McGuire is now the honored President of the Nashville Merchants' Exchange."

—On the 19th of last March the Legislature passed an act creating the county of Haynes out of portions of Benton, Carroll, Henderson and Decatur. The election to provide for the organization took place last Wednesday. It is understood that an injunction was obtained to prevent any officer who might be elected from serving. Citizens of Benton county also obtained an injunction against the Governor and Secretary of State prohibiting them from issuing commissions to such officers. The petition for an injunction is signed by "J. F. Presson and others." The power to enjoin the Governor and Secretary of State from issuing commissions to officers elected by the people is a matter of doubt in some legal minds, and should the question of organizing the new county come into court, which seems inevitable, this would be one of the leading problems to be solved.—*American*,

—The following statictics of the Masons are given in Grand Master Edmundson's report to the Grand Lodge: "You will, I trust, pardon me for calling your attention to one subject, that in my opinion, deserves special legislation. I mean the subject of non-affiliation. Although there are quite a number of accessions to our order each year, in this jurisdiction, yet the membership of the lodges in the aggregate diminish from year to year, and the non-affiliates—properly demonstrated as 'drones'—are continually increasing. During the last nine years—from 1868 to 1877 inclusive—there have been 14,700 Master Masons added to the subordinate lodges of Tennessee, and these added to the membership at that time, viz.: 18,601, would give an aggregate membership of 33,301, when, in fact, there are now only about 18,074, being 527 less than there were nine years ago, showing 15,227 that have died, moved away, stand suspended or expelled or gone into the ranks of the non-contributing Masons. Unless something is done to curtail the 'privileges' enjoyed by this class, we will find their ranks swelling more and more and the contributing ones growing correspondingly less."

Tennessee Historical Society.

This society met at Nashville the first of this week. The following is an extract of a letter read by the President, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey:

"I congratulate you on the very appropriate, and patriotic, and historic monumental memorial erected a few days since at Clarksville, Tennessee. That town bears a historic name itself—was called for Gen. George Rogers Clarke, of even ante-revolutionary memory—a type of our best frontier soldiery—like our own Robertson, Sevier, Jackson, Carroll and Coffee, self-made and self-taught commanders—nothing but native pluck—native and primitive love of country, western self-reliance, adventure, heroism and intrepidity. These alone achieved victory, conquest, glory for Clarke and his brave men from the mouth of the Tennessee to Detroit, through a wilderness not yet explored by the Anglo-American. The surroundings of Clarksville are no less historic, not less interesting. The Peytons, the Halls, others of equal worth, equal courage, equal fame, looked down from above and approved what was done and said of Blount—our victorious statesman and patriot, Willie Blount."

Mr. Anson Nelson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Tennessee Historical Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Legislature of Tennessee for furnishing the means for the purchase of the monument recently erected at Clarksville to the memory of ex-Gov. Willie Blount; to the Knoxville Marble Company for the tasteful and beautiful shaft furnished by them; to Maj. James Glover for faithful oversight and superintendence of the work; to Gov. James D. Porter and ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown for their eloquent and appropriate addresses on the occasion; to the Hon. C. G. Smith and Capt. P. G. Johnson, "leading spirits in this reverence to our past history;" to the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Band for excellent music, and to all others who participated in the interesting ceremonies to commemorate the great and good deeds of one of Tennessee's earliest Governors.

THE New York Herald prints the report of an interview with Senator Conkling. He said: "From the time Hayes came into office and appointed a Democratic Cabinet, the principal labor of Evarts and the rest has been to withdraw the Republican support from me."

THE RED CROSS.

Meeting of the Grand Encampment of Tennessee.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Champions of the Red Cross met at Temperance Hall, Union street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Grand Commander W. H. Leigh presiding. Delegates were present from seven encampments.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Grand Commander, W. H. Leigh; Grand Counsellor, W. P. Watson; Grand Worthy Secretary, R. W. Leigh; Grand Senior Champion, George M. McCullough; Grand Junior Champion, W. P. Ragsdale; Grand Captain of Host, Frank Phillips; Grand Chaplain, Jr Bell Reddick; Grand Mistress of Ceremonies, Mrs. Addie McCullough; Grand Sentinel, T. J. Ayers.

Humboldt was selected as the next place of meeting, and the second Monday in November, 1878, as the time.

All of the officers except the Grand Junior Champion, Grand Worthy Secretary and Grand Master of ceremonies were duly installed by Supreme Councilor Rev. A. Mizell, after which the Encampment adjourned.—*Nash. American Nov.* 15.

Mr. Conkling's Views.

Two New York journals, the Tribune and Herald, have ascertained Roscoe Conkling's views of the political situation. From their accounts it appears that the Senator is well satisfied with the result in this State, the Democratic majority being smaller, and the Republican vote larger than could under the circumstances be expected. Mr. Conkling's friends assert that the Rochester Convention stirred up the Republicans and secured them a majority in the Legislature. The Senator himself is reported to have said that "the State of New York is Democratic to-day by the act of the supporters of the President." The President's civil service order, he thinks, was "made in the interest of envious and presuming little men." The Senator seems to have no doubt that his prospects of re-election in 1879 are highly favorable. Of his opponents in his own party he speaks with a contempt which is perhaps, to some extent, affected, but certainly in a sense not undeserved. He regards the Cabinet as mainly Democratic and refers contemptuously to the Secretary of State as "little Evarts." The terms he applies to one of his principal opponents at home, ex-Congressman Roberts, editor of the Utica Herald, are no less disparaging. Of the ability and character of President Hayes the Senator seems to have as poor an opinion as of that incumbent's right to the electoral vote of Louisiana.

In order to secure his re-election in 1879 Mr. Conkling must obtain a two-fold success. But a fifth of the the legislative body which will choose the next United States Senator has been chosen at this election. Four-fifths of that body will be elected next year, and the small Republican majority in the Senate may be overcome by Democratic gains in the assembly of 1879. If, however, the Republicans should secure the assembly next year, Mr. Conkling would still need to defeat his opponents in his own party, and he may find the two gentlemen whom he styles "little" and the third opponent, whom he has complimented as the "man-milliner," have a larger following than he is now willing to admit. The influence of the administration will doubtless be on the side of the anti-Conkling men. The struggle between Hayes Republicans and Conkling Republicans in this State bids fair to become interesting and important. Thus far the Conkling Republicans seem to be ahead. —*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

Another wild Man.

Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.

Our Chesaning correspondent, M. N. C., writes that on Sunday last a young man, living with Judge Smith, whose farm is situated about a mile from Chesaning, came across a man entirely naked upon the river bank. He was without any appearance of beard, and though he stood still long enough for the other to try to talk with him, gave no sign of understanding and disappeared in the woods. A party of fifteen men went searching for him and others joined on Tusday, but at last accounts no further trace of him had been discovered. It is thought by some that he may be the mute, Ackles, who disappeared from the institution at Flint, some time ago and becoming insane took to the woods.

Growth of Mobile.

The Mobile Register says that that city has three times the population it had at the outbreak of the war, and it does not think that the falling off in the cotton receipts is to be at all fatal to its future prosperity. It says: "Our naval-store business gives employment to a host of men whose families live in the city. The early vegetable and fruit business has likewise grown enormously and the band of improved gardens and farms around the city has materially expanded. We hear of a peach crop on a single farm netting $6,000. We hear of a sugar cane farm yielding 300 to 400 gallons of molasses to the acre. We hear of an increased and improved clip of wool in every direction around us. These new industries all add to the capacity of the county and city to sustain an increasing population."

WE find the following waif floating around in our exchanges. We know not who wrote it, but it is full of sound truth:

Next to editors, the chief sufferers for a lack of funds are country doctors. They tramp alike through the storms of winter and the heat of summer—they get up from a warm bed with the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero, or leave a shady nook when water is boiling in the sun—they go ten miles over a dusty road to relieve the pains of some one, and if you watch the twitching of their faces when they return, it is easy to discover that they do not expect to get a cent for their services or outlay. Pay the printer and pay the doctor, and a God of mercy will shower blessings down upon your head.

IT will keep cropping out. That terrible Louisiana case will come up with judgment even in the Republican household. There was Judge Strong's admission of a great wrong in Louisiana. Now Mr. Conkling, who helped Mr. Hayes to a seat, as a party necessity, says:

You cannot present those returns in any form that will not give more legality to Packard as Governor of Louisiana than to Hayes as President. People say this man assumes all the virtues of reform in an office which he has gained by the simple repudiation of the ladder that lifted him. It is the general record of usurpers that though sustained they do their favors to the other side.

How to Kill a Town.

Here is the way in a nutshell, and we commend it to the attention of business men and everybody else in Clarksville. Says an exchange:

Underrate every present and prospective enterprise; speak ill of the churches and schools; tell everybody the hotels are bad; enlarge the vices of the people, especially the young people; withhold the patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and buy your goods and groceries somewhere else; never subscribe for the local papers, and if you are in business, refuse to advertise.

Must Pay Their Taxes.

At the last sitting of the Legislature a law was passed releasing butchers and hucksters in market from the payment of license taxes. The Supreme Court at Knoxville has just declared the law unconstitutional. So the law imposing such tax must be enforced, and as the law is a nullity, the law taxing auctioneers is revived by this decision.—*American.*

EMMET LOGAN, of the Courier-Journal, has this to say about that editor who filches the thoughts and fancies of another:

"The so-called editor who habitually steals from his exchanges is as mean as any other thief, and while he may fool his subscribers, he cannot escape the derision of the true members of the profession."

Advertised Letters.

Remaining at the Clarksville, Tenn., Post Office, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1877. If not called for in thirty days, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

B—Brown, F. E.
Bishop, Allen.
Boyd, Edward.
Bagwell, Henry.
C—Cross, Miss Lou.
Cordle, Mrs. Rebecca.
Cocck, Mrs. Carrier.
D—Dudley, Carter.
E—Edwards, Mary.
Elliott, Miss Sarah.
Ellis, Mrs. Eliza D.
G—Glasscock, Mrs. Sallie B.
Grant, Mrs. Sallie
Griffith, Geo. A.
Garnett, Andrew.
Graham, Mrs. Monroe.
H—Hughes, Arthur.
Howard, Jno. L.
Hilliard, Mrs. Lucinda.
Alnton, Miss Sarah A.
J—Johnston, Mrs. Cattie.
K—Kerr, E. R.
Kerr, John.
L—Lockhart, Rachel.
Lyles, Miss Emma.
M—Martin, Miss Mollie.
Morgan, James T.
McCurdy, William.
Monroe, James.
N—Newton, Rev. Edmond.
Neblett, Miss Irene.
O—O'Neil, Wm.
Obeton, Adam.
P—Pollock, H. W.
R—Ridgeway, Miss Alice.
Ramey, Miss Mary L.
Ritter, Mrs. Sue.
Reek, J. L.
Robinson, A. L.
S—Springs, Jordan.
Shelton, Euphretes.
Santelin, Emma.
T—Trannill, Dennis.
Thomas, Mrs. M. A.
U—Underwood, Major.
W—Wilcox, Ewing.
Woodall, Mandy.
Waller, Mrs. Martha.
Williams, Willis.
Williams, Miss Mollie.
Williams, Miss Lizzie.
Wade, Ralph.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised.

SAM'L REXINGER, P. M.

To Our Friends and Patrons!

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, would respectfully inform our friends and patrons that, in accordance with the Presidential Proclamation and also as expression of our own feelings, we will observe Thursday, Nov. 29, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for his manifest goodness to us, both as a nation and as individuals. We therefore take this method of notifying you that our respective houses of business will be closed on that day, that you may govern yourself accordingly.

Jno. F. Couts & Son, W. McComb & Co., Fox & Smith, Henry Frech, John Rick, R. L. Hamlett, Isabel Driscoll, J. G. Joseph & Bro., B. G. Hatller, W. P. Lindley, C. L. Cook, J. C. Mattill, W. Rosenfeld, Pitman & Lewis, John Young, J. D. Russell, Bloch Bros., A. A. Johnson, Rodgson & Maguire, E. R. Glascock, T. H. Hyman, J. S. Elder, N. V. Gerhart, C. R. Lovell, E. Glick, G. Newton Byers, Q. C. Atkinson, V. L. Williams, M. Sullivan, Otis E. Davidson, J. G. Joseph, Sam. Johnson, William Buck, M. L. Joslin, A. Weill & Co., Ligon & Ely, L. Gauchat, E. Ellis, Lockert, Rudolph & Son, Coulter Bro. & Stratton, Rice, Brandus & Co.

MELODEON HALL!

ONE EVENING ONLY,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL.....MANAGER.

The Most Finished Entertainment in America.

The Marvelous Living Wonder in Comedy,

Sol Smith Russell

And his great company of

MUSICAL STARS

Together with the

Jules G. Lumbard Concert Party,

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8.

Admission 75 and 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Seats can be secured in advance at McCauley's Drug Store. Diagram now ready.

THOS. W. BROWN, Agent.

NOTICE.

SHILOH, MONTGOMERY CO., TENN., October 26, 1877.

At an investigation held at Ebenezer Church on Friday, the 26th day of October, 1877, in the case of the School Directors of the 24th Civil District vs. V. W. Smith, as Clerk and Treasurer of the 25th District for the year 1874, the undersigned would state that they have investigated the case thoroughly and find that V. W. Smith made the proper distribution of all money that came into his hands while Clerk and Treasurer of said District.

W. T. ROBBINSON,
R. P. CALL,
Directors.
R. P. POWERS, Clerk and Treasurer. 4t

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Farm!

Margaret Cocke vs. Mollie and Sue Foust.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Montgomery county, made at the November term, 1877, I will, on

Saturday, December 8, 1877,

offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Clarksville, a certain tract of land situated in District No. 15 of said county, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a sycamore on the north fork of McAdoo Creek, running thence South 128 poles to three poplars in William Morrow's line; thence 49° West 176 poles to a hickory on the South bank of the North fork of said creek—Wm. Morrow's corner; thence up the meanders of said creek to the beginning; containing 65 acres, more or less. Sold for partition among the heirs of Mary Foust, deceased.

TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, equal payments. Notes bearing interest from date required, and a lien retained for the purchase money.

PETER ONEAL,
Clerk and Commissioner.

Nov. 17, 1877-4wprf$8 00

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1877,

at 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Mrs. Sallie W. Allen, deceased, near Moody Mills, 372 acres of land, divided into three tracts. No. 1, the homestead, has 238 acres and 28 square poles; No. 2 has 58 acres and 55 square poles; No. 3 has 76 acres and 67 square poles. Nos. 2 and 3 will be sold together. No. 2 has Cabins and Tobacco Barn on it and 50 acres cleared. No. 3 has about 20 acres cleared. No. 1 has about 150 or 160 acres cleared. This is good farming land and is convenient to churches, schools, mills and railroads. Any person wishing to examine said land will call on G. N. Gaines, who will show them the land.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four equal payments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. Notes with good security required, and a lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

D. GRANT,
Executor of Mrs. S. W. Allen, Dec'd.

November 17, 1877-4w

Lieber's Trade Palace!

HALL OF FASHION!

1877. 1877.

FALL SEASON.

PHILIP LIEBER,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

EVERY DEPARTMENT WELL SUPPLIED WITH

New, Attractive Goods!

The attention of close buyers is invited to a careful examination of our styles and prices before purchasing.

Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods!

Comprising an elegant line of Black and Colored Basket Cloth and Poplins, Block Cashmeres, Mohairs, Alpacas and Black Silks. Novelties in Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Ruchings, etc.

You are specially invited to carefully inspect the largest and best assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.

$10,000 WORTH OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Embracing every quality from the cheapest to the most elegant garment.

200 PIECES

KENTUCKY JEANS!

A choice selection of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Novelties in SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, etc.

SILK AND FUR HATS!

Manufactured expressly for me, are complete and comprise everything new and stylish.

A Full Stock of Calicos, Carpets,

TRUNKS, etc., always on hand.

Being thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, it is my purpose to keep up my stock to the highes standard of