CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 45--NO. 38. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878. WHOLE NO. 2,227.

OWEN & MOORE

DEALERS IN

Drugs,	School Books,
Medicines,	Juvenile Books,
Chemicals,	Sunday School Books
Paints, Window Glass	Blank Books,
Oil, Varnishes,	Pocket Books,
Spices,	Pens, Ink,
Soaps, Perfumery,	Pencils, Envelopes,
Toilet Articles,	Box Papers,
Combs, Brushes, &c.	Sheet Music,
Cigars,	Musical Instruments,
Tobacco, &c.	Violin Strings, &c.

A full supply of School Books, such as used in the Common Schools, Private Schools, Stewart College and Clarksville Female Academy, always kept in stock and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices.

Franklin Street, Opp. Court House.

GRANGE Warehouse Association!

Tobacco and General Commission Merchants,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

T. HERNDON, Superintendent.

JAS H. SMITH, Inspector.

All Tobacco advanced on will be insured for the amount of the advance while in store at the expense of the owner. No other Tobacco insured unless so ordered by the owner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS;

W. F. TAYLOR, Pres. W. W. GILL, Vice-Pres. T. M. ATKINS, Sec'y. R. Y. JOHNSON,
H. W. USSERY, E. B. ROSS, T. M. BARKER, G. W. LEWIS,
M. P. BAILEY, J. H. DUNN, J. S. FLOWERS, W. D. TAYLOR.
November 10, 1877-8m

J. H. PETTUS. W. P. HAMBAUGH. J. C. KENDRICK.

KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO.,

Tobacco Salesmen,

And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

Central Warehouse,

Corner Main and Front Sts., Opp. Wharf Boat,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

GEORGE S. IRWIN, Book-Keeper.

All Tobacco advanced on by us will be insured against loss by fire when received at Central Warehouse at Clarksville at owner's expense. Tobacco not advanced upon will not be insured unless so instructed by the owner.
october 6, 1877-tf

1852. 1878.

BLOCH BROS.

NOS. 11 AND 12 FRANKLIN STREET.

Clarksville, Tenn.

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING AND HATS,

Furnishing Goods & Notions,

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Our Shoes are made of the best material and workmanship. A beautiful line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Alpacas, Cloaks, Hosiery, Embroidered Underwear, Ties, etc. An immense stock of fine Clothing, Jeans, Cassimeres, Shirts, etc. Our stock of Custom-Made Boots and Shoes is very extensive and at the lowest price. The Wholesale Department is complete. Our stock has been bought for Cash from first hands. We are enabled to compete with any market. We cordially invite everybody to examine our stock. Respectfully,

BLOCH BROS.

11 and 12 Franklin Street.

September 22, 1877

STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.,

Are now in receipt of the largest stock and most complete variety of above Goods ever brought to this city, which they will sell, at wholesale or retail, as

LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST!

Special Attention to Roofing and Guttering.

PRICES LOW. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
March21,1874-tf

Walter McComb & Co.

Would call attention to their

LARGE STOCK

of

FINE LIQUORS,

Consisting of

DR. DRAUGHON'S

Celebrated

Robertson Co. Whiskey,

Murrill & Scivally's

FINE OLD

Lincoln Co. Whiskey,

Nelson Distillery

3 YEAR

Bourbon Whiskey,

Mellwood Rye,

4 YEARS OLD,

AND OLD

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Together with a full stock of

Rectified Whiskies

And all kinds of

WINES AND GIN

Of the Best Quality.

August 18, 1877-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GOOD AND RELIABLE.

BEAUMONT & BYERS

Are Agents for the

"Queen," of Liverpool, Eng., Assets in U. S.....$1,500,000
Fire Association, of Phila., " " 4,000,000
Mobile Underwriters, " " 1,000,000

And ask a share of the public patronage.

Dec. 15, 1877-tf

J. J. CRUSMAN,

Sole Agent for

Wilson Pitt's Pure

WHISKEY.

Has in store a supply of this well known Whiskey, for sale at the price of ordinary brands.

G. N. BYERS

ALWAYS KEEPS ON HAND A

COMPLETE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS and PAINTS

TOILET ARTICLES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

And he asks of both retail and wholesale purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Franklin Bank,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Virgil A. Garnett,	Stephen Pettus
Mrs. T. F. Pettus,	H. J. Wilder,
J. M. Anderson,	W. H. Green,
Alf. Darnall,	D. Kincannon.
W. T. McReynolds.	J. G. Joseph.
Geo. Snadon.	

P. C. HAMBAUGH, President.
R. D. MOSELEY, Vice-Pres't
W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

Prompt Attention to Collections.

Nov. 24, 1877-tf

HENRY FRECH

Farm and Garden Implements,

FRESH AND PURE

Buest Garden Seed,

RED CLOVER,
SAPLING CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
HERDS GRASS,
BLUE GRASS,
LAWN GRASS,
TIMOTHY SEED.
SEED POTATOES,
EARLY ROSE,
PEERLESS,
RUSSETS,
EARLY VERMONT,
JACKSON WHITE.

February 9, 1878-em

COAL.

Pittsburgh Coal per wagon load				$4 50
Empire (block)	"	"	"	4 50
St. Bernard	"	"	"	4 00
Nut	"	"	"	3 50
Pittsburgh Coal per car load				19c per bu.
Empire (block)	"	"	"	17c "
St. Bernard	"	"	"	15c "
Nut	"	"	"	13c "

Please state in order what kind you wish delivered.

F. P. GRACEY & BRO.

January 12, 1878-2m

Hecla Coal.

Having secured the Agency for Hecla Coal, we can furnish a very superior article of Kentucky Coal, clear of slate, iron and stone. Try it. We guarantee it as represented.

By car load (side track)	14c
By car load (delivered)	15c
By 100 bush. "	15c
By wagon load "	16c

This is not Drake's Creek Coal sold by us last season.

B. F. Poston, Ag't.

Dec. 22, 1877-3m

Geo. Alwell,

Dealer in

Flour, Grain, Hay, Lime, Cement, Fertilizers, Field and Garden Seeds.

Agent for

COAL CITY COAL CO.,

And

EMPIRE BLOCK COAL CO.

Feb. 9, 1877-tf

DIAMOND COAL!

We keep constantly on hand a good supply of

NO. 9 DIAMOND COAL!

And we are prepared to deliver it in any quantity on short notice. Business men and those who watch their interest, say that the Diamond is a very superior Kentucky Coal, and the cheapest Coal sold in this market.

Office in Tobacco Leaf building.

Dec. 15, 1877-tf J. S. WOODSON & CO.

THE HOWE

Sewing Machines

Are warranted for five years, and sell as low as any.

Office at LOVELL & LARKIN'S,

FRANKLIN STREET,

One door above Melodeon Hall, Clarksville, Tenn.

F. W. Bostelmann, AGENT.

Jan. 12, 1878-tf

J. W. RUDOLPH, R. H. BURNEY.

RUDOLPH & BURNEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE ON STRAWBERRY STREET.

Special attention paid to collections.

Dec. 1, 1877-tf

A. G. GOODLETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE IN FRANKLIN BANK.

Is prepared with blanks to attend to cases in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 10, 1877-tf

A. H. MUNFORD, L. G. MUNFORD.

MUNFORD & MUNFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY

Will practice in all the Courts of common law and equity in Montgomery, Stewart and Houston counties, and the Federal and Supreme Courts at Nashville.
Special attention to collections.
Jan. 8, 1876-tf

L. GAUCHAT.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

(S. B. Stewart's old stand)

Franklin St., Clarksville, Tenn.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Feb8-3m

SPEECH OF THE HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS

Before the Indiana State Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, February 20, 1878.

I am greatly honored in being called to preside over your deliberations. I will discharge the duties imposed upon me impartially, and I call upon you by the grave responsibilities that rest upon you to aid me in preserving order and decorum and the right conduct of the business of the Convention.

You and I have stood by either in the contests of the past, encouraged sometimes by success, but more frequently encountering the disasters of defeat. But always we have stood together, relying, without a doubt, upon the ultimate triumph of truth and right. No discord or jealousy has disturbed our ranks. Respect and confidence have everywhere prevailed. None have sought to promote personal ambition by exciting distrust between the counties and sections of the State. Union, harmony and conviction of right gave us the brilliant victory of 1876, which not only challenged the admiration of the Democracy of the whole country, but established Indiana as a Democratic State.

The work to be done in 1878 is scarcely less important. Not only is Democratic supremacy to be maintained by the election of the State ticket, but the Legislature must be secured. The fraudulent and unconstitutional apportionment of 1873 must be substituted by an apportionment of Legislative and Congressional representation in the spirit of the Constitution, giving the people of each county and section of the State an equal voice in the enactment of the laws in proportion to population. We ask no more than equality in representation; we should accept nothing less.

Need I remind you that a Senator of the United States is to be chosen? and, need I add, that upon that choice may depend the question whether the United States shall be Democratic? He who now, without cause, shall sow discord and excite jealousy in our ranks is not a true Democrat. From border to border and from the river to the lake we will stand in unbroken and unwavering ranks, with the fixed purpose that Indiana shall stand among the firmest of the Democratic States.

It is an agreeable and encouraging fact that we enter the contest of this year with no apologies or explanations to make for the present or the late State Administration. The present head of the State Administration is a gentleman of clear judgment, painstaking and thorough in his investigations, and careful of all the interests of the State. Personally identified with the most important interest of the people, he will diligently promote its success by rigid economy in expenditures, and by excluding all unworthy and unnecessary objects of public favor. In his care for the public welfare he receives the efficient support of the several State officers.

One of the Louisiana criminals has been tried and convicted. The President and Secretary John Sherman say he should not have been tried. Why not? His guilt and that of others is shown by the verdict. It is of no ordinary crime he is convicted. It is a high crime against the nation, and threatening the stability of free institutions. What are the relations between the President and Secretary Sherman and the accused that authorize or permit an effort on their part to influence judicial proceedings in a State Court? After a long and terrible contest, it is settled that State elections and State Legislatures must be free from military influence and control. So, also, it must be understood that the President and his Cabinet can not directly or indirectly interfere with judicial proceedings under State authority. State Courts must be wholly free and independent of Federal control, except when the Constitution and laws give to the Federal Judiciary an appellate supervision. It is to be regretted if the facts developed upon the trial are of such a character as create anxiety on the part of the President and his Cabinet; but they cannot avoid the effect upon the public mind of an exhibition of that anxiety and unseemly denunciation of the State authorities.

While it is true that the title of Mr. Hayes to the office of President and Mr. Wheeler to the office of Vice-President has been settled under the solemn forms of law, and while it is our duty, in my judgment, to recognize the title, because it is in the interest of the public stability and tranquility to do so, it is still none the less true that an imperative duty demands that fitting punishment should be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crime that judgment was obtained. Because a judgment is final and conclusive forms no reason why immunity should be secured to the criminal through whose perjury it was obtained. If this is true of a simple property judgment in a Court of law, much more is it true of a a monstrous crime against the elective sovereinity of a nation. The very fact that it was successful furnishes the strongest reason why the condign punishment of its perpetrators should cover it with perpetual infamy, and manifest to all future conspirators against the liberties of the nation the dangers of attempting its repetition.

Since the close of the war the Republican party has been in almost uninterrupted control of the Government of the United States. During these thirteen years its will has been absolute. It has governed legislation, dictated policies, and controlled the finances. Shall it render no account to the country? Capital and labor are unemployed. Business is stagnant, enterprise paralyzed. Alarm has seized the people. They are threatened not only with poverty, but with destitution and want. When an industrious and intelligent people are found in such a state and condition, it is the dictate of wisdom to seek and remove the cause. Our country possesses wonderful advantages of soil and climate. Its products include many of the great and valuable staples which command the markets of the world. Its mines have been productive. In such a country, why is it that the people tremble with alarm as they contemplate the present and look toward the future? The party that seeks to continue in power should answer that question. What answer can be made? Have the special enactments and the general policy been for the few and against the many? The contract between the United States and the public creditors has been against the people. The currency has been changed, but it has been by contractions, to the hurt of the debtor classes. The Resumption Act was adopted by a party vote in Congress, and to serve party purposes. The great contest for its repeal was in Ohio, in the fall of 1875. Gov. Allen led the movement. His defeat by Governor Hayes was the defeat of the repeal. The St. Louis Convention declared in favor of the repeal of the resumption clause, and the Democratic House, then in session, made the pledge of our party good and true by passing a bill for such repeal. The Senate was Republican and refused to concur. That body accepted Governor Allen's defeat as a popular indorsement of resumption. Since the inauguration of President Hayes I have regarded repeal as hopeless. He was pledged to resumption. Every vote for him was for resumption. Secretary John Sherman, at the head of the Treasury, holds the position. He will enforce the sternest and hardest execution of the law. And it is understood that any bill to repeal the clause will now be vetoed. I have heretofore said that "in my belief the resumption law has been the source of the greatest calamity to the business interests and prosperity of the country. It has had the effect of causing men to hoard greenbacks and the banks to withhold and to withdraw circulation, in the fear of being crushed by forced resumption in gold."

A favorable foreign trade has promoted a return to specie payments, and if the balances shall continue in our favor I expect to see our paper money at par with gold at an early day. Will the restoration of silver money mitigate the evils of contraction caused by the resumption law? That is now the hope of the business men of Indiana. It is not as cheap money that the people demand its restoration, but as a legal tender and coin contemplated by the Constitution. When restored it will become again a standard and measure of value. Before its demonetization silver was of par value with gold, and when restored I think it will rise again to the same level. I need hardly say to you that the value of any class or description of property greatly depends upon the important uses to which it may be applied. Silver was money. They stripped it of that, its most important use, and now say it is worth 8 per cent. less than before, and therefore it cannot be good money. Is that fair argument? As a material for the manufacture of ware silver will have only the value which that use can give it; but when stamped with the quality of money, and made a legal tender for the payment of all classes of indebtedness, it becomes the active agent of trade and commerce; measures values and discharges debts, and in such use becomes correspondingly more important to society and more valuable. Were gold stripped of the quality of money what would be the effect upon its value? I do not believe the pennyweight of gold in the beautiful wine-cup is as useful to society nor as valuable as the same weight of gold in the stamped coin which does busy work in the channels of trade; and the demonetization of gold would demonstrate that fact. I have heretofore said that "silver has become an important product of this country, and inasmuch as the world recognizes it as a money medium of exchange, I cannot see why we should not utilize our larger product of that metal to the greatest extent that may be found practicable. Its value as money to this country is too great to be thrown away."

Should experience prove that, because of the increased production of silver, there will be a permanent and important difference between silver and gold, Congress is clothed with ample power to provide the proper and adequate remedy.

It is objected to the restoration of silver money that it will be in bad faith toward the public creditors. If I thought that possible I would not favor restoration, however important to our interests I might esteem it. My judgment is so entirely satisfied that I have no anxiety upon that question. The question is settled by the fair reading of the Public Credit Act of 1869 and the Refunding Act of 1870. At the date of the former act it was lawful to pay the five-twenty bonds written out in Treasury notes. But it was contended that because of the circumstances attending the creation of the debt, it would not be proper to so construe the laws, and that payment ought not to be made in paper. To remove doubt and settle all controversy the act was passed. It pledged the faith of the United States to payment in *coin*. I opposed the measure in the Senate, and said that its effect would be to make the law to read that the debt shall be paid in *coin*. The bill passed and became a law. Thereupon the debt became payable only in coin, not in gold coin alone, but in silver coin as well, for the silver dollar was then a part of the coin of the country, as honored in law and commerce as gold.

Next came the law of July 14, 1870, to refund the national debt. That act provided for the issue of new bonds to the amount of $1,500,000,000, bearing 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. interest. The bonds so to be issued were to be exchanged for the outstanding five-twenty bonds, "par for par," or sold for coin, and the proceeds were to be used in redeeming five-twenty bonds. In the first section of the law it was provided that the new bonds should be made "redeemable in coin, at the present standard of value." That law, gentlemen, had no uncertain meaning. The new bonds were to be substituted for all the outsanding five-twenty bonds; they were to be sold for coin; and it was to be made a part of their language that they shall be made "redeemable in coin of the present standard value." My views on this subject were recently considered of sufficient importance by a distinguished citizen of New York to call for a review and answer by himself. He had unquestionably given the phraseology of the laws relating to the bonds a closer study than I had, for it was in the line of his business and of his profits. I had examined those laws with no professional or business purpose, but only as a citizen interested in the financial policy of the country. He found it useful to his argument to show, if possible, that the law under which the public debt was being refunded required the bonds to be paid in gold. He used this language: "Yet I am supported by the opinion of the illustrious lawyers in the land that gold payments of the debt are required and assured by the Refunding Act of 1870 itself, which indeed mentions generally coin in its first section, but in its fifth section, to carry out the act, excludes silver and specifically commands the Secretary of the Treasury to receive only gold coin as the coin of deposit and payment." I am sure it will astonish you, after hearing this passage read, to learn that the fifth section has nothing whatever to do with the provisions and sale of the new bonds. It provides for this and no more: that the Secretary of the Treasury might, for two years, receive gold on deposit, and issue gold certificates bearing a low rate of interest, and that the deposit might be withdrawn at any time after thirty days, upon ten days' notice, and that 25 per cent. should be retained in the Treasury to pay the certificates, and the residue used to redeem five-twenty bonds. I was criticised by this gentleman for using the words *gold* and *coin* as synonymous in a public speech; yet, to maintain his argument, he asks that it be believed; that *coin* and *gold coin* are loosely used in the same sense in different sections of one of the most important laws of the United States.

Gold certificates were to issue only upon gold deposits, but in the second section the bonds were to sell for coin, and in the first section they were to be redeemable in coin of the present standard value. The solemn assurance given by that law to the public creditor was that bonds issued under it should be redeemable in gold and silver, of the weight and fineness then fixed by law. Upon this subject I have no new opinions to express. In my letter accepting the St. Louis nomination for Vice-President I said: "Gold and silver are the real standard of value." Indeed I would rejoice if our supply of the precious metals were sufficient for the wants of our trade and commerce. But we all know that it is insufficient; and that we may also have a paper currency, and therefore I have opposed the policy of a forced resumption of specie payments, based upon contraction, by withdrawing the Treasury note from circulation. The Treasury note has been a safe currency, and the people have had confidence in it, and have not asked for it redemption. While it is a safe currency, it is also a cheap currency in the sense that it does not represent an interest-bearing obligation of the Government. In that respect, and in the respect that it is a legal tender, it is a better currency than the National Bank note. Because of these views, I have urged the repeal not only of the resumption clause, but also of the provision that sought to substitute bank notes for the outstanding Treasury notes.

No higher duty rests upon the legislation of this country than the prompt and final settlement of financial questions upon a right and permanent basis. From the farm and the shop and the market place there comes the earnest appeal for final decision; that thus far as may be, finances may be taken from politics, so that under a stable adjustment confidence and prosperity may return to every interest.

I saw this morning that the House Committee has prepared a bill to be reported to the House at once, of the greatest importance. It is a bill to provide, by ample machinery, the substitution of Treasury notes for the entire volume of outstanding National Bank notes. Should that bill become a law, for its provisions seem very reasonable, then there will be in operation two influences which will be felt by the business interests of this country. The Silver Bill is to become a law, and then every month, if Sherman will obey the commands of Congress, the silver will come out over the country and through the channels of trade like the red blood that goes through a man's veins, giving him life and vitality. Then, also, under the other bills will be the process of substituting Treasury notes for the outstanding bank notes.

In all the discussions I have had upon this subject. I have sought to avoid any reference to sectional division, and I shall regret it upon the financial question and interests of the country there shall come to be a division of sentiment known as sectional. Every sectional division is hurtful to our country, but the West has interests that it must regard, and the Western people, I speak of the Democrats and a large body of Republicans, ought to have a restoration of money, the silver money of the country; that we ought to have a repeal of the Resumption Law, and that we ought to have a substitution of Treasury notes for bank notes. The West stands upon this demand, and it ought to be accepted by all sections of the country. This is a Convention, I repeat, of great importance. What you do to-day I think will be ratified in the State of Indiana in October by a larger vote than it has done in the Democratic victories for many years, and perhaps than ever before in the State. You owe it to the poeple to select your ticket with great care, so it will command the approval of their judgment, and the public service will be safe in the hands of the men you select, for they will be elected.

Gentlemen of the convention, you will this day inaugurate a political contest of exceeding great interest. You and I believe that the result will affect the interests of the people in a high degree, both in respect to the public service and to individual prosperity. Will you allow me to say that while we will maintain the contest with determination and firmness until we achieve success, we will do so in the spirit of kindness, courtesy and respect toward those who differ with us. You and I know that thousands of good citizens and sincere men opposed to us; that prejudice hangs like a dark cloud between them and the Democratic party, so that they cannot judge of us correctly yet they are as sincere in their opinions as we are. Let us set before our opponents an example worthy of imitation. While we may not approach our opponents in respect to their political doctrines and partisan purposes, may we not come nearer to them in personal attachment as fellow citizens? Again I thank you for the honor you have done me.

THE occupation of Constantinople by the Russians was evidently an event contemplated without apprehension by leading English liberals. Three weeks ago ex-Chancellor of Exchequer Lowe wrote: "Dear Sir—I am of opinion that the occupation of Constantinople by Russia would neither injure our trade nor endanger India, and I should be adverse to our going to war on that ground." The Bishop of Manchester, speaking at a town meeting of citizens on January 15, said: "Mr. Cross, in his former speech, had said that there were four British interests which England must not allow to be touched—the possession of Constantinople, the free passage of the Dardanelles, the Suez canal and her dominions in India. He confessed that he could never go with the whole statement of Mr. Cross, for it was almost a necessity in the course of events that Russia should, if victorous, either occupy Constantinople or appear before its walls. They had the pledged words of the Czar that, even if for military purposes it might be necessary for his armies to occupy Constantinople, he had not the least intention of retaining it. It further seemed to him (the speaker) that in regard to the Dardanelles, no water way should be closed against any power. The only vital interest which concerned England was the Suez canal, and no one would maintain that to be in danger."

THE Washington (Ky.) Herald thus truthfully hits the nail on the the head:

Some few people seem to think that a newspaper should be published to suit their whims and notions, and that its columns should ever be attuned to their way of thinking. This class of egotists, are unmindful of the fact that there are some other people still living. Atlas-like they imagine they have the whole world on their shoulders, but the world can wag very well without them, and if they should drop out of existence things would still move and the hand that engineers this spheroid through space wouldn't stop old mother earth in her course, on account of it. The trouble is there are so many people who want to measure themselves with a half bushel when a pint cup would take them in. They forget the fable about the toad and the ox. Things "bust" sometimes, on a strain.

THERE are 45 newspapers and 103 job printing offices in Philadelphia employing directly and indirectly about 5,000 men.

Knights of Pythias.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias assembled in Nashville on Thursday, of last week. We extract the following proceedings from the American, of the 16th inst.:

The Committee on Credentials and Returns reported the returns of all the subordinate lodges correct.

The report of the Committee on Laws and Supervision was acted on by sections, with the result below:

The official acts of the Grand Chancellor during the past year were ratified.

It was provided that the charters of suspended or defunct lodges may be restored upon application of not less than seven members who were in good standing at the time of such suspension; provided, that members in arrears at that time may become parties to such application by tendering therewith to the G. C. or D. D. G. C. the amount of their previous indebtedness to the Lodge. Each applicant to be balloted for by the other applicants, and all former members not included among the applicants to be restored to membership only by application to the Lodge and election as in the case of new members.

The Grand Lodge unanimously ratified the action of the Grand Chancellor in the matter of the Knoxville Lodges. The action of certain members of Holston Lodge No. 1, and of Hector Coffin, C. C. of Hermione Lodge No 15, in refusing to surrender certain property and funds to the Grand Lodge was declared to render them amenable to the constitution of the Supreme and Grand Lodges, rendering them forever ineligible to reinstatement in the Order.

The G. K. R. S. was instructed to take possession of the property of all defunct Lodges and store the same in Nashville.

The G. C. was instructed to call especial attention to the necessity of a strict enforcement of sec. 335 of the Official Digest.

The by-laws of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 14 were approved.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Order was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee of Finance was adopted, including the following matters of interest:

The proposition to reduce the minimum fee for the ranks to ten dollars was rejected.

The tax on ranks conferred was continued at one dollar each, and the semi-annual per capita tax reduced to fifty cents.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That, in the institution of new lodges, charter applicants may receive the three ranks for any sum not less than ten dollars each, and that the rank fee be paid to the Grand Lodge on each charter applicant.

That the Grand Lodge discourage the use of subordinate lodge funds in payment of expenses incurred in celebrations, parades, picnics, balls or for any purpose of like nature.

Art. 1, sec. 1, of the Subordinate Lodge constitution was amended by substituting the word "seven" for the word "nine."

An arrangement was made for the establishment of a Knights of Pythias department in the Lebanon Herald, to be edited by W. B. Thompson, G. K. R. S., and to be the official organ and under control of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge then went into secret session, after which the officers for the ensuing year were installed, as below:

P. G. C., B. H. Owen, Clarksville; G. C., H. S. Reynolds, Memphis; G. V. C., R. L. C. White, Lebanon; G. P., E. S. Mallory, Jackson; G. M. E., W. G. Davis, Nashville; G. K. R. S., W. Bryce Thompson, Nashville; A. M. A., J. L. Duff, Erin; G. L. G., A. F. Yancey, Brownsville; G. O. G., Gervas Sieferle, Nashville.

An application, signed by twenty-two persons, asking for a dispensation to establish a lodge at Gallatin, was received.

B. H. Owen was elected Supreme Representative.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until the second Tuesday in February, 1879.

HON. JOHN L. T. SNEED, of the Supreme Court, lately delivered an admirable address before the law class of the Vanderbilt University. The Nashville American says of the address:

It is full of sound, wholesome doctrine and sparkles with gems of historic and classic literature. It should be read and studied by every lover of his country, and especially by every member of the legal profession. The judge maintains that "in a time of public repose, when no distraction disturbs the State, no lawyer can obtain the highest rewards of the profession without the prestige of personal integrity. It is the veritable keystone of the arch of ultimate success in plucking the highest honors of the bar and bench." Judge Sneed has held the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State for the past eight years, and it is but just to say that he is "himself a fine embodiment of the great quality of professional honor, the paramount importance of which he endeavored," by his address, to impress upon his audience.

Can The State be Sued?

[Nashville American.]

Some of our exchanges are discussing the power of the citizen to sue the State, with reference to the coupon part of the late proposal of the creditors to compromise. The query has been proposed quite generally enough to demand an answer. "If the coupons of the Tennessee bonds were receivable for taxes, would not the Federal courts have the power to make the people pay?" The query would suggest a very grave question, if the answer were not so easy. If there were even danger of such an exercise of Federal judicial power—if it were even an open question, nothing could compensate the State for incurring such a danger. The XI. amendment to the constitution, passed at the instance of the State of Georgia, is conclusive. Georgia refused to submit to such jurisdiction, and rightly insisted that a sovereign State could not be be sued. To set all doubts at rest, this amendment was passed:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

The answer is conclusive and complete.

REV. DR. WOODBRIDGE, the venerable Episcopal minister, who died at Richmond last week, was in early years an officer in the army. He was in the same class at West Point with William N. Pendleton and Leonidas Polk, both of whom were Generals in the Confederate army and were Episcopal ministers. Gen. Pendleton is now living at Lexington, Va., and pastor of the church there. Gen. (Bishop) Polk was killed in battle.