

Business Directory. J. F. BAUMANN, ARCHITECT. Supt. of Buildings. OFFICE: Over E. T. National Bank, Gay Street.

TELEGRAPHIC. The Senate and House Still Discussing the Appropriation Bills, Without Any Nearer Approach to a Termination.

The Eads Jetty Claim About to be Brought up Again.

XLVI CONGRESS. SENATE. WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Senate considered the resolution relative to removals and appointments of the officers of the Senate, but without final action went over, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the army bill.

Mr. Williams spoke in favor of the bill, especially of that section forbidding the use of an army at the polls. Alluding to the presence of the Confederate soldiers in Congress, he said of these Brigadiers that he wished the people of the North had been animated by the same wise policy as their Southern brethren, and sent their gallant soldiers to be their representatives, because if the questions growing out of the war had been left for solution to the brave men who fought the war, the return of prosperity and approach of reconciliation would have been hastened.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, followed in support of the bill. The South, having been restored to its place in the Union, its people were anxious to co-operate with the other sections of the country in restoring complete peace and prosperity everywhere. Its representatives being on terms of equality with the Representatives of other States, they have from time to time manifested their interest in the affairs of the nation, and after a long night of estrangement they have come into the light and enjoyment of the rights conferred by the Constitution. Referring to the use of the army at the polls Mr. Jones said he had seen soldiers marched and counter-marched over his little State. He stated as a fact that a company of troops was marched from Fort Barrancas to Moravia in 1877, to attend an election and after the election he saw an officer in his own town remain with the State officers until the returns from the voting polls were canvassed. There was no necessity for troops at the polls. There was no indication, whatever, of trouble, and none was apprehended, and when there was so much interest everywhere concerning the electoral vote of Florida, troops were present to sustain the villainy of the Returning Board, and which defrauded the people of their President. Mr. Jones spoke of the changed condition of the South under Democratic rule. There was now more thrift, the public credit had been restored, and there was more enterprise than under the domination of the Republicans. All people had been stimulated in the improvement of their condition, and they had been awakened to a new-born zeal for public liberty and a determination to preserve it. The people were now satisfied with their State government.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, asked Mr. Blaine if it was not true that within the last three days an acquittal had been ordered by the presiding Judge in Charleston county, in a case depending on just such evidences as that just read.

Mr. Blaine said he believed there had been a dismissal upon a flaw in the indictment, but Mr. Butler insisted that it was in the evidence. Mr. Blaine declared that the elections in South Carolina had been mere travesties on elections. He also characterized unfavorably the elections in Louisiana.

A resolution has been adopted appropriating \$8,000 to meet the expenses of the Labor Committee, and granting that committee leave to sit during the recess. On motion of Fernando Wood, of New York, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to consider the expediency of entering into a convention with France for the negotiation of a treaty which shall secure a more equal interchange of products and manufactures of each country.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred a recent communication from the Secretary of War, recommending that an appropriation be made during the present session to meet the obligations of the Government to Captain Eads for services rendered on the jetties of the Mississippi, held a meeting to-day and agreed upon a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to make requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for such amounts of money as may from time to time become due to Captain Eads under the acts of 1875, and acts amendatory thereto, with the proviso that nothing contained in the acts shall be construed as waiving or impairing the right to the United States Government under said acts and amendments, and that the further provision of that act shall not be construed as appropriating any of the money for the payment of the million dollars which becomes due, Eads's half in ten years and the other half in twenty years, after the completion of the work, as provided in the acts above mentioned. The sub-committee will report their conclusion to the full committee to-morrow, and the measure will be brought before the House as soon as possible.

The Legislative bill being resumed, Mr. Robeson addressed the committee. It had been stated, he said, on the Republican side of the House that they would vote for the repeal of these laws, provided the repeal was presented in an independent section. That declaration had, with or without authority, been perverted to mean that they were willing to vote for the amendment if it were presented as a separate proposition. That was not only a different proposition, but exactly an opposite proposition, because this amendment did nothing more than repeal an exception to a restricting law and the repealing of the law itself, actually enlarged and increased its scope.

He thought it proper to make that remark so that the position on the Republican side might not be misunderstood. He then made a lengthy argument in defense of the Federal Election Laws, and in opposition to States Rights, saying, in the course of his remarks, that the Government of the United States was a Government sovereign and supreme—exclusive in its powers, wherever those powers are acted. It was a Government with power to act directly upon its citizens, and to act directly upon their property.

Mr. Finley, of Ohio, followed in favor of the bill. WASHINGTON, April 23.—A call was issued to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury for the balance of the loan of 1858 five per cents, amounting to \$260,000. These bonds are all registered. The holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for four per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange. If not exchanged they will be paid at the maturity of the call.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Thomas Kelley, of Brooklyn, who was bitten by a dog on the 20th of February last, was seized with hydrophobia Sunday last, and died this morning in great agony. ALBANY, April 23.—The Senate has adopted the Assembly resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the State of New York to King Grant on his return from abroad.

Zinc Mine and Smelting Works. A Chicago company have been operating a zinc mine in Claiborne county, Tenn., about 100 miles from Knoxville, on Clinch River. Their present means of transportation is by river to Coal Creek, and thence to Knoxville by rail, or by river to Chattanooga and thence by rail to Northern furnace. They have sold a large lot of ore to the Zinc Smelting Works at Carondelet, which is being shipped now by the latter route. The deposit is large and rich, being an average of 16 feet surface and 80 feet thick. A small force has been working the mine for two years, and has put out of clean selected ore, some 600 tons. The mine having been fully tested, its owners have determined to erect smelting works at some point on the Knoxville and Ohio Railway near Knoxville, and have taken preliminary steps to that end. There are besides this, and only a few miles from it, several other rich leads of zinc ore, one of which, in Union county, has been worked profitably several years, principally in the interest of a smelting company in New York City. Upper East Tennessee will, at no very distant day, be a principal center of zinc manufacture in the United States.—Chattanooga Times

Commandant Deberly, said to be the last survivor of the famous battle of Austerlitz, has just died near Bordeaux, in his ninety-ninth year. He entered the army in 1802, and was pensioned in 1833.

WATER WORKS.

The Other Side. Mr. Editor: In your issue of the 22nd inst., a communication appears in opposition to the movement now on foot for the erection of water works, and it is but justice to all classes that the other side should be heard. The article is written in that fair spirit that should entitle it to the attention of the public; but whilst considering the statements contained therein they should be weighed in the light of facts before a conclusion is formed. I will state that the proposition of Messrs. W. B. McDonough & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and J. J. Fitzpatrick, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, comes from parties who are thoroughly experienced in the building of water works, and entirely responsible in every respect, and should receive the most profound consideration. The proposition was made in three forms, so that the city would be at liberty to choose either, but it was thought at the time that the city should be better equipped financially (condition) could consider seriously only the first proposition. This proposition is based upon the erection of the water works by the contracting parties without any cost to the city. This they have already done in several Southern cities. They only ask that the right of way be granted through the streets and alleys and public grounds, over which the corporation has control, and that they pay \$75 per annum for fifty fire plugs put in by the contractor at a cost of \$25 each, or \$90 each for one hundred, if it is thought that this number is required to meet demands. All that is written against the water works, and the rate asked is much less in proportion to the water used than is charged private parties for the use of water. It will be a part of the contract that the parties who own and control the water works, shall keep sufficient water in the reservoir to give an abundant supply in any extraordinary emergency as when great fires are raging, and to meet this requirement, there will necessarily be heavy daily expense. As to the price asked, I will say that it is lower than is given by any city where the works belong to private parties as the following will show.

Montgomery, Virginia, having a population of 8,000, took 100 plugs about two years ago for \$100 each. The city of Montgomery, Ala., (about size of this), took, on the first contract, 100 fire plugs at \$75 each. Kansas City, Mo., took 300 fire plugs at annual charge of \$33,000 for the whole number, and additional ones at \$80 each. These statements are made to show the liberality of the proposition submitted as to the terms. The expense of the City Fire Department is considerable more than it would be if a water works were erected, and there would be but little use for steam fire engines. It is already contemplated to make a number of public citizens, at a heavy cost to the city, and place them in each of the wards. This is in answer to a public demand for better security against fire. All this, and further demands of this kind will be done away with entirely after water works have been secured. And it must be understood that the expense of the fire department will increase each year as the city increases in population, and there is really no telling where they will stop at. One fire plug is worth as much in extinguishing fires as four of our public cisterns, and would cost nothing like as much. Under a good system of water works the rate of insurance on property would be reduced to the extent of \$20,000 annually. In Montgomery the rate of insurance was reduced one-third; and in Atlanta, one-half. It is a fact well known to every citizen of the city that under our present arrangements the house that is caught on fire is rarely ever saved. This is nothing against the fire department, for it is impossible to get water in such quantities as there is. As a matter contributing to the general prosperity of the city this enterprise should be encouraged. There is not a city of the size of this anywhere in this country but what has a complete system of water works.

As to the amount of pipe laid down I will state that the proposition embraces about seven miles of pipe of sufficient size to supply a city with a population of 50,000. All the principles of the smaller streets are reached by the survey, and in the future additional pipes will be laid, as public or private necessity may demand.

MINOR DISPATCHES. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—Jacob Ott who was last month convicted here of counterfeiting and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, is not the policeman of that name, who is so well known throughout Louisiana and Mississippi, and who is now residing in Philadelphia.

The University of New York, has made an L.L.D. of Thurlow Weed.

The Illinois House of Representatives has, by a vote of 57 to 48, passed a bill making education compulsory. It compels parents to send children between eight and fourteen years old to school three months of every year. Kai Kah Wong and Shon Kie Tsai are two of the Chinese students sent to this country to be educated at the expense of their government. They have been graduated from the Hartford (Conn.) High School, with high honors. The only substantial relics of the Jews in England, before their expulsion by Edward I, are a stone synagogue at Bury and a bronze bowl, made for synagogal service, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

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ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED

Whig and Chronicle Pub. Co. In the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee

No. 323. Martin Shea vs. John M. Heiskell, in his own right and as executor, and others.

IN THIS CAUSE IT APPEARING FROM the bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant, L. C. Heiskell, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered by the clerk and master that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, before the 1st Monday of June next, and make defense to the bill filed in this cause, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to him. It is further ordered that this notice be published in the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle for four consecutive weeks. This 23rd day of April, 1879. A true copy: test. M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M. ap12344

Chancery Sale of Two Valuable Lots. No. 284

H. I. McClure vs. John V. Ryan and others PURSUANT TO A DECREE pronounced in the above cause at the January term, 1879, of the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the court house door in Knoxville, on

SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MAY NEXT AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. Two town lots mentioned and described in the pleadings, lying in the 2d civil district of Knox county, Tennessee, on the Knoxville, Knoxville and Jacksonboro' Turnpike, near the north boundary line of the town of Knoxville, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake 20 feet east of the centre of the said turnpike road, running thence north with said turnpike 100 feet to a stake, thence east 100 feet to a stake, thence south 100 feet to a stake, thence west 100 feet to the beginning.

Said sale will be made for one-third cash and the remainder on a credit of six and twelve months, taking from the purchaser notes, with approval security, and retaining a lien on said lands as further security. April 16th, 1879. ap12344 M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M.

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