



Weather Report.

KNOXVILLE, April 16, 1880.
Time... 7 a. m. 10 32 2 p. m. 2 32
Barom't'r 29.92 29.89 29.80 29.79
Therm't'r 62 68.5 78.5 76.
Wind S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W.
Maxim. Thermometer, 76.5; Minim., 57; Rainfall, 1.46.

INDICATIONS: For Tennessee and Ohio valley, southwest, veering temporarily to cool northwest winds, cloudy weather, occasional rain, followed by warmer, clear weather and generally higher pressure.

We give up our editorial space this morning to an article on the all-important subject of the state debt, written by Hon. W. P. Gillenwaters, of Hawkins county.

CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN convention.

KNOX county convention.

REMEMBER the convention at the court house to-day.

LET the solid, respectable republicans turn out in full force to-day.

A JEWETT bureau has been organized in Washington.

VANDERBILT now owns \$61,000,000 of United States four per cents.

MASSACHUSETTS delegates, four in number, are recommended to vote for Edmunds.

TOM HOHLER, the great English tenor, has lately been married to the duques of Newcastle.

IT is now a pretty well settled fact that there will be two delegations from New York to the Cincinnati convention.

MISSOURI has thirty votes in the national convention at Chicago and Kentucky twenty-four. All of them for Grant.

IT is now held in Washington that the Grant boom is declining and close calculators say that he can not be nominated on the first ballot.

SPORTING papers are blowing over the fact that in a billiard tournament held in Paris, Vignaux made a run of 1,451 points in the three-ball game.

A LETTER to the Courier-Journal states that there are three persons living in Lynnville, Tenn., who are known to be over one hundred years old.

LAST Monday the republicans in Passaic, N. J., elected eight out of nine councilmen. In Patterson they elected all the aldermen except two, Straws!

MISSOURI and Kentucky instruct for Grant. It would be just as sensible as if Tennessee should tell Georgia who it should run for governor. And their votes will do just about as much good as Tennessee votes would in electing him.

ACCORDING to Dun, Barlow & Co.'s quarterly circular, the number of failures in the southern states for the quarter ending March 31st, was 241 as against 495 for the same time in 1879, 483 for 1878, and 384 for 1877. The amount of liabilities were \$2,452,336 as against \$7,716,808 in 1879; \$11,699,929 in 1878, and \$6,698,391 in 1877.

FROM the Atlanta Constitution of yesterday, we learn something that can not but be of interest to readers of daily newspapers. The representatives of the southern press, which met in that city a few days since, made arrangements with Mr. Simonton, president of the associated press, by which one thousand more words are to be sent out, each day, to the southern press.

DENVER TIMES: The threat that Kansas is to oust a climate for the colored man to live in, was well answered by a proposed emigrant from a southern state the other day. A white man was telling him of the climate, when he asked: "Oh, Mrs. Bob, ain't dat Kansas de place for big quables was over a'fore de war, 'bout you white folks takin' de niggers to?" "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Well, den, et it was good for slave niggers, how comes it to be so bad for free ones?" No answer when last heard from.

The Lecture Last Night.

The chapel of the Second Presbyterian church was well filled last night with an attentive audience, the occasion being Judge Temple's lecture on "Our Scotch Irish Ancestry." It would be useless to say anything in praise of the lecture; the well known character of the speaker is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence.

Mrs. Barton was present, and favored the audience with one of her unsurpassed solos; also Mrs. Sturges, a lady of unusual vocal talent. A quartet, consisting of Messrs. Alvin Barton, Will Baxter, Andrew Homes and Mr. Atwell, rendered a few pieces with excellent effect. A very large and exquisitely beautiful bouquet decorated the speaker's stand, and several flowering plants, rare and beautiful, filled the room with their fragrances. They were very much admired, and happy must be their owner, whoever he, or she, may be.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Time of the Senate Taken Up by the Geneva Award Bill.

Five South Carolina Incendiaries to be Hanged.

De Lesseps Still Feels in Good Spirits About His Canal.

Another Contested Election Case to be Disposed of.

XLVI. CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

On motion of Senator Butler (S. C.) it was resolved—by a vote of yeas, 27, nays, 17—that when the senate adjourned to-day, it be to meet Monday next.

Senator Edmunds (Vt.), from the committee on private land claims, reported adversely on the bill to abrogate the power of executive officers of the United States in allowing indemnity locations or scrip for confirmed unsatisfied private land claims under the law of 1858 and to vest that power in the courts of the United States. Indefinitely postponed. The committee had heard arguments of counsel for private land claimants in the matter, and considered the opinion given by the commissioner of the general land office, which rather favored the passage of such a bill, but their investigations had led them to think it unadvisable to take such action at present.

Senator Butler (S. C.) presented a petition of two hundred citizens of the Savannah river valley for an appropriation to improve that river. Referred.

Senator Baldwin (Mich.) from the committee on commerce, reported adversely on the bill to authorize the Richmond and Southwestern railway company to build bridges across the Pamunkey and Mataponi rivers, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Call (Fla.) introduced a bill for the relief of certain purchasers of public lands, and for the erection of public buildings at Key West, Fla. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the senate resumed the consideration of the Geneva award bill and devoted to it the remainder of the day.

Sensors Jones, Conkling, Thurman and Carpenter discussed the question whether the underwriters are entitled to a share of the award. The leading speeches were made by Senators Jones and Carpenter. Pending the conclusion of the latter's argument the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The house is engaged in the disposition of miscellaneous business. The senate bill has been passed removing the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor.

On motion of Mr. Dibrell (Tenn.), the bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to turn over certain condemned cannon to the governor of South Carolina.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. An amendment was offered by Mr. Hooker (Miss), striking out the section appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the Indian commissioners, and repealing the statute providing for the latter's appointment, which was adopted without a division.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn (Tex.), the amendment was adopted prohibiting officers or agents of the army or the Indian bureau from giving permission to any Indian, on any reservation, to go into the state of Texas.

Mr. Hooker (Miss) offered an amendment transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department, such transfer to take effect at the expiration of the fiscal year.

Pending the discussion of the point of order raised against this amendment, the committee rose and the house adjourned until tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Yates-Martin North Carolina contested election case was taken up in the elections committee of the house to-day, and Mr. Southard concluded his argument in behalf of the contestant, Mr. Yates. The argument for the contestee will be begun Monday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be United States consul at Canton; Mathias C. Osborne, to be United States marshal for the middle and southern districts of Alabama; Benjamin Upton, jr., to be collector of customs for the district of Tappahannock, Virginia.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds agreed to-day to report favorably to the house the bill making an appropriation for public building at Galveston, Dallas and Jefferson, Texas, and Oxford, Mississippi.

The house committee on foreign affairs, to which were referred several joint resolutions relating to the Monroe doctrine, in connection with the proposed inter-oceanic canal, reported to the house to-day a substitute for those measures which provides that steps shall at once be taken to abrogate the treaty of April 19, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which the contracting powers bound themselves to guarantee jointly the safety and freedom of any canal which should be constructed across the Central American isthmus. The committee reported that this treaty is an obstacle and possible point in the way of a complete and pacific adoption of a sound, necessary and vigorous American policy.

A bill was introduced in the senate to-day by Senator Call (Fla.) appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of public buildings at Key West, Florida, for the accommodation of a custom house, post office and other federal offices.

Senator Call's bill for the relief of certain purchasers of public lands, provides that in case where lands supposed to be subject to sale by the government have been purchased and paid for and the certificate of entry received by one party and assigned to another, the government shall refund the money if for any reason it is unable to convey the title to lands so purchased and assigned.

SOUTHERN FIRE BUGS.

New York, April 16.—An Atlanta, Ga., special says: "During November and December the little city of Greenville, S. C., was infested by a band of incendiaries, who, on different occasions, burned public and private buildings until about one-third of the city was destroyed. Detectives soon discovered that the incendiaries were negro thieves, and five of the band were arrested. They have been on trial in Greenville for a week, and to-day were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged June 18th. The trial has excited great interest, and the sentencing was a thrilling scene. Two of the prisoners fainted and fell to the floor while the judge was pronouncing their doom.

DE LESSEPS.

LONDON, April 16.—A Paris dispatch says: "De Lesseps has arrived. He is not discouraged by the cold shoulder turned to him in the United States. He intends to go soon to London, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin to promote his canal enterprise. He will afterwards visit Belgium and Holland."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, April 16.—A Bagon dispatch confirms the denial of the Burmese ambassador of the reports of the massacre at Mandalay.

The Times in an editorial cordially welcomes James Russell Lowell and M. Leon Say as ambassadors to England.

A dispatch from Cork to the London Times says that a petition will be lodged in the house of commons on behalf of Mr. Kettle, Parnellite candidate for parliament, who was defeated in Cork county by Col. David Calhoun, home ruler. The ground of the petition will be that clerical influence was used against Mr. Kettle.

A Dublin dispatch to the Times says: "The result of the Cook county election is one of the greatest surprises of the time. It was confidently believed that Mr. Kettle would replace Col. Calhoun, and the only question up to the declaration of the poll seemed to be whether he or Mr. Shaw would be the senior member. The defeat of Mr. Parnell's nominee, after strenuous efforts to secure his return, is a heavy blow to Mr. Parnell's dictatorship, and the successful stand made by the Catholic clergy and laity, including, doubtless, many conservatives, will be regarded as a great moral victory."

ONE MAN'S LIFE.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The threat upon which the Democratic Majority in the Senate hangs. Senator Grover, of Oregon, is dangerously sick at Wilmington, Del. It is reported that he has suffered a shock of paralysis. The news of his serious illness has excited considerable apprehension in democratic circles, because of the fact that the Oregon legislature is republican, and would doubtless elect a republican to fill his term, which does not expire until 1883, and because the loss of another democratic senator would endanger the democratic supremacy in the senate after March 4, 1881. The senate now stands 43 democrats and 32 republicans, counting David Davis as a democrat. In 1881, the terms of 25 senators expire—14 democratic senators go out and 11 republican senators. Nine of the democratic vacancies will doubtless be filled with democrats, to-wit: those elected or to be elected by Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. In Ohio a republican has already been elected, and Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will probably send republicans in the place of their four democrats now representing those states. In other words, the democrats are almost sure to lose five senators, and they will gain one in Mississippi, where a democrat is already elected to succeed Bruce, conceding the Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania vacancies to the republicans; the senate will stand in 1881, thirty-nine democrats and thirty-seven republicans—counting Davis a democrat; but if Senator Grover should die and a republican be sent to fill his place, the senate would stand 38 democrats and 38 republicans, still counting Davis as a democrat, and counting Indiana as a sure democratic state. From this it may be seen how precarious a hold the democrats have upon the United States senate, and how much anxiety is felt by the democratic leaders over the coming senatorial elections. The democrats have some hopes of returning a democrat from New Jersey, and some of getting a democratic senator in Maine, and it is quite among the possibilities that the democratic supremacy in the senate may depend upon the selection of a democrat in Maine.

THE NAIL MARKET.

An Interesting Statement from the Iron Age.

The following, taken from the Iron Age of the 8th inst., will be read with interest by dealers and others in this part of the country: "The action of the Western Nail Association, at its meeting last week, in continuing the stoppage of the factories for two weeks longer, making a total stoppage of four weeks, evinces a determination on the part of its members to remove the last vestige of doubt from the minds of buyers, of their purpose to control the nail market for this year, at least. The meeting is reported to have been larger than the one held two weeks previous, and the action was taken with a dissenting voice, though the farther stoppage would press heavily on certain members. If the statements are to be believed, and there are many circumstances that give indirect evidence to this effect, there are very few mills in the west to-day that can sort up out of their stock 1,000 kegs of nails. The mills are refusing orders, or accepting them with the condition that they are to be filled as soon as possible after the mills start. Orders that have already been accepted can not be filled. A mill with nearly 100 machines is stated to have an order for about 3,000 kegs, for which they have been paid, and they can not fill it. Other mills are similarly situated. These facts indicate light stocks at all points on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and as far west as Denver, the stock of nails to go into the spring trade was not 300,000 kegs, if it was 250,000. Since that time the stock has decreased very largely, and what is of special importance, the speculative stocks have been sold. This action of the Western Nail Association is no experiment with it. It has been tried before with bad results. In 1866, when the difference between the price of bar iron and nails was greater even than the present difference (nails selling at \$7.50 per keg), the association agreed to a stoppage of four weeks for the purpose of maintaining the price of nails. At the end of this time a further stoppage of six weeks was agreed upon and carried out. The result was that the price was held for a year and the mills made a profit. It has been claimed that the profit the nail men are striving for is excessive, and that their action should be discontinued. This is absurd. When nails were selling at \$1.75 per keg, no one suggested that buyers

should be tender-hearted and voluntarily raise the price. It will require a good many months' run at the present rate of profit to restore to many mills the losses of the years of low prices. Let alone any accumulation for the hard times that must come in the future.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 16.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: "Maj. McLean has overtaken Victoria's band of Apaches, and is driving them south."

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 16.—The planing mill of Nuelle & Gatapi and the sash factory of George C. Food was burned last night. Loss \$50,000.

COURSE OF LECTURES AT ATHENS.

The literary societies of the E. T. W. University, at Athens, have commenced a course of lectures at the university in that place. The first was delivered Thursday night, by Dr. W. A. Harrison, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, who went down on the noon train and returned at night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

New York, April 16.—Money, \$1.06 at 94. Exchange, \$4.84; Government, weak and closing firm; 5's, \$1.03; 4's, \$1.08; 4's, \$1.09; States, dull.

Futures.

New York, April 16.—Cotton—net receipts, 1,119 bales; gross, 1,417 bales. Futures closed firm; sales, 158,000 bales. April, 11.75-11.77; May, 11.80-11.82; June, 11.84-11.85; July, 12.04-12.06; August, 12.12-12.14; September, 11.89-11.91; October, 11.89-11.91; November, 11.69-11.71; December, 11.65-11.67.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, April 16.—Cotton—firm; sales, 1,404 bales; uplands, 1,142; New Orleans, 12c. Weekly net receipts, 3,502 bales; gross, 4,429 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,794 bales; to France, 273 bales; to continent, 638 bales; to coast, 2,392 bales; sales, 26,572 bales; stock, 298,054 bales.

General Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Southern flour, quiet and weak; common to fair extra, \$5.25-5.65; good to choice do., \$5.70-7.00. Wheat, heavy, late lower, light export and fair speculative business. No. 3 red, \$1.24; corn, about 13 lower and very moderate trade; upgraded, \$1.53-1.55. Oats, 40c for No. 3. Coffee, dull; Rio, cargoes, 13 1/2c. Sugar, fairly active and strong; Cuba and Muscovado, 7 1/2c; domestic molasses sugar, 9 1/2c; centrifugal, 8 1/2-16 1/2c; fair to good refining, 7 1/2c; prime, 7 1/2c; refined, fair demand and firm; standard A, 9 1/2c. Molasses, firm and fair inquiry; Cuba refining, 60c; test, 58-89c. Rice, quiet and unchanged. Wood, limited demand and about steady. Pork, lower and closing firm with moderate trade, \$10.70-10.75; middles, dull and unchanged; opened lower but closed firm at \$7.20-7.25. Whisky, nominal, \$1.10.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat, quiet, \$1.10. Corn, steady, 42 1/2c. Oats, easier, 37c. Pork, quiet, \$10.50. Lard, quiet, 7c. Bulk meats, steady; shoulders, 31 1/2c; ribs, \$6.20-6.25; sides, \$6.50. Bacon, quiet; shoulders, 42c; ribs, \$6.30; sides, \$7.10; sugar cured hams, 9 1/2c. Whisky, steady, \$1.05.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Flour, dull and nominal. Wheat, unsettled and generally lower; closing strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.10 1/2 for cash; \$1.04 for June; No. 3 do., 92c. Corn, unsettled generally lower and closing firm; 35 1/2-35 1/2 for cash; 36c for June. Oats, steady and firm; 22 1/2c for June. Pork, strong and higher, \$9.90. Lard, unsettled and generally lower; closing firm, \$9.77 1/2 for 60c. Bulk meats, stronger; shoulders, \$3.95; short ribs, \$4.15; clear, \$6.35. Whisky, steady and unchanged.

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