

THE COMET.

Johnson City, Tenn., July 2, 1885.

The Assistant Secretary of the Senate has been removed. Walt Brownlow's occupation's gone.

Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet are turning the rascals out fast enough, but they don't seem to be in a hurry about turning the Democrats in.

The reckless attacks of some of the newspapers on Hon. A. M. Keily, minister to Austria, are having but little effect. The Austrian government has not refused to receive him, and Mr. Cleveland has not intimated an intention of recalling him.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The President to-day appointed Mattie K. Chesman to be postmistress at Hampton, Virginia.

The President made the following appointments to-day: Wm. W. Rockhill, Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to China; Chas. Denby, Jr., (Indiana), to be Second Secretary of Legation of the United States to China.

The President this afternoon appointed Wm. Dorsheimer, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Martin T. McMahan to be United States Marshal for the same district; James B. Hays, of Wisconsin, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Wm. L. Cabell, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas; James M. Liddell, of Mississippi, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi; Charles B. Pearre, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas; Benj. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, to be Collector of Customs for the District of New Orleans, La.

A Bold Hascal.

A German calling himself Dr. R. M. Cohen arrived in the quiet town of Greenville a few days ago. He represented himself to be a man of wealth, traveling alone for his health. He claimed to be a specialist in optics and succeeded in duping some of the Greenville people. He met Miss Annie Patton, a lady of good family, and represented himself to be a widower. She became infatuated and after four visits they were married. The next day after the marriage Cohen took his newly made wife and skipped the town, leaving his hotel and livery bills unpaid. About this time rumors became current that Cohen had a wife at Goldsboro, N. C., and a telegram was sent there for information. The reply came back that he was a married man and that his wife lived at Goldsboro. A warrant was issued at once, charging him with bigamy, and two deputy sheriffs were sent in pursuit. They followed Cohen and new wife to the Virginia line and there gave up the chase. As yet he has not been arrested.

Twenty-one Years in Office

Secretary Manning a day or two ago called for the resignation of Mr. Fletcher, Chief of the Loan Division. Mr. Fletcher at once complied with the request and in person handed his letter of resignation to the Secretary. The latter informed Mr. Fletcher that his successor had not yet been selected, so his resignation need not take effect till August 1. Mr. Fletcher then requested the Secretary to allow him to remain until September 1, on which date he will have completed twenty-one years of continuous service in the department and the Secretary at once complied with the request.

In the early part of last winter six electric lights were placed near the White House, one at each gate, two in front of the main door and one on each of the walks between the gate and door. They were kept in working order until several evenings since, when they were dispensed with by order of the President until next winter. At present only the old fashioned gas lamps are used.

The dome of the pantheon where Hugo is entombed rest on rollers. Recently an exact duplicate of the dome was constructed for the observatory at Nice, but by an ingenious arrangement it was placed upon a reservoir of air, which in turn rests upon water in a circular basin. This system of suspension is said to be so perfect that in spite of its great weight, a single person can turn it completely round.

Mr. McMasters declares in his new history of the United States that the story of Thomas Jefferson riding along upon the picket fence his inauguration day is a bit of purification. As a matter of fact the great apostle of simplicity made his way to the capitol "surrounded by a crowd of citizens and a troop of militia, beating drums and bearing flags and when he mounted the steps "the shouts of the multitude and roar of cannon rang in his ears."

The Mountaineer says Robt. Johnson of Elizabethton can "back it on" to any of the glass ballshooters in East Tennessee. He recently broke 22 balls out of 24 shots, but the Mountaineer does not say how far he was from the trap. If some of the Bristol shots see this, Robert may have a chance to try his nerve.

Minister Keiley.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A Virginia journalist now in the city, an old friend of Minister Keiley pronounces the statement that Mr. Keiley's wife is a Jewess is false. He says: "While it is true that Mrs. Keiley is of Hebrew descent, she, years ago embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and has had all her children baptized in the Catholic church, and educated in its tenets." He says that the President has not recalled Mr. Keiley, nor is he likely to do so.

Mr. Cleveland Not Dissatisfied

It may not be out of place to say that the very least of the President's troubles comes from any dissatisfaction with Mr. Bayard. That gentleman's long familiarity with public measures, his keen judgement of public men, his lofty personal character, and the unquestioned purity of his motives—these are considerations which weighed with the President in the first instance and weigh no less now.—Washington Post.

Eloping on a Locomotive.

LURAY, VA., June 28.—Alexander Watson, a farmer, eloped on a locomotive last night with Miss Bertie Adams, daughter of Charles Adams, another farmer. Watson had vainly sought the consent of the girl's parents and when they locked the girl up in her room he arranged to elope with her. He went to the house this morning about two o'clock and scaled a ladder to his sweetheart's window. She had previously informed him that her parents had carried out of the room all her clothing and Watson had started with an entire costume for her use. He lost it on the way and the girl was compelled to wrap a blanket around her night-dress for the journey. Watson's brother-in-law, an engineer on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, had his engine at the station, near the Adams house, and the flying couple immediately drove there. Just as the engine was starting for Luray Mr. Adams appeared on the scene, but was too late to interfere. The young couple went to the house of a friend there, where Miss Adams received a proper suit of clothing. This morning they were married in Luray caverns. The girl is only sixteen years old.

Mrs. Dudley Acquitted.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Mrs. Dudley made the following statement in her own behalf to-day, just before the conclusion of her trial: "Gentlemen of the jury: I may or may not be insane, but if it is accurate that my action was for the possession of the almighty dollar, then I have no doubt you will readily decide that I am not insane. I wish you to decide that I am not insane. I wish you to decide my case by either acquitting me on the ground that my action was justifiable, or convict me. I was in doubt as to whether Jeremiah O'Donovan, Patrick Ford or Mezeroff were more responsible. I read O'Donovan's and Ford's papers, and read about Mezeroff, and then went to see O'Donovan. We had a talk about the wholesale intruder of innocent women and children. He said the blowing up of buildings was perfectly right. 'What,' said he, 'are the lives of a few women and children compared with the holy cause of Ireland?' He said, in reference to the recent explosion, that 'We did it' and he also said: 'I intend to blow up the House of Parliament when it next convenes.' 'I believe now, however, that he was deliberately lying.' The jury acquitted Mrs. Dudley on the ground of insanity.

Profanity.

We have seen nowhere a contradiction of the story that the President recently used in public the expression, "By the great Jehovah!" but we find two apologists for such language in our esteemed contemporaries, the Lancaster Intelligencer and the Albany Evening Journal, Republican both.

The Pennsylvania Journal thinks that even Mr. Cleveland really used that form of blasphemy, he was no worse than Gen. Jackson, who on one occasion has been reported as swearing "by the Eternal." The Evening Journal points out, furthermore, that the identical words put into the mouth of Mr. Cleveland were used by Col. Ethan Allen in demanding the surrender of Ticonderoga.—Excellent authorities, if any authorities could be admitted in such a case.

Even these, however, on the supposition that swearing might sometimes be admissible, would not justify Mr. Cleveland in this instance. The most reckless apologist for profanity would not look with the same forbearance upon an exhibition of passion over a discussion of New York and Buffalo money as upon the wrath of President Jackson when expressing his determination to throttle the least sign of resistance to the authority of the United States; or upon the solemn language of Col. Allen when calling upon the British commander to surrender Ticonderoga to the representative of the Continental Congress.

Still, there can be no excuse at all for any one's using blasphemous words, and we trust Mr. Cleveland has been misreported. At the same time we will not forget that, although President Jackson may have sometimes set a poor example in regard to his language, he was a true blue Democrat, and the closer President Cleveland follows him in politics the better for him and for the country.—N. Y. Sun.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The Hostiles Attacked by the Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The following telegram, from Capt. Crawford, was received at the War Department through Gen. Crook. It is dated Camp on Bochtas river, six miles above Oputa, Mexico, 25th inst., and confirms recent press dispatches: "Camped the 19th inst., near Husarur and was informed that Indians had been seen the same day near Oputa; discovered trail 22nd, near there, leading to Bonisho mountains, northeast of here; Shatto, with scouts, left to overtake and capture the hostiles. He found the rancheria the next day about 9 o'clock and attacked the hostiles, who fled. Pursuit was slow, owing to the rough country. Eight Bucks, four boys and three women escaped. Fifteen women and children were captured, also five horses of the Ninth Cavalry, three saddle horses, revolvers, belts, ammunition, one white mule, belonging to the party killed in Gualaloupe canon. One Indian was killed and several were wounded. Two captives were wounded and one White Mountain scout was shot through the elbow. The camp attacked was that of Chihuahua. His entire family is among the captives. Other Indians are supposed to be on the other side of the Sierra Madre Mountains. I will continue on the trail of the Natches to-morrow. On the 19th one scout was killed and another was wounded fifteen miles southwest of Oputa by an American named Woodward, who mistook the Indians for hostiles. Nothing has yet been heard from Lieutenant Gatewood."

Opposed to the Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Post to-morrow will publish an interview with Congressman N. D. Hill of Ohio, in which, among other things, Mr. Hill is quoted as saying that the Democrats of Ohio are opposed to the civil service law almost to a man; and that they regard it as a fraud on the public and that they believe in the right of the people to the change every officer in the Government at the time prescribed by the Constitution. He said he did not know whether an effort would be made to repeal the civil service law at the next session of Congress, but if there is he will vote to repeal it the first opportunity he gets. He said he had heard many Democratic members of Congress say that they would not vote a dollar to pay the expenses of the Commission, and that he felt that way himself.

How Logan's Plaint Was Answered.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Senator Logan is said to have gone to one of the Cabinet officers with the complaint that some Union soldiers had been dismissed from his department and statement that he had received letters from them protesting against their removal. The Cabinet officer, after listening patiently to the Senator's plea for their restoration, replied that the statistics of the war showed that about as many Democratic as Republican soldiers had gone to the front and that the Republicans had twenty-four years in which to take care of their soldiers; that it was now the turn of the Democrats and that he proposed whenever a Republican soldier was discharged to fill his place with a Democratic soldier. The Senator made no further argument.

Postmaster-General Refuses

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Representatives of six American steamship lines plying between New York City and South American and Central American ports and San Francisco, and which now carry the U. S. mails, had a long conference with Postmaster-General Vilas this afternoon and endeavored to persuade him to reconsider his recent decision not to distribute the \$400,000 appropriated among these lines for carrying the United States mails. The conference is reported not to have been satisfactory to the steamship men, as the Postmaster-General gave them no assurance that he would reconsider his recent decision.

Mr. Hendricks's Boston Speech.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. Hendricks's speech at Boston, or rather that part of it relating to civil service reform, has not made a good impression in Administration circles. Indeed, it is regarded in the light of an indirect declaration of war, and a criticism intended to provoke discontent. When Mr. Hendricks spoke of "the hickory broom of Jackson that represented Democratic reform," he doubtless meant to contrast it with the rule adopted at Washington, by which a hundred thousand radical Republicans are kept in office.

Lawing Over Blind Tom.

WARRENTON, VA., June 30.—The case brought by Charity Wiggins and the widow of the late John Bethune for the possession of "Blind Tom" was heard by Judge E. M. Spillman, of Fauquier county court, to-day. Messrs. Murdock and Moore appeared for Wiggins and Gen. Wm. H. Payne and Epau Hunter, Jr., for Gen. Jas. N. Bethune. The court remanded Tom to the care of Gen. Bethune. It is understood the case will be appealed to a higher court.

A Clean Sweep.

Attorney-General Garland is entitled to the Democratic banner. A complete change in the personnel of office of the Department of Justice has been about completed. All the Assistant Attorneys-General, with one exception, are now Democrats. The only Republican remaining is Solicitor Chesley of the internal Revenue Bureau, who was asked to resign in April last.

Governor Hoody Won't Run Again.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Governor Hoody, of Ohio, arrived in this city to-day. His visit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statue of Garfield, contributed by the State of Ohio to the National Statuary Hall, has been executed according to contract. He said to-night that he would not be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio at the coming election. He predicts Democratic success in that State and says the Democratic party there is perfectly solid.

General Grant.

Mr. Mcgregor, N. Y., June 30.—To-day brings no especial change in Gen. Grant's condition. The night was one of broken rest, though not pain. Mucous accumulated frequently in his throat, and whenever that happened an effort to remove it awakened him.

Dr. Douglas found him looking well this morning. His face had a fresh color and his eyes were bright and clear. To judge from his appearance he had improved in all respects. Yet it meant, to the doctor, no more than that the system had been relieved of the darting pains that formerly pinched the features, not that any measure of strength or vitality had been regained. It is cloudy to-day and the temperature 55 degrees.

Fish Dons the Stripes.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 29.—James D. Fish, of the Marine Bank, was to-day put through a regular course in prison. Lusty attendants bathed him, cropped what hair he had, shaved off his beard and put him into regulation stripes. He was then put into a regular cell, where he is locked in all day, being one of several hundred men now in the prison for whom there is nothing to do. As entered on the prison register he is "No. 19,654; James D. Fish, offense, misappropriating the funds of a national bank; occupation, president of the Marine National Bank; age, 65; Weight, 165½; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; received, June 28, 1885.

The Postmaster-General and Applicants.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Postmaster-General has decided to set apart the two weeks following the 4th of July the purpose of disposing of cases of presidential Post Offices which have been prepared for consideration, and for the transaction of other necessary and pressing business, and therefore announces to intending applicants that he cannot during that time hear personal applications for appointment. This announcement is designed for the benefit of visitors, and with a view to expediting the consideration of cases. It does not relate to the First Assistant's office, nor to applications by letter.

A man may thoroughly believe in the faith cure for snake bite, but at the same time he will take the whiskey to brace up his faith on.

Failures for Six Months.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The mercantile failures for the six months ending to-day, reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, is 6004 in number, as against 5510 for the first six months in 1884, an increase of 494 failures. In liabilities, however, there is a marked diminution, the amount being for the first half of 1885 \$74,000,000 as against \$124,000,000 the first six months of 1884. In the circular announcing these statistics the fact is dwelt upon that an increase in failures of less than five hundred among the number of traders reported by this agency (now over one million) is not surprising, while their diminishing importance, as shown by the low aggregate and average of the liabilities, is commented upon as indicating a more favorable condition of things than existed this time last year.

Collapse in Labor.

Elsewhere will be found in to-day's News an article from the Richmond Whig, which will be read with regret. The announcement that the coal mines have "suspended operation," may be an error, literally speaking. But it is true that the vast reduction in labor and expenses was decided on, and that every hand who did not have a family on the ground, to the number of about 165, was discharged, and these are to-day wandering, without employment over the country. Several of them passed through Abingdon. This is a heavy blow to the country. And it is a fearful crop to reap from last year's sowing. But is brought home to our doors, and is only a small sample of the general ruin of business throughout the country. Here we have labor unemployed, and in the banks more unemployed money than ever before known.—Bristol News.

"The above shows that the idiots have not all left the world."

Sale & Livery Stable.

G. H. Matthews.

First class accommodations. New Buggies, New Hacks, and good Stock. Near R. R. Crossing, opposite McNeen's Blacksmith Shop, Johnson City, Tennessee.

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Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

ISAAC HARR,

Attorney at Law, Johnson City, Tennessee.

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Choice of every variety and grade of Marble. Workmanship and Prices guaranteed to be as excellent and favorable as any in the United States. No Agent's commission to pay.

A WOMAN.

From the Atlantic Constitution. "My name is Mary Chapman, and I live at the corner of Williams and Cox street, Atlanta. I have been a dreadful sufferer from scrofula and running, eating scrofulous ulcers for six years. Have been waited upon during the time by seven Atlanta physicians, but they failed to cure me. I also used various advertised remedies without the least benefit. While being thus treated, I grew worse all the time. Scrofulous swellings on both sides of my neck— which became running, eating sores, affecting my throat, mouth and nose. The eating sores on my neck were a mass of corruption almost down to the bones. My throat became so much affected that I could scarcely swallow, my food lodging in portion of my throat. I lost my appetite entirely, lost my flesh, and was reduced to 60 pounds weight—being a mere skeleton. My whole system became terribly poisoned, and in a fearful condition. In this condition I commenced the use of B. B. B., and found great relief in the first bottle. "When I had used five bottles my health had so much improved that the ulcers were all healed, the swelling subsided, my appetite returned, my skin became active, my strength returned, and I gained 45 pounds of flesh. I am now healthy, fat and hearty, and am able to do as much work as any woman, and feel as happy as a lark."

Kidney Complaint.

For over six years I have been a terrible sufferer from a troublesome kidney complaint for the relief of which I have spent over \$250 without benefit, the most noted so-called remedies proving failures. The use of one single bottle of B. B. B., has been marvelous, giving more relief than all other treatment combined. It is a quick cure, while others, if they cure at all, are in the distant future.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE leading physician of the United States, who knows the composition of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, says that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy. ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity. THOROUGHLY effective renovation include not only the removal of corruption from the blood, but its purification and the strengthening of the vital organs, witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is better accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy. BLOOD that is corrupted through disease is made pure, and blood weakened through disintegration of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. PURIFYING the blood is a building up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA more speedily than from anything else. MEDICINE for which the feeble are faintly esteemed, is abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1; Six bottles for \$5.

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AT R. J. RANKIN'S OLD STAND.

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CHICKENS, BUTTER AND EGGS

WANTED AT CASH PRICES.

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DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

GENTS' GOODS OF ALL KINDS, ALL KINDS OF WHITE GOODS, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Dr. Samuel Hodges' Alterative Compound Sarsaparilla with Iodide Potash. This compound is purely vegetable, each article of ingredient is perfectly harmless in itself, having been selected from roots and herbs possessing great medical properties, when combined, forms a most powerful, efficient and pleasant medicine for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of system, viz.:

Lingering or third day Chills, Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's evil, Scald-head or Tetter, Chronic Sore Eyes, Old or Chronic Sores of all kinds, Boils, Pimples, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaints, Inflammation of the Kidney and Bladder, renovates and invigorates the system; acts gently on the bowels. As an appetizer and for general debility, it is a most excellent remedy.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For sale by J. B. Jones. Price, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5. Liberal discount to the trade.



Also Sole Proprietors and Manufacturer of ETHIOPIAN PILE OINTMENT.

A never failing remedy for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Internal or Protruding Piles. Gives almost instantaneous relief, and will effect a permanent cure. Price, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

CAMPBELL BROS., Druggists, Sole Manufacturers.

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