

THE COMET.
ROBT. L. TAYLOR, Editors.
C. J. ST. JOHN, Jr. }
Johnson City, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Great Reformer
(AND)
The Wronged Man of '76

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Thos. A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
J. D. C. ATKINS.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,
1st. ROBERT BURROW,
2d. S. G. HEISKELL,
3d. C. MARCHBANKS,
4th. M. S. ELKIN,
5th. EARNEST PILLOW,
6th. J. W. JUDD,
7th. L. P. PADGET,
8th. R. P. COLE,
10th. J. HARVEY MATHES.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM B. BATE,
OF DAVIDSON.

FOR CONGRESS:
O. C. KING,
OF HAMBLEN.

FOR SENATOR:
Geo. H. DUNCAN,
OF WASHINGTON.

FOR FLOATER:
CLAY SHOWN,
OF GREENE.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN H. SAVAGE, of Warren,
G. W. GORDON, of Shelby,
J. A. TURLEY, of McMinn.

Circulation 1,450.

A Section of the Republican Platform in 1860.

That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance, which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Blaine's Dodge.

Just at the time when everybody in the United States was talking about the new Mulligan letters Blaine had his letter published defending his secret marriage in Kentucky. This was done to divert public attention from the Mulligan letters. The Democratic party is not making a scandal campaign. Yet Blaine's defense of his marriage relation affords abundant evidence of misconduct, and if the Democratic party wanted to wage war by reciting scandals it could very easily find numerous ugly facts in Blaine's domestic life. We don't wish to expose to vulgar gaze the holy domestic relations of a candidate. The Democracy attacks Blaine's public career, Blaine has written letters about his marriage relation and about tariff protection, now why doesn't he write a letter explaining the Mulligan matter? The reason is evident he wants to dodge that matter. He wants to direct public attention to other questions. But he is unsuccessful. The people still cry, "Blaine, if you are honest why did you write these Mulligan letters?"

Blaine has realized the truth of a remark made by Confucius; "A bluish may be taken out of a diamond by careful polishing; but if your words have the least bluish, there is no way to efface it."

The Johnson City Mineral, Timber and Agricultural District.

It is proposed that Washington, Sullivan, Unicoi, Carter and Johnson prepare to make an exhibition. A good exhibit of our agricultural products, timbers and minerals would be of immense advantage to our people and country. We learn that Sullivan county fully appreciates the value of an exhibit at the Exposition and has appropriated \$250 towards preparing it. Carter county promises to give \$150. Now what will the other counties do? Washington, Johnson and Unicoi ought to appropriate something for this purpose. The cost of the shipping will be nothing to the counties, as the Bureau of Agriculture pays all the freight. Possessing here the finest country in the State we ought, by all means, to see that our products and resources are properly represented at New Orleans.

"Blaine is an important man for us to have feel all right toward us," Caldwell to Fisher.

Blaine's Sincerity.

The Republican organs say that Blaine is open as day, that he never makes any attempt to conceal any part of his record. They mention in proof of his frankness that he walked to the polls in Maine and gave his reasons for refusing to vote on the whiskey amendment. As another evidence of his candor they mention the late letter which he wrote to Mr. Phelps, admitting a secret marriage in Kentucky. Yes he is wonderfully frank and honest in his actions. Below we give some extracts from the Mulligan letters which will show that he is "as open and fair as day."

WHAT BLAINE ASKED PHILIP TO WRITE TO HIM.
"Concealment of the investment and everything connected with it would have been very easy had concealment been desirable, but your action in the matter was as open and as fair as the day."

WHAT BLAINE WROTE TO PHILIP.
"No one will ever know from the fact that I have ever assumed of a single dollar to Maine."

"I have what you say about the importance of my keeping all quiet."

"Hush the letter."

The Pettibone men now say that they don't ask the assistance of the Taylor men, that they can elect the Major without the help of Alf Taylor's friends. If the Pettibone can get along in this election without the Taylor men, the Taylor men certainly can get through the election without any help from Pettibone and his friends.

PETTIBONE.
Money. Bosses. Whiskey. Fraud. Taylor.

O. C. KING.
A. A. TAYLOR.

O. C. King, if elected, will do more for the interest of the county and people than any man we have sent to Washington. He knows more about the resources of upper East Tenn. than any man in the State.

Kissing and The Press.
Kissing is an old subject with editors. Every now and then some editor, having his thoughts, for a moment, sentimentally turned, does his utmost to picture in vivid words

"the soft and sweet ellipse When soul meets soul on lover's lip."

The attention of the press has recently been called to this delicate subject by the announcement that the three Emperors, who have been holding a conference in a Polish castle saluted each other

"with love's great artillery."

The American is very much shocked to learn that in any country men should waste their sweetness upon the desert h(a)ir. He even looks with envy upon the fashion the women have of kissing each other, and declares that the practice is generally hypocritical. One paper has ventured to say that this indiscriminate kissing among the women should be prevented by law. If the press continues its agitation of reform in oculation it may yet come to pass that we shall have the law that is said once to have been in force in the wooden nutmeg State, which forbade a man from kissing his wife on Sunday.

The Pettiboneites say that they do not intend to court the favor of the Taylor Republicans. They boast that they can carry the district without their assistance. The Pettiboneites will not do anything to conciliate the Taylor men. In Washington county, they threw out the Taylor chairman and elected a Pettibone man.

DEAR HERMAN—Is it really so that you said that the Taylor men were a lot of damn squirts? Did you say that you didn't care a cuss whether one of them voted for you or not? Did you say that you had the money and the whiskey and that you could get all the votes you wanted? Did you say that Alf Taylor was down and you intended to keep him down? Did you say that if Alf Taylor were to be elected and make speeches for you that you might have him appointed a postmaster in Washington county? Did you say, dear Herman, that you couldn't speak against a buzz saw? Did you say that you had the money and that you intended to run this district? Did you say that you and Jim Blaine were bosom friends, that you and he had had many a high old time together? Didn't you write a letter to B. F. Jones telling him that you were boss of this district?

Yours till your money gives out,
MICH I. GASPER.

Pettibone said in his speech at Rogersville "The Taylor men are a set of damn squirts and if one of them was to die the others haven't got sense enough to lay him out decently."

O. C. King is gaining strength every day.

And by gone events cast their shadows back. The Mulligan shadows hide the glory of Blaine.

HILT TO HILT.

Joint Discussion Between Taylor and Hawkins, Electoral Candidates.

Taylor Proves too Much for the Wordy Little Captain.

A Masterly Indictment For Corruptions of the Republican Party.

A large crowd of Democrats and Republicans were gathered last night at the Masonic Theatre to hear the joint discussion between Hon. R. L. Taylor and Hon. S. W. Hawkins, Democratic and Republican candidates for Elector from the State at large. Upon the platform were Hon. Leon Tronstad, Hon. Samuel Watson, Hon. J. T. Hillsman, ex-Gov. Marks, Hon. M. S. Elkin, of Sumner, Gen. Murray, of Huntington, Col. A. S. Colyar, Hon. A. J. Caldwell, Hon. M. T. Bryan, Judge Matt W. Allen, Moses R. Priest, Esq., and W. H. Cherry, besides the speakers of the evening, while Gov. Bate sat unseen in an alcove behind the scenes.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that Mr. Hawkins is no match in debate for Mr. Taylor. The latter is known far and wide as a remarkably astute campaigner, as full of wit as he is of logic, as persuasive as he is eloquent, and though Mr. Hawkins' party has no reason to be ashamed of his forensic ability, yet he could not measure swords to advantage with "Bob" Taylor, as he is familiarly called. No man in the State can tell an anecdote as well as Mr. Taylor, and last night he several times fairly stormed the house with the pertinency and humor of his illustrations. So far as the future may be judged by the performances of last night, Mr. Hawkins need not expect to win laurels in any contest with the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Taylor was introduced by Hon. Andrew J. Caldwell, who referred to him as an orator and a patriot, a man from whose lips would fall genuine pearls of Democratic wisdom.

Mr. Taylor said that in the midst of a great quadrennial political contest, at the close of which ten millions of freemen would be called upon to exercise the highest prerogative of American citizenship, it behooved every man to weigh well the respective claims of the two great parties. He came from East Tennessee, the home of radicalism and having studied its characteristics he had determined to fight it strongly. He was a Democrat and one from pure principle. He was a Democrat because its founder, Jefferson, had given birth to the grandest declaration of human rights in existence; because Democracy gave the right to every man to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience; because Democracy guaranteed to every citizen protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; because Democracy had in days long gone asserted with its best blood the supremacy of America over England's oppression. He reviewed the history of the several great parties which had figured in the nation's history.

The Federal party sprang into being under the touch of Hamilton's genius, but had withered from its inherent tendencies to centralization and monarchism. The Whig party was born on the ruins of Federalism, but too pure to live, had breathed its last when Clay and Webster sank beneath the political horizon. The Know Nothing party was born of hatred and died a natural death at the hands of enlightened lovers of freedom. He then reviewed the immense accessions of public domain which marked the Democratic administrations. Under Jefferson, more than a million square miles of territory was added; under Monroe, 69,000 square miles; under Polk, 274,000 square miles; under Pierce, 45,000 square miles—in all, more than two millions of square miles. (Cheers.) This vast area with its riches barely touched, as yet, was the result of Democratic national policy. Because of these great progressive principles of Democracy, he espoused her cause. (Cheers.) His antagonist was a gentleman whom he liked, but he was marred by the advocacy of doctrines which he better if they should never have been born. (Cheers.) He said that Mr. Hawkins would devote much of his time to the advocacy of a protective tariff and would declare it was the salvation of the working man, and would also ask him to define the exact status of Democracy as to the tariff. He thought the Democratic platform of 1884 was plain enough on that point for any man who could read to understand, but to state the point himself, he would say that Democracy was for such a tariff as would cover the difference between the wages in Europe and America.

Democracy was not for the present Republican tariff which imposed war duties twenty years after the war had closed, and which poured annually into the treasury a surplus of 100 millions of dollars, wrung from the products of the toil of millions of freemen. (Great applause.) The Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana stated the tariff surplus now in the Treasury to be \$400,000,000, an amount which would be realized by a tax of \$8 upon every man, woman and child in America. For such a tariff Democracy was not an advocate and never would be. (Great cheering.) Democracy wanted to equalize the burdens of taxation and was not for such a sys-

tem as the Republicans fought for, which laid a tax of 50 per cent. on the blanket of the poor man, and a tax of 10 per cent. on the diamonds of the millionaire. (Tremendous applause.) Democracy wanted a tariff as low as possible consistent with the preservation of the interests of manufacturing, and if any heaping up was to be done it should be on the luxuries and not necessities of life. (Cheers.) To make a practical application of the Republican tariff system, the reason why iron furnaces were not glowing on the banks of the Cumberland was because the rich iron ores of the section were carried by the great iron kings of Pittsburgh to their furnaces and then manufactured into articles which were then shipped back to the South. Reduce the tariff and Tennessee could develop her vast natural resources and compete in any markets in the world. The aim of Republicans was to confuse the popular mind on the subject of the tariff; that was their salvation, for if the people would but reason, they would see the iniquities of the existing war tariff and condemn Republicanism to merited oblivion. (Cheers.)

The Republican's protective policy as represented to the working man, was the voice of a siren and it meant, if heeded, a certain and swift destruction of their best interests. He referred to the hue and cry which the Republicans raised about the solid South, and declared it was no wonder that the sunny Southland was the enemy of Republicanism. After the war, when the aters of the South were desolate; when she had only the skies above and a blood-stained earth beneath, and sorrows deep in her midst, Republicanism fastened its clutches upon her dearest rights, and wrought such outrages and oppressions as would have better become the vilest monarchy of old. Remembering these diabolical deeds the South would ever be solid against the party which performed them. (Tremendous applause.) But when, at the close of the war, Republicanism sprung into existence, it had great leaders. They were four, Lincoln, Sumner, Trumbull and Curtin. Lincoln perished from the bullet of an assassin; the great Sumner went to the front and after passing the civil rights bill, he too died. What of Trumbull and Curtin? The former is fighting for Democracy in Illinois, and the latter a champion of Democracy in Pennsylvania. (Great cheering.) He reviewed the promises which the Republican party had made when they came into power, and boldly exposed the faith they had broken. He held here the theft of \$2,000,000 from the negro who had deposited his hard earnings in the Freedman's Bank; earnings which had been laid away in Republican pockets "where neither moth nor rust do corrupt." (Laughter and applause.) When Grant was President, the great Republican whiskey ring fraud was perpetrated, and its coils of corruption reached from St. Louis to Washington. When Democracy exposed the theft, the Republican administration paroled the offenders, and when Babcock, Grant's private secretary, was proven to be a conspirator in the monumental infamy, Grant drew him close to his bosom and bade him there find repose and protection. (Long applause.) Again, in the past twenty years, the vast sum of \$400,000,000 gotten by taxation of the people, had been appropriated to build up a navy. Where was that navy? About a dozen wooden ships and twelve monitors represented the tremendous sums which had been appropriated to build a navy. The money which should have been expended for ships had been stolen by Republican rings. England's navy, the best in the world, cost her only three hundred and fifty millions; and what a miserable comparison was offered to her great naval power by the few bark which had cost America over \$400,000,000. Was over that more plain? (Loud applause.) Again, to crown the temple of Republican infamies, that party had defected the plain will of the American nation in 1876, in the face of a majority of a quarter of a million votes, had defrauded Samuel J. Tilden of his right to the Presidency and seated a miserable pretense of manhood. Republicanism had not had enough of the spoils and plunder of Government, so they gathered the army about Washington and committed a crime, the darkest upon the pages of American history. (Tremendous cheering.) About one half of the ring which consummated the fraud were under the sods, the other half under the clouds, while Samuel J. Tilden still lived in the hearts of the people. (Loud applause.) He read as a proof of the monumental corruptions of the Republican party from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, which elicited great applause. He then referred to the Star Route frauds involving four millions of dollars which were discovered and exposed by Democrats and which the Republican Assistant Postmaster General and Chairman of the National Committee were impeached. The guilty were saved by the eloquence of the atheist Ferguson, and the jury hearing him concluded to let the culprit go as there was no hell anyhow. (Laughter and applause.) These numerous crimes were committed, forsooth, by the party of great moral ideas, the party of progress. He criticized the Republican national plat-

form of 1884, which declared for a reform of the tariff when the party had built up the existing tariff. He exposed the theft by the Republicans of over two hundred millions of acres of the public lands which they had bestowed upon their petted railroad monopolists.

The Republican party manifested the greatest ingratitude in refusing to pension the 8,000 veterans of the Mexican war, men who had fought on bloody battlefields for the honor and welfare of the country, while they were most willing to pension the disabled Union soldiers.

He described the last Democratic national convention, the most representative the party had ever had, and referred in eloquent terms to the telegram, which, as an expression of unusual admiration, was sent to Mr. Tilden, asking him if he would not accept the nomination for President. On the third of June another convention was held in Chicago, but no such telegram was sent to the poultry yard in Ohio, where Fraudulency Hayes was reposing. (Laughter.) The Republican party knew it was in a desperate strait, so it passed by the conservative Edmunds and nominated the desperate James G. Blaine—the man who was tainted with the guano frauds of Chili, and, remarked Mr. Taylor, amid the wildest applause.

You may point, you may wash Jim Blaine if you will, but the secret of guano will hang around him still!

The allies were closing fast around the Republican party, and Blucher was piercing their center, so they called upon their Napoleonic Blaine, and he hurled himself into the saddle to lead the "Old Guard." The fourth of November would be the Waterloo of the beleaguered Republican hosts. (Great applause.) He emphasized the fact that such men as George William Curtis and Carl Schurz, who had long been Republican leaders were working hard against Blaine, and the New York Herald, for the first time in twenty years, was taking sides in politics and had hoisted the names of Cleveland and Hendricks. The Independents, too, of New England and Pennsylvania were unable to support such a man as Blaine, and were now on the side of Democracy. (Applause.) He showed the inconsistency of the claim of Blaine to the Irish vote when he had fought them bitterly with his own Knoxville Journal. Logan asked for the negro vote when he made a law in Illinois which declared it to be a crime for any man to feed or care for in the least any refugee slave.

He next addressed himself to Reid, and criticized his Protean proclivities in a most caustic manner. He then reviewed the political life of Cleveland reviewing the honesty and ability which had characterized his wide course from Mayor to Governor of the Empire State, and congratulated the party upon the nomination of so worthy a man. In conclusion he exhorted his hearers to vote for the Democratic nominees and thereby to preserve their highest and truest interests from the corrupting touch of Republicanism. The liberty of the people and the Republica form of Government was threatened by a longer lease in power of the dominant party, and all patriotic men should rally for its overthrow, else America might but too closely resemble Ireland, which struggled beneath the tyrannies of 30,000 English lords.

Hon. Samuel Watson, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, introduced Mr. Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins said he came as a stranger to Nashville, and yet he felt that the tie of a universal brotherhood of citizenship bound him to every man in the audience. He stated that he did not consider that any man who attempted to wave the bloody shirt, or to array one section of the country against another was entitled to recognition as a patriot or statesman. He had stood before Reid's battery during the war, and he was willing to shake hands with any Confederate who was now true to the Union. (Great applause.) He said there was but one great issue in the campaign and that was the tariff, and to that he directed the body of his argument. He endeavored to prove that protective tariff was necessary to the preservation of the interests of the laboring man. He defended the Freedman's Bank fraud and the theft of public domains, and attacked Hendricks on votes he had cast while in the Senate. He referred to the late Maine election, and argued from it success for his party in the November election. His defense of Blaine was long and studied. He said there was not a man in the city of Nashville who was not with the Republican party on the homestead question, or its financial policy, nor is there one who is not with the party on the greenback question. Democrats all endorsed the Republican doctrines.

He believed that under the policy of James G. Blaine, the products of the fields would find their way to markets they had never known before. His policy was to build up the industries of the country by protecting them from pauper labor, and that under his administration manufacturing would be built upon every river.

Mr. Taylor, in his reply, said his friend Hawkins had been talking tariff for an hour and a half—nothing but tariff! He had through the history of the Republican party at him, its corruption and misgovernment;

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Will Harr,
—(DEALER IN)—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

PRODUCE

had thrown Blaine's tattooed record at him but he had dodged these things and would not talk about them. His friend Hawkins was like the two fellows who were out on the prairie hunting. A buffalo got after them and there was no way of escape except by a sapling or down in a hole in the ground. One man shot up in a tree and the other down in a hole. The fellow in the hole was not in there long before he came climbing out in a big hurry and shot up the sapling.

"What are you coming up here for?" inquired the other fellow, "don't you know a buffalo can't get into that hole." "Well, but you don't know all there is about it; there is a bear in that hole as big as two buffaloes."

Now when I get after Mr. Hawkins with the records of his party he dodges into the tariff hole, and when I go to talk to him about Mr. Blaine's tattooed records, the Mulligan letters, he finds a bear in the hole as big as two buffaloes.

Mr. Hawkins is a better tariff man than his party. The Republicans themselves say the tariff must be reformed, but Mr. Hawkins says it is just right. He does not want it reformed. Blaine and Mr. Hawkins knew what to do with that surplus of \$400,000,000 in the treasury. Blaine says "I know how to dispose of that money, we can capture a lot of votes with it. There is a long line of revenue men who must have their salaries, and now let us establish another line, and while we take the money out of the left pockets of the people, we will pass it around among those fellows and into the right pocket of the people." He and Blaine would pay it back to the people—when they get their salaries out. Now why not let this money remain in the hands of the people?

Mr. Hawkins says our wealth is increasing every day at the rate of two millions and a half dollars. Is it increasing with you? Is the laboring man adding to his wealth every day? Such men as James G. Blaine and the Goulds are increasing their wealth every day, but are you growing richer? Centralization is the idea of the Republican party; they want the big fish to swim; they want the big fish to swallow up the little ones.

Mr. Hawkins' reply was similar to his first speech, and at its close not more than fifty were in the house.

Public Speaking.

The following list of appointments for joint discussion by Hon. R. L. Taylor and Hon. Samuel W. Hawkins, Democratic and Republican candidates for the State at large, have been announced:

Waynesboro, Saturday, Sept. 27th.
Savannah, Monday, Sept. 30th.
Purdy, Tuesday, Sept. 30th.
Henderson Wednesday Oct. 1st.
Lexington, Thursday, " 2d.
Bentonville, Friday, " 3d.
Linden, Saturday, " 4th.
Waverly, Monday, " 5th.
Cantons, Tuesday, " 6th.
Huntingdon, Wednesday, Oct. 8th.
Millan, Thursday, " 9th.
Bremen, Friday, " 10th.
Trenton, Saturday, " 11th.
Jackson, Monday, " 12th.
Bolivar, Tuesday, " 13th.
Somerville, Wednesday, " 14th.
Memphis, Thursday, " 15th.
Covington, Friday, " 16th.
Dyersburg, Saturday, " 17th.
Alexandria, Monday, " 18th.
Smithville, Tuesday, " 19th.
Woolbury, Wednesday, " 20th.
Nashville, Thursday, October 23rd.

SAMUEL WATSON,
Ch'm State Rep. Ex. Com.
J. A. TRUMBULL,
Ch'm State Dem. Ex. Com.
Jno. C. Hone,
Jno. T. HILLESAS, Secretaries.

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PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FINE FRENCH CONFECTIONERIES, STATIONARY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
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—(THE)—
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