

BLAINE REPUDIATED

By the Leading Republican of Wisconsin.

Ex-Congressman Pound's Reasons Why a Republican Cannot Support the Mulligan Statesman-Cleveland Heartily Endorsed.

(Milwaukee Special to the New York Times.)
A letter from ex-Congressman Pound, of Chippewa Falls, in which the writer says he will oppose Mr. Blaine and support Governor Cleveland for the presidency, was made public here to-day. Mr. Pound is perhaps the most distinguished Republican in Wisconsin, and his opposition to Mr. Blaine will cause a profound sensation throughout the Northwest. He has for years been an unwavering leader in the Republican party, always supporting the entire ticket, and has been very prominent in its councils for twenty years. He was a leading member of the State legislature in 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1869. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1869, and was in 1876 elected to Congress from the Eighth district, then embracing more than half the area of Wisconsin. He served three terms in Congress, taking a prominent part. He was chairman of the committee on public lands in the Forty-seventh Congress. At the end of his third term he voluntarily retired from public life to devote himself to private enterprise. His repudiation of Mr. Blaine proceeds from no personal grievance or disappointment, but from a firm conviction that the Republican nominee is not the man for the place. Mr. Pound has thousands of friends in Wisconsin. He was a close friend of Garfield, and was strongly urged for a cabinet position. Following is Mr. Pound's letter:

Gen. E. D. Bryant, Madison:
MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 23d inst., asking an expression of my views of the political situation is received. So many friends of varied political bias have addressed me in person and by letter touching my attitude on the presidential question that I am constrained to make a pretty full response to your kind inquiry, with permission to publish the same if you deem it wise to do so.

After much earnest and solicitous deliberation I deem it my duty, while abating naught of loyalty to the Republican party, but rather to promote its true purpose and strengthen it for future good work, to support the Democratic nominee, Governor Cleveland, for President at the approaching election. My judgment disagrees with, and my conscience rebels against, the action of the Republican convention in the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and without arrogating for myself wisdom superior to a majority of representative Republicans convened to voice the determination of my party, I am compelled to obey my own best judgment and sense of duty in this single and extraordinary instance. Being a life-long Republican and the recipient of many distinguished honors, State and national, it is due my political associates, so often my cordial supporters, and myself that the reasons for departure from conventional co-operation be frankly stated.

No one will deny that the essential worth, if not the perpetuity of the republic, depends upon the maintenance of political and personal integrity as well as prudence and justice in its legislative, judicial and administrative branches. It is true that detection and correction of crookedness and infidelity in the executive branch of our government are most difficult, while long uninterrupted control is certain to invite abuse of power and opportunity. The Republican party has enjoyed nearly twenty-four years of continuous administrative authority, and while its history is replete with glorious achievements and hallowed by memories of unrivaled statesmanship, patriotism and prowess, there have crept into its human machinery many grievous abuses and ailments, demanding correction and cure, which may or may not be accomplished by the party in which they are engendered. Happily the work of purification and reform has been progressing most satisfactorily within our party under the present chief magistrate, and with such eminent success as to command the unexampled approval of the press, the people, and our party expressed through State conventions and by the Republican national convention in the extraordinary declaration that "we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen." What, then, does the party owe the country and itself? Manifestly, the continuance of the faithful servant. Common honesty and a decent recognition of fidelity demand it. Little short of hypocrisy would deny it. But being denied, the alternate should be a man whose public life is a guarantee that the wood work will go on. He should be the highest and best type of political integrity, statesmanship, and Republican principles.

Mr. Blaine is not such a man, but, in my opinion, embodies most in American politics that is menacing to public morals and integrity in government. With a long public career, mainly distinguished for a sort of declamatory and pugilistic statecraft, he is not the inspiration of a single valuable policy or the author of an important statute, but, on the contrary, has often suggested and supported unwise and bad and opposed good legislation. With a record clouded

by suspicion and accusation of jobbery and corruption undefended, he brings to us personal antagonisms which have torn and weakened our party in the past, invading the administration of the late lamented Garfield with demands of personal vengeance so virulent as to inflame the spirit of assassination and culminating in the defeat of Judge Folger and consequent election of Grover Cleveland Governor of the Empire State. Mr. Blaine's friends justified their defection, which defeated a most excellent man, by the plea of fraud in one proxy at the State convention. Such excuse pales to whiteness when compared with the dishonorable methods employed to secure Mr. Blaine's nomination. Here many delegates were treated as merchandise, to be bartered for wine, money, or promise of position. The convention, instead of being a deliberative body, was converted into a howling pandemonium, overflowed by the worst elements of Chicago, admitted without tickets.

But returning to the candidate. The acknowledged leader of his party at home (the Pine Tree Prohibition State of Maine), he registers an ignominious defeat for his State only four years ago, pending the presidential campaign, so disheartening to our party's cause that only the timely and stalwart efforts of Grant and Conkling could have redeemed the field and secured Garfield's election—a work soon rewarded by the gallant knight when opportunity (as Garfield's adviser) was given him by dealing a cowardly blow from ambush to his old antagonist, Roscoe Conkling. Himself a speculator, enjoying a fortune too great to have been acquired by honest industry, legitimate business enterprise, or his country's service at \$5,000 a year, he sympathizes with and profits by speculative stock-jobbing and gambling methods of acquiring wealth—methods which have wrought ruin, disgrace and business disaster beyond computation, schooled youth and persuaded middle age to avoid honest and useful industry, made suicide and insanity commonplace, unsettled values, placed the fruits of honest toil in the power of the Goulds and Armours to bear down or bull up in the markets as whim or interest may dictate; methods which recently gave us but an exaggerated illustration of their iniquitous consequences in the Grant & Ward fifteen-million-dollar failure and robbery.

Reference to Blaine's congressional record relating to subsidies, class legislation, corporate exactions, etc., will readily satisfy the honest inquirer of his uniform support of monopolies and indifference to the common weal. Little wonder that he omits in his letter to refer to or explain the cause of the great disparity in the distribution of this marvelous increase of wealth accumulated during the period he chooses for comparison; that he fails to note the fact that the one three-hundredth part of the \$44,000,000,000 is held by one man, while others rank little below, and his own palatial residence, commanding a rental of \$11,000 a year, suggesting more than an average per capita of wealth. Little wonder that he is silent on the subject of inter-State commerce, the regulation of which is demanded by all producers and legitimate traders. Great corporate interests command non-interference. It was a lame defense of his devotion to improved civil service to cite the fact that during a prolonged public service he only advised the removal of "four persons." The expert observer will conclude that the true betterment of the service demanded the removal of ten times four. He should have emphasized his position by noting the fidelity with which a horde of relatives have been constantly fed at the public crib, notably the favorite brother Bob, drawing pay for another's service. Nor will the citation of his Pacific assurances to Mexico quite cover up his South American policy and interference to protect the Landrau guano scheme. The death of his servant, Hurlbut, whom he feigned to rebuke, may serve to partially conceal the true inwardness of this affair, as did his garbled rendering of the Mulligan letters first mislead many charitable people touching the Little Rock bond job.

The disingenuousness of his letter of acceptance is further betrayed by its significant silence touching the events of the past three years. Bringing down his historic figures to the present would have revealed the fiction involved in his statements; would have shown a marvelous shrinkage in nominal values; would have noted the downfall of business prosperity and business morals, and would have pictured as few can do so graphically as he the furnace fires dying out, the wheels of factories standing still, wages reduced, beggary usurping the place of labor, bank and business failures, creditors and depositors wantonly defrauded, homes lost and crookedness in public affairs. Mr. Blaine is objectionable furthermore for the company he keeps, for the friends he has made. Will the chief promoters of his nomination be his chief advisors if elected? There's the rub. I need mention no names, but will suggest that the least objectionable of his pet supporters are the Tribune's supporters of Greely in 1872 and accusers of Blaine in 1876 and 1880, charging him with bribery and other penitentiary crimes.

With no pronounced issues between the two great parties, we can safely afford to yield temporary executive control at this time to an honest man, though he be a Democrat. And if grave questions of public policy were at issue, they cannot be determined by the Executive. This is the prerogative of Congress, the lawmaking branch, heretofore for a time and now under Democratic control. It is vastly more important to good government that the Republican party be restored to supremacy in Congress than that the administration of law be entrusted to an unworthy partisan surrounded by bad counsel. While Mr. Blaine is known to be unworthy, Gov-

ernor Cleveland has demonstrated his fitness and worthiness for the position by his fidelity, ability, and integrity in the discharge of his executive duties as mayor of Buffalo and governor of the great State of New York, and in my opinion a very large majority of intelligent and unprejudiced voters believe he should be elected. If one-half of the Republican voters who agree to this opinion have the courage of their convictions and vote conscientiously he will be triumphantly elected. The scandals affecting the domestic lives of all candidates should be committed to the political ghoul and hyenas.

While it is my fixed purpose to support Cleveland and Hendricks, it is no less my determination to support all fit and worthy nominees of the Republican party for county, State and congressional positions. Regretting and deprecating the conditions which compel what will be denominated a bolt, I remain, very truly,

THAD. C. POUND.

The Landmarks of the Campaign.

The landmarks by which the Democratic party was guided in safety through rock and shallows and false currents to the excellent nomination of Grover Cleveland were:

Clean government against corrupt government.

Rebuke of a shamelessly brazen and scandalous Republican nomination.

The public necessity of driving rascals from power.

The vindication of the people's right to inaugurate the President they elect.

These landmarks stand out to-day on elevated ground as distinctly and clearly as they did before the Chicago Democratic convention. It is necessary that the people should keep their eyes steadily fixed upon them if they desire to secure for the country the benefits of the wise and patriotic action of the Democratic convention.

The Blaine managers are making desperate efforts to divert public attention from these landmarks. They are resorting to every conceivable device to turn the canvass from the straight course of Administrative reform. They are befouling the campaign with vulgar, disgusting personal slanders; nosing into the early private life of a candidate who has been honored time and again by his fellow-townsmen, and made governor of the great State of New York by an unprecedented majority. They are charging a party embracing a large majority of the bona-fide voters of the United States with all the crimes on the calendar, from forgery down to the mutilation of a child's grave. Hopeless of finding a single assailable spot in the Democratic candidate's invulnerable armor of integrity, they coin the most foolish falsehoods about his acts and his motives. In their despair they dig up all sorts of exploded electioneering canards of the past and seek to revive them for use in the present campaign.

The Democrats nominated and the people will support Grover Cleveland, because he is an earnest, fearless reformer, who, as President of the United States, will purify the administration of the government, enforce economy in the departments, put a stop to official corruption, and appoint only men of honor and integrity to public positions.

The Democrats nominated and the people will support Grover Cleveland because his simple honesty stands out in marked contrast with the crooked ways and shameless corruptions of Blaine, the disgraced ex-Speaker of Congress, who saved himself from expulsion first by shamming a sunstroke and next by taking refuge in the Senate while under fire in the House.

The Democrats nominated and the people will support Grover Cleveland because they recognize the necessity of turning out the rascals who have been running riot in Washington ever since Grant was made President.

The people ought to take care that Grover Cleveland is elected by a majority large enough to check any attempt at fraud which would seriously risk the peace of the country, and emphatic enough to rebuke the theft of the presidency in 1876 and its purchase by "soap" in 1880.

Every Democrat and every honest man should steadily keep the landmarks of the campaign in view. When people read about the Butler burlesque, the Morey letter, the Augusta tombstone, the cipher dispatches and other important matters, including lying personal slanders, let them remember their mission is to drive a dishonest and dangerous party from power, to re-establish simplicity and honesty in the national government, to bring public robbers to justice and to save the nation from the dishonest hands of Blaine and his disreputable star-route supporters.

Turn the rascals out!—New York World.

Workingmen for Cleveland.

A delegation of workingmen, composed of H. A. Thompson, president of the New York Car Drivers' Union; J. J. Cavanagh, president of the Engineers' Union; B. M. Abell, president of the Brass Workers' Union; A. A. Carey, president, and R. O. Ferrier, secretary of the Independent Labor party, called on the National Democratic committee in New York a few days ago and presented the following statement in answer to the assertions made by General Butler in his letter of acceptance:

"We desire to correct the statement made by General Butler in his letter of acceptance that the National Democratic convention at Chicago refused to insert in their platform a single demand of the workingmen in a plank in the interest of labor. It may be true that the committee on resolutions refused to be governed

to carry out the pledges made in the platform of 1882, but the opposite is the case, for every measure demanded by the workingmen has been granted, despite the active and earnest opposition of the Republican legislature of this State, and that by and through his efforts more has been granted to the workingmen in the way of practical legislation and more has been accomplished for his benefit than has been done by all the labor unions or political parties of these United States from the Declaration of Independence until this day.

"Every measure asked for by the Anti-Monopoly League and the Labor party of this State, as inserted in the Democratic platform in 1882, has been granted, and Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party of this State can honestly claim the merit of inaugurating all the measures that have been taken up by other State legislatures, and passed to the great benefit of the working classes and incorporated in the national platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties. As for the great outcry made over the veto of the Five Cent Fare bill, the Mechanic dictated to by General Butler, but it is not true that they refused to listen to or grant the requests of the workingmen, for the committee on resolutions granted a hearing to three different committees of workingmen—one from the National Labor party, another from the Federated Trades Unions and a third committee of New York workingmen. The committee on resolutions listened to their arguments, and inserted in the Democratic platform every measure demanded by those bona fide representatives of labor.

"We also wish to correct the misstatement that Governor Cleveland has failed to sign the Llen bill and the Car Drivers' bill, it is sufficient to say that not one of those bills were prepared or presented to the legislature by a workingman or by a labor organization, but were measures by and in the interests of middlemen and speculators and for the benefit of the wealthy, and were not asked for or desired by the working classes."

Henry Ward Beecher's Position.

General Horatio C. King has had another interview with Henry Ward Beecher, in which the latter expressed the opinion that neither Ball, Mitchell, nor any of the clergymen who made the original attack upon Governor Cleveland had furnished any facts in support of their charges. He regarded the assault on the governor as one of the meanest and most dastardly things that had happened in his remembrance. He authorized General King to say further for him:—"I have nothing more to say at present, but what can be put in a few lines, and that is that I have listened to these stories of Governor Cleveland about what he did when he was a good deal younger than he is to-day, and all the gross exaggerations that have been made by his enemies since that time, and the statements of gentlemen with whom I am acquainted and whose character I well know satisfy my mind that the governor has been subjected to gross and outrageous misrepresentation, such as could have never taken place except in the heat of a political campaign. While I forebore and waited until I had adequate light I am satisfied now that Cleveland is the proper man for President of the United States, and that as against Mr. Blaine's public and political conduct, Cleveland is as an angel of light. How any man can vote for Blaine and feel a conscientious scruple about voting for Cleveland on the ground of morality surpasses my conception, for I regard Blaine as one of the most corrupt men in pecuniary affairs that we ever had in our government. I have no hesitation in telling my opinion in regard to the candidates."

How Astor Became Rich.

A recent writer, speaking of the late John Jacob Astor, thus speaks of the mode by which he acquired his great wealth: It was neither furs nor teas that gave him twenty million dollars. When he arrived in New York it contained only twenty-five thousand inhabitants. In 1809, when he had begun to have money to invest, the city had begun to double in population, and had advanced nearly a mile up the island. Astor foresaw the future growth, and bought all the lands and lots just beyond the verge of the city that he could get. One little anecdote will show the wisdom of this proceeding. He sold a lot in the vicinity of Wall street in 1810 for eight thousand dollars, which was supposed to be somewhat under its value. The purchaser, after the papers were signed, seemed to chuckle over his bargain.

"Why, Mr. Astor," said he, "this lot will be worth twelve thousand dollars."

"Very true," replied Mr. Astor, "but now you shall see what I shall do with this money. With eight thousand dollars I will buy eighty lots above Canal street. By the time your lot is worth twelve thousand dollars my eighty lots will be worth eighty thousand dollars."

Which proved to be the fact. In the course of time the island was dotted all over with Astor lands to such an extent that the whole income from his estate for fifty years could be invested in new houses, without buying any more land.

Peter Henderson says that he has sold \$600 worth of early cabbages from a single crop on one acre of land; that he followed it with a crop of lettuce which brought \$140, and the lettuce with celery, which sold for \$600.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

A Word to Delicate People.

Without being actual dyspeptics, a great many people suffer from what is termed weak indigestion. The symptoms of such a condition of stomach and intestines are only too well known; the feeling of uneasiness after eating, with probably some degree of distention and flatulence, acid eructations, constipation or the reverse, or the one state alternating with another, discomforting or alarming sensations about the region of the heart, swimming in the head, noise in the ears, sleeplessness or non-refreshing slumber, or occasional headaches, general ennui and weariness, and lastly, nervous symptoms of any or all kinds, not the least distressing of which may be some of the many phobias that afflict people with weak digestions, from cardiophobia to hydrophobia. I have had patients who no amount of reasoning would convince that they were not suffering from heart-disease; others who suffered—they said—from incipient softening of the brain; some who had no lungs; others minus liver.

"I don't believe," a patient told me only the day before yesterday, "that I have an ounce of liver left."

Well, such people, at all events, have my sincere sympathy, and my advice to them in the matter of diet is somewhat as follows:

Eat moderately; on no account take what may be called a full meal. Take food whenever hungry; for instance, have breakfast immediately after getting up, merely going out of doors for five minutes previously. If hungry about 12, have a cup of cocoa; dine at 2 o'clock off a tender joint, or steak, or chop, with potatoes sparingly and greens, a little soup, and tapioca or rice pudding. No pastry, or sweets, or cheese. Take no fluid until you have nearly finished the solids. Vary the food every day. Fish only if quite digestible, which it oftentimes is not; no veal or pork, but mutton, beef, game and fowl. Fruit before breakfast, but not after dinner.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Food for the Sick.

Hygiene and food—these two are the materia medica and the therapeutics. Let us be brief. In the diarrhoea of infants and children, do not forget that glycerine, extract of malt and pepsin cure when other things must fail. Seven cases of summer complaint that became chronic on our hands and which had beat us from every quarter. We renewed the fight by ordering extract of malt two parts, pure glycerine one part, table-spoonful every four hours. The change was something wonderful. Digestion was re-established. Malt helps the glycerogenic function of the liver; glycerine is force like the combustion of oil and alcohol. In a case of chronic diarrhoea in a lady who has been bedfast for a year—how emaciated! tongue red and beefy, skin like the waxy hue of diabetes—we ordered twenty grains of pepsin to be added to a pint of new milk, set away in a warm place. In an hour or two coagulation commences. Beat up with an egg-beater, then set away in a warm place for four hours, so that the pepsin may convert the albumonoids into peptones. One ounce of this added to two ounces of other milk and drank; repeat every two hours. This with malt, a teaspoonful three times a day, and plenty of barley water, oatmeal water, and the pap made from the lump, obtained from boiling four hours three or four teaspoonfuls of flour snugly tied up in a bundle. Grate the lump and boil into pap with skim milk. When cool enough to be swallowed add a teaspoonful of malt to a half cup of the pap. This treatment, without any medicine, cured this desperate case. You may treat cases of chronic syphilis in the same way. Cod oil comes in well in many of these cases of chronic disease, along with malt and peptized milk. We make a pancreatic emulsion from the fresh gland with water, glycerine, and bicarbonate of soda. Typhoid and pneumonia patients have been treated in the same way with great success.—*Health and Home.*

Hot Years.

In 1302 and 1304, according to a French periodical, the Rhine, Loire and Seine ran dry. In 1615 the heat throughout Europe became excessive. Scotland suffered particularly in 1625; men and beasts died in scores. The heat in several departments during the summer of 1705 was equal to that in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dared venture out between noon and 4 p. m. In 1718 many shops had to close; the theaters never opened their doors for several months. Not a drop of water fell for six months. In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1779 the heat at Bologna was so great that a great number of people were stifled. There was not sufficient air for the breath, and people had to take refuge underground. In July, 1783, the heat became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried upon the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling-houses cracked and split open; meat went bad in an hour. The rivers ran dry in several provinces during 1811; expedients had to be devised for the grinding of corn. In 1822 a protracted heat was accompanied by storms and earthquakes; during the drought legions of mice overran Lorraine and Alsace, committing incalculable damage. In 1832 the heat brought about cholera in France; 20,000 persons fell victims to the visitation in Paris alone. In 1846 the thermometer marked 125 degrees in the sun.

A cave exceeding in extent the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has been discovered at Bustamante, in Mexico. It has been explored for a distance of nearly four miles, and bears traces of Aztec ruins.