

ly reconciled to the result, though frequently afterwards I heard incidents and details which occasioned me great pain and which seemed to establish the want of sincerity on the part of some of the delegates and tended to show that for some time before the meetings of the convention the nomination of General Garfield had been agreed upon. After its close I had numerous letters from delegates from other states, complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Ohio delegation and giving this as a reason why they had not voted for me.

I was content with the result, but was deeply wounded by what I could not but regard as a breach of faith on the part of some of the Ohio delegation, and especially of Governor Foster, who had been fully advised of my feelings as to regard to his course.

At the close of the fiscal year and the preparation of the usual statements made at the time, there was a period of rest, of which I availed myself by taking an excursion along our northeastern coast. Upon my return to New York I found two letters from General Garfield, both relating to the progress of the canvass and asking my opinion of his letter of acceptance. In reply I wrote him:

NEW YORK, July 10.—Your letter of acceptance I approve of heartily, although I thought you yielded a little too much in one or two sentences on the civil service question. Although politicians have undertaken to ridicule and belittle the efforts of President Hayes to bring about some sort of civil service reform, yet the necessity of such a reform is so engrained in the minds of the leading sensible people of the Northern States that anything like an abandonment of that idea will not meet favor. I agree with you that it can only be done by the co-operation of Congress.

"I had a conversation with Fletcher Harper at Long Beach on Saturday which leads me to think that he is anxious upon this subject and also upon the financial question.

"The silver law threatens to produce within a year or two a single silver standard, and already there is a feeling of uneasiness in New York as to whether we can maintain resumption upon the gold standard while the silver law remains. I could at any moment, by issuing silver freely, bring on a crisis upon this question, but while I hold my present office I certainly will not do so until the gold reserve is practically converted into silver, a process which is going on now at a rate of nearly \$2,000,000 a month. I have no fear, however, of being forced to this issue during my term, and I hope that Congress will come together next winter in such temper that it may arrest the coinage of the silver dollar, if it will not change the ratio. This question, however, is a very delicate one to discuss in popular assemblies, and I propose, therefore, in my speeches to make only the faintest allusion to it, not surrendering, however, our views upon the subject, for upon this, I take it, we are entirely agreed.

"I feel very hopeful of success. In this state business men are generally satisfied and your support is so strong that, even if inclined, the Cocking

Republicans will not dare oppose or shirk the contest. I hear different stories about Cocking, but believe that in due time he will do what he can, though his influence is greatly overrated. A too active support by him would excite the prejudices of hosts of people who are determined not to follow where he leads.

Very sincerely yours,  
"JOHN SHERMAN."

### INDEPENDENT CUBA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Herald today says: The constitution of the Cuban revolutionary government has been promulgated. The text is as follows:

The revolution for the independence and creation in Cuba of a democratic republic, initiated on the 24th day of February last, solemnly declared the separation of Cuba from the Spanish monarchy.

The elected delegates of the revolution in convention assembled have now formed a compact between the world and Cuba, and pledge themselves to the following articles of the constitution of the new Cuban republic:

Article 1. The supreme power of the republic will be vested in a council of ministers, composed of a president, a vice president and four secretaries for the dispatch of business, for war, of the interior, of foreign affairs and of agriculture.

Article 2. Every secretary will have a sub-secretary in order to supply a vacancy.

Article 3. The attributes of the ministerial government will be to dictate all the relative dispositions of the civil and political life of the republic; to receive contributions; to contract public loans; to issue paper money; to raise troops and to maintain them; to declare reprisals with respect to the navy, and to ratify treaties, except the peace with Spain; to submit judicial authority to the president; to approve the law of military organization and ordinance of the military service as drawn up by the commander-in-chief.

Article 4. The ministerial council will only be able to convene for taking part in the military operations, when, in their judgment, it will be absolutely necessary.

Article 5. It is requisite for the validity of the ministerial council decrees that two-thirds of the members will have concurred in them.

Article 6. The office of counselor is incompatible with the others of the republic and requires any members to be 25 years of age, or upwards.

Article 7. The executive will rest with the president or in default with the vice president.

Article 8. The work of the ministerial council will be sanctioned by the president, who will be able to dissolve it, not to exceed ten days.

Article 9. The president may enact treaties with the ratification of the ministerial council.

Article 10. The president will receive ambassadors.

Article 11. The treaty of peace with Spain which it is necessary to have to form an absolute basis of independence for the island of Cuba should be ratified by the ministerial council and by

an assembly of representatives convoked for that end.

Article 12. The vice president will act for the president in case of necessity.

Article 13. In case the offices of president and vice president should be vacant by resignation or death, or by other causes, at the same time, an assembly of representatives will be called for an election.

Article 14. The secretaries are to take part with voice and vote in all deliberations.

Article 15. It is permitted to the secretaries to arrange for all the employees of their respective departments.

Article 16. The sub-secretaries will constitute a legal body in cases of vacancy of the secretary of state, having their voice in the deliberations.

Article 17. All outside armament of the republic and the direction of the operations of war will be directly under the hand of the commander in chief, who will have at his order as second in command, a lieutenant general as a substitute in case of necessity.

Article 18. All functionaries of whatever class who are able, must lend reciprocal help for the better accomplishments of the resolutions of the ministerial government.

Article 19. Cubans will be obliged to serve the public with their persons and interests, according to their power.

Article 20. The property of whatever class appertaining to foreigners is exempt from paying taxes in favor of the republic, providing their respective governments recognize the belligerency of Cuba.

Article 21. All debts contracted from the actual intention of the war until this constitution is promulgated will be paid.

Article 22. The ministerial council has the power to reduce any member for just cause to the judgment of two-thirds of the councillors.

Article 23. The judicial authority will proceed with entire independence of all the others.

### NEWS NOTES.

Alfred Robinson, one of the first Americans to set foot on the present site of San Francisco, Cal., having made his first voyage to that part in 1829, died there on Saturday at the age of 88 years.

St. John, Kansas, News: Elders Anderson and Kirkman, of the Saints' church, started for the northern part of the county Tuesday afternoon, on a mission tour. They will be absent a week or ten days. May the boys continue to do good, in our best wishes.

Mrs. Olive Campbell, of San Francisco, left her husband to mind the baby on Friday last, while she went shopping. She has not returned since, and the husband still has sole charge of the infant while he has instituted a search as to his wife's whereabouts.

Near Armons, in Kings county, Cal., are eight stacks of grain that no thrashing crew will tackle because it is thought dangerous explosives have been concealed therein. Two crews started to thrash out the grain but quit. As the owner is unable to get it thrashed he is purchasing a lot of hogs, which he will turn into the stacks.