

TELEGRAPHIC. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS

Story of the National Republican Convention of 1880.

WHICH NOMINATED GARFIELD.

The Souther Deeply Troubled by What
is Regarded as a Breach
of Faith.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The following is from the text of Senator Sherman's references in his memoirs to the Republican national convention of 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency—the reference which has been the subject of some newspaper discussion within the past few months:

During the month of April delegates were assembled from the different congressional districts of the state of Ohio in attend the state convention.

The convention in my view was clearly convened in nearly every county or district in the state.

While in Ohio I had a consultation at Cincinnati with General Garfield, a number of personal friends, all of whom expressed great confidence that by the time the state convention met, the friendly feeling in favor of Hayes, in spite of the division of Ohio, would have become so strong that the nomination of Hayes would be the general verdict of the great majority. In that event, in case my nomination should prove imprudent, the whole delegation could be very easily removed to Mr. Hayes. As it turned out, through the efforts of many warm personal friends in Ohio, upon account of one portion to a third term, very few desired his nomination.

Prior to the state convention I had an interview with General Garfield, an appointment at his office in the department, and he expressed his desire to secure my nomination and his wish to be a delegate at large, if in sight and no difficulties.

I had not a doubt of the support of Governor Foster, with whom I had been in close correspondence, and who expressed a strong desire for my nomination.

The names named by the movement of delegates at large to the National convention were William Denslow, James A. Garfield, Charles Foster, and Warren M. Bateman, who were instructed for me.

The names of the other sentiments, as shown by the newspapers, indicated that Garfield and Blaine would each have a very strong following in the national convention, but that the eastern section might lead to my nomination.

At the time I was in constant communication with Gen. Garfield, by letter and also by interview, as we were both in Washington.

The national convention met June 1, 1880, and the names of the candidates in particular, the permanent organization and the nominations of candidates for President. During this time a majority of nine of the delegations from the state of Ohio voted for Hayes, and a small vote for Blaine, and a fatal move for Blaine, was undoubtedly led to his defeat.

Long before the convention I had declared in a published interview that I would support Hayes if nominated, and that he would be elected, and when I was nominated, said to me, "We're living now, and we're going to be in office." The President-elect, Mr. Hayes, if nominated he will find me one giving him a hearty support than myself."

We were connected by early telegrams, and when I had been nominated and seen them we were in frame. When confident of the nomination, said to me, "We're living now, the American people own us," and when giving them recognition with all their hearty support. As secretary of the treasury, he has been the success of our age.

Finally of a few men made up, irreconcileable, I selected General Olcott, and General Blaine, and General Foster, but, for this determination, would have made his nomination sure had I failed to receive it. The name of my friends would have mounted the platform of the convention, but under such conditions then existing it was impossible to secure this vote to either Blaine or Hayes.

The first result was the selection of a committee and the nomination of that committee.

The course of the Ohio delegation was the subject of some severe comment and perhaps of unkind assumptions of perfidy on the part of some of the delegates.

As a result of the movement to nominate Garfield, I wrote to General Denslow, asking him to forward telegrams to Mr. Denslow.

"WASHINGTON, June 19, 1880,
Hon. William Denslow, Congressman,

Chicago.

Whether the vote of Ohio will be likely to nominate Garfield, I am unable to say, but, for this reason, I would rather remain in the United States, and do what I can to make my voice heard, and which comes next, and which will be of service to the party.

The moment the nomination was made sent the following dispatch to Garfield:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1880.
Hon. James A. Garfield, Chairman.

I congratulate you with all heart upon your nomination, as President. You have saved the Republican party and the country from a great peril, and secured the continued success of Republican principles.

JOHN SHERMAN.

In time I became thoroughly satisfied of what occurred at the Chicago convention and had become thoroughly satisfied by the result, though, unfortunately, I had incurred quite a number of enemies and great pain and which came to me in the form of a wall of enmity on the part of several 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 the close I had no further visitors from delegates from other states, constituting entirely of the enemies of the Ohio delegation and giving this as a reason why they had not voted for me.

I was anxious with the result, but was deeply surprised to see that I could not regard as a breach of faith on the part of some of the Ohio delegates, and especially of Governor Foster.

For who had been fully advised of my desire to resign in his cabinet?

At the close of the day you 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 northern border, and, after returning to New York I found two letters from General Garfield, both relating to the progress of the convention and asking my opinion of his letter of acceptance. In reply I wrote:

New York, July 19.—Your letter of acceptance I accept with pleasure, though I thought you yielded a little too much in one or two statements on the civil service question. Although politicians have undertaken to reduce the civil service, I do not believe that it is wise to do so, as it is necessary that such a reform is to be exerted in the cause of the few leading sensible people of the Northern States that anything less than a complete abandonment of the civil service question will be regarded only as done by the disengagement of Congress.

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I had a conversation with Fletcher Dorman, of the New Haven Standard, while I was in this city, and he informed me that he is working on the same and was upon the financial question.

The other law threatens to produce within a year or two a single silver dollar coin, and the result of the minting of coins in New York as to whether we can definitely assume upon the gold standard while the silver is still remains.

I made a study of my money, by reading silver, money,

and a number of other publications, but while I had my preference, I certainly will not go so far as to the gold standard, as it is generally converted into silver, a process which would now at the rate of nearly 22 cents per ounce.

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 course of the silver dollar, and, if so, I shall be compelled to act.

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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 course of the silver dollar, and, if so, I shall be compelled to act.

With the exception of the silver dollar coin, I have no objection to the silver dollar.

Very sincerely yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Millionaires with dairy food made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder,

THE VENEZUELA MATTER.

The "Advertiser" thinks it is time to speak—
—Frances Compton.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times says the American soldiers have been received with a unanimous ovation in their ovations of a report that the Marquis of Salamanca was sent an ultimatum to Venezuela. Lord Salamanca's despatch had to be sent through Berlin. His name was not mentioned in the report, but it was a matter of course that he would be sent.

The despatch was written by the

Spanish Ambassador to the United States, and was addressed to the Minister of War.

PALM, Oct. 21.—The Figaro today, commenting on the Venezuelan situation, says: "There is a tendency on the part of America to annex the Monroe doctrine. England is right in supporting the United States in its demand, but in order to secure an equitable settlement of a vital question.

PROFESSOR DR. H. C. STANLEY.

New York, Oct. 22.—The London correspondent of the World quotes the following: In conversation with a official of high standing and influence, I was informed that the ministerial conclusion here is that the present despatch of the British government was provoked by the recent despatch from the Argentine Ambassador, respecting the annexation of the Malvinas Islands.

My informant told me that, to his knowledge, in an interview at which Ambassador Bayard was summoned to the Foreign Office, he informed him that the latter intended to keep the Islands.

Later, in a letter addressed to me, he

stated that he had no objection to the

despatch.

England stands firm.

New York, Oct. 22.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The British minister at Rio de Janeiro has informed the Brazilian government that England intends to keep the Islands.

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HANCOCK, Oct. 21.—A cyclone entered the basin yesterday, through the Chicago & St. Paul waters. The disturbance will probably pass through Hancock and over the head of the wind

does not change. At 120 miles from the coast the wind reaches 100 miles per hour, averaging 80 miles of distance per hour. During the past two days more than 100 miles have been covered.

The last word received here as to the cyclone is given below. It is to the effect that it has crossed the provinces of Santa Clara, the wind blowing with gale force at the rate of about 100 miles per hour, uprooting trees, breaking down houses, and causing damage which is enormous, and the people in the interior are suffering considerably at so many localities. There are extensive inundations in the valley of the Río Grande, and the towns of Huancayo, Huancavelica, and Arequipa.

The cyclone has passed through the Andes, and is now moving across the Pacific Ocean, and is expected to reach the coast of Chile in a few days.

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Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen— I have been taking Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life.

For I had almost given up hope of ever living, but with the help of this Restorative Nervine I have been able to sleep, and my headaches have disappeared.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

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Price \$1.00.

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