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Historical Society X

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TELEGRAMS!

Garfield's Letter of Acceptance.

The following are the concluding and most important passages of Garfield's voluminous letter of acceptance:

In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated for the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial product of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which 7½ per cent. of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

The national interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and sentiments of our people have led the government to offer the wides hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration either in purpose or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restriction as without violence or injustice will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The constitution wisely demands that Congress shall co operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system and reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground of complaint.

It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invoking the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen. The government should require him to discharge all of his official duties with integrity, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them, and to aid them in making the wisest choice. The doctrines announced by the devises of a party are to attract votes and carry on election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and laws, and promote as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God. With great respect I am very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To HON. GEO. F. HOAR, Chairman of Committee.

The N. Y. Press on Garfield's Letter.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Tribune* says of Garfield's letter: James A. Garfield was well chosen as the republican standard bearer and his voice is the voice of the American people.

The *Times* says: Garfield evidently appreciates the fact that it is in his declarations rather than in the platform of the convention that the country will seek the principles which he represents. On the tariff Garfield's expressions are generalities of no value in themselves, but interpreted in the light of his recent course in Congress, give little cause for expecting any aid from him in these national reforms which are imperatively demanded by the interests of the country and by none more than by the great body of unprotected and overtaxed manufacturers. Neither in substance nor in form is this part of his letter worthy of his position, or calculated to strengthen him where he most needs strength. On the whole the letter of Garfield is very uneven and fails to place him in that commanding position which he might have easily assumed. It is, however, in its most essential parts a fair statement of the principles of his party and will be so accepted.

The *World* says: Garfield's letter will be a decided disappointment to the stalwarts, and it is doubtful whether it will please the independent voters any better. The independent voters are not, as a whole, opposed to Chinese immigration, which is the most important topic of the letter after the improvement of the Mississippi, and they are interested in civil service reform which Garfield's letter dismisses in a manner almost as perfunctory and contemptuous as that in which it was treated by the Chicago convention. Garfield's letter, for whatever purpose it was framed, will certainly not attract votes; and if it expresses the convictions of its author, its author must be very badly off for convictions. Garfield does not advance a single reason why anybody should vote to elect him president of the United States, nor is any such reason known to us outside of his letter.

The *Herald* says: Notwithstanding that the architects of the Chicago platform did not plan it to hold Garfield, and that some of its resolutions are in direct contradiction of honorable passages in his Congressional career, he does not shrink from stepping squarely on it. It need not astonish anybody that in his discussion of the national finances he uses phrases which imply tolerance of the perpetuity of greenbacks as a permanent part of the public currency; that in his comments upon the subject of revenue legislation he surrenders his former convictions unconditionally to high "protective" fall air and that in mentioning the topic of internal improvements he signifies to the south and west his eagerness to assist in expending untold millions out of the public treasury in developing the Mississippi valley, and that he assents to the proscription of the Chinese in language adopted to propitiate the hoodlums of the Pacific coast.

Hancock Officially Notified.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The officers of the Cincinnati convention have written a letter notifying Gen. Hancock of his nomination. They invite his attention to the resolution adopted by the convention, rehearsing the principal points of the same, but dwelling chiefly on the fraud issue. They say his nomination was not made alone on account of conspicuous military services, but because of services after the war was over in restoring union and harmony, and his fidelity to democratic principles, which the writers are assured will control his administration and protect alike the rights of states and the United States, subordinate military to civil power, and do away with sectional agitation or malice. They close with congratulations at the bright promise for the future of the country, and assure Gen. Hancock of their personal confidence and esteem. A similar letter was also written Gov. English, notifying him of his nomination for vice-president. It is most complimentary to English and the democracy of Indiana.

Election of Officers—Death of Hancock's Grandson.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Democratic National Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to-day. Wm. H. Barnum was unanimously elected chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary. The Committee then adjourned to Governor's Island to attend the presentation of the nomination to General Hancock.

General Hancock's grandson died this morning from cholera infantum. This depressed the General and the visit of the committee from the national convention to tender the nomination was purely formal. English reached Governor's Island at noon and was heartly greeted by Hancock. The committee left the 5th Avenue hotel in a body and with the members of the National Committee are now on the island.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Dr. Tanner completed his fast of 14 days at 12:30, and expressed his confidence of completing the 40 days. His weight is 133 pounds, and shows a loss of 24½ pounds. The doctor in attendance said that though outwardly Tanner remains the same, his request for more blankets, his desire for more sleep, and his pulse and temperature show him to be weaker.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—A sailor from bark Excelsior from Rio, died at the hospital with symptoms of yellow fever. The Board of Health has taken every precaution to protect health in the city.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Col. Cash was arrested this afternoon by the sheriff of Chesterfield county on a warrant from the coroner of Kershaw county, charging him with killing Col. Shannon.

PARIS, July 13.—President Grevey granted pardons and commutations sentences to more than 1,300 common law criminals in the home of colonial prisons. Minister of Marine has ordered that a large transport ship be immediately prepared to bring home three hundred and fourteen amnestied communists from New Caladonia. About 480 communists living in different parts of Europe will be entitled to return.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The *Times's* New Orleans special says: Yellow fever appeared to-day. A young seaman of a vessel from Rio Janeiro, died at a hotel. The rest of the crew were sent into quarantine.

Hank, of Tennessee, predicts that Garfield can carry that state by a large majority.

Robert Hanna, an ex-Confederate, filed a petition at Washington for a pension on account of a wound received during the war of 1864.

Captain Lincoln of the 10th Infantry, who shot and killed a drunken private soldier who insulted him, has been acquitted by the court martial.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—A dispatch from Witchita, Kansas, signed by J. M. Steele, said to be a prominent republican politician of Kansas, states that the Military have made no move yet towards ejecting invaders of the Indian Territory, and that papers are ready to arrest them when they do

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—The English steamer Khalifas, of the Euphrates line, has been attacked by Arats, who maintained a fusilade for an hour but did not succeed in boarding the steamer. The quartermaster and one seaman were killed.

SARNIA, Ont, July 13.—To-day steamer City of St. Catharines was in collision with the American steam barge, George A. Marsh, of White Rock Point, 42 miles from here. The City of St. Catharines was struck near the bow and went to the bottom inside of 15 minutes. Her cargo of general merchandise and five horses bound for Chicago, were all lost. The crew and passengers numbering 50, were all saved. Carelessness was the cause.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—As in consequence of defective harvest prospects, the question is discussed of forbidding the export of wheat. The reports of the deficiency are confirmed in south Russia, and a general apprehension of deficiency extends to other parts of the country.

BERLIN, July 13.—The villa of Theodore Mommsen a distinguished professor and antiquarian at Charlottenburg, burned down. Professor Mommsen was severely injured. A very valuable collection of scientific and historical works etc., collected with great trouble and expense from all over the world was destroyed. The loss is irreparable.

LONDON, July 13.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: The prohibition of export of grain from Russia will be a serious matter for Germany where rice crops are especially poor. Under the circumstance it seems likely that Germany this year will be, notwithstanding the great duties, an important customer of American surplus grain.

The books of DeGolyer & McClellan, the Washington pavement makers, when produced before the Congressional committee, showed that out of a $700,000 contract the firm cleared a profit of $300,000. Among the disbursements was a sum of $97,000 paid to the District ring, to lobbyists like Parsons, the marshal of the District, and to attorneys or counsel—among whom Mr. Garfield appeared as receiving a fee of $5,000. Among the letters produced was one from Mr. G. R. Chittenden, the attorney for DeGolyer & McClellan. It ran thus:

Tuesday afternoon Parsons arrived. We shall get 100,000 yards, and how much more is problematical. The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday's, last night's and to-day's labors. He holds the purse strings of the United States, is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the strongest man in congress; and with our friends my demand is to-day not less than 100,000 yards more—200,000 in all. The connection is complete. I can hardly realize we have General Garfield with us. It is a rare success, and very gratifying, as all the appropriations must come through him.

It is true, of course, that Mr. Garfield cannot be convicted of corrupt practices on this evidence. But he admits his business connection with these people, and it certainly gives an unfavorable view of his moral fibre to find them talking of him in this strain.—*New York World.*

WEDDING EVE.

At the single silver chime she hies,
With golden lights in the brown of her hair.
She carries away my heart and eyes,
And leaves me her kiss at the foot of the stair!

Two plump white arms are round my neck,
Her mouth and her eyes and her heart kiss mine;
She kisses me words she will not speak,
Kisses like sunlight mingled with wine.

Up the broad hall-stair she passes away
Into the shadow, out of the light,
With her last "Good-night," for, after to-day,
She and I never shall say "Good night!"

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mrs. Hayes has taken pains to have some permanent improvements made about the White House for the comfort of Mrs. Hancock.

Women detest a jealous man whom they do not love, but it angers them when a man whom they do love is not jealous.—*Ninon de l'Enclos,*

It is a mistake to say a person "falls" in love. Love is a long step upward towards heaven.

American girls are admired abroad wherever they show themselves. They are the world's fair.

A Persian proverb says: Ten measures of talk were set down upon the earth, and the women took nine.

A citizen of New Mexico, being informed that in his absence a panther had attacked his wife, and that she had beaten off and killed the animal, he shrugged his shoulders and remarked: "Ef that panther had knowed her as well as I do, he'd a never riled her dander up, you bet."

No woman was ever known to marry a man whose first remark on being introduced to her was about the weather.

Warning to young people contemplating matrimony—Brimstone is the end of all matches.—*Boston Transcript.* Very true. But only at one end of a match is there brimstone. There is a soft pine end, remember.—*New Haven Register.* Yes, but the soft pine comes before marriage.

The town a man lives in has the most beautiful women.—*New Orleans Picayune.* And yet a man nearly always goes away from the town he lives in for a wife.—*New Haven Register.* Naturally enough. In the town where a man lives the girls all know him, and they will not willingly be swindled.

The Paris *Conservatoire* says Sara Bernhardt is 36 years old. This is official.

Miss Susan B. Anthony and her seventy-five female followers will have to wait another four years, if not forever, to get a female suffrage plank in a political platform.

Mrs. DeGrout, who has built a church in Newark, N. J., at her own expense, has had a clause put in the deed to the effect that if fairs, festivals or other entertainments are held therein the property shall revert to the original owner.

The Empress Augusta, of Germany, always wears black silk, and believes that no lady past middle age should wear light colors.

As there are more babies at Newport this year than ever before, somebody proposes that a combined beauty and baby show should be held of the infants and their fair mothers.

The Queen of Italy recently went up Vesuvius by the new railway at night to see the volcano illuminated by an electric light.

Miss Jennie Parker recently killed a black bear at her father's ranch, on the east fork of Scott river, Siskiyou Co., Cal. The bear came to the house and seemed disposed to make a raid on the milk house. The dogs were turned loose and it took to a tree. Miss Jennie took down her father's Winchester and laid him cold the first shot.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

A Review of the Past Party Struggles of the Republic—The Ballots of a Century.

Under a republican form of government the mode of nominating, as well as the manner of electing, the chief officers of the nation is interesting to the people. Washington, owing to his exalted character and invaluable services to his country, was chosen first President under the constitution. He was reelected by nearly a unanimous vote. During his administration the federal and republican parties sprang into existence. On Washington's retirement, John Adams, of Massachusetts, became by common consent the candidate of the federal party for president, and Thomas Jefferson of the republican party. Adams was chosen president and Jefferson vice-president, he having the next highest number of votes. In the year 1800 a caucus of members of members of congress was held in Philadelphia, which nominated Thos. Jefferson for president and Aaron Burr for vice-president. They were elected over John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney. Mr. Jefferson was renominated and reelected in 1804 with George Clinton, of New York, as vice president, over Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King. James Madison was nominated by a congressional caucus in January, 1808, and elected president by a large majority. He was renominated in the same manner in 1821. In September of the same year a convention representing eleven states was held in New York, which nominated De Witt Clinton. James Madison was reelected. In 1816 James Monroe was nominated by a congressional caucus, he receiving 65 votes and W. H. Crawford 54. The federalists named Rufus King. Mr. Monroe was elected, and in 1820 he was reelected without opposition. In 1824 the congressional caucus system was opposed by a large portion of the republican party. But 66 responded to the call, and these nominated William H. Crawford for the presidency. Jackson, Clay and Adams were also nominated by various states, and there was no choice by the people. The house of representatives elected John Quincy Adams. Immediately after this election Andrew Jackson was nominated by the legislature of Tennessee. That action was indorsed by the democratic party of the country, and he was elected in 1828 over Mr. Adams.

THE FIRST CONVENTION.

In 1830 the first political national convention in this country was held in Philadelphia. It was called the United States anti-Masonic convention. Francis Granger, of New York, presided. No business of importance was transacted, but the same convention met in Baltimore in 1831 and nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, for president. In May, 1832, a democratic national convention was held in Baltimore, to name candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, were selected. That ticket was elected. The national republican convention assembled in Baltimore December 12, 1831. James Barbour, of Virginia presided. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated for president, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for vice-president. In May, 1835, a democratic national convention was held in Baltimore. Twenty-one states were represented, and Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was president. At this convention the two-third rule was adopted. Martin Van Buren was unanimously nominated for president, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was chosen for vice-president, receiving 178 votes, to 87 votes for William C. Rives, of Virginia. No platform was adopted by this convention. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, was the opposition candidate to the democracy in 1836. He was nominated by a state convention in Pennsylvania and several other bodies. In 1839 a whig national convention was held in Harrisburg, Pa., of which James Barbour was the president. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was nominated for president on the first ballot, receiving 148 votes. John Tyler, of Virginia, was selected as vice-president. In December, 1839, a convention of abolitionists was held at Warsaw, N. Y. James G. Birney, of New York, was nominated for president, and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, for vice-president. May 5, 1840, a democratic national convention assembled in Baltimore, Martin Van Buren was unanimously renominated. No choice was made for vice-president.

CLAY AND POLK.

A whig national convention met in Baltimore on the 1st of May, 1844. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was nominated for President by acclamation; vice-president, T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. On the 27th of the same month the democratic national convention met in the same city. The two-thirds rule was adopted, and, after a session of three days, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated for president, and Silas Wright, of New York, for vice-president. Mr. Wright immediately declined, and Hon. G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was selected to fill his place. On the first ballot Martin Van Buren had 146 votes, Lewis Cass 83, R. M. Johnson 28, and James Buchanan 4. Van Buren's name was withdrawn after the eighth ballot, and on the ninth Polk received 233 votes, to 29 for Cass and 2 for Van Buren. The national convention of the liberty party met in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 30th of August, 1844. James G. Birney, of Michigan, was unanimously nominated for president, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for vice-president.

The whig national convention of 1848 was held in Philadelphia. It began its sessions on the 7th of June, and ended on the 10th, when General Zachary Taylor was nominated for president on the fourth ballot, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for vice-president. Taylor's principal competitor was Clay.

On the 22d of May, 1848, the democratic national convention assembled at Baltimore. The two-third rule was adopted, and General Lewis Cass selected as the candidate for the presidency on the fourth ballot. The first ballot for vice-president resulted in the choice of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky. The free democratic convention assembled on the 22d of June, 1848, at Utica, N. Y. Delegates from three states were present, and they placed in nomination Martin Van Buren for president, and Henry Dodge for vice-president. The latter subsequently declined. On the 9th of June of the same year a similar convention was held in Buffalo. Seventeen states were represented by delegates. The nominations made by this body were Martin Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president.

THE LAST WHIG CONVENTION.

The whig national convention of 1852 assembled on the 16th of June in Baltimore, and was in session six days. During that time 53 ballots were taken, commencing with 131 for Scott; 133 for Fillmore, and 29 for Webster, and continuing with very little variation until the last, when Scott had 159, Fillmore 112, and Webster 21. On the 1st of the same month, in the same city, met the national convention of the democratic party, which, on the forty-ninth ballot, selected Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as a candidate for the presidency. The first ballot stood:—Cass, 16; Buchanan, 93; Douglas, 20; Marcy, 27; Lane, 13; Houston, 8; Dodge, 3; Butler, 2, and Dickinson, 1. Cass rose to 131 on the thirty-fifth ballot, when the name of Pierce was presented, and on the forty-ninth ballot the vote stood:—Pierce, 282; Cass, 2; Buchanan, 2; Butler, 2. On the second ballot Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, was nominated by acclamation for the vice-presidency. The free soil democracy held a national convention at Pittsburgh on the 11th of August, 1852. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was named for the presidency, and George W. Julien, of Indiana, for vice-president.

The first republican national convention was held on the 17th of June, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia. An informal ballot resulted as follows:—Fremont, 359; McLean, 196. Col. John C. Fremont was therefore declared nominated. Upon the same ticket was placed Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as vice-president. The American national council met in Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1856, and nominated Hon. Millard Fillmore for president, and Andrew Jackson Donaldson for vice-president. Cincinnati was the meeting-place of the democratic convention of 1856. The delegates assembled on the 2d of June and cast seventeen ballots. The first ballot stood:—Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 122; Douglas, 33; Cass, 5. Pierce's votes were given to Douglas on the fifteenth ballot, but without effect, and on the next but one Buchanan was nominated.

CHICAGO AND CHARLESTON.

On the 16th of May, 1860, a republican national convention met at Chicago, Ill. Delegates were in attendance from all the free states, and also Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, the territories of Kansas and Nebraska and the District of Columbia. Three ballots were taken for president, and on the last the following vote was cast:—Lincoln, 231½; Seward, 180; Chase, 24½; Bates, 22; McLean, 5; Dayton, 1; C. M. Clay, 1. This gave Lincoln 231½ votes, or within 2½ of a nomination, when several delegations changed the ballots and gave him 354 votes. Hannibal Hamlin was nominated for vice-president. A convention of the constitutional union party convened in Baltimore on the 9th of May, and put in the field John Bell, of Tennessee, for president, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for vice-president. The democratic national convention of 1860 met in Charleston, S. C., on April 26. There were delegates present from all the states of the Union. After a stormy debate upon a platform, a portion of the delegates left the convention, and those that remained proceeded to ballot. The first ballot stood: Douglass, 145½; Guthrie, 35; Hunter, 42; Dickinson, 7; Johnson, 12; Lane, 6; Davis, 1½; Toucey, 2½; Pierce, 1. The fifty-seventh ballot stood: Douglass, 151½; Guthrie, 68½; Hunter, 16; Dickinson, 5; Lane, 14; Davis, ½. The convention then adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June. The meeting took place as ordered, and on the second ballot Stephen A. Douglass was declared the choice of the convention for president, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was nominated for vice-president. He subsequently declined, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was put in his place. The delegates who withdrew from the Charleston convention immediately assembled at Andrews' hall, in that city, and, after adopting a series of resolutions, adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., the second Monday in June. This body, after a number of meetings, finally indorsed the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. On the 28th of June the delegates who did not participate in the convention which nominated Douglas and Johnson assembled in Baltimore, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for president, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, received the unanimous vote of the delegates present, being 105 from the twenty states represented. For vice President, Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, received the unanimous vote of the convention (105) on the first ballot.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1864.

On the 1st of June, 1864, a convention under the name of the "Radical Democracy" met at Cleveland, Ohio, and nominated John C. Fremont for president and Gen. Cochrane, of New York, for vice president. The republican national convention of 1864 assembled in Baltimore on the 7th of June. Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, was president. Abraham Lincoln was renominated on the first ballot by a unanimous vote, with the exception of Missouri, which was cast for Grant. For vice president Andrew Johnson was nominated on the first ballot. The national democratic convention of 1864 convened at Chicago on the 29th of August. Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, was appointed permanent chairman. The vote was: For McClellan, 201½, for Seymour, 23½. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was selected for vice president on the second ballot.

The republican national convention met a Chicago on the 21st of May, 1868. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was selected as president of that body. A ballot was taken, and the president announced that 650 votes had been cast, all for Gen. U. S. Grant. On the fifth ballot for vice president Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana received 522 votes, and was placed upon the ticket as a candidate for vice president. On the Fourth of July, 1868, the delegates of the democratic party met in New York to nominate candidates for president and vice president. Horatio Seymour was selected as president of the convention. The first ballot resulted; Pendleton, 105; Hancock, 33½; Church, 34; English, 16; Parker, 26; Johnson, 65; Doolittle, 13; Hendricks, 2½; Blair, ½. On the twenty-first ballot the vote was: Hancock, 135½; English, 19; Johnson, 5; Doolittle, 12; and Hendricks, 132. On the twenty-second ballot all the states voted for Horatio Seymour, of New York, who was declared the nominee of the convention for President. Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was unanimously nominated for vice president.

The national convention of the liberal republican party of the United States met in Cincinnati on the 1st of May, 1872, and opened the presidential campaign of that year. Six ballots were taken. On the first Horace Greeley received 147 votes; C. F. Adams, 203; Trumbull, 110; Davis, 92½; Brown, 95; Curtin, 62; Chase, 2½. On the fifth ballot Greeley had 258, and Adams 309, but on the sixth ballot Horace Greeley was declared the nominee of the convention for president. On the second ballot B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was selected for vice-president by a vote of 435 to 261. The republican national convention of 1872 assembled in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of June. Hon. Morton McMichael was chosen as temporary chairman, and Hon. Thomas Settler, of North Carolina, as permanent president. On the first vote Ulysses S. Grant received the entire vote of all the states and territories in the Union. For vice-president Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, was nominated over Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the second ballot. The record of the year was completed by the meeting of the national democratic convention at Baltimore, Md., on the 9th of July, 1872. Upon the states being called all the ballots but 45 were cast for Greeley, who was declared the candidate for the party. B. Gratz Brown was nominated for vice-president.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1876.

The convention of the republican party for 1876 met at Cincinnati on the 15th of June. It consisted of 752 members. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was permanent chairman. On the first ballot Blaine had 285 votes; Morton, 125; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 99; Hayes, 62; Hartranft, 58; Jewel 11; Wheeler 3. The seventh ballot resulted: Blaine, 351; Bristow, 21, and Hayes, 384, or five more than a majority. William A. Wheeler received 366 votes for vice president on the first ballot. The democratic convention met at St. Louis June 27. On the first

Pipestone Hot Springs.

Those Famous Mineral Spring, having lately reverted to the management of the undersigned, he takes pleasure in informing Invalids and Pleasure Seekers, as well as the general public of Montana, that the premises have lately been greatly improved in the way of accommodations far superior to anything previously offered for the entertainment of guests.

Enlarged Hotel Accommodations—Well Ventilated, Well Furnished Sleeping Rooms—New Bath Rooms, Etc.

THE PIPESTONE SPRINGS are Hot Mineral Springs, their temperature being so high that in the baths the natural temperature must be reduced for all except the most rugged. Their waters contain a solution of Iron, Sulphur, Soda, and other minerals, the whole forming Nature's Remedy, without rival in the world of science, for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mercurial Poisoning, Dyspepsia, General Debility and long standing constitutional diseases on which drugs exert no effect whatever.

THE SPRINGS are pleasantly situated at the base of the main range of the Rocky Mountains about 30 miles east of Butte and 6 miles distant from Whitehall, on the overland stage route from Helena to the Terminus The country surrounding them abounds in game and streams are well stocked with fish.

Beginning from the first of July, the undersigned will thereafter run a passenger coach between Butte and Whitehall, via the Springs. The coach will leave Whitehall every Monday morning, and returning will leave Butte every Tuesday morning, from Morris Bros.', Main St. The trips will be increased as the business may require.

Jun29-w WM. B. BARNES & CO.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL

TO see what improvements now exist as compared with railway travel only a few years ago. To become convinced of this, one has only to select for his route East the popular and well known

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R'Y.

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