ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 10, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 100⅞ for 4s of 1907; 102⅝ for 5s of 1881; 111¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; silver bars, 114 13-16; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 13-16d; consols, 98 3-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¾; 4s 113; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10d@10s 3d for good to choice California.

The mining share market opened with a fair degree of activity in San Francisco yesterday morning, and prices were tolerably strong. Sierra Nevada appeared to be the favorite. The price steadily rose from $12 25 to $13 50, closing at the latter figure. Union Consolidated, on the contrary, opened at $28, and irregularly declined to $26 75, which was the closing call. Utah advanced $1 from Saturday, Sierra Nevada $1 37½, and most other sorts from 5c to 75c. The volume of business for Monday was good, the north end stocks being, as usual, in the greatest demand.

John S. Watson was run over by a train of cars at Fresno yesterday, and instantly killed.

Reports still indicate an abundant yield of grain in Oregon this season.

The Willamette river at Portland, Or., is only 18 feet above low-water mark, and still falling.

The M. E. Conference of Oregon will convene at Eugene City on the 12th inst.

The Alameda County Republican Convention met at Oakland yesterday.

John Killeen was found dead at Port Gamble, W. T., yesterday.

A robbery of $15,000 worth of diamonds was committed at Utica, N. Y., Sunday night.

Six persons were taken from a vessel at New York Saturday and sent to the yellow fever hospital.

The body of a man was found yesterday near Locust valley, L. I., with the head lying ten feet from the trunk.

The habeas corpus case of Edward F. Schroder, who killed Dr. Lefevre at Oakland, came up in the Superior Court at San Francisco yesterday.

General Garfield left Chautauqua yesterday for home.

Dr. Tanner, the forty-day faster, continues to improve.

The Georgia Democrats are still unable to agree upon a candidate for Governor.

The Keeley Run Colliery, at Shenandoah, Pa., is on fire.

A fearful outrage was perpetrated Sunday night near Newross, Ireland, by masked assassins.

The maneuvers of the French fleet at Cherbourg began Sunday.

Reports show that the harvest throughout Russia is poor.

Gladstone's health continues to grow better.

Fire at Toronto, Canada.

Ex-Governor Bigler died yesterday at Clearfield, Pa.

Crops throughout Europe are uniformly satisfactory this year.

Samuel Murphy died suddenly yesterday at Calistoga of apoplexy.

A man named Rix shot himself in the head at San Francisco yesterday.

A German known as "Old Hannes" was murdered near Genoa, Nev., Sunday night, for $100.

Sir Peter George Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, died at Valencia, Ireland, yesterday.

The death of Jean Eugene Hartzenz Bush, the Spanish dramatic author, is announced from Madrid.

Kansas people pronounce the alleged Benders, recently captured in Nebraska, to be imposters.

Another force of Royal Marines left Portsmouth, Eng., yesterday, for Ireland.

A full report of the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, held yesterday, will be found in this morning's RECORD-UNION.

THE MEXICAN RAID.

A good many absurd stories are being circulated about the Mexican filibustering expedition which is progressing in Texas, as, for instance, that well-known capitalists like Jay Gould were concerned in it; that it was the beginning of a project to seize and hold three Mexican States; that it would be carried forward, no matter what the Government might do, and so forth. We have no doubt that Jay Gould has about as much to do with the raid as the Man in the Moon, and that other capitalists who have been named are as little connected with it as he is. The idea that men of substance and reputation would enlist their capital in a notoriously illegal undertaking like this, and that they would go still further, and undertake to defy the whole power of the United States, could only have arisen in the brain of some inventive but reckless Bohemian, in desperate want of a sensation. General Dalrymple's "army of occupation" will very soon find its "occupation" gone, if it does not disperse. General Ord, in command of the Department, is watching the movement closely, and is prepared to interfere when the right moment arrives. His instructions in regard to the preservation of neutrality are said to be very stringent, and therefore he may be trusted not to let the affair grow too large for him to handle. The probability is that the raid has been organized by a set of adventurers who may have some mining ventures in prospect, and who may have thought it possible to embroil the two countries in war, and meanwhile to secure the prizes they had in view. Any "army of occupation" that tries to invade Mexico, however, will find itself between two fires, and will get no more mercy from the Federal troops than from the Mexican forces. General Dalrymple had better draw off his Falstaffian army, and abandon an enterprise which was necessarily hopeless from its inception.

THE LAST SOUTHERN REPORT.

A report from the South is to the effect that a systematic arming of the militia is being carried on throughout those States, and that the object seems to be the rehabilitation of the Confederate army as it was, not exactly at the time of Lee's surrender, but before it had been demolished by Grant and Sherman. The news is rather surprising, chiefly because we have supposed the Confederate army never to have disbanded. The rifle and saber clubs, the red shirt and other leagues, and all kindred organizations, have been generally regarded as representing the old regiments and companies that fought for the stars and bars. The intelligence that the militia is being armed by the States is not very alarming, however, since it is impossible that the solid South can be more solid than it is, and since it is very certainly not solid enough to venture upon another resort to arms. Such incidents, however, must tend to produce a solid North very rapidly, and the Grand Army of the Republic and the Boys in Blue will be apt to have something to say about any threatening demonstrations proceeding from the South.

A COMMERCIAL SHERIFF.

The Sheriff who has the supposed Benders in charge, and who put them on exhibition in the theater at Kansas City, charging twenty-five cents admission, is evidently a genius in his way. He proposes to make his office pay its own expenses, and when he gets such a windfall as these murderers he has no idea of hiding his light under a bushel. We are not surprised that the Kansas City officials were indignant at the Sheriff's little undertaking. It must be confessed that the idea is too novel to be accepted at once. But if all Sheriffs act upon the suggestion, and exhibit their notorious prisoners, it may be possible for the State Governments to retrench the item of mileage now allowed these officers for taking convicts to the penitentiary. It might have been as well to wait and ascertain whether these prisoners are really the Benders, but any way the Sheriff, their namesake, has his gate-money safe.

THE INDIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Whoever undertakes to review the history of our Indian relations in a philosophical spirit must reach the conclusion that there has been some peculiar influence in operation from the beginning of the republic, to prevent the just treatment of our wards. For it is clearly not possible to set down every administration that has had dealings with the Indians as depraved and wicked, and yet that is the superficial aspect of the entire Indian record. It is a melancholy and shameful history of perfidy and oppression, of solemn treaties swiftly broken, of repudiated pledges and bad faith and injustice. There has hardly been a single Indian war which was not brought on through treachery and falsehood on the part of the Government. This is the simple truth, and the question is how to account for it. When we find it apparently impossible for any administration, no matter how well-meaning or honorable, to treat the Indians fairly, we must seek for some other explanation of the phenomenon than is to be had by denouncing all who have ever been connected with Indian affairs as scoundrels and thieves. And if we look close enough, and analyze the situation patiently, we shall be rewarded by the discovery that all this bad faith, or certainly the greater part of it, has been primarily attributable to the political system under which the country has been governed. In a Government by suffrage it inevitably follows that any class deprived of the suffrage must be driven to the wall. And if the interests of such a class clash with the interests of those who have the suffrage, it will be impossible for them to obtain justice. The Indians have never been allowed a voice in the Government, and therefore they have been always at a disadvantage. When a people without votes or representation are pitted against a people with votes and representation, under a Government elected by and dependent upon the latter, it is impossible that they should succeed. The history of our broken Indian treaties is a history of constant aggressions on the part of white settlers. For example, a certain territory is set apart for the sole use of Indian tribes. At the time of setting it apart it is far from the boundaries of settlement, but in a few years the advancing tide reaches it, and then if the land is good the settler coolly invades it, if necessary commences hostilities with the Indian owners, and leaves the Government at Washington to settle the difficulty as best it may. In such cases the Government has very seldom been able to secure justice to the Indians. The white men who have invaded their lands could go to their Congressional Representatives and at once bring their influence to bear upon the Administration. Partisan considerations were sure to arise, to prevent any serious efforts for the expulsion of the invaders. In the end lying stories would be hatched up about Indian depredations and outrages, and a war would be declared against them in which not only the land thieves but many greedy contractors and others had interests at stake. In this way, with variations, our Indian wars have been brought on. Sometimes no doubt rascally Indian Agents have goaded their charges to frenzy. Sometimes tribes have been the aggressors themselves. But nine times out of ten the provocation has been such as we have indicated.

The truth is that the Government of the United States is not strong enough to do justice to the Indians, as against citizens. The Government has no independent strength. It is merely the agency of the people, and when the latter are bent upon doing wrong there is no power capable of stopping them unless they are out of sympathy with the majority. But in this case it has never been possible to bring the matter to an issue. The Government never has the courage to appeal to the mass of the people against the border ruffians and land thieves who are responsible for nine-tenths of our Indian troubles. The popular belief has been carefully trained to the detestation of Indians generally. They have been so sedulously abused and denounced as bloodthirsty cut-throats that it is the easiest thing imaginable to fasten all responsibility upon them, and the idea that the fault may sometimes be with white men occurs to very few people. The frontier press of course echoes the talk of its section. No impartiality can be expected from it. And the grand result is that the Indians are credited with being turbulent mischief-making savages, when the truth is that they have been crowded off one reservation after another, and have been steadily driven farther west all the time, while almost every one of their so-called outbreaks has been an attempt to avenge the wrongs heaped upon them by a reckless and brutal population, and an infirm and impotent Government. If the Government at any time had tried to stem the tide of invasion, to beat back the aggressors, to do justice to the Indians, it cannot be doubted that Congress, which subsists on the breath of popular favor, would have taken the control of affairs, and have carried out the popular programme. There has never been a time when the Government could have defied popular clamor in order to do right in this connection. No American Government can afford to uphold the course of a voteless people against a people having votes. This is the truth of the situation, and whether it is pleasant or not it ought to be set forth plainly. It is not the Government that deserves to be made the scapegoat in the case of the Indians, but it is the people themselves who have insisted on doing injustice, in robbing the Indians, and in slaughtering them for attempting to defend themselves. It is time these facts were realized, for until they are it will be quite useless to look for any reform in our Indian relations.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S PLACE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The National Republican Committee would do wisely and well to arrange for a free participation in the canvass by General Garfield. The objections to such a course are scarcely worth refuting. They are confined to an irrational reverence for a precedent which in point of fact has not been observed with any approach to uniformity. The only sound rule by which to be guided in a case of this kind is that of expediency, and this must depend upon the actual circumstances. It is no doubt proper and judicious that a Presidential candidate who is no orator, or who has no tact or discretion, should be kept from speaking. But no such prudential objections apply in the case of General Garfield. He is one of the first living Republican orators, and he is as sagacious and astute as he is eloquent. The short addresses he has already made to gatherings of army veterans have been singularly judicious and felicitous. They have each and all exhibited a self-control and a soundness of judgment perfectly reassuring. We submit, therefore, that General Garfield can be trusted implicitly if he enters the canvass, and we maintain that it would be a grave mistake to relinquish the great service his oratory and argumentative powers embody, merely because he is a candidate. Many Presidential candidates have taken an active part in their own canvass. Henry Clay did so, and since his time Douglas and Greeley and Seymour have followed the example. There is therefore ample precedent for the course we urge, and the circumstances are certainly of a kind to recommend the proposition strongly. In the great West the breadth and manliness, the mingled reason and poetry of General Garfield's oratory, would excite the greatest enthusiasm. He is a man entirely after the hearts of the Western communities, and they would feel themselves at one with him instantly could they but hear his voice and feel the magnetism of his presence. Then again, General Garfield is perhaps the best and amplest representative of Republican principles now living. The leader of his party in the House of Representatives, the natural exponent of its doctrines on all serious occasions, he would set the keynote of the campaign, and his utterances would day by day be read by millions. There is therefore an opportunity here to get the most powerful and the most representative opinions of one of the first Republicans more widely disseminated than could be possible under any other circumstances. It appears to us that such an opportunity ought to be embraced, and we do not think General Garfield himself would hesitate to accept the responsibility. We hope the National Committee will be moved to adopt the course suggested, for we are confident that it would redound greatly to the advantage of the party.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY PLATFORM.

The Republican County Convention which met yesterday adopted a platform which is sufficiently clear and consistent. It indorses the platform of the Chicago Convention, delares for free thought, free speech, honest administration, and loyalty to the Union; denounces the violation of the suffrage by the solid South; declares against Chinese immigration and land monopoly; approves the resumption of specie payments, believing "that the prosperity "of the country should not be endangered "by any violent change or doubtful financial experiments;" expresses it as the sense of the Convention "that its nominees, "when elected, should appoint none but "Republicans to office;" and eulogizes Senator Booth. The platform is good enough in its way, and it is well that the Convention had the sense to reject all temptation to follow the Democratic lead by pandering to the soft-money craze. It is true that the financial plank might easily have been more explicit, but it is sufficient to know that opposition to all doubtful experiments rules out the Greenbacker propositions without further reference. There is no such inconsistency in the platform as stultifies the one adopted by the Democrats the other day. It is short enough for all to understand thoroughly, and strong enough for all to stand upon.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

There are 9,624 farms in Utah.

Small-pox among the Chico Chinese.

Ilwaco was named after a noted Indian Chief of Oregon.

At the Santa Rosa Republican primarie 152 votes were polled.

Over 2,000,000 acres of State lands are now for sale in Nevada.

Wheat is arriving at Long Wharf, Oakland, in large quantities.

The jail in Bodie is to be enlarged in order to meet urgent demands.

Polk county (Or.) crops have suffered from wind and rain storms.

There is a movement in Butte, Montana, to close the stores on Sunday.

It is thought that the hop crop of Mendocino is worth over $60,000 this year.

Last week, near Yuba City, David Flatt was severely bitten by a hog which he was trying to catch.

A Stanislaus-county granger recently threshed 9,016 bushels of wheat in three days and three hours, with the usual stoppages.

Carson valley ranchers propose to fight the grasshopper pest by marking the spots where they deposit their eggs and then plowing deeply.

A new town called Theon is situated about twelve miles from the mouth of the Assotin, W. T., on the mail route from Lewiston to Anatone.

In 1863 three thousand silver mining companies had been organized in San Francisco, with a nominal capital of a thousand million dollars, and with thirty thousand share holders.

The Sierra Nevada Wood, Lumber and Flume Company will cut about 50,000 cords of wood this season from their timber lands bordering on the northern shore of Lake Tahoe.

The number in attendance, July 25th, at the camp-meeting near Colfax, W. T., was 1,200, the largest crowd ever assembled in the Palouse country. Six persons were baptized.

The public parks of Oakland are in a most deplorable condition, there not being a single one kept. Trees, plants, grass and stray animals in those places exist in a grow-as-you-please manner.

Last year dried peaches were shipped out of Utah Territory by the car load, but this year there will be none to ship. The late frosts destroyed nearly all the fruit, and in many instances the trees were killed.

On the flat on the east side of the Feather, says the Sutter *Banner*, there are deposits of debris to the depth of two feet and more on the level. This land, until within a year, has been susceptible of cultivation.

Professor Jordon has found on the Pacific coast of California and Oregon 260 species of fish—40 of which are new to science. The largest number found at any one locality was at Monterey, comprising 150 species. The number found at San Diego is 60.

The Columbia river, says the *Astorian*, rises in latitude 50 deg. 20 min., and after forming a series of lakes, takes in the waters of the Spokane and Kootnai; thence, flowing west and south, it receives the Okanagan, the Snake, Walla Walla, Wenache, Chelan, Methon, Yakima, Palouse, Clearwater, Umatilla, John Day, Des Chutes and the magnificent Willamette. It drains a region embracing fourteen degrees of latitude.

Five thrashing machines are at present at work in Berryessa Valley. Wheat there is averaging about thirty bushels per acre—a better yield than has ever been harvested by farmers who have lived in the valley for the past six or eight years. As in other portions of the county, the grain is very clean. Threshing will be in progress for two weeks longer. Teams will commence hauling the grain to Napa week after next.

Miss L. E. Littlejohn, a student of the San Francisco Art School, is rusticating on the Santa Cruz Mountains, near Wright's Station. A few days ago, while out on a sketching trip, she encountered and disabled a large rattlesnake, and then went for assistance, her natural timidity getting the better of her inspiration of bravery when the danger was past. His snakeship was the owner of nine genuine rattles, and was formidable enough to have daunted many a stronger one.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters for dyspepsia, habitual constipation and liver complaint. They have made me a well man.
R. DAVIS, 411 K street, Sacramento.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM AND THE NOMINEES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican County Convention met yesterday at noon in the Metropolitan Theater. The Convention was called to order by Jerome C. Davis, Chairman of the County Central Committee. On motion of C. T. Jones, T. B. McFarland was chosen temporary Chairman, who made a brief speech of thanks and congratulated the Republicans of Sacramento county on the bright prospects before them [applause], not only in the county but in the nation. The Democrats say we have no nation, but we say, before God, a nation. [Applause.] Whatever reasons there may have been heretofore for Republicans to differ, there is no reason under the sun why any man who has ever been a Republican should not vote for James A. Garfield. [Applause.] He reviewed rapidly the positions of the two great parties, and sketched the history of each, in which he declared that no repentance was true which admitted its error and remained in the party, the rebellious acts of which makes repentance needful. He said the banner of the Republicans must be upheld until in every section of the land every citizen may vote and speak as he pleases, within the laws, as freely as he may to-day in Sacramento. He compared Garfield and Hancock, and declared that the latter, while a soldier by vocation, and a fair one and an honest man, probably, must, if he gets into the Democratic ship, sail it by orders of its villainous crew, or it will cut his throat and throw him overboard. [Applause.]

L. M. Potter, John McFetrish and Thos. Allen were elected temporary Secretaries.

On motion of A. J. Rhoads a committee of seven was ordered on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.

On motion of Win. J. Davis a committee of seven was ordered on Credentials.

J. D. Boop, R. J. Fletcher and John Tenbrook were elected temporary Sergeants-at-Arms.

On motion of E. E. Ames a committee of seven on Resolutions and Platform was ordered.

All the committees were ordered to be composed of one from each Supervisor District.

Dr. O. Harvey said many delegates from the country could not attend because of the busy season, and had sent proxies. He moved that all holders of duly accredited proxies be allowed seats in the Convention. Carried.

The Chair named these committees:

On Order of Business—A. J. Rhoads, C. N. Nelson, Cal. Stevens, S. J. Jackson, A. Briggs, J. Hyman, A. Dixon.

On Credentials—Win. J. Davis, J. H. Sullivan, J. W. Rock, Frank Avery, Charles Everett, G. M. Salsbury, P. R. Beckley.

On Platform—W. A. Anderson, C. T. Jones, E. E. Ames, John Talbot, A. L. Lamb, Geo. C. McMullen, J. H. Sawyer.

On motion of C. T. Jones the Chairman was added to the Committee on Platform.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M. The Committee on Credentials through Win. J. Davis, Chairman, reported the following as entitled to seats:

First Ward—Henry Edgerton, H. Gribble (George K. Rider proxy), Thomas H. Reynolds (John F. Dreman proxy), George K. Rider, A. J. Rhoads, Joseph R. Wilkinson (J. W. Rock proxy), J. W. Rock, John Downer, Daniel McKann, J. D. Tate, Geo. W. Dreman, B. Cavanaugh, W. A. Anderson, W. P. Emery, J. Fitch.

Second Ward—Phillip Herzog, William R. Jones, N. L. Drew, Clarence N. Nelson, J. A. Roblin, Charles T. Jones, John Batcher, O. N. Morse, James H. Sullivan, Isaiah Dunlap, Thomas Kenny (P. Fitzsimmons proxy), Henry Burnham (Phillip Herzog proxy), Richard Leslie, Homer L. McKee, Joseph Goddard.

Third Ward—J. F. Hill (J. L. Jack proxy), Frank Smith (Win. J. Davis proxy), J. R. Watson, Thomas Warmby, Benjamin Welch (J. R. Watson proxy), Horatio Hurd, Fred. Kern, W. A. Houghton, M. Miller, Dugald Gillis, T. B. McFarland, Win. J. Davis, Ben. Bullard, Cal. Stevens, F. H. Russell, Mike Bryte, E. E. Ames, J. M. Ripley, W. C. Fitch, Gus. Weiman.

Fourth Ward—Andrew Aiken, G. W. Booth, H. A. Burnett, O. P. Goodhue, S. Gottlieb, Wm. Hemley, M. A. Howard, S. J. Jackson, John Talbot, E. Walters, Frank Avery, Geo. O. Bates, Chas. Cooley, G. W. Martin, J. E. T. Pike, F. D. Ryan, T. J. Scott, M. M. Drew, W. R. Knights, N. Webb.

Fifth Precinct, Haas'—William Curtis, George E. Duden, Jacob Olsen, E. J. Buckley, William Foote, Alfred Briggs.

Sixth Precinct, Sutterville—George Aschenauer, N. E. Dole, R. J. Merkley, C. Munger, H. Pithers (R. J. Merkley proxy), Manual Perrear (N. E. Dole proxy).

Seventh Precinct, Pockman's—William H. Robinson, C. Towle, Frank McCormick.

Eighth Precinct, Brighton—George C. McMullen, P. H. Murphy, Thos. E. Davis.

Ninth Precinct, Patterson's—Joseph Routier (B. J. Chambers proxy), H. Cronkite.

Tenth Precinct, Scott's Station—J. H. Scott, David Howser (E. A. Everett proxy), E. A. Everett.

Eleventh Precinct, Antelope—John Chatterton, A. S. Lindley, J. F. Gladney, J. H. Coyle.

Twelfth Precinct, Howell's—S. A. Howell, W. C. Sheldon.

Thirteenth Precinct, Michigan Bar—John W. Heath, Albert L. Lamb.

Fourteenth Precinct, Live Oak—George Atkinson, Fred. Struckmann.

Fifteenth Precinct, Ashland—John T. Cardwell, H. C. Lawson (J. T. Cardwell proxy).

Sixteenth Precinct, Folsom—Joseph Kinney, Jacob Hyman, M. R. Riddle, T. C. Pochman (J. H. Burnham proxy).

Seventeenth Precinct, Mormon Island—James Walker, John Macomber.

Eighteenth Precinct, Halfway House—Charles Chapman.

Saulsbury (no number)—George M. Saulsbury (E. Christy proxy).

Nineteenth Precinct, Florin—David Reese, W. A. Smith, L. H. Fassett.

Twentieth Precinct, Elk Grove—J. N. Andrews, Julius Everson, A. Dixon, D. Hobbs, A. B. Woodward.

Twenty-second Precinct, Union House—C. A. Hull, N. M. Fay, S. C. Tryon.

Twenty-third Precinct, Freeport—P. G. Riehl, G. W. Fountain, J. W. Lee, J. Y. Davis.

Twenty-fourth Precinct, Georgetown—P. R. Beckley, Henry Ehrhardt, J. B. Bradford.

Twenty-fifth Precinct, Richland—Isaac Bryan, H. T. Higgins.

Twenty-sixth Precinct, Courtland—Edmund Brown, Benjamin Bates, J. V. Sims (Benjamin Bates proxy).

Twenty-seventh Precinct, Walnut Grove—G. W. Holland, John Crofton (Sperry Dye proxy), Sperry Dye.

Twenty-eighth Precinct, Isleton—Josiah Pool, A. J. Bump, P. W. Randall.

Twenty-ninth Precinct, Hicksville—J. O. Kane (J. Taylor proxy), A. G. Butler (J. Taylor proxy), J. Taylor.

Thirtieth Precinct, Galt—Ephraim Ray, J. H. Sawyer, Dr. Obed Harvey (J. H. Sawyer proxy), John Brewster.

Thirty-first Precinct, Alabama—S. D. Johnson, John G. Rae.

Thirty-third Precinct, Emmaton—J. M. Upham, A. J. Binelow.

Thirty-fourth Precinct, Lincoln School House—Wm. Counsman (John Coyle proxy.)

The report was adoptec.

The Committee on Organization reported, by A. J. Rhoads, Chairman: For Chairman, T. B. McFarland; Vice-Presidents—N. E. Jones, J. R. Watson, A. Aitken, P. Herzog, A. C. Evens; Secretaries—Thomas Allen, John McFetrish, L. M. Potter, W. J. Beatty; Sergeants-at-Arms—Frank Swift, R. J. Fletcher, J. B. Boop, I. Smart, John Douglass. The report also embraced an order of business which was thereafter followed.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Platform, by W. A. Anderson, then reported as follows:

1. The Republicans of the county of Sacramento, in Convention assembled, do hereby adopt and affirm the principles laid down in the National Republican platform adopted by the Chicago Convention, June, 1880.

2. That James A. Garfield is a splendid representative of the Republican party throughout its whole history; and we believe that all classes of Republicans—those who joined it originally when it opposed the extension of slavery, and those who joined it when it became the great Union party of the country—will cordially unite in his support.

3. We recognize the Republican party the only true exponent of free thought, free speech, free suffrage, free schools, loyalty to the Government and honest administration of the laws.

4. That we believe in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights in all parts of this nation, and denounce in unmeasured terms the action of the so-called "solid south" in its violation of all the principles of free suffrage and free government.

5. We are opposed to Chinese immigration, and adverse, as we always have been, to any servile labor.

6. We are in favor of free schools.

7. That we approve the action of the Republican party in the resumption of specie payment, and believe that the prosperity of the country should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

8. That we are in favor of an economical government, in every department of the nation, State, county and city.

9. We are opposed to land monopoly.

10. That it is the sense of this Convention that its nominees, when elected, should appoint none but Republicans to office.

11. That we hereby give our hearty approval of the course of Hon. Newton Booth as United States Senator, and regard him as one of the ablest representatives of Republican principles.

The reading of each resolution was received with loud applause, and the tenth resolution the Convention required to be read twice, amid loud applause, cheers and cries of approval. The report was adopted amidst loud applause.

BUSINESS.

The next business was the selection of delegates to the State Convention. The districts reported members as follows: First District, A. J. Rhoads, George K. Rider; Second, C. T. Jones, W. R. Jones; Third, E. E. Ames, Dugald Gillis; Fourth, M. M. Drew, Felix Tracy; Fifth, George Duden, N. Dole; Sixth, T. C. Pockman, Joseph Kinney; Seventh—this district was not ready to report.

The Convention then proceeded to choose five delegates at large. T. B. McFarland was chosen at large. When the house came to the election of the other four it developed that N. L. Drew, A. Aiken, J. R. Watson and W. A. Anderson, all from the city, had a majority, and some feeling was manifest by country delegates about it, which led Messrs. Watson and Anderson to withdraw in favor of Messrs. Harvey of Galt and Burnham of Folsom. Finally the whole proceedings were vacated as to the four, and the city delegates proceeded to select two and the country two, with this result, after a lively debate: From the city, R. J. Watson and N. L. Drew; from the country, J. H. Burnham and S. A. Howell.

The Convention ordered that an assessment be levied of 50 cents upon each delegate and $5 upon each candidate, but this result was not reached until after a lively and amusing debate and a partial call of the roll.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

The next order of business was the nomination of three Assemblymen, which, after a short recess, was entered upon.

J. H. Burnham of Folsom, with eulogistic remarks, nominated Henry Edgerton. [Applause.]

J. W. Rock moved that two nominees be selected from the city and one from the country. An amendment to reverse that order was made, lost, and the original motion prevailed.

The Convention then resolved to select two from the city first, and on motion of W. A. Anderson it was ordered that they all be chosen one at a time.

C. T. Jones moved that each nominee appear and indorse the platform and pay his assessment. John Talbot moved that absent candidates be permitted to appear by proxy. The amendment and motion prevailed.

F. D. Ryan nominated Clinton L. White, accompanying it with warm commendatory remarks in which he sketched the life of Mr. White, and set forth his abilities and his fitness.

W. A. Anderson while indorsing Mr. White placed in nomination J. N. Young, whom he highly eulogized.

Mike Bryte nominated George W. Hancock.

John F. Dreman nominated F. A. Hornblower in a brief speech of commendation.

C. T. Jones, in remarks of warm praise, nominated W. C. Van Fleet.

The nominations then closed.

M. M. Drew paid the assessment for Henry Edgerton, and presented a letter from him, dated at Woodland.

Clinton L. White addressed the Convention, and asked it to nominate a strong ticket, without regard to personal friendship for himself or any other man. All he had done for the party he had done with no hope of reward, but for principle's sake. He proposed to vote if elected for a Sacramento Republican for U. S. Senator, so long as a Sacramento Republican of integrity remained in nomination.

J. N. Young addressed the Convention. He referred to his career in the Assembly last year, and pledged himself, if nominated and elected, to do his utmost to defeat the scheme now on foot to secure a repeal of the Act passed to protect the agricultural interests of the State from destruction by hydraulic mining. He pledged his support to the ticket.

George W. Hancock next addressed the Convention, and pledged himself, if chosen, to be a faithful and persistent worker in the campaign and in the Legislature. If there were any members whom he had not privately buttonholed for their votes, he then and there asked them collectively for their support. [Laughter.] Nominated or not, he was for the ticket and the platform with all his energies.

F. A. Hornblower was next introduced. He had been a candidate a year ago for the nomination and was defeated. He had then pledged himself to support the ticket and party; he kept the promise and now renewed it. The Republican party owed no office to any man; no man has a claim upon it—it is a party of independence. It has never made a pledge it has not maintained. If nominated, no one living would work harder for the party than he, according to his ability. He had never seen a Republican platform yet upon which a genuine Republican could not squarely stand. If the Convention thought it could gain a single vote more for the party by nominating some one else, he begged of it to do so, and he would be just as staiwart a supporter of the party as ever.

W. C. Van Fleet last addressed the Convention. He knew the responsibility of the position he sought, and if chosen should meet it with confidence. He had always voted the Republican ticket, and expected always to do so. Whether nominated or not he should labor for the grand old Republican party as in the past. The party has to meet a determined enemy, and a hot fight must be expected, but the party will win just as certain as the sun will shine to-morrow. If nominated he would be elected, and if elected he would do his whole duty.

Balloting then began and was concluded with this result. Total vote, 154. Necessary to a choice, 78. Edgerton, 23; White, 18; Young, 19; Hancock, 47; Hornblower, 13; Van Fleet, 34, and no choice was made, and the Convention adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

The Convention reassembled at 7:30 P. M., but did not proceed to business until 8 o'clock.

A ballot for Assemblyman was ordered. W. A. Houghton moved that the balloting be for two Assemblymen from the city. Carried.

The roll was called. Total vote, 154; necessary to a choice, 78. Before the announcement several changes were made to Van Fleet and Young.

Edgerton, 14; White, 36; Young, 81; Van Fleet, 107; Hancock, 50; Hornblower, 21; and Messrs. Van Fleet and Young were declared the nominees, and the nominations were made unanimous.

Nominations were in order for Assemblymen from the country as follows: L. H. Fassett, of Florin; J. E. Baker, of Emmaton; Alfred Dixon, of Elk Grove.

Mr. Fassett appeared and indorsed the platform and pledged himself to work for the ticket to the utmost of his ability.

Mr. Baker said this was the first time that he had ever applied for office. He had always been a Republican. When the war broke out he at once went quietly to the front, and remained there until six months after the surrender at Appomatox. That was his record. If the Convention could name any man who would give greater strength to the man he fought under (Garfield), he begged the body to nominate him, and he would support him to the best of his ability. There was nothing selfish in his claim. He wanted the party to win, at all hazards.

Mr. Dixon addressed the Convention. He said he was an old resident well-known, and intrusted his case to the judgment of his fellow-citizens. He had been a Republican and a Union man from the earliest, and in the success of that party lay his pride and satisfaction.

The roll was called, the country precincts being called first. The city went solid for "Baker, the soldier." Total vote, 153; necessary to a choice, 77. Baker, 118; Fassett, 30; Dixon, 5; and Mr. Baker was declared the nominee. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Secretary here announced that the delegates from the Seventh Supervisor District had chosen as delegates to the State Convention Obed Harvey and Josiah Pool; as the nominee for Supervisor, P. R. Beckley, and as member of the County Central Committee, P. R. Beckley.

SHERIFF.

J. R. Watson nominated for Sheriff the present incumbent, Adolph Heilbron. He hoped he would be given the nomination as he deemed it only due to Mr. Heilbron.

W. A. Anderson nominated "the old pioneer [laughter], the man who fought under the flag. [Great applause.] As Mr. Anderson proceeded in eulogy of Mr. Cross the house took the cue and broke into the wildest merriment and applause, and called loudly for Cross in paroxysms of laughter. Mr. Anderson concluded by saying that it was untrue that Cross intended, though a house-raiser, to raise the Norris grant out of the State on account of the adoption of the new Constitution. [Great laughter.]

C. T. Jones, on behalf of E. M. Stevens, who had been spoken of as a candidate, said he was authorized to say he was not a candidate and would support the man the Convention should choose, to the very best of his ability and strength. [Applause.]

Mr. Heilbron appeared and addressed the Convention. He said that in office he had tried to do what was right, and that was all the record he had, except that he was and always had been a Republican. He indorsed the platform.

Mr. Cross was now called out amidst a tumult of merriment. He paid his $5, and was received with great cheering. He said he had been here since '49. [Cheers.] If the Convention wanted to nominate his friend, Heilbron, for God's sake let it do it. [Roars of laughter.] He hadn't spent as much money as Mr. Heilbron, and didn't mean to do it. [Cheers.] If he was nominated and elected, and didn't give satisfaction, he wouldn't charge anything for his services. [A hurricane of laughter and cheers.] The Republicans beat him for Chief of Police with his friend Jackson, but didn't stick to him, and so his friend Karcher got away with the fight. [Great laughter.] He hadn't much to say; the Convention could vote for whom it liked. [Great cheering.] As Mr. Cross concluded, the Convention cried loudly for him to go on.

Mr. Watson moved that Mr. Cross' $5 be returned to him.

John Talbot thought that not fair, as there had been no nomination yet.

The roll was called and the delegations, out of pure sport, gave Cross a number of votes, and each announcement was greeted with great laughter, and three delegations went solid for Cross, which fairly convulsed the house with consequent merriment.

Total vote, 155; necessary to a choice, 78. Heilbron, 112; Cross, 43. The nomination of Mr. Heilbron was made unanimous.

Mr. Watson moved to return to the "Old Pioneer" his $5.

Mr. Cross said he didn't want it. "Give it to the Howard Benevolent Society." [Great laughter.]

COUNTY CLERK.

G. T. Jones nominated for County Clerk the present incumbent, Thomas H. Berkey, whose term is cut short by the new law. He believed it but right to re-elect him.

Mike Bryte placed in nomination S. S. Beede.

Mr. Murphy, in behalf of the country delegates—he believed he could speak for them—indorsed the nomination of Mr. Beede. He believed in no third term, and urged the Convention to nominate Mr. Beede and presented his personal claims merely.

Win. J. Davis didn't want the idea to go abroad that Mr. Berkey was nominated for the third term. He had had one full term only, and his present term was one of but a few months by reason of a change in the law.

Mr. Watson here took the chair.

Mr. Berkey addressed the Convention and referred to his past record as County Clerk.

Mr. Beede appeared and indorsed the platform, and as a guarantee of his good faith pointed to his record as a Republican. He never was a sorehead, and if nominated or not should support the ticket all the same.

A motion was made to have the roll-call begin with the country delegations, but it was withdrawn.

The roll was called. Total vote, 155; necessary to a choice, 78. Berkey, 112; Beede, 43; and Mr. Berkey was declared the nominee. The nomination, on motion of Mike Bryte, was made unanimous.

FOR AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

Win. J. Davis placed in nomination the present incumbent, W. E. Gerber of Sacramento, and spoke of the excellent record he has made in the office. He asked that his nomination be made unanimous. Mr. Gerber appeared, indorsed the platform and expressed his thanks to the party for past favors, and said the only way he could repay it was by faithful and honest service in office, and by labors for the party.

On motion of W. A. Houghton Mr. Gerber was nominated by acclamation.

FOR TREASURER.

J. A. Roblin nominated P. A. Miller of Sacramento. Wm. Henley nominated James M. Henderson of Sacramento.

Ben Bullard, Jr., nominated H. S. Beals, of Sacramento.

W. A. Smith nominated A. S. Greenlaw, of American township.

W. A. Houghton and A. Dixon indorsed Mr. Greenlaw warmly, the latter urging that by the nomination of Mr. Greenlaw the claim of the country would be acknowledged.

W. A. Houghton moved to begin the roll-call with the country precincts.

T. B. McFarland said that frequently the country delegates failed to nominate their men by lack of union among themselves. They generally come to the Convention divided. But its a choice between country and city he had nothing to say. He, however, desired to place in nomination that old war-horse of Republicanism, John Rider.

Charles Cooley seconded the nomination of J. M. Henderson, and indorsed him very warmly.

Each of the candidates appeared and addressed the Convention, indorsing the resolutions and pledging support of the ticket.

Mr. Murphy, of Brighton, again addressed, urging the Convention to give the country the office of Treasurer.

W. A. Anderson replied, and said it was not right to raise these sectional questions. He didn't care where the man comes from if he is a good Republican. But the country has one Senator, one Assemblyman, Assessor and Superintendent of Schools, and that is a fair distribution.

Edward Christy, as a delegate from the country, said he did not agree with Mr. Murphy. The city casts two-thirds of the vote, and is entitled to name most offices. He didn't care for a man's location. It made him no better, no worse.

Mr. Watson called the attention of the country members to the fact that the country delegates had a majority of