ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION—TWELFTH DAY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1885.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock A. M., President Daggett in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

During the reading of the journal a motion was made by Mr. Steele to dispense with the further reading of the journal. Pending discussion it was found that the hold-over Clerk had been elected to a county office in his own county, and, after staying here a week, left John F. Maher in charge of the journal. To cover the case, on motion of Mr. Del Valle, the President was authorized to appoint a temporary Clerk. John F. Maher was appointed. The motion to dispense with the reading of the journal was lost.

Mr. Lynch said there were a number absent, and he moved a call of the Senate. Lost.

Mr. Days offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senator receiving the highest number of votes upon the next ballot, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be President pro tem. of the Senate.

Mr. Days said it was the most honorable way out of the difficulty. It had been done in Congress on two several occasions. The Senate might stay here all session and nothing be accomplished.

Senator Spencer of Stanislaus said it was the same old resolution over again. The Republicans were basing their case upon only two cases, and these exceptional cases, and in defiance of all parliamentary law and all custom. They ask the Senate to do an unlawful act.

Senator Saxe said he wished to organize the Senate as soon as possible, and he thought this body might do what a higher body had done, without being guilty of violating law. He quoted from Cushing in support of his opinion.

Senator Johnson said the motion in Congress was entertained by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who was Speaker temporarily. This majority rule had been in force in this State ever since it became a State, and had never been violated. He did not want an officer who would sit in his seat by a mere plurality vote. These precedents, when once established, will be cited hereafter. It would be like Banquo's ghost, always poking its monstrous head up and refusing to down.

Mr. Days again supported the resolution.

Spencer of Stanislaus said it would be possible under the resolution to elect the officers by eleven votes. For his part he would rather dome out squarely and vote direct for his most bitter political opponent, because, in that way he would not violate parliamentary law and custom.

Mr. Lynch thought this matter had been settled the other day. All history shows that all States and countries have established that a majority is required.

Senator Del Valle opposed the resolution. The question was one simply of parliamentary law. That law had already been cited here. If this rule were adopted there would be no use in having rules, because they might be overturned at any time by a plurality vote.

Afternoon Session.

The Senate reconvened at 2 o'clock. Quorum present.

The question being on the resolution of Mr. Days, Senator McClure moved a call of the Senate, which was carried. All present except those absent on leave. Further proceedings were dispensed with. The resolution was lost—ayes 17, noes 17—and President Daggett directed the Secretary to record his vote in the negative.

The Senate proceeded to ballot three times, with the same old result. On the fourth ballot the Democratic side of the Senate became suddenly paralyzed. It was understood this morning that the Republicans had broken away from the caucus, but it was not believed they would organize, on account of the absence of so many Senators. But on the fourth ballot Senator Beauvais led the break by voting for Knight. Chandler voted for Hurlburt, DeLong for Chandler, Drum for Knight, Hurlburt for Chandler, Johnson of San Bernardino for Baldwin.

Mr. Lowe said, on casting his ballot, that owing to his earnest desire to organize the Senate, and stop this enormous outlay of money and precious time, every moment of which was precious to the suffering interests of the State, and disavowing emphatically any favoritism or prejudice for or against either of the contending factions of the Democratic side, he would cast his vote for Senator Baldwin. Mr. Palmieri voted for Knight; Parkinson for Chandler; Routier for Knight; Saxe for Knight; Steele for Baldwin; Wallace for Knight; Whitney for McClure.

Mr. Wright, in casting his vote, made an explanation. He recited the various features of the political drama that had presented itself to the Senate for the past two weeks. He had answered to his name, he said, on this one question 181 times, and yet no result. The Republicans, twenty in number, had followed a universally adopted political custom, and selected a candidate and voted for him. The Republicans had tried by all means in their power to organize the Senate. On the other hand, the Democratic members had by their actions demonstrated that with the capacity which they possessed, and which the Republicans did not, that they would never organize the Senate. The Republicans had demonstrated that they possessed the will but not the power to organize. He said he was a Republican of long standing, as strong a partisan as any person has a right to be, but he was a Republican as a means to secure an end. He was not a Republican enough to sit in his seat any longer and jeopardize the interests of the people of the State, and for that reason he would cast his vote for Senator Knight.

The vote resulted as follows:

Knight 13, McClure 1, Johnson of Sonoma 2, Chandler 5, Hurlburt 1, Baldwin 3, Del Valle 9.

On the second ballot the vote stood as follows:

For Johnson—Baldwin, Lowe.

For Knight—Beauvais, Creighton, Cross, DeLong, Dougherty, Drumm, Kelly, Kellogg, Knight, Palmieri, Parkinson, Perry, Routier, Saxe, Wallis, Whitney, Wright.

For Baldwin—Boone, Chandler, Filcher, Foster, Johnson of San Bernardino, Johnson of Sonoma, Langford, Lynch, Mahler, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Steele.

For Chandler—Hurlburt, Parker.

Pending the second ballot Senator Boone desired to explain his vote. He said he was about to cast his first vote for a Democrat, and he wanted to state his reasons. He was sent here to represent the Thirteenth District of San Francisco. It was a fact well known to all that there were measures of great importance to come before this session of the Legislature that materially affected the various branches of industry throughout this State, and of more importance to the people of this State than the mere ratification of any political faction. The Constitution allows the Legislature but sixty days, and two weeks of that time had already been consumed, and yet the Senate is not ready for action. Political dissensions had prevented the Democrats, who had the power, from organizing the Senate. The Senate had been kept day after day wasting time which ought to have been occupied in furthering legislation, and he believed the time had come to stop that business and get down to work. He wished it distinctly understood that in doing so he did not indorse any principle nor any issue raised by any faction in the Senate. He thereupon voted for Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Parkinson asked leave to explain his vote. In abandoning his party organization he was about to cast his vote for the first time in that Senate for a Democrat. In doing so he wanted it understood that he neither indorsed nor condemned either of the Democratic factions. He did it solely for the purpose of bringing about the organization of the Senate. Laying aside party feeling and recognizing only the great public necessity, he would cast his vote for Knight.

Dr. Saxe rose, as he said, according to custom to explain his vote. He had only this to say, that he had no apology to make to the Senate, nor to anybody else, and he therefore voted for Knight.

Mr. Steele explained his vote. He could not say that he had never voted for a Democrat. He had frequently done so in his own county, when he thought the Democrat the better man. Whenever he could serve the people better by voting for a Democrat he was going to do it. He claimed to be an independent man, thinking for himself, and he claimed the right without regard to party caucus to vote for Senator Baldwin, which he did.

On the third ballot the vote stood as follows:

For Baldwin—Boone, Chandler, Del Valle, Felcher, Foster, Johnson of San Bernardino, Johnson of Sonoma, Langford, Lynch, Mahler, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Steele.

For Knight—Beauvais, Creighton, Cross, De Long, Dougherty, Drumm, Kelly, Kellogg, Knight, Lowe, Palmieri, Parkinson, Perry, Routier, Saxe, Wallis, Whitney, Wright.

For Johnson—Baldwin.

For Chandler—Hurlburt, Parker.

Before the vote was announced Knight lacked just one vote of a majority, and Senator Lowe then arose and said that he was extremely anxious that the Senate should be organized this week and settle down to work, and, therefore, to settle it then and there, he would change his vote from Johnson to Knight. The change was greeted with applause, and the great dead-lock was at last a thing of the past. The corrected vote stood: Knight 18, Baldwin 13, Chandler 2. The President then declared Senator Knight elected President pro tem.

THE ELECTION OF A SECRETARY.

Mr. Johnson of Sonoma nominated Ed. F. Smith, of Sacramento.

Mr. Lowe nominated M. D. Boruck.

A ballot was had, resulting as follows, Senator Steele voting for Smith on the ground that he was a good officer, and there was no need of a change:

For Smith—Baldwin, Cox, Cross, Del Valle, Dougherty, Drumm, Filcher, Foster, Johnson of Sonoma, Kelly, Kellogg, Knight, Langford, Lynch, Mahler, Spencer of Napa, Spencer of Stanislaus, Steele—18.

For Boruck — Beauvais, Boone, Chandler, De Long, Hurlburt, Johnson of San Bernardino, Lowe, McClure, Palmieri, Parker, Parkinson, Perry, Routier, Saxe, Wallis, Whitney, Wright—18.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Mr. Johnson of Sonoma nominated R. O. Cravens and J. J. McCarty, and Mr. Boone nominated F. J. Saxe.

Mr. Whitney nominated Frank B. Ogden.

Mr. Kelly nominated Hugh J. Lynch, of San Francisco, and W. H. McGrevy, of San Francisco.

Six ballots were taken with no result, the Democrats being divided again.

Another ballot was taken, and when the name of Senator Cross was called he rose to explain the vote he was about to cast. No man could have been elected in the last twenty years in his county without the aid of Republican votes. He had received many Republican votes. He was a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian stripe, and no Conventions, and no bodies of men, could read him out of that party as long as he chose to belong to it. It had been said falsely that the element to which he belonged had caucused and agreed to support certain nominees. He claimed the privilege of voting according to the dictates of his own judgment. He had determined to cast his vote for F. J. Saxe.

This making a majority, F. J. Saxe was declared elected as one of the Assistant Secretaries.

On the nineteenth ballot Mr. Kellogg withdrew Mr. McGrevy's name, which left it a tie vote between McCarty and Ogden. President Daggett cast the deciding vote, and McCarty was declared duly elected.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Johnson presented the name of I. G. Mesick.

Mr. Hurlburt nominated P. R. Kline.

On the first ballot the vote was a tie—17 to 17. Governor Daggett cast the deciding vote, and Mesick was declared duly elected.

ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

A Republican Senator nominated R. V. Parker.

Johnson nominated B. McHale.

Kellogg nominated J. Pinch.

Five ballots were had, and resulted in the same old deadlock. Desiring to finish up, if possible, the Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The Senate reconvened at 8 o'clock P. M.

Balloting for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms was resumed. On the seventh ballot Pinch was elected.

MINUTE CLERK.

Mr. Perry nominated R. G. Faulk.

Mr. Del Valle nominated George W. Peckham. Faulk was elected on the first ballot.

JOURNAL CLERK.

Mr. Johnson, of Sonoma, nominated John F. Maher.

Mr Lowe nominated H. A. Mason.

On the first ballot the vote stood 16 to 16, and the President cast the deciding vote in favor of Maher.

ENROLLING CLERK.

Johnson of Sonoma nominated P. M. Sullivan.

Chandler nominated O. W. Jasper.

On the first ballot the vote stood 16 to 16, and the President cast the deciding vote in favor of Sullivan.

ENGROSSING CLERK.

Mr. Routier nominated J. W. Jackson.

Mr. Lynch nominated Wm. J. Gavigan.

Dougherty nominated Geo. F. Tuttle.

Mr. Cross nominated M. Simmons. On the 11th ballot Tuttle was elected.

Mrs. Russell was elected Postmistress.

A committee consisting of Del Valle, McClure and Kelly was appointed to inform the Governor that the Senate was fully organized.

The Secretary was directed to inform the Assembly of the organization.

The officers were then sworn in.

A committee on rules was appointed.

After the introduction of numerous resolutions in relation to subordinate officers, which were laid on the table, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, January 16, 1885.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M., Speaker Parks in the chair. Roll called, and quorum present. Prayer by Chaplain Davis. Reading of Journal of preceding day dispensed with.

Leave of absence for one day was granted Messrs. Hollister, Coleman and Goucher.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Jordan—Reciting the fact that the Alameda delegation's act, in asking for a clerk on the preceding day, was not done seriously, and asking that it be not considered by the Committee on Attaches. Adopted.

By Pellet—Granting the use of the Assembly Chamber on Thursday evening next to the Committee on Viniculture and Viticulture, for the purpose of holding a meeting for the consideration of matters pertaining to the grape industry. Adopted.

By Reeves—Instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to supply the State Library with five copies of all documents ordered printed by the Assembly. Adopted.

By Franklin—Appointing Charles Stanton Enrolling Clerk, at a salary of $8 per day. Committee on Attaches.

By Jordan (and amended by Munday)—Providing that committee clerks shall receive pay only from the date of their appointment. Adopted.

By Wood—Providing for the appointment of a standing committee of seven on immigration. Committee on Rules.

By Jordan—That all matters pertaining to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum (so-called) shall be referred to the Committee on Education. Adopted.

By Britt (concurrent)—Urging upon Congress the necessity for appropriating funds for the erection of a Postoffice building in San Francisco. Federal Relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Morris—To amend Section 3881 of the Political Code, requiring Assessors to procure the written consent of the District Attorney, Auditor and Tax Collector in order to make changes on the assessment roll, instead of the written consent of the District Attorney alone, as formerly. County and Township Governments.

By Henley—To prohibit the use of explosives in streams, or the pollution of the same by poisonous or other deleterious substances. Fish and Game.

By Allen—To repeal the Act providing for the formation of agricultural societies, and as a substitute therefor. Agriculture.

By Corcoran—To amend the Act providing for the government of municipal corporations. County and Township Governments.

Watson of Alameda—To amend Section 3865 of the Political Code, relating to lands sold at tax sales. Judiciary.

By Deveny—To amend the Penal Code, relative to the use and sale of opium. Crimes and Penalties.

By Ashe—To amend Section 1064 of the Penal Code. Judiciary.

By Morris—To amend Section 3881 of the Penal Code, relating to revenue. Judiciary.

By Patterson—To amend Section 1 of Article XIII. of the Constitution. Constitutional Amendments.

By Loud—To amend the Political Code, relative to the collection of wharfage on merchandise by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. [The bill provides that wharfage on merchandise must be paid by and directly collected from the master, owner or consignee of vessels, and that no tolls shall be collected by the load on merchandise passing on or off the wharves; and that the collection of wharfage by toll collectors must cease.]

By Kalben—To amend the Act relative to apprentices. Judiciary.

By Almy—To amend Section 25 of the County Government Act. County and Township Governments.

By May (18 bills)—Making appropriations for deficiencies in the appropriations for the following-named purposes, for the thirty-fifth fiscal year:

Postage and expressage in Controller's office	$8 79
Traveling expenses of the Attorney-General	84 00
Traveling expenses of the Attorney-General and Surveyor-General	1,025 00
Postage and expressage in Surveyor-General's office	4 40
Postage and expressage in office of Adjutant-General	31 43
Cleaning and transportation of arms, etc	2 05
Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code Civil Procedure	7,692 53
Postage and contingent expenses of Supreme Court	64 00
Traveling expenses of State Board of Equalization	422 95
Salary of Clerk to State Board of Equalization	600 00
Salary of Guardian of Yosemite Valley	500 00
Support of State Prison at Folsom	96 86
Support of State Insane Asylum at Stockton	6,214 65
Restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State	941 05
Continuing special investigations in agricultural department of the State University	359 79
Arrest of criminals outside the limits of the State	2,025 15
Transportation of insane	4,877 16
Transportation of prisoners	4,340 42

Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

By Moffitt—To amend the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to City Justices of the Peace. Judiciary.

By Firebaugh—Relating to estates by succession. Judiciary.

Also, relating to suits for the foreclosure of liens. Judiciary.

By McLean—To confer certain powers on Trustees of public libraries. Municipal Corporations.

By McJunkin—To amend Section 1054 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in relation to the time allowed in which to plead, answer, etc. Judiciary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Culver moved that when the Assembly adjourned it be till Monday next at 11 A. M.

Firebaugh moved to amend by making it 1 o'clock. Lost.

Davis asked leave of absence for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds till Wednesday next. Granted.

Munday offered a resolution instructing the Chairman of committees to notify the authors of bills when the same would be considered. Adopted.

Leave of absence was, on motion of Jordan, granted the Committee on Education until Monday next.

Weaver moved that the Assembly adjourn until 2 o'clock on Monday. Lost.

Weaver, who is Speaker pro tem., then asked leave of absence till Monday.

The Speaker said he did not see how it could be granted, as he wished to be absent himself.

Loud moved that the Committee on Municipal Corporations be granted leave of absence. Lost.

On motion of Munday, recess was taken till 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The House reassembled at 2 P. M., Speaker pro tem. Weaver in the chair. Roll called and quorum present.

Long offered a resolution to the effect that there be no further introduction of bills until the Senate should be organized.

On motion of Woodward, the resolution was laid on the table.

Edwards offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the cloak-room open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. each day. Adopted.

At this juncture quite a discussion arose over various motions to adjourn, and finally the Assembly, on motion of Davis, took a recess till 4 P. M.

On reassembling, at the hour named, Deveney moved to adjourn. Carried.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

On Thursday Mr. Mears of Sonoma introduced a bill in the Assembly the object of which is to secure better county roads, by requiring all repairs thereto to be done by contract, instead of by direction of the Roadmasters, as at present. Under the present system one man has, in many instances, from thirty to forty miles of road under his supervision, and it is impossible for him to give the necessary attention to such an extent of road. Mr. Mears' bill contemplates the division of the roads of each county into sections of eight, ten or twelve miles each, and to have the repairing in these separate sections done by contract.

The bill introduced by Assemblyman Davis of Sacramento, relative to a State detective force, provides for the appointment of a State detective force, consisting of a chief and five subordinate detectives. The chief is to be appointed by the Governor, and the subordinates are to be selected by the chief. The State is to be divided into five districts, to each of which a detective will be assigned. No appointment is to be made on account of politics, and no removals are to be made except for cause, and after a hearing. The members of the force are to have the police powers of Sheriffs and Constables throughout the State, and their whole time is to be devoted to the detection of crime. The chief is to receive a salary of $2,400, and each of the subordinates $1,500 annually, and they are not permitted to receive rewards.

The Assembly Committee on Elections yesterday completed its investigation of the Buhlert-Leary contest for the seat held by the later, from the Fortieth (San Francisco) District. The committee unanimously decided in favor of Buhlert, the contestant; and if the report be accepted by the House, Sargent, it is said, will gain a vote. In the case of Tyler vs. Morris, the committee has decided in favor of Morris by a vote of 6 out of 7. This will undoubtedly result in continuing Morris, the sitting member, in his seat.

Considerable merriment was created in the Assembly yesterday, just prior to the announcement that the deadlock in the Senate had been broken, by the introduction of a resolution by Douglas to the effect that the Assembly do resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of appointing forty sub-committees, of two members each, whose duty it shall be to at once proceed to the Senate Chamber and take one honorable Senator each, and in good style carry away such Senator to the banks of the roaring and mighty Sacramento river, and therein immerse such Senator until he then and there yields and cries: "Yes, I will organize!" and says, "Hold, enough!"

Munday of Sonoma moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Irrigation, which provoked laughter and applause. The Chair declared the resolution out of order.

THE VITICULTURAL INVESTIGATION.

The action of the Assembly in ordering an investigation of the present condition and immediate wants of the viticultural industries of the State, will awaken earnest attention on the part of all vine-growers. The Committee on Viticulture has given notice that the meeting will be held in the Assembly chamber next Thursday evening. If the Senate Committee on Agriculture is appointed in time it will be invited to unite in the work. The State Viticultural Commission has been notified to be in attendance, and prominent vine-growers from different parts of the State will no doubt also be present for the purpose of consultation.

During the last four years the area of vineyards has increased with astonishing rapidity. C. A. Wetmore, speaking upon the subject, says: "It is probable that the annual wine crop will be multiplied fourfold within three years. The vintage of 1888, if the season is favorable, may indeed reach the figure of 70,000,000 gallons. Raisin and shipping grapes also have increased in importance. It is the opinion of those best informed that this sudden increase of production will cause no losses to the people if proper steps are taken in due time to prepare the way for the proper storage, and for opening new markets as well as enlarging those now enjoyed. The State at large is interested in this question, as business generally and country real estate prices and credits greatly depend upon passing this critical period in our history without demoralization of the industry. The northern part of this State is now looking mainly to viticulture for the future support of citizens, and as a means to induce immigration. It will be well for the country if the most effective measures shall be taken to secure the prosperity of producers, and thereby the welfare of all who are indirectly concerned."

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden January 13th:

For Sacramento—Kirk, Geary & Co., 1 box drugs; H. Eckhardt, 1 box revolvers; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 44 barrels hams, 20 cases molasses; J. G. Davis, 14 bags hair; Burns, Church & Hancock, 1 case lamp burners; Baker & Hamilton, 700 kegs nails; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 15 casks chain, 400 kegs nails; G. B. Corwin, 2 cases cigars; Locke & Lavenson, 2 rolls carpet; F. Kolliker, 1 box machinery; Hale Bros. & Co., 3 cases boots and shoes; S. Lipman & Co., 1 case cotton goods; Billingsley & Co., 10 dozen and 20 crates pails, 5 dozen baskets; Mebius & Co., 24 pails tobacco; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 10 boxes machinery; W. R. Strong & Co., 2 boxes tree seedlings; Sullivan & Ravekes, 300 cases oil; J. Hahn & Co., 1 barrel and 5 kegs saltpetre, 7 boxes, 1 keg and 1 package drugs; Adams, McNeill & Co., 11 barrels hams; Gregory, Barnes & Co., 1 box poultry.

For Stockton—Stockton Combined Harrow and Agricultural Works, 13 boxes bolts, 1 barrel hinges; Langrege & Garwood, 9 cases boots and shoes; J. H. O'Brien, 25 boxes glassware; E. A. Baird, 1 piano; Austin Bros., 1 box wrenches, 44 cases barn door hangers; C. E. Owen, 1 case musical instruments; T. H. Selby & Co., 38 bars and 38 bundles steel.

For Ione—G. H. Russ, 1 keg syrup.

For Oroville—J. W. Ketcham, 1 box stationery.

For Boca—F. W. Doane, 1 machine.

For Marysville—W. H. Playmist, 1 box marble statues.

For Wheatland—Dr. G. C. Westover, 1 box household goods.

The following passed New Orleans on the 10th:

For Sacramento—B. Hadstrom, 5 bundles advertising matter; L. Elkus & Co., 20 bales cotton goods; Lindley & Co., 500 cases canned goods.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed January 16, 1885.]

January 14, 1885—George W. Bearse to George Sherman—Southeast quarter of section 24, township 9 north, range 7 east; $800.

January 15, 1885—Jane Hathaway to H. W. Rivett—Lot 4, O and P, Eleventh and Twelfth streets; $4,500.

Hops.—Emmet Wells' New York *Hop Circular* of January 9th says: "Those who hoped for, and predicted a better market after the close of the holidays, have this week been made happy by a full verification of their predictions and a realization of their hopes, for at no time since the beginning of the season in September last has the market been in such good shape as now. Prices on choice hops are fully two cents better than last week; but the improvement is noticeable only on 'State' hops, Pacific coast stock not seeming to share the advance. In this connection we would state that the stock of choice Pacific on this market was nearly or quite exhausted last week by a free export movement, leaving nothing but medium and low grades in stock. Fresh supplies of choice would no doubt be taken up quick on arrival at equally as good prices as rule on 'States,' but the fact is, choice hops of all descriptions are getting very scarce, and it is not to be wondered at that more money is asked for the few remaining unsold. No brewer who stakes his reputation on the good ale or beer he makes is going to let a few additional cents per pound on the price of hops stand in his way when he gets ready to buy. His motto is, 'Give us the quality and we will pay the price.' Seventeen and eighteen cents have been freely paid here this week, and nineteen has been bid for hops which are held for twenty cents. This shows a marked improvement over any previous week since November last, and we believe when the fact becomes better known among exporters and brewers how scarce really choice hops are, they will not hesitate to advance their bids on such if they wish to secure any."

An old Indian squaw died near Ukiah recently. The Mendocino *Dispatch-Democrat* asserts that her body was cremated on a log fire, and on Wednesday her late residence was torn down. This last act is performed by the Indians that the evil spirits with which every one is supposed to be possessed may no longer have an abiding place on the earth, and that they may thus be forced to take their flight for other realms.

Los Angeles *Express*: The railroad boys represent Mojave to be a regular "hurrah town" and full of roughs. A saloon-keeper named Billy Mahone engaged in a dispute with a gambler over a game of cards, and argued his side of the question with a six-shooter. The gambler received a bad wound in the left shoulder, but was able to board a north-bound train and go to Fresno. Mahone was not arrested.

The Coquille City (Or.) *News* says: A piece of a skull and also part of a thigh bone was blown ashore from the explosion of the Sol Thomas, at Empire, Sunday. The skull was sticking to a piece of timber 8 by 10 inches, and 15 feet long, which was blown upwards of 100 yards.

The Biggs *Policy* says: William Sharkey, Postmaster at Oroville, has been suspended by a Postal Agent for alleged shortage in accounts to the amount of $1,200. Sam Titus, of Biggs, has been put in charge of the office by Sharkey's bondsmen.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Further Proceedings—The Stockton Platform Reaffirmed.

The RECORD-UNION'S telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Convention of Democrats which met in San Francisco Thursday to consider the general welfare of the party, closed with the introduction of an amendment by Mr. Foley to the committee resolutions. Subsequent action was as follows:

REMARKS OF J. W. FOLEY.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Foley said: "I see nothing undemocratic in the resolution. The party is in a very critical condition. It is useless to deny that there is strife in the party. I believe the time has come when the leaders of the party should come together in the true spirit and unite the two factions of the party. We might as well meet the condition of the party at the present time now as hereafter. There were some things that were done at the Stockton Convention which I do not approve; there are many other things which I do heartily approve. I think that we should not drive out a number of Democrats from the party. Accursed be the resolution that divides the party. I offer my resolution in the interest of harmony."

S. M. White asked Mr. Foley what his resolution meant.

Mr. Foley in reply said: "The Stockton Convention in one of its resolutions said that Judge Field had no right to aspire to the Presidency of the United States. I believe Judge Field has the right to aspire to that or any other office. If the gentleman will read the resolution, he will understand it as well as the author."

J. W. Breckinridge spoke in support of the resolutions: "One object of our assembling here is to express the sentiment of the Democratic party on the present situation of the party in the State. We all know that the party is in the midst of some difficulties. There is a faction in the party which is led by a paper in the city, the *Alta*, which professes that it is the representative of the Democratic party in this State. That paper does not represent the party, but a faction, which is reputable in wealth, intelligence and social position, but contemptible in point of members. I believe the great majority of the Democratic party is in sympathy with the principles announced by the Stockton Convention. That paper has attributed the Democratic defeat in this State in the national campaign to the course of the Stockton Convention. Every man of intelligence knows that this is not true. The disaster in this State was due to the treachery of the malcontents in the party, and to the fact also that the popular idol, Allan G. Thurman, was not nominated at Chicago. No one desires to see harmony in the party in the State more than I do, but I do not want it at the expense of abandoning our principles. If the Democratic party in this State is not the party of anti-monopoly it is nothing. If we are willing to stoop so low as to go back on the action of the Stockton Convention, the minority would glorify over the masses of the Democratic party in the State. The amendment offered by Mr. Foley is a stultification of the party. We do not deny the right of Judge Field to aspire to any office in the land, but that right does not carry with it the backing of a constituency. I will say, finally, that in commending the course of the fifteen Senators in the Legislature, we do not condemn the course of the other five—we simply state that they have not the approval of the party."

SENATOR REDDY.

Senator Pat. Reddy asked Mr. Foley:

"Do you accord to the people the right to reject the claims of any candidate?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Foley.

"Have they the right to instruct their representative to vote against a candidate?" asked Mr. Reddy.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Then what do you want this body to do? Do you mean to insinuate that the Democratic party has never allowed any one in its ranks to aspire to office?"

Mr. Foley said: "I was at the Stockton Convention, and I applauded the course of Mr. Reddy, when he defended Marshall against the attacks that were made against him."

"I call the gentleman to order," said Mr. Reddy. "I don't think it is necessary to refer to personal matters of that kind."

Mr. Foley continued: "I have a detestation of pledge-breakers, but I appeal to you to act for the good of the party in the future."

Arnold, of Colusa, spoke as follows: "I am not here seeking an appointment. I have come from Colusa to promote the harmony of the party. I offer the following resolution in the interests of peace:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting that the Democrats of California as a party should lay aside past and present differences, and prepare to present an unbroken front in future political conflicts.

Resolved, That we are willing our present Senator and Representatives in Congress should advise President Cleveland and his administration as to appointments in this State.

S. M. White opposed Arnold's resolution. He said: "If we are to barter away what we consider sacred, then I do not want harmony at such a price. Are you ready to disapprove of the action of the Stockton Convention? The resolution of Mr. Foley recants the action of that body in regard to Justice Field. If this body is ready to indorse Justice Field, who says that the State has no right to regulate fares and freights, then it is time to recant our resolutions in regard to him."

REPLY OF EX-GOVERNOR IRWIN.

Ex-Governor Irwin replied as follows to Mr. White: "I regret exceedingly that these resolutions of the committee have been introduced. I presume that the Stockton Convention represented three-fourths of the Democrats of the State. I do not want this body to reverse the action of that Convention, but I don't want to see it reiterate the platform of that Convention. That Convention denounced some men as corrupt and unworthy of confidence. I think that was something that should not have been done. I think there might have been men in the extra session who did not vote for the Barry bill who did so conscientiously. I know that some men were so actuated. I think now that this body should not reiterate the declaration that such men are unworthy of confidence. This is a momentous event. At the recent election we were defeated by 13,000. The lack of harmony in the Democratic party produced apathy and caused defeat."

W. D. English (interrupting)—Is it not better to be defeated on a principle than to get votes by forfeiting the principle?

Mr. Irwin—I say that this is a question of honor. There is no conclusive evidence that the men who were denounced by the Stockton Convention were corrupt, and I say a reiteration of the condemnation of those men is not wise.

Stephens, of Sacramento, also opposed the resolutions of the committee. He said: "I know that a large number of the Convention will vote for the resolutions. This body is constituted largely by the men who participated in the Stockton Convention, which these resolutions approve. The fact that this body has been convened is the best evidence that the Democracy is divided. The State Central Committee and the various County Committees which have sent delegates to this body were elected at a time when the passions of the people were at their zenith and no man was able to say that his soul was his own. This Convention does not represent the Democratic party in the State."

Reddy (interrupting)—Will you give us a prescription that will heal up the wounds of the party?

Stephens—I would propose something in keeping with the resolution offered by Mr. Foley. If we adopt that we will not accuse any one. Let me tell you that some of the gentlemen who were the most assiduous in their efforts to secure the nomination of Judge Field at Cincinnati were the most prominent at the Stockton Convention. When you prosecute to too high a degree you create the impression that you are persecuting. Some gentlemen arrogate to themselves all the purity that the Supreme Being possesses.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Senator Filcher asked: "Can any harmony be brought about on an anti-monopoly basis?"

Stephens replied: "Yes. We can refrain from attacking the minority whenever we get together in a Convention."

Reddy asked: "Do you wish us to say nothing more against the read-outs?"

"Yes," responded Stephens.

Chris. Buckley asked: "Does the resolution reported by the committee take any rights from any Democrat in the State?"

Stephens—They certainly add no right to those they already possess.

Buckley again inquired: "Do they prevent any Democrat from going before a Convention for a nomination?"

Stephens—They repudiate the read-outs as members of the party.

Niles Searls obtained the floor and spoke as follows: "I like the name of this body. It is a conference. I feel more like a Methodist now than ever before. It is one of the cardinal principles of that religious denomination that a man may repent and come back into the Church. The Church does not sacrifice any principle by admitting the repentant backslider into the Church again. What is our duty here? It is to stand by our principles, and also to allow any one to return to the party if he so desires it. We should act with dignity, not with anger. That done, it seems to me that we should adjourn. The platform of the Stockton Convention is the law of the party till the next Convention adopts a new law. If we act with reason and with moderation we will be as successful as our principles deserve."

SPEECH OF MR. DELMAS.

D. M. Delmas was called for and spoke as follows: "Some extraordinary statements have been made here, which I think should be answered. The object of Mr. Foley's resolution is to retract the action of the Stockton Convention in regard to Stephen J. Field. Every man in this country has a right to reject him. I hold that no man holding a position as a Judge has a right to aspire to any political office, and for this reason mainly I voted for the resolution at the Stockton Convention in regard to Justice Field. Is not Field's course on the Supreme bench a proof of the correctness of this opinion? Is it proper that a man holding such a position should stoop down to dabble in making petty appointments to local offices? Another word has been used here—harmony. There are three parties in this State—the Republican party, the Democratic party—which we represent to-night—and the Railroad party, composed of the Democrats who are opposed to the regular organization. For the last fifteen years the railroad has controlled this State. It has not once been defeated in any measure that it has favored. There is a small faction of the Democratic party that acts in harmony with the railroad. You can harmonize with the Read-outs in one way, and in one way only. If you retract the platforms of the San Jose and Stockton Conventions you can harmonize. I will oppose that kind of harmony. I would prefer to go down in defeat with principle than to give up our principle."

THE CONVENTION'S ACTION.

The previous motion was then moved and carried.

Arnold of Colusa withdrew his resolution, with the consent of the seconder.

The resolution proposed by Foley was rejected, only nine members voting for it, and 65 against it. The following voted for it: Brumfield, Hawes, Foley, Mahoney, Carroll, McCroskey, R. D. Stephens, Eichelroth and Irwin.

The resolutions as reported by the committee were adopted by a vote of 60 ayes against five noes.

The Conference Convention then adjourned sine die.

There are 1,379 patients in the Napa Insane Asylum. The largest number ever confined in the institution at one time was 1,380.

BORN.

Sacramento, January 15—Wife of Robert Granrees, a daughter.

Auburn, January 12—Wife of F. J. Locher, a son.

Auburn, January 2—Wife of J. H. E. Elfendahl, a son.

Yuba City, January 9—Wife of M. E. Sanborn, a daughter.

Near Batavia, Solano county, January 14—Wife of W. S. Godfrey, a daughter.

DIED.

Auburn, January 13—Charles Sprague, 50 years.

Auburn, January 14—Chesley B. Eastin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND—AT THE EUREKA CLUB'S BAL Masque, a Lady's Gold Bracelet or Bangle. The owner can obtain it by applying to E. STEINMAN, President of the Club, at the depot. ja17-3t*

FOR SALE—SMALL AND LARGE Farms of all kinds, with or without improvements, ranging from $8 to $165 per acre. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 821 J street. ja17-1w*

STATEMENT

OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF the California State Bank, at the opening of business JANUARY 1, 1885:

ASSETS.

Loans on real estate	$139,877 00
State warrants	7,829 13
Loans on grain, bonds, etc	114,109 00
Loans on personal security	458,519 38
Due from other banks	67,166 58
Furniture and fixtures	2,411 00
Cash tags	165 30
Cash on hand	113,120 08
	$903,179 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in coin	$150,000 00
Reserve fund	50,000 00
Due depositors	523,658 67
Due other banks	179,315 78
Other liabilities	205 02
	$903,179 47

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City of Sacramento, } ss.

N. D. Rideout and A. Abbott, being each separately sworn, each for himself, says that said N. D. Rideout is President, and said A. Abbott is Cashier of the California State Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of JANUARY, 1885.
[SEAL.] JAS. N. PORTER, Notary Public.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF the California State Bank, a corporation doing business in the city of Sacramento, State of California, on JANUARY 1, 1885:

Capital stock subscribed	$500,000 00
Capital stock paid in gold coin	150,000 00
Reserve fund	50,000 00

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City of Sacramento, } ss.

N. D. Rideout and A. Abbott, being each separately sworn, for himself, says said N. D. Rideout is President, and said A. Abbott is Cashier of the California State Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of JANUARY, 1885.
[SEAL.] JAS. N. PORTER, Notary Public. ja17-1t

GUARDIAN'S