DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 11, 1886.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

FOREIGN.—American robbed on a Mexican railroad.....The movement to disestablish the Church of Wales has failed.....Violent gale on the Irish coast.....Gladstone will submit to Parliament his home rule and land measures embodied in the same bill.....Silver in London, 46¾d; consols, 101; 5 per cents, 105; 4s, 129¾; 4½s, 114¼.

EASTERN.—Vessel destroyed and five men killed by an explosion in Boston harbor.....Commodore Voorhis, of Nyack, N. Y., has been sued for $100,000 for breach of promise.....The Chinese are to be driven out of Atlanta, Ga.....The spinners of Cohoes, N. Y., have struck.....Dividend of 1½ per cent. declared by Western Union.....County Treasurer Hollingworth is a defaulter at Indianapolis in the sum of $78,000.....Government bonds are quoted in New York at 127½ for 4s of 1907; 112⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90; 100¾ for 3s; silver bars, 102½.

WASHINGTON.—Several patents issued to California inventors.....Senator Miller's death renders a rearrangement of the Senate committees necessary.....The social season closed at the White House Tuesday night.

PACIFIC SLOPE.—Five new writs have been brought by the Attorney-General against railroad companies for taxes.....W. H. Hocking killed by a fall down a mining shaft in Tuolumne county.....Dr. Mays elected Superintendent of the Stockton Insane Asylum, and Dr. Washington assistant.....No change in railroad passenger rates at San Francisco.....Jacob Krug has been found murdered at San Diego.....Large quantities of citrus fruit are going from southern California to the East.....The Prewett murder trial resumed at Hollister.....Professor Carl Ehrler found dead in bed at Visalia.

THE LESSON OF RETROSPECTION.

In searching numerous newspaper files recently for a matter of recorded State history, the eye constantly met the expressions of the press of California in debates upon the Chinese question, for a period covering the time between this date and 1866. The effect was to recall more vividly to memory the position of the press in the early history of the Chinese agitation. What was written in the more thoughtful journals ten, fifteen and twenty years ago, would, if reproduced now, well fit the situation of to-day. It would reveal that in fact the State has not made much progress against the Chinese. Beyond the passage of Restriction Acts that are practically inoperative, and do not restrict immigration as was anticipated, and the more general and bold assault of the Chinese upon free labor, the country is just about where it was in the beginning. This journal, while San Francisco was clamoring for cheap labor, was then as now, inveighing against the cheap labor fallacies and contending that Chinese labor is uneconomic and undesirable and destructive of our industrial system and a drag upon the development of the State. Most of the interior journals of the coast were saying the same thing then as now. The preaching has gone on, and so has the immigration. From 60,000 Chinese in our midst the number has swelled to 140,000. From mere servitors, the Chinese have advanced to the position of proprietors and manufacturers; from being competitors with labor in its rudest form, they have antagonized commercial and trade interests, and are contesting the fields of agriculture, manufacturing and wage-paying. The chief accomplishment of all these years has been the partial education of Eastern sentiment to a proper view of the question. When that instruction becomes general conviction, we may look for the beginning of the end. To that labor, therefore, we believe our best efforts should now be dedicated. The anti-Chinese battle-ground lies East of the Mississippi river. On that field it is to be fought and the victory won. The history the old files reveal to us emphasizes this belief. It recalls also the fact that this has been a patient people. Californians have been indeed marvelously patient and submissive to wrong policies. Reflection will convince anyone that all the violence resorted to here, when considered in the light of thirty years of history of the whole country is as nothing, when compared to lawless proceedings among laboring classes at the East. In fact, California has a good record compared with that of either the West, the Middle or the Atlantic States. We should endeavor to better it still, and prove to the people on the other side of the continent that in the midst of a violent agitation, under stimulus of circumstances that almost anywhere else would breed riots and mob violence, and result in blood-letting and the destruction of property and life, the people of California have controlled the vicious class, held in check those who otherwise would have been led into lawlessness, and prevented the peace of the people and the integrity of the laws. The exceptions to this statement have been very few. We can afford to trust to the sober judgment of our distant brethren justifying us in the end, and that justification is near at hand. If we lose control of our passions now; if we even assume the attitude of defiance; if we permit enthusiasm to degenerate into persecution and brutalism, we will utterly destroy the augmenting sentiment at the East that is now gaining control of public opinion in our interest. We need to unhesitatingly and emphatically condemn the unwise, and foolish, not to say criminal, efforts to "bulldoze" those of our own household. These domiciliary visits and threats must cease; these menaces to private rights must utterly cease. If self-appointed committees are permitted to continue the attemps to intimidate householders upon the thresholds of their homes, the American spirit will revolt against it and a sentiment will develop here antagonistic to the effort being made to settle the Chinese question peaceably, lawfully and without injury to industry. If that comes about, the anti-Chinese cause will be put back another decade.

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AND LABOR.

Our San Francisco contemporary, the *Call*, trusts that the judgment of this journal, that California boys and girls of this generation will not take the places of the Chinese in the industrial fields, is error. So do we. But all the experience of the past in California fortifies the opinion referred to. The *Call* says:

> Our contemporary attributes the disinclination to work, to a degree, to the presence of Chinese. They have made it "disreputable," in a large degree, to engage in manual labor. Chinese labor has done in a measure for this State what slave labor did for the South. The comparison is true, except that in the South the vice of idleness became hereditary through the continued action of the cause, while in this State we have grappled with the cause from the time its evil effects became visible. There is no real feeling here that labor is disreputable. All public educators teach the opposite doctrine. The pulpit and the press have ever upheld the cause of labor.

But the fact, at the end of thirty years of such effort remains, that our boys seek vocations, seven times out of ten, that do not involve the physical exertion manual labor demands. The *Call* says:

> We expect, as the Chinese disappear, that the rising generation will come forward to take their places. The excuse has been two-fold—first, that the Chinese made remuneration low, and second, that competition with Chinese was humiliating. The disappearance of the Chinese will remove both these excuses.

This is true. We made no point as against the new California crop of humanity. We distinctly stated that when the conditions the *Call* looks forward to are established, the boys and girls of to-day, of age to labor, will have passed into manhood and womanhood. The admission of our contemporary, it appears to us, is a confession of the correctness of the position of the RECORD-UNION—that is, that the process of educating youth in California to the true conception of its place in the economy of industry must begin anew, and with those as yet merely children.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, the great English contractor, many years ago demonstrated by a mass of industrial statistics gathered from all quarters that the cost of any undertaking or manufacture is not, as a rule, affected by the price of labor. This has the aspect of a paradox, but there is in it great truth, for the rule in the manufacturing world is high wages and good work, low wages and poor work. Of course Brassey's comparisons were between English workmen, and that far they would apply to American workmen. If he had made them between English workers and a competing class living upon a lower plane as to absolute necessities of existence, his conclusions might have been somewhat modified. But it would not have been different in such a case, if the results upon the civilization of the country and its consuming capacity where such competition exists were taken into consideration. But even without this being considered we have the testimony of the boot and shoe manufacturers of San Francisco that low-priced workmen—the Chinese—do not produce correspondingly economic manufactures when compared to the better paid labor of the skilled white workmen. Chinese cheap labor in manufacturing, is a delusion.

THE failure of the law is proof that the morality of a community is low. In no case is this more plainly manifest than where the laws for the prevention of election bribery are set at naught, through the prevalence of a desire to sell the right of suffrage. The elective franchise is of no value or service to the honest voter if his ballot is liable to be neutralized by a purchased one. The only hope of perpetuating republican institutions lies in the integrity of the individual citizen. If that cannot be depended upon, then political suffrage must become the instrument of corruption, and the lever by which the foundations of the republic will be upheaved. The gravest ill is the open condonation of bribery by citizens who abhor it. Standing by and witnessing the buying and selling of votes without protest is in itself a crime. The element that should enter the protest, and prosecute the villainy to conviction, is the only element from which political reforms can come. It is sad indeed when that class regard this offense with nonchalance.

THE condition of the machinery of the Republican party in San Francisco is pitiable in the extreme. Here we have a member of the County Central Committee standing up in an open session and declaring that Chris Buckley, the Democratic boss, had impudently solicited him to vote for a certain resolution that would be introduced in the committee. There was a denial from the lobby, but the committeeman reiterated his statement, and there was then no denial. At the same meeting a boss in the party moved the expulsion of an officer of the committee, because, as he frankly stated, the official had given aid and comfort to a rival boss, also within the committee, and the motion prevailed. This is about as low an ebb as we have ever known the party tide to reach. When Chris Buckley can dictate to Republican committeemen, it is time for self-respecting Republicans to begin preparations for a revolutionary movement that will wipe the whole boss system out of existence.

THE comments upon the letter of General Sherman declining to aid in a private charitable effort, are mainly severe upon the old hero. It is certainly General Sherman's business and that of no one else, as to how he shall dispense his bounty. While he needlessly gave reasons for his refusal, still they are reasons sufficient for himself, and as no one has a claim upon his private purse except his own household, why should this veteran hero, in the fretfulness of old age be held up to public censure for his declination to aid a school-teacher? If General Sherman's wife, because of religious scruples, objects to his disbursing money in a certain direction, he honors her by respecting her wish. Discretion would have dictated to most men the policy of withholding such a reason, but since he did not, we do not see how it is a matter of public concern. General Sherman has done so much for the country, shed such luster on her arms, been so long the pride of the nation, that to now pick flaws in the judgment of his declining years is an act of ingratitude.

SAYS the San Francisco *Atla:*

> We all want to see every agency in motion to rid the coast of Chinese, but we don't want to see the riddance cost more than it comes to. Now what sense is there in the proposition made at the meeting held by McGlashan and Ravelin in this city on Saturday night to circulate a petition demanding that Congress appropriate money to charter ships to take the Chinese away? What man believes that Congress would do any such thing?

If any man so believes, his faith is mighty, but it will not move the mountain—Congress. If money is to be appropriated for that purpose, the major portion of it must come from California, and the State could afford to do it.

MR. CONTROLLER DUNN has been once more lectured by the Supreme Court, and told to obey the mandate of the supreme will of the people, voiced by their Legislature. Possibly he will realize that there is but one king in this country, and his name is "the sovereign people." However, there is no telling what such copper-fastened effrontery as Controller Dunn's will lead such self-opinionated stubbornness to do.

IT is good advice the Santa Cruz *Surf* gives when it urges the men leading the anti-Chinese cause to "keep cool." The coolness of the leader inspires confidence in the ranks. No hot-headed radicalism must be permitted to run away with the colors of the anti-Chinese movement. Neither hot words nor loud speeches will give us an effective restriction law.

A conference of representatives of the powers will be held at Constantinople next Saturday to consider the Greek question, which is growing troublesome. The Turks continue to reinforce their military strength along the Greek frontier.

MR. W. F. HURTZIG, pharmacist, San Francisco: Red Star Cough Cure is sure and speedy.

ANTI-CHINESE.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS IN SESSION YESTERDAY.

Who Are and Who Are Not Delegates? That Is the Question—The Conventions Unite.

The Citizens' Anti-Chinese State Convention met in the Assembly Chamber in this city at 10 A. M. yesterday. The call under which it assembled said:

The Convention shall be composed of the officers and members of the Executive Committee and various sub-committees of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, and delegates from all the counties in the State, to be selected by the Supervisors thereof. The Supervisors of each county are requested to appoint the number of delegates hereafter apportioned to each county, to furnish them with proper credentials, and to notify Robert T. Devlin, of Sacramento, Secretary of the Committee on Branch Organization, of the names of the delegates immediately after their appointment. This Convention will represent all branches of business and labor, and must result in great good. Each county will be entitled to delegates as follows, which, with the committees from Sacramento, will form the State Convention:

Alameda	24	Plumas	3
Alpine	1	San Benito	3
Amador	6	San Bernardino	6
Butte	9	San Diego	4
Calaveras	5	San Francisco	60
Colusa	6	San Joaquin	13
Contra Costa	5	San Luis Obispo	5
Del Norte	1	San Mateo	4
El Dorado	7	Santa Barbara	5
Fresno	6	Santa Clara	14
Humboldt	7	Santa Cruz	6
Inyo	1	Shasta	5
Kern	3	Sierra	4
Lake	3	Siskiyou	4
Lassen	1	Solano	12
Los Angeles	21	Sonoma	12
Marin	3	Stanislaus	5
Mariposa	2	Sutter	4
Mendocino	6	Tehama	6
Merced	4	Trinity	2
Modoc	2	Tulare	6
Mono	2	Tuolumne	4
Monterey	6	Ventura	3
Napa	6	Yolo	6
Nevada	8	Yuba	5
Placer	7		

The Convention was called to order by George B. Katzenstein, Chairman on Branch Organization of the Citizens' Anti-Chinese Association of Sacramento, the organization that issued the call for the Convention. He reviewed the history of the organization in this city, and said the object of the call was to bring the representative men of the State together to discuss the question of the Chinese evil. He said it was a question worthy of the highest statesmanship, and he trusted their session would be harmonious and result in great good.

Marcus D. Boruck, of San Francisco, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair on credentials.

Senator Sargent said the first thing to be done was to effect a temporary organization. The Convention had been called to order by Mr. Katzenstein, his duties were now at an end, and it was now in the hands of the delegates to choose a temporary Chairman.

Mr. Boruck withdrew his motion.

R. T. Devlin said there were two Conventions in session in the State Capitol; both had met for the same purpose, and it was in the interest of the movement that they should unite and act together. He, therefore, moved that a committee of five on conference be appointed to confer with a like committee from the other, or what is known as the San Jose Convention.

The motion was seconded and carried by a viva voce vote.

Senator Sargent arose to a point of order, claiming that no such action could be taken until a temporary organization had been effected.

The Chair ruled the point not well taken.

Senator Sargent appealed from the decision of the Chair.

R. M. Clarken moved to lay the appeal upon the table.

Mr. Sargent moved a call of the roll on the motion to appoint the committee on conference.

R. M. Clarken withdrew his motion to lay upon the table.

Frank M. Pixley said the other Convention had met and organized by the election of their officers. He claimed the same right for this Convention. He said we have the same right to elect our President and Secretary. Addressing the Chair, he said: "You, sir, are acting as Chairman unasked and unauthorized."

R. T. Devlin made a lengthy argument in favor of his motion, which he said was in the interest of harmony and would result in securing that for which the Convention had been called—the solution of the Chinese evil.

A. J. Bryant insisted on a roll call by counties.

M. M. Estee said it was not how we shall do it, but what we do that interests the people. He believed in appointing a conference committee as had been proposed, but said that the first thing in order should be the perfecting of a temporary organization. However, the mode of procedure was a matter of indifference. If the two Conventions could be consolidated and harmonized, that was the proper thing to do.

The motion to appoint a Committee on Conference was then decided by a rising vote. Ayes, 141; noes, 76. The San Francisco delegation was almost unanimous against it, and Boruck and Pixley waxed very warm, and made many uncomplimentary remarks regarding the ruling of the Chair.

The Chair then appointed as a Committee on Conference the following gentlemen: R. T. Devlin, of Sacramento; C. P. Berry, of Sutter; A. A. Sargent, of San Francisco; G. W. Dorn, of Butte, and Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento.

The Convention then took a recess until 1 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 1:30 P. M.

The Committee on Conference announced its readiness to report.

A delegate proposed organizing before receiving the report.

Senator Davis, of Yuba, believed that, as important matters were to come before the body, the question of the right to sit in the Convention should be first determined. He moved the appointment of a committee of five on credentials.

Senator Kelloggg, of Plumas, said he had never before heard of a person calling a body to order doing more than to declare nominations for temporary Chairman in order. He took the point of order that the Chair would receive no other motion than that.

F. J. Clark of Sacramento took the point of order that nothing but the report of the committee was in order.

The Chair ruled, that as the Convention had decided to have a committee, it was in order to receive its report.

M. D. Boruck of San Francisco asked under what parliamentary code was the Convention acting? He strenuously opposed proceeding until the status of the membership had been determined.

Mr. Kellogg insisted that unless harmony of action prevailed, it would go abroad that the Convention was a mob. The Chair had no right to entertain any motion or suggestion except as he had previously stated. It had no right to receive any motion except for the appointment of temporary Chairman.

The Chair (Mr. Katzenstein) reviewed the proceedings of the morning session and expressed the hope that harmony would prevail in the interest of the common purpose. The idea was to unite the two Conventions and then for the aggregated body to organize.

Mr. Johnson then began to read the report of the committee amidst deafening attempts to drown his voice.

General Bidwell, of Butte, moved to suspend proceedings for the sole purpose of effecting a temporary organization.

James H. Barry spoke warmly in favor of hearing the report first.

Mr. O'Meara addressed the Convention in favor of first organizing.

Mr. Hart, of Colusa, favored hearing the report first, and then of having all come in and take part in the organizing process.

General Bidwell's motion, after further very animated and warm debate, was put and lost by a large majority.

Mr. Johnson read the report, as follows:

Resolved, That as a basis of union between the two Conventions, we adopt the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption by both Conventions:

1. That we favor the passage of the bill introduced into Congress by United States Senator Mitchell, having for its object the abrogation of all treaties with China permitting the immigration into the United States of any Chinese.

2. That if the passage of the bill cannot at present be secured, then we favor the passage of either of the bills introduced into Congress by Morrow, Felton or Henley, restricting Chinese immigration.

3. That we favor the adoption and use of all peaceable and legal means needed to rid the State of the Chinese now here, and to prevent the coming into the State of any more Chinese, but we are opposed to any unlawful means to that end.

4. That the two Conventions meet in joint session, every member of each Convention being entitled to a seat in the joint Convention, and that the joint Convention proceed to elect officers and to formulate a platform and adopt measures best calculated to carry into effect the above resolution.

5. That C. F. McGlashan and George B. Katzenstein act jointly as Chairman of this joint Convention until it is permanently organized; and that said joint Convention meet in the Assembly chamber.

A. A. Sargent, of San Francisco, presented a minority report. He said that there was not a line in the majority report to which he did not agree. The minority differed only on the point about boycotting. [Cries of boycott.] He favored boycotting when the necessity came for it, not before, and that time had not come. He referred to his experience and his record in Congress, and declared that the wise policy was to exhaust appeals to Congress first. [Efforts to interrupt Mr. Sargent.] He appealed to the Convention to hear him out. He had done enough in the anti-Chinese cause to entitle him to be heard. [Applause.] He wanted all legislative remedies applied before any boycotting was attempted. The vote of the Convention ought to voice the sentiment of the people of the State. We should say to Congress: "Yield to our demands, for they are just." The only fear was that by precipitation we may lose the advantage we have. The coast delegation in Congress is a unit on the question, and its hands must be upheld. It is a fallacy to suppose Congress is in favor of restriction of Chinese immigration. The preponderating sentiment there is that we are un-American, unchristianlike. If we are divided now we will strengthen that false idea, and hurt the cause where it has most need of strength. [Cries of order.] Calm action is what is needed to induce Congress to pass the Mitchell bill. The majority report he thought to be superficial. To throw in the boycott now was to throw in a firebrand, and the result will be disastrous. He favored the boycott, as did his forefathers in Boston harbor, but extreme measures should be resorted to only in great extremity. It is dangerous to handle edged tools carelessly. Mitchell's bill is trembling in the balance, and must not be jeopardized. There are one-third as many Chinese in California as there are adult males in the State. It would take three or four years to deport them all. Are we to bankrupt the agriculturists, he asked, or appeal to Congress? We should prevail by the force of reason and justice. Mr. Sargent, after speaking long and earnestly, read the minority report, as follows, as an amendment to the majority report:

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that the presence of the Chinese for the past thirty years on this coast has given them, to a certain extent, control of the labor market, and that their immediate expulsion, even if possible, would work great injury to special interests. While, therefore, we are in favor of eliminating, as rapidly as possible, this element from our body politic, we are opposed to organized ostracism or boycotting of employers until the failure of all hope of Congressional or other relief makes such measures imperative to prevent the Mongolianizing of this coast.

General Bidwell moved to defer the consideration of the reports until after organization. Seconded by Mr. O'Meara.

Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, opposed the motion. To adopt the majority report would organize the Convention. [Applause.] There was no necessity for postponement; the Convention should come to the work in hand at once. Let the Convention decide the boycott question. [Applause.] Mr. Johnson spoke at length and very earnestly, and was loudly applauded.

General Bidwell spoke again in favor of his motion. He referred to his being one of the oldest pioneers in the State—coming to California with the first white train that crossed the Sierras. If the Convention loves the State—has an interest in its future welfare—they will defer this action until after the temporary organization. His speech, which was of considerable length, was frequently interrupted with cries of order.

C. P. Berry said we cannot proceed as an intelligent body until we know who is entitled to vote. Let us see who are entitled to a vote here. He was willing that the Conventions should meet, formulate plans and interchange ideas. We want their counsel and suggestions; but before proceeding one step farther we must know who are the delegates.

Johnson moved a call of the roll, seconded by Estee. Much noise and confusion followed, the Chairman trying in vain to preserve order.

Mr. Kellogg moved the adoption of the last clause of the majority report.

A. J. Bryant became very much excited. Said if the Convention so desired he was willing to let all the citizens of Sacramento come in and discuss matters, and take part in the proceedings. He wanted the Convention to preserve order, to go to work like men and not act like boys. Let the names of the duly authorized delegates be properly ascertained and a roll-call made.

Major Marion Biggs moved the previous question. He was prevailed upon to withdraw, but in a strong speech vigorously opposed any further child's play. He recommended the adoption of the majority report, and then proceeding with the business which they had assembled to transact. [Cries of question, call the roll, sit down, etc.]

The previous question was then called by several amidst a perfect pandemonium of noise.

General Bidwell tried to make himself heard, but his stentorian tones were completely drowned by the noise.

The roll was called on Bidwell's motion, and was lost by a vote of 95 to 181.

M. D. Boruck demanded of the Chair to know how many votes had been cast; also, how many in the Assembly chamber were entitled to a vote. (His concluding remarks were drowned in cries of "Call the roll.")

James O'Meara, after several attempts succeeded in getting the floor, when he fired the following conundrum at the Chair: "Is this a question of the Chinese must go, or American citizens take a back seat?"

A. J. Bryant said the delegates had a right to a roll call, and they demanded it. [Cries of "Mr. Chairman" from all quarters of the Chamber.] I have come here to stay, and I am going to stay. I have a right to be heard, and I will be heard. I demand my rights in this Convention, and I will have them.

M. M. Estee said he was satisfied that any further attempts at calling the incomplete roll would be futile. He never saw so much confusion in a Convention in his life. Let us agree to adjourn till 7 P. M., at which time we can have completed and prepared a roll and be able to do something.

Grove L. Johnson said he hoped Mr. Estee's suggestion would prevail. All he desired was a fair, open expression—a fair vote and an honest count.

J. A. Filcher said this delay was the work of obstructionists. Two-thirds of the Convention were in favor of the adoption of the majority report. Why not adopt it viva voce, and then proceed with the business of the Convention?

C. P. Berry again took the floor and said there were men upon the floor charging fraud. We should proceed orderly, according to the rules and regulations governing the procedure of public bodies. We want, demand and should have a full vote and a square count. [Cries of "Oh, he wants to be Governor."]

A committee of ten on credentials was appointed, as follows: M. M. Estee, G. L. Johnson, J. H. Barry, Patrick Reddy, W. T. Jetter, Jas. A. Orr, Wm. Sharkey, J. A. Filcher, A. A. Sargent.

Adjourned to 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

Long before the hour of seven arrived the Assembly Chamber was crowded with spectators, both on the floor, in the lobby and in the gallery.

The Committee on Credentials were unable to complete their report at that time, and in consequence the Convention was not called to order until 8:05.

Mr. Estee submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was read by the Secretary. It was a complete list of all duly elected and appointed delegates.

On motion of Mr. Gregory, of Amader, four Sergeants-at-Arms were appointed, with instructions to exclude from the floor all persons, except members of the press and duly accredited members of the Convention. The Sergeants-at-Arms thus appointed were Messrs. Gregory, Dooly, Parks and Gallagher.

The reading of the roll by the Secretary took twenty minutes.

Mr. Estee stated that there was about 150 additions and proxies since the calling of the roll in the afternoon. He offered this resolution:

Resolved, That a majority of the delegates of each county who are present can cast the entire vote of the county.

The resolution was considered a portion of the report.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chair stated that the first order of business was the consideration of the majority report of the Conference Committee, acting under the previous question. The Secretary read the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

A. J. Bryant moved that the San Jose Convention be invited to take seats upon the floor of this Convention.

F. R. Dray asked who composed the San Jose Convention.

Mr. Nicholson, of San Francisco, moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the San Jose Convention, and ascertain whether or not they have adopted the majority report, and if so, to invite them in. Carried. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Nicholson, Jetter, Latham, Davis and Dinsmore.

Mr. Boruck moved that the mode of procedure be that as laid down by Cushing.

The Chair held that no other business was in order until the other Convention comes in.

Mr. Boruck then moved a recess for ten minutes, and succeeded in carrying one point amidst laughter.

Recess.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock. The Convention arose and the San Jose Convention marched in. Mr. Nickerson said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. C. F. McGlashan, Chairman of the San Jose Convention, and the delegates of that body."

Mr. McGlashan, on being introduced by Mr. Katzenstein, made a short address, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred. He said it was one of the most important Conventions ever assembled in the State. If the members deliberated with calmness, acted with discretion and conservatism, a great and lasting good can be accomplished. No doubt, coming as they did from every section of the State, and representing every industry of California, there would be a difference of views and ideas. He had no doubt that all interests could be harmonized. [Cheers.]

The Secretary of the San Jose Convention then called the roll of that body, a large number answering to their names.

Mr. Estee offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, It is with the most profound sorrow that we learn of the death of the Hon. John F. Miller, United States Senator from this State. The distinguished services rendered his country as a soldier and statesman filled a conspicuous place in the history of the republic, and placed him high in the affections of the people. His death at this time is regarded everywhere, and by all the people of this State, as a great and national loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention extend its sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Buck moved that a committee of nine be appointed on permanent organization.

Duncan McPherson moved to amend by making the committee fifteen. The amendment was adopted.

Dennis Kearney moved that a committee of seven be appointed upon resolutions, but it was not seconded.

The number of delegates in the Sacramento Convention is 415; San Jose Convention, 198; total, 613.

The Chair named as a Committee on Permanent Organization the following: George H. Buck, San Mateo; Gillis Doty, Sacramento; J. P. Gannon, Sonoma; J. H. Barry, San Francisco; M. M. Estee, Napa; H. L. Houghman, Alameda; C. E. Crowe, Santa Barbara; D. S. Gregory, Amador; E. F. Dinsmore, Siskiyou; S. A. Bullfinch, Nevada; Horace Davis, San Francisco; E. Anthony, Santa Cruz; F. R. Dray, Sacramento; W. H. Holmes, Santa Clara; W. R. Radcliffe, Santa Cruz.

At 9:30 o'clock the Convention took a recess for thirty minutes to allow the Committee on Permanent Organization time in which to perform the duties assigned them.

The Convention was called to order at 10:30. Mr. Buck, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

For President, Leon D. Freer, of Oroville; First Vice-President, C. F. McGlashan; Second Vice-President, George B. Katzenstein; Secretary, G. W. Peckham; assistants, E. J. Smith, G. W. Novey; Treasurer, Sparrow Smith. President to appoint Sergeant-at-Arms. Also, that a committee be appointed, three from each Congressional district, on resolutions.

Edward Dobbs, of Alameda, moved to substitute for President instead of Judge Leon D. Freer that of C. F. McGlashan, whom he styled the hero of Truckee. He paid a high tribute to Mr. McGlashan, who, he said, had done more than any other man in this State to set on foot the movement that was to drive out the Chinese.

Several short speeches were indulged in, when Judge Freer and Mr. McGlashan were called out and made short speeches defining their position on the Chinese question.

Mr. McGlashan paid a high tribute to Judge Freer, whom he said was the peer of any man. Speaking of himself, he said he wished it distinctly understood that he was not a candidate for any political position, State or national. He was fighting only for a principle. The children of white laborers were crying for bread. His heart was in the work, and he believed in doing all things within the law that would free us of the crying evil.

Noble Fisher and R. M. Clarken arose at the same time; the latter was recognized by the Chair, to the utter discomfiture of the former, who would not sit down until called to order several times by the Chair. Mr. Clarken said he proposed the name of John McMurry, of Trinity county.

Mr. McMurry arose and declined.

F. R. Dray mounted a chair and was next recognized amongst a dozen who were clamoring, "Mr. Chairman!"

Noble Fisher again distinguished himself by saying, "The Chairman has lost the sight of his right eye."

Mr. Dray said he was one of the committee that had selected Judge Freer. It was done in the interest of harmony. It would not do to indorse Mr. McGlashan or Mr. Katzenstein. If either were selected, it would go forth that one of the Conventions had swallowed the other.

Another gentleman stated that he attended a meeting of the San Jose Convention the night before. The Chairman of that Convention was the man who now placed Mr. McGlashan in nomination before this Convention as a substitute for Judge Freer. He said last night that, in case of a coalition, the San Jose officers should be the officers of this Convention.

Mr. Estee was opposed to electing any man to the Presidency of the Convention who was in any way officially connected with either of the Conventions. We are here not to gratify our own peculiar interest, but to mark out our interests so they will have some weight at Washington. If the San Jose Convention don't want Judge Freer, select some one else.

Frank Pixley—I don't think it makes any difference which is elected. There are men of national reputation here, but they have not been so honored, and as it has come down as between two citizens, I prefer a man who is identified with the movement, therefore I favor Mr. McGlashan. I therefore move the previous question.

The call of the roll was completed at 12:30 A. M., when the Chair announced the following result of the vote for President: Judge Freer, 261; McGlashan, 259.

The announcement was greeted with cheers from the members of the Citizens' Convention and howls from the San Jose branch.

Judge Freer was called to the chair, and made a brief speech, took the gavel and proceeded to call the Convention, which was now on its feet and noisy, to order.

At 12:45 the Convention adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

The Adjourned San Jose Convention.

At 10 A. M. the Convention of the California Non-Partisan Anti-Chinese Association, which adjourned from San Jose to meet in the Senate Chamber yesterday, was called to order by C. F. McGlashan, Chairman.

In opening the Convention Mr. McGlashan referred to the previous session, and the action there taken looking to the present meeting. He said the present meeting was not to cause any dissension in the anti-Chinese work, but was entirely in the interest of harmony, which he urged. To that end he advised that a committee of five be appointed to meet a like committee from the Sacramento Convention, for the purpose of conference.

G. H. Buck said he earnestly opposed this adjourned meeting of the San Jose Convention, but he now desired to indorse the sentiment expressed by the Chairman, and moved the appointment of the Conference Committee suggested. Carried.

The Chair appointed as the committee, Geo. H. Buck, of San Mateo; E. M. Dahms, of Alameda; L. S. Covallaro, of Santa Clara; Duncan McPherson, of Santa Cruz; V. Hoffmeyer, of San Francisco.

H. Cummings, of Sacramento, urged that the ninety-six new delegates to the Convention be recognized and made part of the body before any action was taken.

The Chair stated that no action of the Convention was desirable until after the result of the Conference Committee was reported.

Upon motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 1 P. M.

At that hour the committee had agreed upon a report, but as it had not been adopted by the Sacramento State Convention, other postponements were made. At 8 o'clock P. M. the Convention was called to order by the Chairman. G. H. Buck, from the Conference Committee, reported the resolutions of coalition published above, and they were unanimously adopted.

At this point a committee from the other Convention appeared, and notified that the said resolutions had been also adopted by their Convention, and extended an invitation for the body in the Senate chamber to join with the other Convention, which was accepted, and accordingly done. Thus ended the San Jose organization.

Thousands of Consumptives

Have received benefits from Green's Lung Restorer, Santa Abie, an invaluable preparation for Coughs, Colds and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Not a secret compound made from Abietine Balsam and Mountain Balm. Physicians, Ministers, Vocalists and Public Speakers acknowledge it the King of Cough Cures. For sale by all druggists. Jos. Hahn & Co., wholesale agents for Sacramento.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the usual place THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. A large attendance is desired. mr11-1t*

A. O. F.—Regular meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,801, A. O. F., THIS EVENING. Initiation of candidates. All Foresters are cordially invited. F. A. MORGAN, C. R.
CHAS. A. ROOT, R. S. mr11-1t*

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR A ranch, $45; a man to wash in a laundry, $30; man for ranch work. Female—5 girls for housework. Apply to Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. fe13-tf

LOST—IN THIS CITY MARCH 5th, a Skye Terrier; answers to the name of "Dock;" $5 reward will be paid for its return to southeast corner of Seventh and G streets. mr11-3t*

TO THE VOTERS OF SACRAMENTO:

I CANNOT TOO HEARTILY EXPRESS TO you my gratitude for the overwhelming and, I assure you, even unexpected compliment you showered upon me yesterday at the polls. There is but one way in which I can prove my appreciation of the honor, and that is by discharging the duties of my office to the best of my ability, honestly and conscientiously, without fear or favor, looking only to the best interests of the whole people and the enforcement of the laws. If the future shall prove that—if not infallible, and, perhaps, mistaken at times—I have been at least honest, earnest and true, I trust that the people of Sacramento will accept my acts as the only token of gratitude I can render. The public's obedient servant, H. F. DILLMAN.
Sacramento, March 10, 1886. mr11-1t*

MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION!

THE WESTMINSTER "GLEANERS" WILL give a Magic Lantern Exhibition at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, cor. Sixth and L sts., FRIDAY EVENING, March 12th, at 7:30. Children, 15c.; Adults, 25c. Refreshments free. mr11-1t*

AGRICULTURAL PARK,

FOOT RACE, SUNDAY, MARCH 14TH, 2 P. M., between GEORGE JACKSON, of Oregon, who beat Eldred, and who thinks no sprinter can down him in 100 yards, and J. C. RYAN, who takes up the challenge. Distance, 100 yards, for $200 a side. It will be an honest race, the best man to win. Admission, 25 cents.
mr11-2tThSned RHOADES, GRICE & CO.

CARD OF THANKS.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD TO PUBLICLY thank all our friends for their kindness to us in our late sad bereavement, in the death of MRS. KENDEL. PHILIP KENDEL, LAURA KENDEL, ADA KENDEL, LOU. P. KENDEL.
mr11-1t*

MISS JOSIE McLEMORE,

TEACHER OF MUSIC. TERMS REASONable. Residence, 1315 Fifth, between M and N streets. mr11-1t*

MRS. A. C. HERRICK,

PUPIL OF WYANT, SUTTON, WM. THOMAS and other New York artists, and a teacher of 15 years' experience, will give lessons in oil at her residence, 1304 N street. Terms, 50 cents per lesson. Specimens of work at Sawtelle's.
mr11-1t*

VALLEY PRESS PRINTING HOUSE

AND NEWS PUBLISHING CO., 309 J ST., Sacramento. WARE & MONAGHAN, Proprietors (successors to H. A. WEAVER). The undersigned desire to announce to the public that they have purchased all the right, title and interest of H. A. WEAVER, in the Valley Press Printing House, and we are prepared to do all kinds of work, in our line, on the shortest notice, and at BEDROCK PRICES. We hope by fair dealing and courteousness in business to secure our share of the business in Sacramento and vicinity.
E. B. WARE, C. D. MONAGHAN.
mr11-1m

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

They Are Coming!

TWO GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN ONE WEEK!

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Ev'gs, MARCH 15TH, 16TH AND 17TH, The Latest San Francisco Success, entitled