DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 15, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 125½ for 4s of 1907; 113¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90; 100⅝ for 3s; silver bars, 101¾.

Silver in London, 46 9-16d; consols, 100⅞; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127; 4½s, 114.

Values slightly recovered in the San Francisco mining share market Saturday, so far as the Comstocks were concerned, but the outside stocks continued dull.

Oakland Cottage was formally dedicated at the Veterans' Home, yesterday, and transferred to the old soldiers.

The entire business portion of Flagstaff, A. T., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

British Columbia complains of a lack of reciprocity on the part of the Americans.

A Chinaman has been arrested in Madera, Fresno county, on suspicion of being the murderer of the Wickershams.

Frank Armstead made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide at Madera yesterday.

In a prize fight in Butte, Montana, John P. Clow killed Duncan McDonald.

Immense losses have been caused by high water in the East.

The remains of the late General Hancock were taken from Governor's Island to Norristown, Pa., Saturday, and deposited in the family tomb.

A political riot occurred in Callao, Peru, upon the return from exile of ex-Dictator Pierota, recently amnestied.

The ice gorges in the Susquehanna river, opposite Fort Deposit, Md., and in the Mississippi at St. Louis, broke Saturday, but no great damage was caused.

The Mansion House fund, for the relief of unemployed workmen in London, amounts to $100,000.

Two men perished in a burning hotel at St. George, Ont., Saturday morning.

Ex-Governor Seymour's funeral will take place at Utica, N. Y., to-morrow.

Winchester Britton, a prominent lawyer, died at his breakfast table in Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday.

The assignee of the estate of the late Archbishop Purcell has been arrested in Cincinnati for embezzling $350,000.

The fund being raised for Mrs. Hancock now amounts to $16,960.

The Papal consistory which was to have been held in March has been postponed until June.

George Q. Cannon, for whose capture a reward of $500 was offered, has been found and arrested.

Quiet still reigns at Seattle, W. T.

About $6,000 was added to the Parnell fund, yesterday, in New York.

Jeremiah Whalen murdered his father, John Whalen, in San Francisco last evening, and then tried to commit suicide.

At Red Cliff, Col., a miner named Perry killed another named Gleason, and a mob subsequently hanged the murderer.

Earl Aberdeen, the new Viceroy of Ireland, will reach Dublin next Saturday.

A national exhibition is to be held in Berlin in 1888.

LAW-BREAKING AND MERCY.

The Redding *Independent* holds that common humanity demands some consideration for an entire community, heretofore law-abiding and upright, that suddenly rises up and seeks to rid itself of an evil by forcibly and unlawfully driving it out, as at Seattle. The *Independent* insists that condemnation of the people of that city, who are now being arrested by the military, should be tempered with mercy, for their cause of the collision between the citizens and their soldiery was deeper than appeared upon the surface of the conflict. The Federal Government had neglected the petitions and appeals for many years; at last, partial relief was afforded, but the means for its accomplishment proved weak and were often abortive. The people then arose and attempted, violently and unlawfully, to do that which the law should have done. This was wrong and blameworthy, but it at the same time testified to error and neglect on the part of the Federal Government, and just so far as this neglect was provocative of the outbreak, just to that extent should the people of Seattle be mercifully judged. This is the pith of the *Independent's* argument, and without one whit excusing the acts of the Seattle people, we confess that there is some force in it. The distinction between rebellion and revolution is success. The sentiment of the people of the Pacific coast is, just so far as sentiment can effect revolution, revolutionary—that is, it demands a change in a fundamental policy of our Government. If that sentiment were backed by sufficient force to compel obedience, it would be revolution accomplished and patriotism. But while all this may be said to mitigate the punishment that should follow all law-breaking, it cannot in the slightest degree be defensive of the violence invoked at Seattle. That must meet the condemnation, not only of the law, but of all who believe that in the observance of the law is found the only security for life and property. A good deal is being said just now by way of excuse for violence toward the Chinese, but it is all in the line of bad policy. The worst thing that can happen is that which makes the Chinese martyrs, and violence has precisely that effect. The press may plead for merciful judgment of law-breakers, for that is a human right never to be denied; but it should not exercise it to such an extent as to encourage any infraction of the law. Our laws are the expressed will of the governed, and there is but one way to modify or repeal them. That one method must be pursued. When there is departure from it, we endanger the liberties we enjoy and assail the safeguards of every security that hedges in American citizenship and free government.

NORTH AND YET NOT NORTHERN.

The *Alta* has also found a class of people who cannot at once understand clearly how a "northern" country can be semi-tropical. It *is* perhaps unfortunate for us that "northern" has such a fixed and universally accepted meaning. But northern California is a phenomenal section, and we must perforce be content to continue to explain. In reply to puzzled Eastern correspondents, who have been told marvelous tales about California storms in winter, the *Alta* says:

True, snow falls on Mt. Shasta, and from San Francisco Bay it is sometimes visible on the peaks of Tamalpais and Mt Diablo, and when it is raining on the plains of California it snows in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and makes them the reservoir that supplies our rivers; but below the snow-line of the mountains *there is no winter*, as winter is known east of the Rocky Mountains. No howling blizzard swept down from Shasta's icy top." We had a sou'wester, a gale, that was made much of by the papers, which omitted no sign blown down nor shutter shattered. This gale was accompanied by a heavy rainfall that in the cities overtaxed the sewers for a few hours, and in the country sent small streams raging. It breached some levees that are used to reclaim the delta lands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, and flooded a few thousands acres which are so productive that they are tilled because they pay insurance risk upon the investment which protects them with dykes that occasionally let in the flood. In Los Angeles city the river of the same name improved the occasion to let folks know they must not build houses below the high-water mark, nor try to crowd it out of its bed with gardens and vineyards. The rivers in Iowa do the same, and those people along their banks who are living below the flood-line of 1851 will some time have to hail a boat, but how much will it hurt the State of Iowa? The loss will be inappreciable, as it is here.

THE San Francisco *Post* fears that, despite the demands of representative elements of the political parties, and especially of the Republican party, we are to be forced into a long campaign. We still entertain the hope that this will not be done. Long campaigns are profitable only to the leeches of party. They are exhausting to candidates and people alike. More than this, they make candidacy so costly that ability to get the better men upon the tickets is crippled. Where for months a candidate is exposed to the exactions of bosses, the assessments of committees, and the blackmail of swindlers and political strikers, his hope of recovery of the outgo from the income of the office is destroyed, and thus dishonesty in office is directly promoted. The fight for a long campaign has begun in San Francisco, developing in the struggle for local power in the metropolis. But of course the scheme contemplates the State campaign also, and it engages the attention of the party bosses in general. There is one thing upon which political ring generals are agreed always, no matter what the outward manifestations of political animosity, and that is that the parties are especially provided to be milked by the bosses. Voters and candidates are to them simply means to ends, and it matters very little what they suffer so long as the bosses are reinforced in power and purse.

THE news of yesterday that Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of her army and that the Servian army is already in the field—ostensibly for a six weeks' drill—is not surprising. All the tinkering of Austria, designed and urged on from Berlin, has pointed for some weeks to precisely this result. Greece is calling in her reserves, and docked ships of war have been ordered to fit for service at once. Turkey, apprehensive that the Greeks may make a sudden effort to regain lost ground upon the northern frontier, has dispatched troops in that direction. Russia refuses concurrence with the agreement between Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and the Porte, and there is reason to believe that the Czar's Government will not acquiesce in any convention Bulgaria and Turkey may propose—in short, everything portends a renewal of war upon the Balkan peninsula. For this, both Austria and Russia have been scheming, and they will not rest content until they have brought it about. Behind all this is the German influence, secretly exerted, and all the more potent by reason of its attempted concealment.

THE San Joaquin and Yosemite Railroad Company will at once begin the construction of a railroad from Berenda, in Fresno county, to extend twenty-two miles toward the Yosemite Valley, and to terminate at Perry's ranch. The route to be covered is the most unsheltered of the entire road to the valley, and is mainly over plains and low, rolling hills. It will shorten the actual time into the valley by stage to something less than one day, and thus very much lessen the discomforts of the trip. The new road, by rendering the valley more easily accessible, will stimulate the desire to visit the greatest and most inspiring of our natural wonders. It will augment not only the tourist travel to the valley, but will result in thousands of our own people visiting it, who have not yet done so. The result of the building of the road will be to increase the volume of summer incoming by strangers to the State and this, in turn, will add to the amount of money disbursed among our people. It is gratifying to know that the road will be completed in ample time for the travel of the season about to open.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, the Mormon chief—and really the brains of the church side of the Mormon question—has for some time been in hiding from the officers of the law. On Saturday Cannon was arrested at Winnemucca, Nev., he being on a train bound West. It is reported that he offered bribes to the officer who found him, to be allowed to go free, but of this we have some doubt. Cannon is too shrewd a man to commit himself in that way. It is clear that the whole polygamous system of Utah is now in a state of collapse, and that the end is near at hand. It has been demonstrated that the law can be enforced in the territory, and that a few courageous and incorruptible officers are equal to all the hosts of the "Saints."

THE decision of the City Attorney of San Francisco that the Supervisors of that city have not the power to increase the retail liquor license tax, has no application outside of that municipality. The decision relates solely to the legislation for San Francisco, and which has not been applied to any other cities, because the maximum of the license fee for San Francisco was fixed by the Legislature, and as a consequence can be changed only by legislative authority.

THE Salt Lake *Tribune* has the following. It is a sermon, with text, statement and conclusion all in one. It is the whole Mormon question in a nut shell. It is arraignment, trial and conviction of polygamy rolled together:

Two Mormon women met on the street a few mornings since and talked so loud that it was impossible for those near not to hear them. The talk ran thus: "Say, is it true that Brother —— has married a second wife?" "Yes, it is true." "How do you know?" "*I can see it in his first wife's face.*"

WHATEVER the impropriety of Mr. Garland's retaining both his office and his telephone stock, or whatever the justness of his defense and the denial of wrong-doing, or of even bad taste in retaining the stock, his resolution not to engage in newspaper controversy, and to leave the whole matter in the hands of the President who appointed him, is wise, and testifies to his discretion and good judgment.

THERE is a bill before Congress to compensate owners of cotton captured during the war. Now how does this differ in principle from compensating Southern people who were in rebellion for other property lost by reason of the war? The cotton bill is an entering wedge, and behind it, and with just as much reason in it, may be a bill to pension ex-rebel soldiers.

THE Chinese expect the "storm will blow over." It will; but, unless we mistake the rising temper of the people of the United States, it will blow the Chinese with it, too—legally and humanely.

SAYS the *Courier-Journal*: "Mr. Gladstone would make a great reputation if he had put one of the members of the American colony in London into the Cabinet."

PACIFIC SLOPE.

BUSINESS PORTION OF AN ARIZONA TOWN BURNED.

Anti-Chinese Meetings — Veterans' Home—A Growl from British Columbia—Utah Notes.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Anti-Chinese Crusade.

TRUCKEE, February 13th.—The grandest demonstration ever witnessed on the summit of the Sierras was the anti-Chinese jubilee of to-night. Truckee eclipsed herself. Mammoth bonfires blazed on the hilltops and in the streets, dwellings and business houses were magnificently illuminated, fireworks blazed forth from every portion of the town, and 600 men paraded the streets with torches, transparencies and banners. Many illuminations were elaborate, expressive and artistic, and the unanimity of sentiment manifested was eloquent witness of the success of the Truckee method. Sisson, Crocker & Co. and Elle Ellen, the recently boycotted firms, illuminated their establishments brilliantly, and numerous transparencies lauded the local leaders and local methods. Boca, Prosser Creek, Cuba, Clinton and all the surrounding towns of the Truckee basin were present in force. Not a drunken or disorderly man was visible on the streets. The proceedings of the San Jose Convention were ratified with cheer after cheer. Announcements were made of the rescinding of every Chinese contract in this region, and every one of the 700 Chinamen employed in December are idle and destitute. The Chinese merchants have appealed to the citizens for aid for the suffering unemployed Chinamen. Many are represented as being penniless and lacking food. The citizens raised a purse of $500 and ordered cars. The Chinamen agreed to go, but last night Colonel Bee telegraphed them not to go until they are compelled to. Some of the Chinamen concluded to stay, and all negotiations are now ended and all charities are withheld. The most stringent boycott against the Chinese prevails, no white man being allowed to buy from, sell to or deal with them. Poverty and destitution are forcing them away, and thirty-three left last night. A drove goes to-night.

SANTA ROSA, February 13th.—A large and enthusiastic anti-Chinese meeting was held at the rink here last evening. The speeches were all in a vein of moderation, condemning anything like violence, counseling a strict obedience to law, and advising a persistent system of boycotting as the true remedy. The event of the evening was a speech from a gentleman of the cloth, Rev. Mr. Malone, who likened the Chinese to barnacles upon the bottom of a vessel, that must be scraped off. They could not be converted to our religion or civilization, and were a curse upon the body politic of the State. An instance was cited of a Mongolian who, upon being urged to become a Christian, offered to do so for the modest sum of fifty cents per week extra. It was announced from the platform that the committee had visited the Chinese and informed them that after March 1st they would get no more work, and they replied: "All right; we get no dollars, we leave." A good effect, it is said, is already observable, as they are leaving here at the rate of two or three per day.

ST. HELENA, February 13th.—The agitation of the Chinese question here has temporarily come to a standstill, in consequence of the purchase of the land and buildings now constituting Chinatown by three anti-chinese capitalists, who will sell the buildings and probably convert the land into a park.

HOLLISTER, February 13th.—The Anti-Chinese Club to-night inaugurated a systematic boycotting. There are only a few Mongolians left in the county, and they say they are willing to leave immediately. The steam laundry opens next week.

PETALUMA, February 13th.—Anti-Chinese Club, No. 1, gathered in Turners' Hall tonight, where speeches were made by George Pearce Hopkins and others. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

PORTLAND (Or.), February 13th.—The Anti-Chinese Congress met here to-day. M. G. Griffin acting as temporary Chairman and Geo. W. Lawson as Secretary. About 170 delegates were present, including representatives from Astoria, Oregon City, Salem, Tacoma, Seattle and other points in Washington Territory. John Myer, of Clackamas county, was elected permanent President. Resolutions were adopted appealing to Congress to pass a law abrogating all treaties with China, and praising certain papers which they characterized as friends of white labor. The principal resolution calls upon the citizens of every locality to peaceably assemble and politely request the Chinese to remove from the State and Territory to San Francisco, or any other suitable place, where they are desired by the people, and this within thirty days from the date of said meeting.

MARYSVILLE, February 14th.—An adjourned mass meeting was held in the theater last night, for the permanent organization of the Anti-Chinese Association. The building was filled from pit to dome. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Dr. S. J. S. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. B. M. Smith, A. B. Hopkins, A. P. Barnes, T. Delay and George W. Pine; Secretary, Dr. O. F. Lee; Treasurer, N. D. Rideout; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. D. Hogan. The meeting appointed a committee of five on employment, to establish agencies for the purpose of furnishing skilled agricultural and domestic labor. The objects of the Association are to maintain a permanent organization, which shall labor, in all lawful and honorable ways, to discourage and prevent the employment of Chinese labor; to organize agencies for the purpose of furnishing laborers to take the place of the Chinese, and to encourage and promote the manufacture, sale and distribution of the products of white labor, appoint and sustain permanent committees to work in conjunction with other anti-Chinese organizations, to accomplish the peaceable removal of the Chinese from our midst. Partisan, political or religious discussions shall not be permitted, nor shall inflammatory or incendiary speeches be allowed at any meeting.

REDWOOD CITY, February 14th.—An anti-Chinese meeting was held in this place last night, at Germania Hall. Steps were taken towards establishing a steam laundry. Delegations were present from other towns, and branch clubs will be established. The roll numbers about two hundred names.

A Clergyman on the Chinese Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14th.—Rev. C. D. Barrow's sermon at the First Congregational Church this evening was on the Chinese question. His views were expressed vigorously. He advocated expelling the Mongolians here by legal means, so that American labor may be protected.

Another Horrible Murder in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14th.—Another horrible murder was added to this city's criminal record to-day, which, in its details, appears to be the most revolting crime perpetrated for a long time past. Considerable bad blood has existed between Timothy Whalen and his father, John Whalen, a plasterer by trade. The son followed the same trade when at work. The latter is said to be traveling rapidly a downward path, and the father has been trying hard to reclaim him. Timothy has already served a term in the State Prison for burglary, and was only released September 18, 1885. The circumstances of the crime are that, shortly after dinner this evening, at the family dwelling, No. 1205 Bush street, Timothy went to the basement to split some kindling wood. He was followed by his father, with whom it is presumed, he soon got into an altercation, which ended in the murder of the father. When the crime was discovered by other members of the family, the murdered man was found lying in a pool of blood, and near by a bloody hammer, sand-club and ax. The father's head and other portions of his body were horribly mutilated. The murderer sought to escape the consequences of his crime by stabbing himself in the breast, and slashing his throat with a penkife. He inflicted wounds from which it is not believed he will recover.

Business Part of a Town Burned.

NEEDLES, February 14th.—The entire business portion of the flourishing town of Flagstaff, Arizona, was destroyed by fire this morning. About eighteen buildings, with their contents, were destroyed. The firm of P. D. Drannin & Co. lose about $40,000.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEEDLES, February 14th.—The Flagstaff fire originated in the vicinity of the postoffice, it is supposed from a Chinese opium pipe. A high wind prevailed, and owing to the scarcity of water and the means of extinguishment, the entire business portion of the town was destroyed in two hours. Bill C. Bidinger, a barber, unable to escape, perished in the flames. Many persons are homeless, and the town is left without any provisions whatever. A relief committee has been organized, and telegrams sent to neighboring towns, who are supplying immediate necessities, food being sent by a special train. The principal losers are Brannan & Co., general merchandise, $40,000; insurance, $10,000. J. R. Kilpatrick, general store, $10,000; insurance, $2,700. Daggs Bros., hotel building and meat market, $6,000, and J. N. Berry, saloon, $7,000—no insurance. Fifteen others lose from $1,000 to $5,000 each, all uninsured. The railroad buildings and most of the residences, being issolated, were saved.

New Grand Army Post.

MERCED, February 14th.—Hancock Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted here last night, with seventeen members. The following were elected officers; Major Cook, Commander; Captain Clark Ralston, Vice Sr. Commander; W. J. Onigley, Vice Jr. Commander; Captain W. W. Gray, Officer of the Day: Dr. G. P. Lee, Surgeon; E. A. Packer, Quartermaster; Captain Wessman, Chaplain; L. A. Manchester, Guard; J. O. Blackburn, Adjutant; N. A. Ames, Sergeant Major; Mr. Killum, Q. M. Sergeant.

Dedication at the Veterans' Home.

RUTHERFORD (Napa county), February 14th.—This was quite an important day at the Veterans' Home. The Directors and a large delegation came up from Oakland and San Francisco. Oakland Cottage was formally dedicated, and transferred to the veterans, 100 of whom, in line, gave cheers for the men who had liberally donated the building. Speeches were made by Waymire, McGrew, Tubbs, Bromley and others.

Arrested on Suspicion—Attempted Suicide.

FRESNO, February 14th.—A Chinaman was arrested at Madera last night, on suspicion of being the murderer of the Wickershams. He had been there but a few days, and came to Madera very mysteriously. He was first seen at the Columbia ranch about fourteen days ago, during the high water, having waded some distance to reach the ranch. He stayed only long enough to get warm, and then went on to Madera. He had several hundred dollars, and it is said had a steamer ticket for Hongkong. His description answers that given of the murderer. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff T. A. Ripperdan.

Frank Armstead, aged 59, attempted suicide to-day with morphine. By the use of a stomach pump, after six hours' labor, his life was saved.

NEVADA.

The Captured Cannon.

WINNEMUCCA, February 14th.—Cannon is still here. He wants the Sheriff to take $10,000, the amount of his bonds, which was telegraphed him here from Utah. Marshal Ireland telegraphs the Sheriff to hold Cannon at all hazard. Arrangements are being made to have United States Marshal Corbett, of this State, come here tomorrow to take the prisoner, as Marshal Ireland, of Utah, is afraid he cannot hold him when he comes.

UTAH.

Advices from Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 14th.—Marshal Ireland went West to-day after George Q. Cannon, for whom $500 reward has been offered, and who has been arrested at Humboldt, Nev.

The conviction of Apostle Lorenzo Snow was affirmed last night by the Territorial Supreme Court, the chief point being on the instructions of Judge Powers that, the first wife being alive and supported by the accused, the proof of his cohabiting with another woman as his wife was sufficient to convict. Cohabiting with the first wife is inferred from acts and repute. Judge Zane read a dissenting opinion.

A message was received from Butte this morning that John P. Clow killed Duncan McDonald in a prize fight at Butte last night.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Situation at Seattle.

SEATTLE, February 14th.—The steamer Geo. W. Elder sailed for San Francisco today with 110 Chinamen, whose fares were paid by public subscription. About 80 more await the steamer at Port Townsend. This is as many as the steamer could take. Many more wished to go. Several arrests were made by the military authorities today. The court-martial for the trial of offenders will convene to-morrow. The resolutions adopted by the Anti-Chinese Congress at Portland excite little comment here. The strictures on Governor Squire's conduct are regarded as extremely unjust. Responsible citizens, almost without dissent, consider the firing by the militia on Monday as entirely justifiable, and all agree that the declaration of martial law was absolutely necessary under the circumstances. All feel confident that any investigation that may be made will result in a complete vindication of the Governor's course.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Want of Reciprocity Complained of—Heavy Rain-storms.

VICTORIA, February 14th.—Much dissatisfaction is felt at the course of the United States Government in discharging "Bulldog Kelly." The Provincial Goverment dispatched the Deputy Attorney-General to St. Paul, to watch the case for the Crown. It is pointed out by the press that in every case prisoners claimed for extradition by the United States have been given up promptly. Hibbs and Morgan are cited as samples. Eleven years ago a fugitive convict was captured on British soil, and sent back at an expense to British Columbia of $2,700, and the bill had nsver been paid. Want of reciprocity on the part of the Americans is deeply regretted, and it is feared may provoke reprisals.

Trains are running regularly on the mainland. The weather is stormy, with heavy winds and warm rains. The rainfall for one-half of January exceeds the entire fall from January to October last.

THE CITRUS FRUIT QUESTION.

The Object of the Late Citrus Fair and its Accomplishment.

The Sacramento *Bee* says that Riverside challenged the northern counties for a comparison by placing specimens in the citrus fair at Sacramento, and she has suffered in the contest, as the northern productions are so much better in every respect that there is actually no comparison.—[Kern County Californian.

Why was it, then, if Riverside has suffered so severely at the hands of northern California in the matter of comparing fruit, that the management of the Northern California Citrus Fair stipulated positively that when the fair was moved to the Mechanics' Pavilion in San Francisco, Riverside must be ruled out, or the exhibitors at Sacramento would not allow their fruit to go down to the city? The facts are, the Sacramento managers wanted the San Francisco management to rule Riverside out, and they declined, but said if there were to be any ruling out done, the Sacramento management must do it, and they did. The Sacramento RECORD-UNION knows that these are facts, and it is honest enough to say so, but the *Bee* tries to make a point against southern California by misstating facts.—[Press and Horticulturist.

Our Riverside contemporary's statements are liable to be misunderstood. The object of the Northern California Citrus Fair was not to exhibit our oranges, lemons, etc., with a view to showing their *quality*, but to establish the important fact that central and northern California have a vast area of territory enjoying a semi-tropical climate, and not only adapted to the growing of citrus fruits, but that in fact these fruits mature here many weeks earlier than in the southern part of the State. These facts were established by the fair in Sacramento to the fullest satisfaction of all, and to an extent that has revolutionized the views of the people of the entire East, concerning our climate and productions. When the proposition was considered of transferring the exhibits to San Francisco, it was believed by the managers of the fair that to admit the exhibits of finest budded varieties from Riverside or other localities would at once raise a competition between the two sections as to *quality* of fruit, and that thus attention would be diverted from, and lessened, as to the main object of the fair. This was the real and only cause for limiting the exhibits at San Francisco to central and northern California.

The great object of our late citrus fair having been now so successfully accomplished, and the people of the East and the world made to know that this section of the State is a natural and favored home of the orange, lemon, olive, fig and the raisin, there is no doubt but that when the next Northern California Citrus Fair is held—early in the coming December—the invitation will go forth not only to our brethren of southern California, but to all lands and climes that can show ripe citrus fruits before the holidays, to "come and see us."

HANCOCK AT REST.

THE HERO'S REMAINS DEPOSITED IN THE TOMB.

Leaving the Island—Services in New York—Arrival at Norristown.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 13th.—Last evening everybody upon the island was allowed to enter the parlor in which General Hancock's body lay, and take a farewell look at the dead countenance, and for nearly an hour officers, privates, servants and messengers filed by the coffin. Many eyes were filled with tears at the solemn spectacle. This morning Dr. Janewdy reported that Mrs. Hancock had passed a restless night, but seemed better at daylight.

Governor's Island, visited by a raging storm and banked with fog, was apparently as isolated this morning as a rock in mid-ocean. The roaring of steam whistles and the occasional distant fog-bell were the only evidences of its nearness to a great city. The military colony was astir at an early hour. The little steamer Atlantic, which darts between the Battery and the pier on the island, brought over loads of officers in uniforms and citizens in dripping overcoats. The privates who were pacing along the brick walk in front of headquarters looked disconsolate enough in their wet uniforms.

PRIVACY DESIRED—THE WIDOW.

General Hancock's remains were inclosed in a handsome casket, and a Grand Army badge was attached to the left side of the lapel of his uniform. Beautiful floral pieces were received from the Sandy Hook officers, the W. S. Hancock Grand Army Post and other organizations. The desire of Mrs. Hancock was that the funeral should be private, in accordance with the General's expressed wishes. On the afternoon that Grant was placed in the tomb in Riverside Park, Hancock stood beneath the trees on a little knoll at its rear with Mayor Grace. He spoke of the grandeur of the spectacle, and the Mayor suggested that the same honor would be done him some day. The General was silent a moment and then said, earnestly: "I am going to ask for a private funeral."

In the meantime the widow, accompanied by Mrs. Lieutenant Grisweld and Miss Bouvier, entered the room in which the dead hero lay, and took a parting look at his face. Mrs. Hancock's grief was pitiful. She kissed the forehead of the dead soldier, while tears fell fast from her overflowing eyes. Then she sank into a chair, and would have fallen to the floor had not kindly hands come to her assistance. The coffin-lid was then put in its place, and a laurel wreath, brought to this city by the Philadelphia Loyal Legion, was laid upon it.

DEPARTURE FROM THE ISLAND.

Six soldiers bearing the black cloth-covered bier came into the room, and, placing the coffin upon it, bore the body out of the house. The detachment of troops drawn up on the outside then moved down the winding path to the steamer Chester A. Arthur, which was to receive the party. Mrs. Hancock, on the advice of her friends, did not leave her home. Miss Bouvier remained with her.

It was precisely 9 o'clock when the first gun fired at Castle William boomed out over the bay, announcing that the boat was ready to leave her dock. The body had been placed in the cabin. Near it sat the mourners and a few officers. On the decks were gathered the officers and soldiers. A moment later and the Chester A. Arthur steamed out into the stream and steered for the New York shore. The fog by this time lifted sufficiently to give those on board the steamer the first view they had had of the harbor. The passage across was so short that few vessels were met. At 9 o'clock the coffin, which had rested a few minutes at the barge office, was lifted by eight soldiers, who carried it to a hearse with four horses attached, which stood in waiting on the plaza. Four companies of the Fifth Artillery were drawn up in line on the street, while the pall bearers stood with uncovered heads as the coffin passed. All along Broadway, from Trinity Church to the barge office, policemen were placed numbering about 800.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

At an early hour the people had begun to gather on the streets through which the procession would pass, but the rain evidently had its effect, and the crowd grew slowly, while all who could find shelter sought such inclosures as the doorways and awnings might afford. The decorations were few and far between, consisting chiefly of flags.

After the flag had been wrapped around the coffin the troops broke into columns of companies and prepared for the march to the church. The pall-bearers entered the carriages and followed the military. A squad of police cleared the way. After the hearse came a long line of carriages, with the family and friends and representatives from the New York Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Phil. Kearny Post, No. 8, George Washington Post, Rice Post and Winfield Scott Hancock Post—all under command of General Lloyd Aspinwall. The crowd had by this time enormously increased, and along the street and up Broadway the people stood, in places, seven or eight deep. The route had been changed, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when the march began in the order above described. There was no music, and only the footfalls of the police and the military, as they fell upon the pavement, broke the impressive silence, although, from far away across the water, came the booming of the minute guns.

AT THE CHURCH.

It was precisely 10 o'clock when Trinity Church was reached by the carriages containing the pall-bearers, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, General Sherman, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Major-General Schofield, General Franklin, Brigadier-General Fry, Brigadier-General Ferry, Brigadier-General Miles, Brigadier-General Newton, Brigadier-General Wilcox, General Francis Walker, Mr. Hartshorn, Colonel Wilson and Major Miller. Trinity Church bore no traces of mourning save a white cross on a black ground, which rested upon the pulpit. Various floral gifts were tastefully arranged at the altar rail, and the interstices in the reading desk were filled with small floral designs. When the procession reached the church Rev. Arthur Hill and Rev. Mr. Ankatell met it at the door and preceded the casket. It was born up the aisle, preceded by the pall-bearers. The casket was born by eight soldiers. On the casket was General Hancock's sword, its golden scabbard and his chapeau. Following the pall-bearers came Lieutenant Griffin and his wife, who was dressed in deep mourning, and who led her 4-year-old daughter by the hand. With her was Russell Hancock, grandson of the dead General.

The casket was deposited on a catafalque in front of the altar. The choir chanted, "Lord, let Me Know My End," after which Rev. Goodwin, of Governor's Island, read the lesson. The services concluded by the reading of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. Morgan Dix. The procession then reformed, marching down the aisle to the main entrance, where the casket once more was placed in the hearse. After the services the funeral cortege returned in the same order as before to the barge office, where the steamer Osseo was in waiting. Promptly at 11:50 the train drew out of the station at Jersey City and started for Norristown.

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE.

NORRISTOWN (Pa.), February 13th.—The funeral train bearing the remains of General Hancock made the journey from Jersey City to this place without any incident. All along the route the people—men, women and children—were out to see the passage of the black-robed cars, testifying their respect and honor for a brave defender of the Union. At Philadelphia committees representing the Loyal Legion and the citizens awaited the train. Among the distinguished Pennsylvanians here gathered were Governor Pattison and ex-Governors Hoyt and Hartranft. The train reached Norristown at 2:40 P. M.

The procession was at once formed, consisting of the pall-bearers, the town Council, the Hancock Veterans, of Philadelphia, Zook Post, G. A. R., the Masonic organizations and citizens. The procession filed through the main street, which was crowded with people, to the site of the tomb on the hill overlooking the city. Several thousand people had gathered at that point, and the Loyal Legion and the Zook Post formed a cordon around the tomb to keep the crowd back. The hearse at length reached the curve near the place of sepulture, and the sergeants of the Fifth Artillery lifted the casket and slowly led the way around the last bend of the General's last journey. The pall-bearers had alighted and formed in lines on each side of the remains. Secretary of State Bayard walked level with the head of the coffin, and half of his colleagues followed, while General Sherman led the file on the opposite side, with Secretary of War Endicott next to him. General Sheridan was next beyond Mr. Bayard. There was no pause at the entrance of the tomb, the regulars carrying the casket directly inside, where they rolled it into the niche that was in readiness.

As the body passed through the gateway of the tomb the first of the salvos was fired from the hillside by Light Battery F of Fort Hamilton. Then came forward the blue-coated messenger from the widow. He bore two wreaths of white flowers. Upon one in purple immortelles was the word "Daughter," and the other bore the word "Husband." The upper right-hand niche was opened and upon the casket of the General's daughter Ida was placed one of the tokens from the widow, while the other was placed upon the General's casket. Then the marble blocks were set in position and sealed; then, as the regulars withdrew from the tomb, a bugler came out from the ranks and standing upon a gentle knoll sounded "at rest." The pall-bearers re-entered their carriages, the gate of the tomb was fastened, the thousands melted away through the snow-wet paths and down the hillsides to the town, and the last mournful rites were ended.

GENERAL HANCOCK.—At the outbreak of the Rebellion General Hancock was stationed at Los Angeles, serving as Quartermaster with the rank of Captain. Learning that some Southern sympathizers were fomenting treason, on the Fourth of July, 1861, Captain Hancock with a squad of soldiers entered the city and ran up the Union flag on the Court-house, and made a speech in behalf of the Union. His presence proved a strong factor in suppressing disloyalty in this part of the State.—[Santa Barbara Press.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Members of Walhalla Grove, No. 6, U. A. O. D., are notified to attend the regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30, to receive an official visit of the Grand Officers. All Druids are invited to attend. By order C. A. VIEMEISTER, N. A.
E. Q. NAGHEL, Secretary. fe15-1t*

All Ladies interested in forming a Ladies' Central Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to meet at 2:30 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at the Parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association (Masonic Temple). Mr. MASON, Acting State Secretary, will be present and help organize the Committee. fe15-1t

Special Meeting of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., THIS (Monday) EVENING, February 15th, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
PETER DURNO, W. M.
W. B. DAVIS, Secretary. fe15-1t*

A. O. F.—Court Capital, 6,742, meets THIS (Monday) EVENING, in Red Men's Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. Initiation and other important business. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
ABE WILSON, C. R.
O. N. CRONKITE, R. S. fe15-1t*

Germania Building and Loan Association.—The Monthly Instalments and Interest are due and payable TO-DAY (Monday), Feb. 15th. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1011 Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 8. A. HEILBRON, President.
H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. fe15-1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A JAPANese Cook; understands his business thoroughly. Address "JAPANESE," this office. fe15-3t*

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER CAN make from three to five dollars per day. Apply at 517 K street. fe15-1t*

DRIVER WANTED FOR A GROCERY—A young man who can come well recommended and well acquainted with the city. Apply to J. B. WHITE, 722 K street. fe15-3t*

GO TO
J. E. PARMETER, 916 AND 918 ELEVENTH street, between I and J, where you can get your Carriage Painting done first-class. fe13-tf

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE WILL GIVE A SHEET, PILLOW CASE AND Masquerade Ball, at Jacobs' Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 17th. Tickets, 25 cents. Music by Tynan & O'Malley's band. fe15-3t*

New England Dinner and Supper.

THE LADIES OF CALVARY BAPTIST Church will give a New England Dinner and Supper at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Sixth and K streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 17th. There will be Baked Beans, Meats of all k