FUNERAL RITES.

Services Over the Remains of King Kalakaua.

ALL HONORS PAID TO THE DEAD MONARCH.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Church—Elaborate Floral Offerings—The Body Escorted to the Flagship Charleston by Federal and State Military and Civic Organizations.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22. — Formal honors were paid to the deceased Hawaiian King to-day with impressive ceremonies.

The funeral was conducted at Trinity Church, in the presence of a vast concourse of prominent San Franciscans, by Rev. J. Sanders Reed.

The United States Government, the State of California and the City of San Francisco to-day vied with each other in demonstrations of grief at the death of a monarch who had always been in hearty accord and sympathy with America and American people.

During half of yesterday and throughout the night the body of the dead King lay in state in the mortuary chapel of Trinity Church.

At intervals of an hour squads of soldiers from the regular army relieved each other as guard at the coffin side, and throughout the silent watches of the night and far into the morning the echoing footsteps of the sentry, pacing up and down at the outer door of the chapel, could be heard, even to the furthest recess of the big church auditorium.

FUNERAL PREPARATIONS.

Preparations for the service began a little after 12, when the Post-street door of the church was opened to admit the clergy, public officials and privileged individuals.

The streets without were almost impassable from the throngs gathered in the vicinity. The interior of the church was not draped except at the back of the chancel, where the American and Hawaiian flags were hung together, while before them burned a number of jets of gas arranged in the form of a kingly crown.

At 1 o'clock the immense auditorium was packed from door to altar, even the aisles being taken up by crowded chairs and benches.

The church was elaborately decorated, for the most part in solemn colors, though there was a great profusion of red and white flowers. Immense bouquets of these filled the panel niches on either side of the center pulpit, and the floor of the railed space inside the altar was set with numerous pots of rare and blossoming plants.

A half circle of palms and other semi-tropicals framed in the whole, and the effect was strikingly suggestive, as was doubtless the intention, of the island home of the dead monarch, where fragrant fruits and flowers thrive and perpetual summer reigns.

A crown formed of flaming gas jets and backed by immense American and Hawaiian flags formed the middle background, and in front of this, under another crown made of white flags and tea roses, the coffin rested.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

At 1:25 o'clock the big bell in the church tower began tolling an announcement that the service was about to begin. As it ceased the organ pealed forth a funeral march, and a procession of clergymen entered the central aisle of the church, marching with slow and measured tread to the chancel and forming in a circle about a table upon which a minute later was deposited the coffin, which had been at the same time borne in by bearerers accompanied by the guard of militia.

The casket was draped in the Hawaiian flag and almost covered from sight by floral wreaths.

The choir, composed of fifty voices, chanted a hymn, and at its conclusion Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of St. John's Church, read the 20th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, concluding: "O Death, where is thy sting; O Grave, where is thy victory?"

The choir then rendered "Jerusalem, the Golden," and Rev. J. Sanders Reed delivered the funeral oration.

Concluding the oration the reverend gentleman, in the name of the church, and speaking, as he said, for the American people, bade the officers of the Charleston take the royal body back to the people who loved him best.

The choir sang "Rock of Ages" and the assistant clergymen repeated the creed and responses. A benediction by Rev. Mr. Reed concluded the services.

The pallbearers then took up the coffin and bore it down the main aisle, through the front entrance and deposited it in the hearse.

FUNERAL ESCORT.

During the conduct of the services in the church the escort was being formed on Post and Powell streets in the following order: Two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, formed on Post street, with the left resting on Powell and facing the church entrance. The Fifth Artillery Band accompanied the battalion. The light battery of the Fifth Artillery formed on Post street, the right resting on Powell. Light Battery A of the Second Artillery, N. G. C., formed on the left of the first mentioned battery. The Second Brigade, N. G. C., formed on Post street, with the left resting on Stockton street.

At the end of the services in the church the casket was carried to the entrance and given over to the escort, which at once took up the march to the wharf, via Post and Market streets.

On either side of the hearse marched the members of Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 16, and the pallbearers. Immediately after the hearse came the carriages containing the members of the suite of the late King. Then followed General Gibbon and staff.

The next section of the funeral parade was made up of Admiral Benham and staff, and Major-General Dimond and staff, representing Governor Markham. These were followed by two light batteries.

Marshal of the Second Division, Colonel J. M. Litchfield, came next at the head of the participating civil organizations. At the head of the Second Division marched the Scottish Rite branch of Masonry. The Pioneers followed them, and then came the city and county officials in carriages. Chief Scannell, with 100 men, and Captain Douglass, with a detail of police, brought up the rear of the procession.

The funeral procession moved in the order given above—along Post and Market streets to the wharf.

The streets along the entire route were crowded with people, thousands turning out to see the cortege pass.

THE REMAINS CONVEYED TO THE CHARLESTON.

When the cortege arrived at the foot of Market street the military drew up and lined each side of the street, allowing the hearse a clear passage down East street to Washington-street wharf. On this pier a dense crowd of people had gathered, and the police had difficulty in clearing a space for the cortege to pass.

The casket containing the King's remains was placed aboard the light-house steamer Madrona, and was received by Admiral Brown. The Madrona then steamed out to the Charleston, and the casket was transferred to the flagship and placed in the after barbette under a canopy formed of American and Hawaiian flags. In a few moments the Charleston's anchors were weighed and she commenced to move down the bay, while minute guns were fired from the batteries at Alcatraz and the Presidio.

About 5 o'clock the Charleston passed through Golden Gate and proceeded to sea.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE CLOSED.

Collector Phelps closed the Custom-House from 12 to 2 o'clock, during the funeral services, out of respect for King Kalakaua.

ADJOURNED OUT OF RESPECT.

All but three of the Superior Court departments were closed to-day out of respect to the memory of King Kalakaua. The Justices' Court also adjourned until to-morrow for the same reason.

MYSTERY AT ELK GROVE.

Joseph Morrow is Shot Four Times by an Unknown Man.

The Would-be Murderer Escapes Into the Brush—Morrow Does Not Know His Assailant.

Joseph Morrow, a farm hand, employed on the ranch of Dennis Maroney, about four miles east of Elk Grove, was shot and probably mortally wounded Wednesday morning by a man unknown in the neighborhood. The attempted murder is shrouded in mystery so far as the causes which led to it are concerned, and as the would-be assassin has escaped and the victim was not able to recognize him at the time of the shooting, it is doubtful if ever the mystery will be explained unless the fleeing party is captured.

THE SHERIFF OBTAINS NO CLUE.

Sheriff Stanley drove out to the scene of the shooting yesterday, but could gain no information which would lead to the detection of the man who committed the assault: The Sheriff learned that Morrow was employed on the ranch of Dennis Maroney, and on Wednesday morning he and a number of ranch hands went out to the wooded land near the bank of the Cosumnes River and commenced clearing away the brush. They had worked some time, when a man was seen coming towards them, and working his way through the thicket. He approached Morrow, and after speaking a few words, drew a pistol and fired four shots at him. Morrow fell to the ground, and while his companions gathered around him the man who fired the shots escaped. Morrow was taken to the farm-house and made as comfortable as possible.

Late last evening more of the details in regard to the affair were learned from one of the ranch hands. The stranger, it appears, came to Elk Grove on Tuesday evening and made inquiries as to the whereabouts of Morrow. He soon ascertained where he was working, and on Wednesday morning started for Maroney's ranch.

THE STRANGER AT THE FARM.

He saw the men working, and approached a number of them who were grubbing young willow trees. He stood looking at them for some time until the curiosity of the foreman was aroused, and he asked the stranger if he was out hunting.

"What do you ask me such a question as that for?" replied the visitor. He then started over to where Morrow was working. The latter looked up, and nodding to him said, "Pleasant morning," and kept on working. The stranger stood for some minutes eying Morrow while he was plying the grub-ax. Morrow worked around into such a position as to cause his back to be turned to the stranger, and as he did so the mysterious visitor fired two shots from a revolver at him. One of the bullets struck Morrow in the head and the other lodged in the shoulder. The wounded man fell but rose to his feet again and faced his assailant.

"DO YOU KNOW ME?"

As he did so, the stranger exclaimed in an excited tone, "Do you know me?" He also said something about acknowledging certain things, which was not understood by the rest of the laborers, who by this time were scattering in all directions.

Morrow's reply was, "I don't remember that I ever saw you before."

"Well, I've followed you for years," said the stranger, "and I mean to do you up."

With this he fired another shot, which struck Morrow in the head. The latter then grabbed for his assailant's weapon and it was discharged a fourth time, the bullet penetrating the palm of his right hand. The pistol was dropped and the would-be assassin grasped an ax lying near by. Morrow grasped a grub-hoe belonging to one of the men and exclaimed, "Come on."

But the stranger did not come. Dropping his ax he picked up the pistol and, taking out his knife, coolly began to remove the empty cartridges. Morrow fell exhausted while his assailant was doing this, and seeing his chance, the fiend-like stranger ran into the brush and escaped.

"WHERE WERE THE LABORERS?"

Seven men were working within two hundred feet of Morrow, but every one of them fled for their lives as soon as the shooting commenced. Not one of them offered him any assistance, and even after the man had escaped, one of the laborers refused to lead Morrow to the farm-house, fearing that the stranger would come back and renew the fusilade.

Morrow was brought to Elk Grove, where he received prompt medical aid. He was afterwards taken to the County Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. White. The doctor stated last evening that the patient was resting easy, and he did not think the wounds were necessarily fatal.

There are all sorts of theories afloat as to the cause of the shooting. Morrow was sent to prison for the murder of a young man some time ago, but was afterwards pardoned, the Governor believing the act was done in self-defense. It is thought that the party who did the shooting might be the brother of the slain man, or the step-son of Morrow, who was seeking revenge for wrongs alleged to have been inflicted on his mother by Morrow.

Morrow is said to be a peaceful man and he was well liked by all with whom he associated.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHOOTER.

The man who did the shooting is described as a young man man about 5 feet 9 inches tall and at the time of the assault wore a black Prince Albert coat, somewhat worn. His hat was of soft black felt, and his shoes were very heavily soled. He was of sandy complexion, with red moustache, trimmed short, but long at the ends. He walked erect.

EARLY CLOSING.

A Wage-worker Has Something to Say for the Cause.

The advocates of the early closing movement have not in the least relaxed in their exertions to accomplish the end they aim for, and the ultimate success is now thought to be an assured fact.

The following communication received yesterday at this office gives evidence as to how the wage-workers feel in the matter:

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Your editorial in this morning's paper gives much satisfaction to the wage-workers of this city, and especially those interested in the early-closing movement, and, Mr. Editor, we feel proud to have the co-operation of such a paper as the RECORD-UNION, which has no superior on this broad western empire, and with the press, the churches and the people on our side, if we don't win this fight for justice and right it will be because we are not workers. Now, Mr. RECORD-UNION, we have done wonders in the past few days, and I may say that we have met with hardly any opposition; in fact we have most of the merchants of this city on our roll, excepting, I may say, two firms, and can they afford to stand out in the face of public opinion? No, sir, I give them credit for better judgment, and I hope that ere Saturday evening next arrives to be able to say that the roll is complete—that all our merchants have signed to close at 6 P. M., thereby letting the outside world know that the Capital City of this State has made another step forward toward placing her at the head of the progressive cities of this country.

A WAGE-WORKER.

Sacramento, Jan. 22, 1891.

INCORPORATION MEETING

Of Vacaville Citizens Enthusiastic on the Subject.

VACAVILLE, Jan. 22.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Enterprise Hall last night to revive the subject of town incorporation. The number in attendance exceeded that of any meeting heretofore called. A report was received from a committee previously appointed, recommending the boundaries, including all the town residences and some hundred or more acres of orchard property. The report was laid on the table, and a proposition to incorporate the entire township met with general favor. A committee consisting of Dr. W. J. Dobbins, T. H. Buckingham, D. B. Derby, Frank Buck and E. R. Thurber, was appointed to investigate the matter and report at a meeting to be held on February 14th. The feeling is general that something must be done to improve the town and roads of the surrounding country, and the township proposition will undoubtedly carry when submitted to a vote.

Just So.

A country subscriber, in writing to the RECORD-UNION for the renewal of another year's subscription, says: "I regarded your paper as excellent previous to your enlargement. Now I am sure it has no equal on the coast as regards quantity, and more especially the quality of reading matter. I have been a constant reader of the UNION since it came into existence, and like good wine it improves with age."

Large Barn Burned.

BIGGS, Jan. 22.—A large barn containing eight fine horses, a combined harvester, wagons, hay and harness, one mile from town, belonging to E. D. Smith, was burned last night. Loss, $2,800; insurance, $2,000. It is supposed the fire was caused by tramps.

CONGRESSIONAL.

QUIET PREVAILS IN BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Cloture Resolution Debated in the Senate, and a Recess Taken Until To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A quorum appeared in the Senate at 10:30, and the question of the approval of the journal came up. Aldrich took the floor, and stated that the Democrats had at last thrown off all disguise, and disclosed the fact that they had decided to prevent any legislation unless their wishes in regard to certain measures were acceded to.

Harris said that if the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the appropriation bill the minority would consent.

Aldrich, at the conclusion of his remarks, urged the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the resolution to amend the rules by the adoption of a plan of cloture.

The point of order was made on the Democratic side that the unfinished business was a motion to correct the journal of Tuesday's proceedings, and that as it involved the status of Aldrich's resolution, it must be first disposed of.

The Vice-President indicated his desire to hear argument on the point and the position on each side, stated by the various Senators.

Stewart argued strongly on the Democratic side and Sherman argued that, although the motion to correct the journal was a privileged question, it did not necessarily follow that it must be first considered. Any other subject might be taken up in preference by a majority vote.

The Vice-President ruled that Aldrich's motion to proceed to consideration of the cloture was in order, and overruled Harris' point of order. Harris appealed, but the Chair was sustained. Messrs. Teller, Wolcott and Stewart voted with the Democrats.

Harris moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolution, and Gorman moved to table it.

The Vice-President submitted the question and a vote was taken. It resulted: Yeas 30, nays 35. So the action to table was lost and a vote taken on the motion to consider the cloture rule. It prevailed by a vote of 36 to 32.

Immediately, however, Harris called up his point of order against the cloture resolution of Tuesday, that it was not explicit enough to meet the rule.

The Vice-President ruled against him, but Harris took an appeal, and was permitted to debate it.

Finally, on motion of Aldrich, Harris' appeal was laid on the table—33 to 28.

After further debates and notices of amendments by Stewart and Gibson, Cockrell, who had the floor, yielded and the Senate took a recess until to-morrow.

The object of taking a recess instead of adjourning, is supposed to be to avoid question being raised as to the correction of the journal. There will be no journal until the legislative day of the 22d is finished.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the House this morning, Rogers of Arkansas raised a point of no quorum, but the Speaker counted 168 members and directed the reading of the journal.

McMillin of Tennessee impeached the rulings of the Speaker yesterday, declaring dilatory McMillin's motion that the resolution reported by the Rules Committee be recommitted, etc.

Springer, Bland and others supported him.

Speaker Reed said the debate, while nominally upon the approval of the journal, had really been upon the propriety of certain rulings. He did not think the bickerings of the past few days added to the dignity of the House. The business of a legislative body was to legislate, and not to permit its legislation to be wantonly interrupted.

After further debate the journal was approved by a rising vote.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Boutelle explained it.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Margaret Dragneau has been granted a divorce from Julian Dragneau on account of the latter's desertion.

MARKHAM WAS RIGHT.

It Was in His Power to Withdraw Waterman's Appointments.

Attorney-General Hart Says the Democrats Established a Precedent Which Markham Followed.

Attorney-General Hart wrote the following opinion yesterday in regard to the right of Governor Markham to withdraw appointments presented by ex-Governor Waterman for the confirmation of the Senate:

SACRAMENTO, January 22, 1891.

Hon. G. G. Goucher, Member of Senate—MY DEAR SIR: I am this morning in receipt of your communication of 20th inst., sent to my office while I was absent in San Francisco attending to State business. In your communication you ask:

1. "Is it in the power of the Governor of California to withdraw a name presented by the preceding Governor for the Senate's consent before the Senate has acted thereon?"

2. "If the Governor has this power, from whence is it derived?"

I have given your questions as much attention as I can in the short time allotted to me in which to answer, as the business of this office is very much behind and is accumulating every day faster than it can be disposed of. Therefore I must reply to you generally, instead of specifically.

In the first place you do not inform me what officers have been withdrawn by the Governor, in order that I may examine the statutes pertaining to that office, its creation, appointment and term. If I had the name of the offices for which the parties named were originally appointed or nominated, and I had sufficient time to examine the question, I should be glad to give my opinion in reference to each one. As you belong to the opposite political faith to myself, I consider that your letter is entitled to a full and complete answer, so far as I am able to give it, but from the reasons above given and from the fact that the matter is to be acted upon to-day by the Senate, as I am informed, I will be compelled to give you a hasty opinion; and yet in doing so I can only refer to the subject upon general principles and as to what has been the custom in this State on the same subject. It is provided by Section 8, Article V. of the Constitution of California, as follows:

"When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, or at the next election by the people."

You will notice that this section of the Constitution, which is the paramount law of the State, is from its terms self-operative so far as it applies) without the intervention of any statute upon the subject. I interpret it to mean this:

1. If any office shall from any cause (after the adjournment of the Legislature) become vacant and the Constitution and the law does not provide for the filling of such vacancy, the Governor has the power to fill the vacancy by granting a commission, which commission must expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature.

2. If, however, the office in which the vacancy has occurred, as aforesaid specified, is an elective office, there should be nominated by the people a person to be voted for at the next election to fill such vacancy. That is to say, if the office is not an elective office then the Governor appoints by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature; but if it is an elective office, he grants a commission to expire at the end of the next election by the people.

3. If the mode is provided for by the Constitution and law for filling such vacancy, then that mode must be pursued, because Section 8 of Article V, quoted as aforesaid, provides for such contingency.

Section 16 of Article XX. of the Constitution provides as follows:

"When the term of any officer or commissioner is not provided for in this Constitution, the term of such officer or commissioner may be declared by law; and, if not so declared, such officer or commissioner shall hold his position as such officer or commissioner during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment; but in no case shall such term exceed four years."

You will notice by Section 16 of the Constitution just quoted, that if the term of office is not declared by law the officer or commissioner shall hold his position during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment, not exceeding four years. I presume that this section should be interpreted to mean that if the law creating the office fixed the term, then the term would be declared as fixed by law. Therefore it becomes necessary for us to consider in determining this question, what is the law provided upon that subject.

Section 995 of the Political Code provides how resignations of officers shall be made.

Section 996 of the same code provides how vacancies occur.

Section 959 of the Political Code provides in substance the same as Section 8 of Article V. of the Constitution.

Section 1000 of the same code provides: "Vacancies occurring in office during the recess of the Legislature, the appointment to which is vested in the Governor and Senate, or in the Legislature, must be filled by appointment made by the Governor; but the person so appointed can only hold the office until the adjournment of the next session of the Legislature."

You will notice that Section 1000 only applies to such officers the appointment of which is vested in the Governor and Senate, and does not apply to officers who are appointed under statute by the Governor, and the appointment of which need not be confirmed by the Senate. Section 381 of the Political Code provides that, "within ten days after the meeting of the Legislature, the Governor must transmit to it a list of all appointments made by him under the provisions of Section 1000" (during the recess of the Legislature), and that the persons so appointed occupy their positions from the issuance of the commissions and qualification of the officers, until the close of the next session of the Legislature.

You will find no law, either by implication or enactment, which provides that the names transmitted to the Senate, under the provisions of Section 381 of the Political Code, are to be acted upon by the Senate, and the Senate has nothing to do with such appointments; the transmission being made to the Senate only for the purpose of notifying the Senate of what vacancies have occurred during the previous recess, and by whom the positions have been filled.

I submit that if the present Senate had any intention that such transmission of names warranted them in acting thereon, then such intention was not warranted by law, and the Governor's action therein was proper.

It is provided by Section 889 of the Political Code, as follows: "Nominations made by the Governor to the Senate must be in writing, designating the residence of the nominee and the office for which he is nominated."

You will see that this section used the expression "nominations made by the Governor to the Senate." This certainly does not mean the appointments made by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature.

The next Section, 890, provides: "Whenever the Senate concurs in a nomination," etc., which means that the Senate only acts upon such persons who may be nominated under Section 889.

The Supreme Court of this State on the 17th day of January, 1891, rendered a decision in the case of The People ex rel. Laine, respondent, vs. G. G. Tyrrell, appellant, and held, in substance, that in order to constitute the appointment of an officer, where the nomination must be concurred in by the Senate to constitute an appointment, four things must exist:

1. The nomination by the Governor.
2. The concurrence therein by the Senate.
3. The issuance of the commission.
4. The qualification of the officer.

Each one of these four things must take place, and the appointment was not complete until each had taken place.

You can, therefore, readily see that this provision cannot be applied to appointment of such officers made during the recess of the Legislature.

I am therefore of the opinion:

1. That the Senate has no right to act upon appointments made by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and his Excellency, Governor Markham, had the right to so inform the Senate, which he did, by withdrawing from confirmation the names which the Senate supposed they were to act upon.

2. If your request was for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion of the relations of the Senate to the appointment of Mr. Campbell as Prison Director to succeed Mr. Reddy, resigned, I will state that Mr. Reddy having been appointed during the recess of the Legislature, his commission would only run from the date of its issuance to the end of the present session of the Legislature; he having resigned after the present Senate opened its session, and Governor Waterman's message simply being to nominate Mr. Campbell to occupy the term of Mr. Reddy, resigned, the effect of that nomination only would have been, had it been confirmed, to continue until the close of the session of the present Legislature.

3. I am also of the opinion that the Governor cannot appoint, when the Legislature is in session, an officer who must be confirmed by the Senate; he can simply nominate. Mr. Campbell being nominated by *the Governor, the Governor* had the right to withdraw that nomination at any time before it was acted upon by the Senate. That is to say, nomination is not equivalent to appointment; it is simply one of the four steps necessary to constitute an appointment, and until the Senate had acted on the matter the Governor had the right to withdraw any nomination that he had made. The office of the Governor, it must be remembered, is distinct from the individuality of the person holding the office. This action on the part of the Governor is therefore sustained by the law. It is also sustained by precedent, as will be seen by an examination of the journal of the Senate, twenty-fifth session, Page 256, where, on February 26, 1883, his Excellency, George Stoneman, withdrew the name of Leland Stanford from the list then pending for confirmation before that honorable body.

Also, the same journal, same session, at page 33, where his Excellency withdrew the nomination of Brigadier-General W. H. Dimond, as commander of the Second Brigade.

Also, the journal of the Senate, Twenty-sixth Session, page 144, where his Excellency Governor Stoneman withdrew the name of E. E. Hewitt, Brigadier-General of the First Brigade. At that time the Governor also withdrew the names of Benjamin Shurtleff and John Q. Brown, for the reason that he did not consider it proper for the Senate to act upon them.

You will thus see that we have Democratic authorities establishing a precedent, which has been followed by the present Governor.

I also desire to refer to the journal of the Senate, Twenty-eighth Session, page 442, where his Excellency R. W. Waterman withdrew the name of H. H. Voice from the consideration of the Senate.

If such a precedent did not exist the right of the Governor to withdraw nominations should and ought to be maintained on the ground of public policy; for when the people of a great commonwealth have made a change in the administration of its officers by electing a new Chief Executive, that Chief Executive should be responsible for the administration of its affairs, and he can only do so when he has the right to control the appointments of the officers who are to act in unison with the principles of the platform and party electing the Chief Executive. If this were not the case, then the previous administration by a different political party could perpetuate itself upon the officers and the people when it was the desire of the people that the administration should be changed. Yours respectfully,

WM. H. H. HART, Attorney-General.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, January 22d.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $7@7 50 ₱ box; California, $4@5 50; Limes, $5@6 ₱ box, 75c @1 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $6@7; California Oranges, Los Angeles, $2 ₱ 100; Riverside, $3@3 50 ₱ box; do, Navels, $4 25@4 50 ₱ box; Mandarins, $1 25 ₱ box; Strawberries, Santa Clara, 65@75c ₱ drawer; Pineapples, 60c each; $7 ₱ dozen; Apples, Spitzenburg, $2 25@1 75 ₱ box: Rhode Island Greenings, $1@1 50 ₱ box; mixed varieties, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Persimmons, $1@1 50; Pears, $1 25@2 box.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted table, $2@2 10; Apples, $1 60: Apricots, $190; Blackberries, $1 95; Cherries, $2 40@2 60; Currants, $2 25; Gooseberries, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 55@1 60; Plums, $1 60; Quinces, $1 95; Raspberries, $2 70; Strawberries, $2 70.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 4c ₱ lb, $3 80 ₱ 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 25 ₱ 10-lb sacks, yellow, $2 10 ₱ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks, $2 30 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sacks, $2 80 ₱ 100lbs; Graham, $2 40, 10-lb sacks; $2 20, 100-lb sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $12@15 ₱ ton; Alfalfa, do, $12@14 per ton; Bran, $21 ₱ ton; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 55@1 60; rolled, $1 75@1 80; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 35 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 35; Wild Oats, $1 75@2 ₱ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $2₱2 25; Corn, paying $1 30 ₱ cwt.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, $3 50@4 ₱ cwt; Onions, Red, $3@3 50; Cabbage, 50c@$1; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 10c ₱ lb; Garlic, 20@25c; Artichokes, 40c ₱ doz; Dried Peppers, 20@25c; Green Peas, common, 6@8c; do, sweet, 6@8c; Potatoes—Early Rose, $1 15@1 25; Peerless, $1@1 25; Burbanks, $1@1 25; Centennial, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl; Sweet Potatoes, $2@2 50 ₱ sack; Celery, 77c ₱ doz; Spinach, 5c ₱ lb; String Beans, 4@5c; Summer Squash, 3@4c; Cauliflower, $1 ₱ doz; Green Peppers, 5@7c ₱ lb; Okra, 10@12½c; Red Cabbage, 3c ₱ lb; Savoy Cabbage, 90c ₱ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 35@40c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 38@40c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery, fancy, 22@25c; Pickle Roll, 30@32½c; packed in firkins, choice, 18@25; common, 12½@13c. Cheese—California, 12@13½; Young America, 13@14c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 32½@35c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c. Eggs, 40@45c; California Ranch Eggs, 28@30c; Eastern Eggs, 25@27½c.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 12@14c; gobblers, 12@13c; dressed, 14@15c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin, $6@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

GAME—Ducks, Mallards, ₱ pair, 50@75c; Canvasbacks, 75c@$1; Sprig, 40@50c; Widgeon, 25@50c; Teal, 35@50c; Quail, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; Gray Geese, 50@75c ₱ pair; Brant, 30@50c; White, 25c; Honkers, 75c@$1; Cottontail, 20@40c.

MEATS — Beef, 4½@5c; Mutton, 6½c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, large, 5@5½c; small, 8@8½c; Hogs, 4@4½c; dressed Pork, 7c; Hams—Eastern, 14@15c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Seeds — Alfalfa, new crop, 8@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, Ear, 3@4c; Shelled, 4½@5½c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 10@11c ₱ lb; Red Top, 6@7c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 11@12; Almonds, new, 14@16c; Peanuts, California, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c. Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 8¾@10c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22d.

FLOUR—Prices remain steady, under fair movement. Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 15@4 25 ₱ bbl; Baker's Extra, $4 05@$4 15; Superfine, $3@3 25.

WHEAT—Buyers were not particularly anxious for grain to-day, though willing to take desirable offerings at the current range, say, $1 36½@1 37½ ₱ ctl. Milling quality, is quotable at $1 42½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Movement cannot be said to be lively, though values remain firm and buoyant. Some 24,000 centals arrived to-day from Washington and Oregon by steamer. We quote as follows: No. 1 Feed, $1 51¼@1 52½; choice, $1 53¾; common grades, $1 47½@1 50; Brewing, $1 55 @ 1 57½ for fair to good, and $1 60 for choice; Chevalier, $1 45@1 60 ₱ ctl as to quality.

OATS—Prices continue to show good strength. Receipts to-day were 4,600 centals, coming from Washington and Oregon. We quote as follows: Surprise, $2@2 10; milling, $2@2 05; good to choice feed, $1 95@2; fair, $1 87½@1 92½.

CORN—Trade is slow and the market exhibits less strength in values. Large Yellow, $1 32½@1 33¾; small Yellow, $1 35@1 36½; White, $1 30@1 35 ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $30@31 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $26 per ton from the mills.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $30 to $30 50 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $27@28 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard Brown, $2 50@$3; Yellow, $2 35@2 40 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3@3½c; Hemp, 3½@4c; Rape, $1 50@2 50; Timothy, 5½@5½c; Alfalfa, 7c ₱ lb; Flax, $2 50@2 65 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Higher in price. Quotable at $26@27 ₱ ton.

HAY—Upward tendency to prices. Wheat, $13@19; Wild Oat, $14@16; Barley, $12@15; Alfalfa, $11@13 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 70@80c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Dull and easy. Quotable at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Steady trade at firm flures. Quotable at $23@23 50 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 32½@1 35 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 50@1 65 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $32 50@33 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Prices weak. Market heavily stocked. We quote: River Reds, 90c@$1; Early Rose, 70@85c; Burbanks, 75@90c for Rivers, 90c@$1 10 for Petalumas and $1 30 to 1 45 ₱ ctl for Salinas.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 50@3 ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2 75@2 85; Blackeye, $1 70@1 80; Niles, $1 50@1 65 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Steady and firm. We quote prices as follows: Bayos, $3 80@3 90. Butter, $2 75@3; Pink, $2 35@2 40; Red $2 75@3; Lima, $3 50@3 75; Pea, $3 25; mall White, $2 90@3 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes drag, and it must be something choice to bring the full figures. Receipts of String Beans are small. We quote: Asparagus, 18@25c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 3@6c ₱ lb; String Beans, 10@15c ₱ lb; Tomatoes $1@$1 50 ₱ box; Summer Squash, 12½c ₱ lb; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, $1 ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 40@50c; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 50@60c; Garlic 8@9c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, —@—c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 18@20c; Dry Okra, 12½@17½c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $12@15 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Liberal receipts of Oranges keep prices easy. Trade is fair, but stocks do not promptly clean up. Apples, 40@$1 ₱ box for common to good and $1 25@1 75 for choice; Mexican Limes $5 ₱ box; California Limes, 50c@$1 for small boxes; Lemons, Sicily, $5 50@6; California Lemons, $1@3 ₱ box; Vacaville Oranges, 75c ₱ small box; Riverside Navel, $3@3 50; Riverside Seedlings, $1 75@2 50; Los Angeles Navels, $2@3; Los Angeles Seedlings, $1@1 75 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $4@5 ₱ dozen; Cranberries, $10@11 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote as follows: Apples, evaporated, in boxes, 10@11c; sliced, 7½c; quartered, 6½@7c; Pears, 5c for common and 7@9c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett; Figs, 2½@3½c; do, pressed in boxes, 4@5c; Pitted Plums, 11@12½c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 20@25c; bleached, 11½@13; common sundried, 9½@10c; Apricots bleached, 14@18c in sacks and 18@19c ₱ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 17@18c for white; California Prunes, 7@9½c ₱ lb; Grapes, 3½@3½c ₱ lb; Raisins, $1 75@1 85 ₱ box for London Layers; 3-crown loose, $1 40@1 50; 2-crown loose, $1 15@1 25 ₱ box.

HONEY—We quote: White Comb, 11@15c; Amber, 8@10c; white liquid extracted, 6½@7c; Amber, colored and candied, 5¼@6c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Prices are steadier, as prices clean up better. We quote prices: Fancy, 33@36c; good to choice, 33@36c; fair to good, 27@30c; store lots, 20c; Eastern, 12½@20c for ladle packed, 20@25c for dairy and 25@30c ₱ lb for creamery.

CHEESE—Moderate demand at steady figures. Choice to fancy, new, 13½@14½c; fair to good, 11@13½c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 13@14½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Are a shade higher. Quotable at 27½c ₱ dozen for ranch and 24@25c for store lots.

POULTRY—Prices unchanged. Receipts are more than ample for all present trade wants. We quote: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 12@13c; Hens, 13@14c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 14@16c; Roosters, $4 50@5 for old and $5@6 for young; Broilers, $4@6; Hens, $4 50@5 50; Ducks, $6@7 for young and $4@5 for old; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair.

GAME—Canvasbacks sell at a wide range, there being such great difference in quality and condition. Brant are a trifle better. No other changes. We quote: Quail, 75c@$1; Canvasbacks, $2 50@5; Mallard, $2 50@3; Sprig, $1; Teal, 90c@$1; small ducks, 65c@75c; Widgeon, $1; Brant, $1 25@1 50; English Snipe, $2 50@3; Jack Snipe, 75c@$1; Gray Geese, $2 50; White Geese, $1@1 25; Honkers, $4 50@5; Hare, $1 50@1 75; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote prices as follows: Eastern Hams, 13@13½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 12@12½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9@10c; do light, 12½@13c; do extra light, 13¼@13½c; do, clear sides, 9½@9½c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $15@15 50; do prime mess, $16@16