THE CALL'S QUERY COLUMN.

California's Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion.

Railway Interests of China—Constitutional Questions—Crowning Poets—Word Derivations—Pioneer Sugar Refineries.

THE CALL'S Query Column is conducted with a view to aid all seekers after knowledge of general interest.

Catch questions will not receive any attention.

No opinion will be given in this column regarding the reliability or character of any person or firms in this city or elsewhere.

Questions, answers to which are in the nature of an advertisement, will not be answered.

Every inquiry must have the true and full name of the sender, as well as the correct residence. **Any inquiry that has not the correct name and address of the sender will be treated as if it was not signed, and the writer need not expect an answer.**

CALIFORNIA'S CONTINGENT—W. H. B., City. (1) Brigadier-General R. H. Orton, ex-Adjutant-General of the State of California—who, by the way, was the last to be mustered out on January 4, 1867, of the soldiers of California—has published a "Record of California Men in the War of the Rebellion," and from his complete and admirable work are gleaned the answers to your questions. To quote from him:

The State of California, being located far away from the more active scenes of the war, was not called upon to furnish troops for immediate service against Confederate soldiers, and no quota was assigned to it; yet during the war calls were made upon it for several regiments and battalions, aggregating more than 16,000 men (15,725 to be exact), besides 500 who were enlisted within its borders and became part of the quota of the State of Massachusetts, and eight companies raised for Washington Territory. With the exception of those enlisted for Massachusetts, the California forces took no part in any of the great battles of the war; yet the service they rendered was of as great importance as that rendered by those from other States.

(2) When it was found that the California Volunteers were being kept on this Coast a proposition was made to the State of Massachusetts to raise a company here, take it East and credit it to the quota of that State, if the expenses of its organization and transportation were guaranteed. The State of Massachusetts was paying large bounties for volunteers; this bounty, it was decided, should be paid into the company fund and used for the purpose of paying the expenses of the company. On the 27th of October, 1862, Captain J. Sewell Reed (killed February 22, 1864, in the action with Mosby's guerrillas at Dranesville, Va.), received the necessary authority from Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, and on the following day recruiting commenced. Assembly Hall, located on the north-west corner of Kearny and Post streets (where the White House now stands), was made the headquarters. In three weeks over 500 men had offered themselves for enrollment. One hundred were selected and mustered into service, and on December 11th sailed on the steamer Golden Age for the East. This was the "California Hundred," which became Company A of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, then consisting of a battalion of four companies. (3) The success attending the raising of the "California Hundred," and the large number presenting themselves for enlistment, induced others to offer to raise four more companies under the same conditions. After considerable negotiation with the authorities at Washington and Massachusetts, permission was received by Major D. W. C. Thompson, on January 15, 1863, to raise a battalion of four companies, which were rapidly recruited, and on the 21st of March, 1863, left for the East by the steamer Constitution. They were also assigned to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and designated as Companies E, F, L and M. (4) The late Major Zebdiel B. Adams commanded Company B of the battalion, and Company L of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. (5) Captain Charles S. Eigenbrodt (killed in battle August 26, 1864, in Shenandoah Valley) commanded Company A of the battalion and Company E of the regiment.

RAILROADS IN CHINA—C. K., City. It was not until after the conclusion of the treaty in 1860 that attempts were made to induce the Government of China to permit the introduction of railways and telegraphs into China; but to all such counsel the Emperor's advisers turned for long a deaf ear. Not that they were ignorant of the advantages to be derived, but they considered that these advantages would be dearly bought, if the purchase price of these weapons of progress was to be the admittance of foreigners into the interior of the vast domain, coupled with the hold on the soil, which would be acquired were lines of railways and telegraph to be constructed through the provinces. More recently, however, the hard and fast line laid down by the Peking Mandarins has been overstepped, though not without decided opposition. Tramways at several of the arsenals had been employed, when, on June 3, 1876, the first line of railroad in China was opened for traffic, extending from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of twelve miles. In December it was mobbed by the natives, and for a time was forced to stop running. Gaining the favor of the people and of the Government it was operated again in 1877, beginning with the Chinese New Year, on February 22d; but on October 31st again ceased running, having passed into the hands of the Government. In 1882 the only railroad was one eight miles long, running to the Kaiping coal mines, about seventy miles northeast of Tientsin, and used for carrying coal from the mines to Hok-ou, situated on the Petang, a river ten miles north of the Peiho, and subsequently extended to deep water on the first-named river. The original road of 1876 encountered riotous opposition and was finally torn up by order of the authorities. In 1884, Li Hung-Chang, the progressive Viceroy, persuaded the central Government to sanction the introduction of railroads in principle, and even to begin the construction of certain lines, their strategic, political and economical importance having been impressed upon the authorities by the French war. A line was proposed from Peking to Tientsin, another from Tientsin southward to Chin Kiang-fu, another to connect Nanking with Hangchow or Shanghai, and a fourth to connect Canton with Nanking, near the southern frontier. In 1887 the Government authorized the construction of a railway north of the Peiho from Taku to Tientsin, being a continuation of the coal line, and in 1888 the road to a length of about eighty-six miles was completed from the Petang River to Tientsin, via Taku. It was opened for traffic in October, 1888. An imperial decree was issued ordering its extension to Tungchow, twelve miles from Peking, but the project was abandoned, and again declared against when it came up for discussion in 1889. On August 27th of that year an imperial decree was issued sanctioning a railroad from Peking to Hankow—a length of nearly 800 miles—to be built as soon as possible. Then it should be added that a short line has been running for some time on the island of Formosa; and this is the extent of China's railway interests.

POET-LAUREATE—T. S., Lovelock, Cal. The custom of crowning a poet with laurel originated among the Greeks, and was adopted by the Romans, who borrowed this, as many other things, from their more cultured neighbors of the East. The English, who in turn have inherited many of these customs, have by a graceful fiction awarded the laurel to the best poet of the passing generation in the shape of a yearly pension, and hence the phrase "poet-laureate." With the ancients, the poets who received the crown were the ones who succeeded in the public contests. In the twelfth century the custom was revived in Germany by the Emperor, who invented the title of poet-laureate. Petrarch was crowned in 1341 at the Roman capital, which event attached new interest to the title. The early history of the laureateship in England is traditional, the story running that Edward III, in 1367, and emulating the coronation of Petrarch, granted the office to Chaucer, with a yearly pension of 100 marks and a tierce of rare Malvoisie wine. In 1630 the laureateship was made a patent office in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain, and the salary was increased from 100 marks to as many pounds, and a tierce of Canary wine was added, which in Southey's time (1813-43) was commuted for £27 a year. The performance of the annual odes was suspended after the final derangement of George III, in 1810, and since the time of Southey the poet-laureate has written what and when he chose. Tennyson is England's poet-laureate since appointment in 1850, but has written little for the distinction.

FIXED BY THE CONSTITUTION—J. B. F., San Luis Obispo, Cal. The Q. C. will concede that according to the Constitution the Governor holds "his office four years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January subsequent after his election," and also that the sessions of the Legislature commence at noon "on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding the election of its members," still it is not an incomprehensible thing that the Governor's administration should also date from and after this one and same day, even though the returns of the election for Governor "shall, during the first week of the session," be opened and published by the Speaker of the Assembly in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and that the publication necessarily cannot be made until after the noon hour of that same day. If, instead of concentrating your mind solely upon the supposed mare's nest which you have discovered, you would have read further the Constitution, you would also have found that Section 20 of Article XX provides specifically that the terms of the offices provided for by the Constitution "shall commence on the first Monday after the first day of January next following their election," admitting of no further contention. Section 2, Article V, does not mean that the Governor shall hold office beginning on a day four years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January subsequent to his election, but for four years beginning with that first Monday.

ENFORCED IN SPIRIT—J. B. F., San Luis Obispo. (1) Article XIX of the Constitution of California, which is leveled particularly at the Chinese, in guaranteeing protection against dangerous aliens, forbidding corporations from employing Chinese, forbidding their employment on public works and discouraging immigration of Chinese, has been attempted to be enforced in its spirit, if not in the strict letter. (2) The section forbidding the employment of Chinese by corporations was declared unconstitutional by the United States Circuit Court on various grounds in 1880. Section 4 will be tested shortly in the United States Circuit Court in an action for damages against an ex-Supervisor, who had caused the arrest of Chinese for failure to comply with an ordinance of which he was the author, prescribing their removal to certain limits for residence within the City and County of San Francisco, said ordinance having been declared unconstitutional also. Yet in the smaller towns in this State the Chinese have been corraled and located within prescribed limits.

SUGAR REFINERIES—L. S., City. The first sugar refinery in this city was the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, incorporated in 1855 and in 1862 merged with a new refinery under the name of the San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Refinery. Its buildings were located on the corner of Eighth and Harrison streets, and they "together comprise the largest buildings in the State with the exception of the United States forts," as was said of them in 1864 and 1865. About this time also the Bay Sugar Refinery (now the American Sugar Refinery) erected its works on the corner of Battery and Union streets. The California Sugar Refinery was incorporated in 1867, and located its works at the corner of Eighth and Brannan streets.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA—A. D. M., City. (1) It was on the 26th of August, 1875, that the Bank of California and the National Gold Bank and Trust Company suspended, followed by an indefinite adjournment of the Stock Boards and a run on all the banks, which latter ceased on the 28th. (2) On the 25th there was a great decline in the value of mining stocks, and by reason of the financial disorders the banks could not, for the time being, meet the demands upon them. W. C. Ralston resigned on the 27th the presidency of the Bank of California, making a transfer of all his property to William Sharon, and a few hours afterward was drowned at North Beach while bathing.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS—J. B. F., San Luis Obispo, Cal. The journal of proceedings of the Legislature of this State is published in book form at the close of the session and such copies can be procured from the Secretary of State. As regards the daily journals, also printed by the State Printer, no one is deputed to mail or circulate them abroad, and there is probably no way of your procuring them, unless through some Senator or Assemblyman, or some other friend at court. The published book of laws, also printed at the close of the session, may be bought from the Secretary of State for $3 each. But all these things are regulated by statute.

FICTITIOUS FIRM NAMES.—A. D. L., Princeton, Cal. Every partnership transacting business in this State under a fictitious name, or a designation not showing the names of the persons interested as partners in such business (excepting a commercial or banking partnership established and transacting business in a place without the United States), every change in the members of such partnership, and every special partnership must by law be certificated, and also published or recorded. Until these conditions have been complied with the partners do not constitute a legal firm, and of course have no standing in law as a partnership firm.

PESACH—T. S., Lovelock, Cal. "Pesach" is a Hebrew word from "pesan" and "pasah," meaning "to leap over, to pass by," and has come to mean the passover, in commemoration of the Israelites remaining intact on the night of the destruction of the first born in Egypt, immediately preceding the exodus from that country. Into its meaning of the paschal lamb, the sacrifice offered at the feast of the Passover, the Bible says in Exodus xii:21: "Then Moses called for all the elders of Israel and said unto them, draw out and take you a lamb according to your families and kill the passover," the sacrifice being indicative of the festival.

THEIR NUMBER IS UNKNOWN—J. S., San Diego, Cal. It was never ascertained how many Indians were killed or even engaged in the massacre of Custer and his command. In fact, of the movements of General Custer and the five cavalry troops under him scarcely anything is known. Estimates have been made that he was attacked by from 2000 to 7000 fighting Indians, though official reports reduced the number to 2500 to 3000, and certain it is that boys and squaws were among the concealed combatants. True also that General Miles received hostages for the surrender of about 2000 Indians only.

SCHOOL LANDS—J. B. F., San Luis Obispo, Cal. Under an act of Congress approved April 4, 1841, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union 500,000 acres of land were granted to the new States, California among the number, to be inviolably appropriated to the support of the common schools in each State. The choice of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of the Congress-donated lands and their sale for township school purposes is also authorized by subsequent Congressional and legislative enactments.

PROCTOR'S WIDOW—M. R. C., Vallejo, Cal. The Q. C. has not read the article in the Youth's Companion by Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., from which you quote that "there is a noble American lady who at the present time is doing more than all the rest of the world put together to bring the facts of star life before us"; but the reference is probably to the widow of the late Richard A. Proctor, astronomer. It has been said of her that she proposes to establish in Southern California an observatory which shall be the superior of the one at Mount Hamilton.

TAXIDERMY—F. J. A., San Jose, Cal. The Q. C. cannot enter into an exposition of the art of taxidermy—the stuffing and mounting of birds in your queries. There are cheap publications on this subject. The skin of the bird having been removed with the utmost care, and all bits of flesh scraped off, it should be rubbed well with a preservative soap made as follows: One and a half pounds of whiting or chalk, one pound of soft soap and two ounces of chloride of lime finely pounded and boiled together, and then allowed to dry.

ELECTRICITY—L. McA., City. What is electricity? No man knows. Electricity is the name given to a subtle power in nature, which is only known through its manifestations, though often styled the electric fluid. Man has neither conception nor experience of electricity as an independent existence apart from electrified substance, but has come to recognize it by certain properties manifested by such substance. Electricity has been described to be in nature midway between light and heat, possessing some of the qualities of each.

PATTI'S OPERA RECEIPTS—S. E. G., City. No one save Patti's managers can answer what were the largest receipts on any one night in this city during her engagements. It is said that when she last appeared here in opera the receipts on one night were between $10,000 and $11,000. The receipts were undoubtedly higher when she appeared previously in concert, for the prices of admission were higher. Fancy prices were also paid for boxes and stalls, and premiums were even paid "ticket scalpers."

SHANTY—L. J. S., Santa Rosa, Cal. "Shanty," also written "shantie," meaning a mean dwelling, appears to have been derived from the Irish "sean" (old) and "tig" (a house), though the Imperial Dictionary varies in this derivation that "shan" is from either "sean," meaning "old," or "sion," "weather." Again, in "Americanisms, Old and New," the word is said to have originated in Canada from the French "chantier," which word means a work-yard, as well as it does a shop or a shed.

WITHIN FOUR YEARS—C. B., Kokah, Minn. The note held by you and made in this State need not be renewed until within four years after it falls due. Regarding the trust deed given to you to secure that note it may be added that while such instruments are in frequent use in this State to secure the payment of money, yet as they deprive the debtor of the right of redemption they are not looked upon with favor and are rarely used by private persons.

CHINOOK—T. S. Lovelock, Cal. "Chinook" is a word of undoubted American Indian origin, and besides being the name of a tribe is also given in the extreme southwest of the United States to a warm, dry westerly or northerly wind felt at intervals in winter and early spring, especially on the easterly slopes of mountains, causing a rapid disappearance of the snow.

FIRST IN WAR, ETC.—L. F., City. The sentiment "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" is contained in the resolutions prepared by Henry Lee of Virginia, and passed by the House of Representatives on the death of George Washington.

NO SUCH LAW.—W. K., City. There is and can be no such law "which fixes the time how long a tenant can live in a house before the landlord has the right to raise the rent." In the case of a lease, of course, the landlord cannot alter its terms until the lease has expired.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.—J. B. F., San Luis Obispo, Cal. The list of State officers chosen at the election in November is too long for publication in the Q. C., besides such publication has been made in the news columns of probably every paper in this State.

LONGEST IN THE WORLD—F. A., City. Almost any school child can give the information that as far as ascertained the Missouri and Mississippi rivers form the longest stream in the world—length, 4575 miles.

CALF'S HEAD—C. P. B., City. If destitute at the same time to pay proper deference to Lindley Murray, the hungry man will ask for "calf's head and tomato sauce," and not for "calves' head, etc."

LARGEST CITY PARK—A. I., City. Fairmount in Philadelphia is the largest city park in the world, embracing as it does 2740 acres of land.

ENDED HIS SUFFERING.

Julius Goetz Cut His Wrists and Inhaled Coal Gas.

Julius Goetz, a well-known accountant and financial agent, was found dead yesterday morning in a room at 320 Mason street, where he had lived for several years. An examination of his body and the condition of the room indicated plainly that he had committed suicide by gas asphyxiation.

As an extra precaution and to make death certain, he cut the arteries of both wrists with a penknife. Three of the four gas jets in the room were found turned on full, and from the fact that the suicide had a handkerchief tied about his mouth, it is supposed that he placed his nostrills over the gas and deliberately inhaled it until he became unconscious.

About 11:30 o'clock the occupants of the house were attracted to his room by the odor of escaping gas, and breaking open the door found him lying on the carpet in a pool of blood that had flowed from the wounds in his wrist. Goetz was aged 49 years and a native of Germany. He left nothing to indicate that he intended to take his life.

It is known, however, that he had suffered greatly from neuralgia for some time and was very despondent in consequence. For some time he acted as business agent of the Jacobs estate. His remains were turned over to the Coroner.

NEW CITY HALL.

A Compliment Paid to the Retired Commissioners.

The New City Hall Commissioners paid a happy compliment to the retired board yesterday by adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the newly installed members of the New City Hall Commission, recognize in common with the citizens of this city the intelligence, integrity and efficiency that have always been manifested in their performance of the duties of this commission by our predecessors, the Hon. E. B. Pond, Hon. Fleet F. Strother and Hon. George Flournoy, and we desire hereby to express officially our commendation of their faithful services as such and the thanks of the people and ourselves, which are due and are hereby extended to them; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this commission be requested to spread upon the minutes of this commission the above resolution, and forward a copy of the same to each of the abovenamed ex-Commissioners.

The following progress estimates were finally passed: McCann & Riddell, contract 12, $5325; McGowan & Butler, contract 13, $298 62; George Goodman, contract 14 B, $5271; Lawton & Britt, contract 15 A, $1164 50; McGowan & Butler, contract 16, $3942 12; Calvin Nutting & Son, contract 17, $600; Calvin Nutting & Son, contract 18, $20,850 34; Henry L. Day, contract 21, $7087 88; George Goodman, contract 23, $3528 57; Bateman Bros., contract 25, $3892 50.

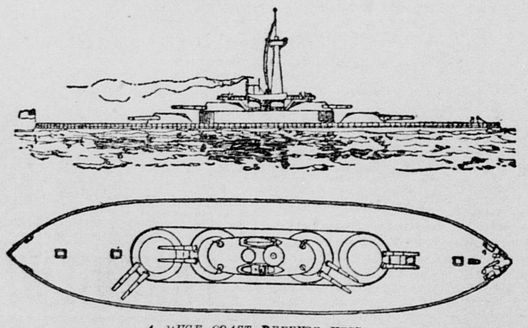
S. G. Worden, a contractor, applied for the appointment of Superintendent of Construction. Placed on file.

During the past year 12,000 acres of good land in Lassen County have been made ready for settlers by irrigating ditches.

A HUGE COAST DEFENSE VESSEL.

Sketch of the Latest Engine of War to Keep Off the Enemy and Ships.

Secretary Tracy in his annual report made few references to naval increase, beyond the suggestion that a huge coast defense vessel of unusually powerful ordnance be constructed. This suggestion has been incorporated into a sketch for the Secretary, and the Herald is enabled to reproduce it.



A HUGE COAST DEFENSE VESSEL.

The latest of the marine engines of war will be on the model of the Monterey, all its features, however, being heavier than anything yet floated, at least in the American navy. The vessel will be of not over 10,000 tons displacement, fashioned for usefulness in shallow waters, which are to be, perhaps, its field of operations. It is to be another feature in the scheme of coast defense. The engines will be only of modern ability, for, as the department says, its duty will not be to run away.

The advancement in war vessel construction, to be traced in the succeeding slabs of the new navy, will, in the case of the present monitor, appear in the ordnance. As appears in the sketch, there are four turrets, two on the main deck and two on an armored superstructure. Each turret will contain two 15-inch guns, capable of a concentration of a tremendous broadside fire, or even a "fore-and-aft" fire, more damaging than most so-called vessels of war. Above the superstructure will be a bridge, on which four guns of the secondary battery will be posted, while two smaller pieces will be stationed in the top of the steel mast. The vessel will have a continuous strip of nickel armor, a protected deck, which will be slightly curved, and a ram head. These, in brief, are the qualities of the improved monitor, whose general features have been given only cursory consideration at the department.—Washington correspondence of the Boston Herald.

THE CALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Men Who Have Risen to Distinction in San Francisco.

Joseph F. Atwill—George C. Perkins—Rev. W. A. Alexander—Marcus C. Hawley—Dr. McAllister—Dr. W. B. May.

This week THE CALL presents the likenesses and the biographies of men who have gained distinction in their several stations and professions. Among the list is one of the old Argonauts, who has witnessed all of the important changes that have taken place in San Francisco since he first landed on the beach at Montgomery street. Another has served the cause of education and religion by a long life efficiently spent in both teaching and preaching. The medical profession is well represented, and so are the manufacturing and commercial interests.

JOSEPH F. ATWILL

Was born in the city of Boston on June 4, 1811. His father's name was Ebenezer Atwill. At an early age the son marched from the public school boy's desk to the printer's case, setting his first stickful in the office of the New England Farmer. Two years after he abandoned the "case" for a clerkship in the music-store of Dickson & Hewitt, and there learned music engraving and printing. There he remained until 1828, when he located with Mr. Hewitt in New York City and continued in his employment until 1832. Having attained his majority he went into business on his own account, establishing a music-store at 201 Broadway, New York, where he did a thriving business until the dawn of the golden era in 1849. Mr. Atwill left New York for Chagres, September 15, 1849, on the steamship Crescent City. Among the nine months' passage voyage may be mentioned the names of David H. Haskell, I. C. Woods, John Center, Theodore Payne, E. P. Flint, W. K. Van Alen, H. M. Newhall and the ubiquitous Ned McGowan. From Panama, after a detention of eight days, they sailed for California in the steamship Panama, Daly commander, which reached San Francisco October 31, 1849. Mr. Atwill, therefore, being a pioneer and now a prominent member of that society. After a brief experience at the mines Mr. Atwill, returning to San Francisco in September, 1850, took possession of the store on the northwest corner of Clay street and Brenham place, formerly occupied as the banking-house of Argenti & Co., and also as the Postoffice. It was known as the Old Zinc Building, and until recently remained as one of the oldest landmarks of the city. In this building he escaped the two great fires of early days. In December, 1850, he returned to New York, where he remained a year purchasing goods. Before going East, however, and in the same year, he was elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

In 1851 Mr. Atwill moved again to the north side of Washington street, near Maguire's Opera House, where he conducted his business as an importer of pianos and a dealer in other musical instruments until 1860.

In 1852 he was elected Alderman and President of the board. Between 1851 and 1855 Mr. Atwill was elected Alderman of the city of San Francisco four times and President of the board. He was also a member of the first Board of Education of San Francisco. During this period the Mayor's chair was occupied by Brenham, Harris, Webb and Garrison.

In 1856 Mr. Atwill erected a private residence on the northeast corner of Clay and Powell streets for his family that had arrived from New York. The building was erected at a cost of $10 and $12 a day to each workman.

By the grading of Clay and Powell streets Mr. Atwill's house was left thirty-five feet in the air, absolutely destroying its value as a family residence and forcing the owner to sell at a great sacrifice.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Atwill went to Virginia City, in the then Territory of Nevada, where he engaged in merchandising, and was no less than five times elected Justice of the Peace. In 1867 he returned to California, and in 1871 removed to Oakland, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club, which took so active a part in Oakland during the last Presidential campaign. It is composed of men who took part in the famous "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, nearly fifty years ago, and who voted for the grandson with the same zeal that had marked their vote for the grandsire.

GEORGE C. PERKINS

Is a representative American merchant. His past career has been an honorable one. His social and business position is excellent. He was born August 23, 1839, in Kennebunk Port, Maine. When about 12 years of age he ran away to sea, and made several voyages as cabin-boy and sailor to all parts of the world. In 1855 he came to California as a sailor. Leaving the ship, he went into the interior and settled in Butte County, near Oroville. There he engaged in farming and mining, and later became a clerk, partner and finally sole owner of a store in that place. He still continued farming, and, while in Oroville, built two flouring-mills, which he ran for several years. About 1870 he was elected to the State Senate from the district of which Butte County forms a part. He was in the Senate of the State for a period of six years, during four of which he was Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Finance. In 1873 he became a member of the firm of Goodall, Nelson & Perkins. This firm has since become the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

On July 19, 1879, George C. Perkins received the nomination of the Republican Convention at Sacramento for Governor. He was elected by a large majority and served his gubernatorial term of four years.

He is now engaged in the business of the firm, of which he is an active partner. He resides with his family in Oakland on Adeline street. Ex-Governor Perkins has a young lady daughter who is a charming young girl very popular in society.

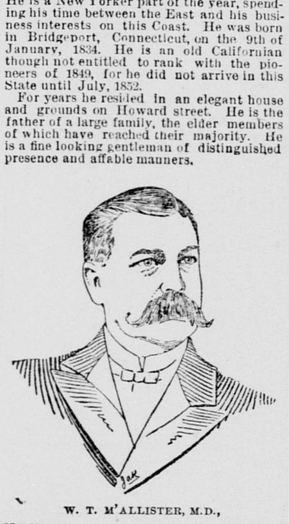
REV. DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER

Is a Presbyterian clergyman of rare scholastic attainment, holding an important and responsible position in the Pacific Theological Seminary, situated on Haight street in this city. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Shirleysburg, Huntington County, on the 18th of December, 1831. He is a graduate of Lafayette County College. He arrived in California in November, 1869. His first pastoral charge was in San Jose. He was importuned to bring his rare qualifications as a teacher to the aid of the seminary of his own denomination. He now holds the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity, but he also teaches theology in conjunction with Dr. Frazer. The Rev. Dr. Alexander is without any pastoral connection, save one of a temporary nature. He is supplying the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Croaley of San Rafael during that reverend gentleman's absence in the East. There is no restriction placed upon the instructors in the seminary as to their holding charges, for the Rev. Robert McKenzie is a professor in the institution, and he is pastor over a large and flourishing Presbyterian church. For years the Rev. Dr. Alexander has been the supply in pulpits temporarily vacant, and his preaching was considered most acceptable. As an orator he is urgent, forcible, dignified. His scholastic temperament being controversial, he is irresistibly drawn to the field of dogmatic theology, and, as a writer, is polemical rather than literary. He is earnest, sincere, devout, a warm friend, a man with the courage of his convictions and has the respect of all who know him. Having for so many years been associated with the late Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott in the educational field of their denomination, it was peculiarly fitting that he should have been chosen to preach the memorial sermon of the beloved pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church. He is tall and commanding in figure, impressive in his bearing and courteous in his manner.

M. C. HAWLEY

Is one of the oldest and most respected of San Francisco's merchants and manufacturers. He early went into the hardware business and the farming implement trade, and has built up a magnificent business, entirely by his energy and ability. He is a New Yorker part of the year, spending his time between the East and his business interests on this Coast. He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 9th of January, 1834. He is an old Californian though not entitled to rank with the pioneers of 1849, for he did not arrive in this State until July, 1852.

For years he resided in an elegant house and grounds on Howard street. He is the father of a large family, the elder members of which have reached their majority. He is a fine looking gentleman of distinguished presence and affable manners.



W. T. M'ALLISTER, M.D.,

Needs no introduction to the San Francisco public. He has been in active practice of his profession of physician and surgeon for a number of years, and has held the position of Quarantine Officer. He resides at one of the leading hotels. His birthplace was Philadelphia, Pa., more than fifty years ago. He arrived in California, in April, 1870. He is related to the famous Ward McAllister of "Society" fame by the close ties of brotherhood. His other brothers were Hall and Arthur McAllister, also of the Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. Marion McAllister.

W. B. MAY, M.D.

Is another of our prominent physicians and a noted politician as well. He was born at Pittsfield, Mass., on August 26, 1825, and received an excellent education.

In the early part of the California gold excitement he decided to come to California and his arrival in this city followed in course of time being dated on June 15, 1850. His first occupation was placer mining at Cold Springs. After that devoting himself to the study of his chosen profession, he in time, became one of our leading medical men. He has an intelligent countenance marked by a benignant expression, and kindly eyes.

Deserted His Family.

Patrick J. King, a plumber, recently deserted a wife and two children at 158 Clara street and went to San Rafael. An officer brought him back from that city yesterday and lodged him at the City Prison on a charge of failure to provide. His wife and children have recently been cared for by ex-Supervisor Lambert, who swore out the complaint for King's arrest. The accused now refuses to contribute anything toward the support of those dependent upon him.

Sent Up and Over.

Chan Sue, a highbinder convicted of assault to murder, was sentenced to seven years in San Quentin by Judge Murphy yesterday. Thomas Lyons, a footpad, was sent for five years to the same place by Judge Troutt. Frank Holmes, a knife-wielder, will spend the next eighteen months in San Quentin, and Joseph McDonald, a seventeen-year-old burglar, was given a term of two years in the House of Correction.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The bulls took charge of the market again after the regular session yesterday and ran several stocks up sharply. Best & Belcher touched $2 50; Con. Cal. and Va., $3 80; Gould & Curry, $2 40; Ophir, $3 25; Savage, $1 80, and Union $1 90. Trading in Gould & Curry was unusually heavy. The close was lower than these quoted top prices, but still higher than Friday's closing quotations as a rule.

Local securities were dull. The variations for the week were few, being limited to $2@4 in Vigorit Powder, $94 50@95 25 in Spring Valley Water, and $58 50@59 50 in San Francisco Gas.

The Omnibus Cable Company will pay a dividend of 25c per share on the 15th.

The following stocks were quoted ex-dividend yesterday: Home Mutual Insurance, $1; Spring Valley Water, 50c; First National Bank, $4; Pacific Gas Improvement Company, 40c; Marin County Water Company, 75c; Pacific Coast Borax Company, $1.

The Idaho Mining Company of Grass Valley held its annual meeting on the 5th. Directors were chosen as follows: Edward Coleman, John C. Coleman, M. P. O'Connor, E. C. Crozier and George W. Hill. Edward Coleman was chosen President and Superintendent; John C. Coleman, Treasurer, and George W. Hill, Secretary. A dividend of $2 per share was declared, amounting to $6200. This dividend is No 249, and the grand total is about $4,820,000. The mine has produced about $11,000,000 in bullion.

Con. Cal. & Va. produced in December $100,032, making the production for the first three months of the current year $313,031, against $766,850 for the same period in the preceding fiscal year. This shows a falling off of nearly 60 per cent. There has been no dividend since last April. On the first of January there was $67,236 in cash on hand and $47,737 in bullion. This year's production consists of $144,823 in gold and $164,737 in silver.

The Exchequer assessment falls delinquent in board and the Riverside assessment in office tomorrow, and the Confidence delinquent sale takes place also.

The lowest and highest prices of the leading stocks last week were as follows: Belcher, $1 20@1 45; Best & Belcher, $1 95@2 50; Bullion, $3@2 20; Challenge, $1 30@1 60; Chollar, $1 90@2 05; Con. Cal. & Va., $2 60@3 80; Crown Point, $1 50@1 70; Gould & Curry, $1¼@2 40; Hale & Norcross, $1 15@1 40; Mexican, $2@2 45; Ophir, $2 55@3¼; Overman, $1 50@1 85; Potosi, $4 30@4 80; Savage, $1 40@1 80; Sierra Nevada, $1 30@1 80; Union, $1 35@1 90; Jacket, $1 50@1 85.

Assessments Pending.

The following is a list of assessments now pending:

COMPANY.	No.	Amt.	Delinquent in the Board.	Sale Day.
Confidence	17	$ 75	Dec 18	Jan 12
Crown Point	53	50	Jan 3	Jan 28
Utah	11	25	Jan 9	Feb 9
Exchequer	30	25	Jan 11	Feb 5
Riverside	1	10	Jan 12	Feb 2
Con Imperial	30	05	Jan 13	Feb 9
Evening Star	1	02½	Jan 15	Feb 5
Con. St. Gothard	2	10	Jan 15	Feb 7
Locomotive	6	05	Jan 15	Feb 10
Potosi	35	50	Jan 16	Feb 10
Head Center & T	1	05	Jan 16	Feb 9
Northwestern	7	05	Jan 19	Feb 9
Atlantic Con	7	25	Jan 19	Feb 19
Kentuck	23	35	Jan 29	Feb 25
True Fissure	10	02½	Jan 31	Mar 28
Adelaide Copper	2	05	Jan 31	Feb 24
Sierra Nevada	98	30	Feb 2	Feb 24
Oak Con	7	04	Feb 2	Mar 2
Shasuo	1	05	Feb 3	Feb 21
Quaker Gold	22	15	Feb 3	Feb 24
Union Con	42	25	Feb 5	Mar 2
Del Monte	4	20	Feb 5	Mar 3
Hale & Norcross	97	50	Feb 7	Mar 4

NOTE—Assessments of mines not listed on the Board fail delinquent in office.

BOARD SALES.

Following were the sales yesterday in the San Francisco Stock Board:

REGULAR SESSION—9:30 A. M.

100 Alta	.60	525	C C & V	3.45	50	Justice	.95
200 Andes	.85	380		.3½	100	Mexican	2.35
200 Belcher	1.40	100	Imp	.15	100	Occidt	.80
350 B & Bel	2.30	200	O Point	.60	100	Ophir	2.90
100	2.35	100	Eureka	.2¾	100	Ovrmn	1.65
100 Bodie	.80	50		3.00	60	Potosi	4.55
50	2.05	100	Excelsior	.45	50	Savage	1.65
150	2.10	1550	G & C	2.05	100	S B & M	.80
150 Chall C	1.55	625		2.10	250	Union	1.80
200 Chollar	1.95	550	H & N	1.30	50	Y Jacket	1.85
100	2.00						

Following were the sales in the Pacific Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR SESSION—10:30.

300 Alpha	.85	10	Confid	.5½	150	Occid	.80
100 Alta	.60	500	C Imp	.18	50		.77
	.65	300	Con N Y	.22	200	Ophir	.3⅛
200	.62½	300	Crocker	.16	200		.3.15
700 Andes	.3½	200	Hom	.15	150	Potosi	4.50
200	.89	200	E S Nev	.04	300	Peer	.18
150	.88	500	Excho	.46	200		.17
300	.47	500		.47	100	Peerless	.20
100	.86	100	G & C	2.00	100	Potosi	4.65
300 Belcher	1.40	200		1.95	100		4.60
100	1.40	200	.8 5	2.10	300	Savage	1.70
100	.30	1.45	200	.2.10	100	Scorpion	.15
100 B Isle	.30	250		2.30	150	S B & M	.85
100 B & H	.02½	200		.17	100	Seg Belch	.84
200	.2.45	150		2.20	200	S Nev	1.65
200 Bodie	.75	200		2.15	350		1.70
300 Bullion	.10	300	G Prize	.17	500	S Hill	.25
100 Bulwer	.18	900	H & N	1.35	200	Union	.1¾
250 Chall C	1.55	200		.1⅜	300		1.80
100	.10	1.90	800	Julia	.15	150	1.85
250	.1.60	100	Justice	.87½	750	Utah	.70
200 Chollar	2.00	300		1.00	200		.72
150 C & V	3.35	150		1.05	400		.74
100	3.40	400	Kentuck	.8	500		.75
500	3.65	300	Lady W	.16	100		.80
200	3.70	100	Mexican	2.45	200	Weldon	.13
200	3.55	100		2.40	200	Y Jacket	1.85
100	3.60	400	Overm	.1¾			

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
			SATURDAY, Jan. 10—12 M.					
Alpha Con	.80	.85	Hale & Norcr	1.35	1.40	Ophir	3.25	3.30
Alta	.60	.65	Julia	.15	.20	Overman	.1.50	1.75
Andes	.80	.85