THE GENERAL FIELD OF SPORT.

Turner-Greggains Fight Next on the Tapis.

Athletes in Training for the Championship Races—Going After Striped Bass—Hand-Ball—At the Butts.

In the way of athletic sports the next important event will be the championship games on the 30th inst. Clubs from all the large cities will be represented and the prospect of considerable record-breaking is very good.

Now that the contest between Jackson and Corbett is over the fraternity will turn its attention to the small fry. The matches between Greggains and Turner, Mahan and Maber and Willis and Dixon will keep the pugilistic ball rolling for some time.

The anglers have purchased a new supply of fishing-tackle and large baskets in anticipation of some gala sport next month at Lake San Andreas.

All other lines of sport seem to be improving.

THE RING.

A Match Between Corbett and Charley Mitchell Talked Of.

The battle between the cleverest of the heavy-weight fighters of to-day at the California Club on Thursday evening will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Jim Corbett proved beyond doubt that he is qualified to compete against the best of fighters for the world's championship. He is growing in weight, and within another year, if he only abstains from the pleasures of life which undermine a man's constitution, he should be a most eligible candidate to place on the ticket for the world's championship. Notwithstanding Slavin's great hitting powers, which have brought him fame, it is doubtful whether he could defeat Corbett under Queensberry rules.

The latter is so far superior to Slavin in cleverness and general ring tactics that the latter would find it a most difficult matter to land his powerful fist on the body or face of the young Californian; and as an illustration of this the contest between Slavin and Costello in Australia might be cited. "The Buffalo," although thirty pounds a lighter man than his formidable antagonist, stood Slavin off by clever ring tactics until the latter was fairly well exhausted and it was by the merest chance that Slavin landed a blow which turned the tide of victory in his favor.

Although a clever fellow, Costello cannot be classed with Corbett, who could easily give him cards and spades and then outclass him in quick hitting, dodging and tactics which would puzzle any man. If Slavin could reach Corbett it would mean defeat for the latter. Good judges who have seen Slavin fight, and who witnessed the exhibition on Thursday, are firmly impressed with the belief that Corbett could whip the white champion of Australia by a system of clever fighting and superior generalship. Yet without, quite a number of the members left the California Club displeased with the grand fistic exhibition, which they termed purely a scientific display of fisticuffs.

It was unquestionably a grand exhibition of the manly art between two men who are thorough masters of their profession. Probably the disappointed will never again see such a remarkable exhibition of clean hitting and stopping and general ring tactics. Both fighters hit from the shoulder, and all through the match there was not half a dozen swinging blows delivered. It is the man who swings that wins by scoring a knock-out blow, and as the majority of sporting men of this city seem better satisfied with what might be fittingly termed "the battering-ram system of fighting," probably the California Club would add more to its success by matching heavy-hitting sluggers who generally bring a bloody battle to a speedy conclusion.

The latter can be easily had at a small figure, and if the members would be better pleased with short and bloody fighting rather than a thoroughly scientific display of fisticuffs, the Directors might occasionally lower the purses and give "the boys" a variety in the way of sport. Charley Mitchell is "still in the ring," and it is suggested that the California Club try and arrange a meeting between him and the clever young Californian, Jim Corbett. This match would certainly create international interest.

A meeting of the charter members of the new Occidental Club was held on Friday evening and the committee appointed to visit Greggains and Turner at their training quarters reported that the pugilists were getting along splendidly and would enter the ring on the 27th inst. in first-class condition. Another committee from the club visited Sacramento on Tuesday and filed with the Secretary of State the articles of incorporation.

One of Turner's principal backers writes that the colored middle-weight will fight at 152 pounds, and his opponent will probably enter the ring at 156 pounds. The following articles of agreement were drawn and signed by the pugilists and their trainers on April 22d, when the match was made, showing that the fighters must enter the ring under 156 pounds, viz.:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22, 1891.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to deposit one hundred ($100) dollars with the Board of Directors of the New Occidental Club, on or before the first day of May, 1891. Said one hundred ($100) dollars and also an additional one hundred ($100) dollars, to be taken out of the trophy, shall be forfeited by the contestant failing to come to one hundred and fifty-six (156) pounds. The last one hundred ($100) dollars to come from contestant's share who fails to come to weight.

JOHN MUSTO (for Charles Turner).
MARTIN MURPHY (for Alex Greggains).

The club has engaged Professor Walker Watson to teach boxing and Professor Joe Acton to teach wrestling. Watson is one of the leading boxing instructors of this country. He was the first man to handle Corbett and put him through a successful course of fisticuffs. Several of Watson's pupils in England have won fame and distinction in the great amateur boxing tournaments, which are annually held in London and other large cities of England.

ATHLETIC.

Good Times Made by Amateur Sprinters. A Sharp Trick.

J. E. Locke, Bulletin office, is the President of the Gentlemen's Cross-Country Club.

The big weight-putter of the Olympic Club, N. L. Bakulich, is improving rapidly. Two months ago he never saw a sixteen-pound shot, yet to-day he can send it thirty-seven feet easily.

J. D. Garrison of the Alpine Club will be seen to advantage in the sprints at the coming athletic meetings. He is training and is rapidly getting into good shape.

J. V. Healy, O. A. C., is out at the grounds very often and is getting in good condition. He has plenty of speed and a wonderfully long stride. He is certain to be a splendid middle-distance man.

E. Mays put in an appearance at the Olympic Club Grounds a few days ago and did some work, accompanied by Dutton, O. H. S., Casady, Jellinek and Kortick, O. A. C. He is in first-class condition and with Casady ran 220 yards in less than 24 seconds.

M. L. Espinosa will be seen in the 880-yard distance on the 30th. He is in splendid condition and ran 330 yards on Sunday with S. V. Casady, his time being 35 2-5 seconds. If Martin uses good headwork on championship day he should run his distance in 2:02.

H. C. Cassidy of the Alpine Athletic Club was at the Olympic Athletic Club grounds on Sunday and ran a splendid half-mile with W. M. McCaw. Cassidy was first by two yards—time 2:09½; which was a splendid showing for a man not in anything like condition. He will be in the swim on championship day in the 880-yard distance.

The report that W. H. Henry of the University Club ran a 128-yard hurdle in 16¼ seconds and the 220-yard hurdle in 28 3-5 seconds, proves in itself that there must be some mistake in one of the above times, because a man running the 120-yard in 16¼ seconds should do the 220-yard distance in 26 3-5 seconds. If the 220-yard time of 28 3-5 seconds be correct, it is doubtful whether Henry can run 120 yards in better time than 17½ seconds.

That much-talked-of amateur, Mr. Dutton of the Oakland High School, came under the observant eyes on Sunday at the Olympic grounds of many old-time athletes, and they are of the opinion that he is a good one, and that what he lacks in experience he has in speed. Dutton is somewhat nervous on his mark, and is very liable to be penalized when starting with more seasoned competitors unless he exercises great caution.

It has been suggested that Mr. Harrison of the Olympic Club keep an eye on Mr. McIntyre and John Elliott or there may be a bit of startling news from the new athletic grounds some day of a fistic battle on the turf which will put the great Jackson-Corbett match in the shade, at least so far as long-distance plugging is concerned. Elliott, who is a decidedly conscientious man, is a strong supporter of square sport, but when his equanimity is disturbed his friends look out for squalls. It appears that McIntyre, who is considered the champion joker of the grounds, has been contemplating for months a scheme by which he hoped to "get a move on" Elliott, and a few days ago sent word to the latter that he had received a handsome pair of exercising shoes from the East that would fit him to perfection.

Elliott thanked Peter for his kind remembrance and said that he would try them on the first opportunity offered. On Sunday a large gathering of sprinters, long-distance runners, walkers, etc., was on hand to see Elliott slip on the No. 11's, which happened to fit the athletic handicapper to perfection. "They are dandies, Mac," remarked Elliott as the latter nimbly sprang from his dressing-room in the direction of the cinder path. The boys chuckled and suppressed their laughter as best they could until the wearer of the spiked shoes had sprinted out of hearing distance. Elliott had not gone, however, more than one lap of the track when he sprang into the air, emitting an athletic warwhoop that even caused the buffaloes in the park to switch their tails in anticipation of an Indian raid.

McIntyre sneaked out the back door and took the first train for the city, while Elliott's associates ran to his immediate assistance. After a thorough examination of the pumps it was found that the spikes of both shoes were headless, and only a thin sole prevented their sharp points from entering the foot when first fitted on. The weight of the muscular athlete bounding over the cinders soon forced the spikes through their wafer covering, and the result stopped suddenly short the speed of a man who would have probably broken a Coast record had it not been for McIntyre's practical joke.

THE ROD.

Catching Striped Bass in Tomales Bay.

An anglers' club was formed at John Butler's rendezvous and a fly-casting tournament is now being arranged. The contest will be decided in all probability on Lake Merced.

Anglers are preparing for black bass fishing in San Andreas Lake, which will probably be opened to fishermen on the 1st prox. It is said that the lake contains great numbers of these splendid food fishes which are much sought after on account of their gamy qualities.

A gentleman who resides near Tomales Bay states that after a heavy storm which recently visited that locality several striped bass were found on the beach. The discovery has been welcome news to anglers who have been trying for months to discover the exact whereabouts of these fishes. Next week a party of expert fly-casters will visit Tomales Bay, and it is hoped that some of the fraternity will meet with good fortune.

The following questions and answers on fishermen's rights, etc., which will interest Californians, appeared recently in a New York exchange:

Can A, who owns a tract of timber land through which a stream flows, prevent B from fishing in that part of the stream; no fences across the creek? 2. Can a party who leases several miles of mountain land, stocking a stream on same with trout obtained from the State, prevent a person from fishing the waters on said land, and would you trespass on land by wading through the stream? Answer.—The owner of the land on both sides of unnavigable streams has the ownership of the fish as long as they remain within his limits, just as he has that of the wild birds and other fierce natures within his boundaries, and an action for trespass may be taken for capturing either without permission of owner. 2. The lessee has, pending the duration of his lease, the same privileges as regards fish and game as the owner of the land or water. In England the privilege of hunting, shooting and fishing is part of the value of the estate, and may be leased separately. When this gets to be generally known to our landholders it will do more to protect our game from utter extinction than all the game laws ever enacted.

In selecting rods for trout or bass fishing it was considered many years ago that the proper length was from fourteen to sixteen feet and until quite recently English anglers clung tenaciously to rods of these sizes. Americans, however, when they took up fishing as a scientific sport, began reducing the length of their rods, claiming that shorter ones are not only less tiresome to handle, but fully as effective for casting purposes. This reduction has been steadily kept up until now many anglers use rods only eight and a half feet long, and few are seen over ten and a half feet. They have also been greatly reduced in weight, the favorite heft being five and a half and seven ounces. With one of these short, light rods, so slender as to nearly resemble a carriage whip, the scientific angler enjoys great sport, landing successfully trout and other fish of such size and weight as would seem incredible to those unacquainted with their wonderful flexibility. As in weight and length, so does preference for the material for a rod vary. Bamboo, split in six pieces and glued together into a hexagonal shape, appears to have the greatest number of admirers, while bethabara, lance and degamme woods have each their adherents. In respect to lines there are practically left on silk for fresh water fishing, but claim that while this material, either raw and oiled, makes satisfactory lines, it is by far the best when tapered and enameled and of the sizes known as E and F.

AT THE BUTTS.

Medal and Practice Shoots at the Ranges.

Company A of the Fifth Infantry will shoot for medals at Shell Mound to-day.

The Germania Rifle Club will hold its monthly medal shoot to-day at Harbor View.

The California Schuetzen Club team will practice on Sunday at the California Schuetzen Club Park range. High scores are expected to be made.

At the second competition of the Zettler Rifle Club at Cypress Hill, on May 11th, Dorler made 1579 rings in seven strings of ten shots each, an average of 22 55-100 rings.

The Second Artillery Regiment will hold its monthly medal shoot at Shell Mound today. Companies C and D will also hold their medal shoot at the same time and place. The usual time of the regiment to shoot is on the last Sunday of each month, but the programme has been changed on this occasion as some of the companies intend going into camp back of West Oakland on Saturday, immediately after the parade.

At the great shooting festival of the Harlem Rifle Club held at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, New Jersey, William Hays of Newark was high on the second day with the following five scores on the ring target (3 shots 25 rings): 72, 71, 71, 70, 69; Boyken, 72, 72, 69, 69, 68; Zimmerman, 72, 70, 70, 70, 69. Hays made 33 4-inch bull's-eyes, Lyons 29, Walther 25, Boyken 22, Zimmerman 21.

Company B, Third Infantry, will hold its medal shoot in camp at Tamalpais Villa today. This company will also Company B and field music of the regiment left the city last evening to enjoy a change of air and have a good time for two days in the country. The medal shoot will be a novel one, as most of the members have never before shot in the open at an improvised target. It is to be hoped the scores will be good ones, that they may lead to the encouragement of this kind of practice with the rifle.

COURSING.

The Occidental Club Awaiting the Winter Season.

The Occidental Coursing Club hopes to enjoy a successful coursing season this coming winter. It can rest assured, however, that unless the country sportsmen who represent the club will give more attention to business matters it will have some difficulty to go along smoothly.

It is one of the unaccountable things that some men, who at business meetings appear to be fairly running over with enthusiasm for the sport, forget to answer club letters that make mention of monthly dues or assessments. The sooner the club discards the talking non-paying members the better.

A meeting of the National Greyhound Club was held at the office of George Shepard Page, 69 Wall street, New York, on May 6th. The only business of importance before the meeting was the reception from the Committee on Rules of a draft of the coursing rules, which will be sent to the Western clubs for their criticism and decision before adoption.

An Eastern exchange says that at a largely attended meeting of the Irish Game Protective Association, held at Dublin, a resolution was passed that the Secretary invite the several Grand Juries of Ireland to request the Lord Lieutenant to alter the existing close season for hares in Ireland and to order that the close season shall commence on March 31st and terminate on August 12th of each year. The opinion of the meeting was that the close season should be the same in all counties. As Irish hares have been imported in this country this action may affect inclosed coursing meetings in the East during the close season.

HAND-BALL.

Amateur Games at the Olympic Club Courts.

Sacramento has the craze and the athletic clubs of that city are even forming a team to pit against the Olympic Club boys.

Several games of hand-ball will be played this afternoon at the two professional courts on Howard street, and they will attract much attention.

The Olympic Club's tournament will begin next month, and as a large number of the members have become quite expert handballists some exciting contests will result.

Jack McGlynn, the heavy-weight champion of the Olympic Club, is training most diligently for a ball match with Jack Kitchen of Oakland. This contest "will be a dandy," in the line of hard hitting and cover breaking. On Sunday forenoons the Olympic courts are well represented with players who have become infatuated with the sport.

THE CALL'S QUERY COLUMN.

Nebraska's Legal Muddle Over the Governorship.

Standard Time Divisions—Measurement of Heat—Loss of the Abercorn—Stanford University—Service on a Jury.

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.**

NEBRASKA'S EXTRAORDINARY CASE—H. H. K., Freeport, Cal. (1) It is true that the Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that James E. Boyd, who received the majority of votes as the Democratic candidate for Governor and has been acting in the office, is not a citizen of the United States and therefore ousted him from the office. (2) What the effect of this decision, when once a finality, will be upon legislative measures enacted while he was acting as Governor is a subject which presents such nice legal questions that a consideration of them is obviously not in the purview of the Q. C. The controversy has not come to a finality, and it is perhaps premature to consider this phase suggested by your query. (3) Boyd's case is an extraordinary one, to be true, but there is nothing in the facts to warrant your mistaken conception of it that he was elected Governor with his and the general knowledge of the public that he is not a citizen. Boyd considered himself a citizen, having been in this country since his early childhood, believing that his father had been a naturalized citizen and voting himself, if the Q. C.'s recollection is right. After the election some one with apparently a more intimate knowledge of the elect's antecedents than Boyd himself contests his right to hold the office because he is not a citizen, and Boyd finds it impossible to produce proofs of his father's naturalization. But the Q. C. also notes that an appeal has been taken and that the strongest point in the argument in his behalf is that he was a resident of the Territory of Louisiana—purchased of France—before such Territory became a State, and that by the terms of the Enabling Act passed by Congress when the purchase was made, all residents in any territory of the acquired portion, before its admission as a State, became citizens without the formality of taking out papers.

CALORIMETRY—I. S. D., City. The measurement of heat as distinguished from thermometry or the measurement of temperature is called calorimetry. It is established by latent heat, the melting of ice, by the evaporation of water, by means of the thermometer, comparison of calorimetric units, and by dynamic al calorimetry. The instrument used for measuring high temperature is called a pyrometer. Since the middle of the eighteenth century the methods and instruments suggested have been very numerous—in fact, the variation of almost every physical property of substances, which alter with change of temperature, has been utilized for this purpose. Measurements of the increase of pressure produced in a quantity of gas while its volume remains constant or of the increase of volume at constant pressure, of the heat given out by a mass of metal in evolving to an observed temperature, of the expansion of a metal or graphite or of a mass of clay are those which have been most frequently employed; but besides these the change in the electrical resistance of a wire, the saturation pressure of the steam of various liquids, the pressure of gas dissociated from various solids, the electromotive force of a thermometric couple, the density of the vapor of a liquid, the change of shape of a compound spiral of different metals have been used—even the alteration in the wave length of a note of given pitch has been suggested as capable of being made use of for pyrometric use.

STANDARD TIME—F. R., City. On Sunday, November 18, 1883, most of the railroad companies of the United States began to run their trains by "standard time." This time is calculated for the meridians of 60, 75, 90 and 105 degrees of longitude west from Greenwich. Each of these meridian lines is made the center of a space or belt 15 degrees in width, and over these spaces the time of running trains is regulated by the time at the center meridian line of each belt. This method of computing time has been generally, and in many cities officially adopted. Sixtieth meridian time, or "Atlantic time," applies to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc. The next division, that from 67½ to 82½ degrees, is governed by the seventy-fifth meridian, or "Eastern time." This belt extends from the eastern boundary of Maine nearly to Detroit, Mich. "Central time" prevails for a space extending from 82½ to 97½ degrees. The time between 97½ and 112½ degrees is known as "Mountain time." Beyond the 112½ degree line "Western time" is the standard. The variation of time between adjacent belts is exactly one hour, the faster time being at the East. Thus, at 12 o'clock M., "Eastern time," it is 11 A. M. "Central time," 10 A. M. "Mountain time," and 9 A. M. "Western time."

SERVICE ON A JURY—C. P. K., City. As regards natural and mental conditions, the code says that a person is competent to act as a juror if he is "in possession of his natural faculties and of ordinary intelligence and not decrepit," and if "possessed of sufficient knowledge of the English language." Another section declares: "A juror shall not be excused by a court for slight or trivial cause, or for hardship or inconvenience to his business, but only when material injury or destruction to his property or property intrusted to him is threatened, or when his own health or the sickness or death of a member of his family requires his absence." You must bear in mind also that a Judge is invested with discretionary power to determine whether a talesman summoned for jury duty has reason to plead these exceptions, remembering also that citizens are too prone to magnify trivial causes and ailments in order to escape the duty, even to procuring medical certificates. Yet the certificate quoted in your query would seem to be sufficient to have secured you discharge from jury service.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY—A. W., San Jose, Cal., and A. G. C., City. (1) The Q. C. does not understand that a conservatory of music will be attached to the Stanford University. (2) It is proposed to have the first school year begin on, October 1, 1891. (3) For details of the terms of tuition apply for circulars, addressing until June 10th, President David S. Jordan, Bloomington, Ind., and after then Menlo Park, Cal. (4) Exactly what the instruction will be cannot be told now save in general terms, because for the first year, 1891-92, chairs will be established and instruction, undergraduate and graduate, will be given in lines of work, the character and gradation of the same to be adapted to the needs of the students in attendance. (5) The subject of electricity must needs be included in such subjects of instruction as mechanical and civil engineering, physics and chemistry, which are included in the lines of work.

ONE-HALF OF THE WAGES—R. O. C., City. The Code of Civil Procedure exempts from execution and attachment the earnings of the judgment debtor for his personal services rendered at any time within thirty days next preceding levy or attachment when it appears that such earnings are necessary for the use of his family residing in this State and dependent upon his labor; but when such debts are incurred for the common necessaries of life the one-half of such wages are nevertheless subject to execution, garnishment or attachment to satisfy debts so incurred.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND—D. McC., Napa, Cal. On August 28, 1833, was passed an act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted classes and for the compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from Parliament of £20,000,000. On August 1, 1834, slavery terminated in British possessions and 770,280 slaves became free. On August 1, 1838, slavery was abolished in the East Indies.

LOSS OF THE ABERCORN—D. McC., Copalis, Wash. The British iron bark Abercorn left Maryport, England, September 21, 1887, with a cargo of steel rails for Portland, Oregon, consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. there for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. She arrived off the Columbia River January 23, 1888, and took a pilot. In the storm thereafter she went ashore and became a total loss at the south entrance to Grays Harbor, Wash., on February 2d. Twenty-one persons, including the captain and pilot, were drowned. The value of the vessel was $65,000, of the cargo $50,000, and both said to have been insured, but particulars not given. The Q. C. cannot state the disposition of the cargo and the present ownership of the wreck. If you are curious on these subjects of private interests, correspond with the consignees at Portland, Oregon, for further information.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—W. F. A., Alameda, Cal., The Legislature at its recent session amended Section 792, Political Code, that any person appointed as Notary Public must at the time of appointment be a citizen of the United States and of this State and 21 years of age; must have resided in the county for which the appointment is made for six months. Women having these qualifications may be appointed. The section of the code as regards the number of notaries in counties is the preceding one, and its terms are not affected by this latest amendment.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES—W. N., City. In San Francisco Market street is the dividing line. The numbers commence at that street. On the streets running north the even numbers are on the east side and the odd numbers on the west, 100 to a block. On the streets running south the even numbers are on the west side and the odd ones on the east. On the streets running from the water front west the numbers commence on the block nearest the water line, the even ones being on the north side and the odd ones on the south side.

NON-COMS—Z. B., Santa Cruz, Cal. According to regulations an infantry company and a battery of artillery of the United States Army should have one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants and four Corporals, and a troop of cavalry one duty Sergeant in addition to the non-coms above named. Every company, battery and troop has a Captain and two Lieutenants. In the National Guard of this State the companies have six Sergeants and eight Corporals, and light batteries and cavalry troops may have three Lieutenants.

DEMAGNETIZATION—C. F. A., Fairwater, Wash. Permanent horseshoe magnets are subject to a demagnetizing force, and to preserve the permanency it is essential to avoid extreme changes of temperature and shocks. This is attained in a horseshoe magnet by simply laying a piece of soft iron, called the keeper, across the poles, which being done the induced magnetism reacts on the magnets and diminishes the demagnetizing force, and the action of shocks then ceases to destroy the permanent magnetism and may even increase it.

THE BABY'S SIRE—A. H. C., City. No; Mrs. McKee, the daughter of the President, is not a widow. She is the wife of J. R. McKee, a healthy complexioned, dark-eyed young man of 35 years, who is an extensive wholesale boot and shoe dealer in Indianapolis, and is prominently identified with the Thomson-Houston interests. He has obtained greatest notoriety, perhaps, as the father of "Baby McKee," whose name has been chronicled almost as frequently as that of his grandfather, President Harrison.

QUEEN VICTORIA—D. McC., Napa, Cal. (1) Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne of Great Britain dates from June 20, 1837. (2) She is the only child of Victoria (died March 16, 1861), daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, sister of King Leopold and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen, and of Edward (died January 23, 1820), Duke of Kent and Strathearn and Earl of Dublin, the fifth child and fourth son of George William Frederick, King George III (died January 29, 1820).

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT—H. H. K. Freeport, Cal. Congress, after receiving and counting the certificated returns of the electors, ascertains and declares agreeably to the Constitution who has been elected President and Vice-President. The latter undoubtedly receive certificates of election from the President of the Senate, and the custom has been to send a Congressional delegation to notify the successful candidates of their election as ascertained from the electoral votes.

REVENUE STAMPS—H. W. D., Petaluma, Cal. The State of California has never issued revenue stamps. You undoubtedly refer to the revenue stamps issued during the war and which were affixed to playing-cards, photographs, bank checks, insurance policies, passenger tickets, legal documents, etc. These were issued by the General Government for the obvious purpose of raising revenue to meet the extraordinary expenditures of the nation in view of the war.

NAVAL BATTALION—C. H. E., City. The act of the Legislature for the organization of a naval battalion to form a portion of the National Guard of this State states that "when the Government of the United States is ready to supply arms and equipments as well as material and opportunity for naval instruction and drill the Governor is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the provisions of this act into effect."

PATENTS—J. E., Utica, Mont. (1) A model need not be filed with the application for a patent, but if the examiner desires one when the case is taken up for examination he may order it, and then the inventor will be obliged to furnish it. The model may be made of iron or steel or any metal or of wood. (2) The Mining and Scientific Press published in this city makes a specialty of the subjects of patents.

SECURE THE INDEBTEDNESS—W. P., Oakland, Cal. The mere fact that A owes B money is no reason why A should make B a confidant and give him information regarding the location of an estate to which he may have fallen heir. If B has a judgment which is not satisfied, then he may have A cited to answer questions as to his ability and means to satisfy this judgment.

GOLDEN GATE—F. S., City. (1) The distance between Fort Point on the San Francisco and Lime Point on the Marin County shore is 1 1-16 statute miles, (2) and that is also the width of the Golden Gate at its narrowest. (3) The length of the Golden Gate from a point midstream between Fort and Lime Points on the east and Points Bonita and Lobos on the west is 2¾ statute miles.

LOSS OF THE HADDINGTONSHIRE—L. B., City. The English ship Haddingtonshire, Captain John Frazer, left Astoria on July 6, 1885, for Liverpool, and on the 20th of August went ashore about three miles north of the Point Reyes Lighthouse. Of the crew two were saved and fifteen drowned, four others having been previously washed overboard in a storm near the equator.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—D. McC., Napa, Cal. The fundamental doctrines and tenets of the Established Church of England are embodied in the thirty-nine articles agreed upon in convocation in 1562 during the reign of Edward VI, who promoted the reformation, but revised and finally settled in 1571, when Elizabeth was on the throne and the church re-established.

SOLDIERS EXEMPT—F. F., Selby, Cal. Two years ago the Legislature of this State amended Section 2652 of the code to exempt from the payment of road-poll tax all those who served during the War of the Rebellion between April 1, 1861, and May 1, 1865.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FLAG—R. B. B., Oakland, Cal. The Q. C. is modest and does not pretend to know more than the average person; but it has yet to learn that there are sixteen stripes in the customs flag as against thirteen in the stars and stripes.

PUNCTUATION—R. H. G., City. To contend that the punctuation in the following name, "J. B. F Martin," is "absolutely correct, and "J. B. F. Martin." incorrect, is to say the least, absurd.

BRIG TRIUMPH—J. W., City. The brig Triumph, Captain Hiram Burt, arrived in San Francisco on June 6, 1850, from Boston in 205 days, which would give her day of sailing November 14, 1849.

FARES—S. D. N., City. (1) The steamship fare, second class, from Hong-Kong to Calcutta is about $35; children between 5 and 2 years quarter rates. (2) The Q. C. has no information of the railroad fares in British India.

SACRAMENTO RIVER—A. J. T., City. The mouth of the Sacramento River is at the head of Suisun Bay, and is about fifty-four miles from San Francisco. It cannot be seen from Russian Hill.

WILLIAM RUFUS—D. McC., Napa, Cal. William II, second King of England of the Anglo-Norman line, was commonly known as William Rufus from his red hair and sanguine complexion.

IN UTAH—A. B. E., Santa Clara, Cal. Dugway, the new high-grade camp of the Deep Creek country, which is said to possess all the features of a second Leadville, is in Utah, near the State line of Nevada.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE—F. S., City. The clear span of the Brooklyn Bridge over the East River is 1595 feet.

TO OAKLAND PIER—F. S., City. Railway guides give five miles as the distance between San Francisco and Oakland Pier.

ALMIRANTE—E. H., City. "Almirante" is the Spanish word for "Admiral."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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1st tf San Francisco, Cal.

IXL DR. HENLEY'S BITTERS!
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
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AUTHORITY EXCEEDED.

An Action to Dissolve the Grangers' Business Association.

Attorney-General Hart has, upon complaint of Jane M. Clark of Alameda County, instituted proceedings in the Superior Court to have the Grangers' Business Association of this city dissolved and fined $5000 for usurping and exercising a franchise to which it had no legal right.

The action is also brought for the purpose of having the court restrain the association from removing Mrs. Clark and her family from land they occupy, and which was seized and sold by the association to foreclose a mortgage held by it upon the property.

Mrs. Clark, through her attorney and the Attorney-General, on behalf of the people of the State of California, alleges that no powers were given the Grangers' Association in the articles of incorporation to deal in real estate, but that in foreclosing on her property and purchasing it at Sheriff's sale it exceeded its corporate authority.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 23.

SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Wheat, Barley and Oats steady.
Corn closely held.
Rye unchanged.
Bran and Middlings higher.
Uncured Hay being sent in.
Beans dull.
Potatoes and Onions unchanged.
Butter and Eggs firm.
Poultry nominal.
Hare neglected.
Green Apples arrived.
Cherries and Strawberries advanced.
Citrus Fruits dull.
Raisins still weaker.
Salmon steady.
Green Peas and String Beans in large supply.
Coffee quiet.
New Garlic offering.
Sterling Exchange lower.

English Wheat Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—The spot market is steady at 8s 6¾d. Cargoes are steady at 44s 3d for off coast, 44s 6d for just shipped and 44s for nearly due.

FUTURES.

The Produce Exchange cable gives the following Liverpool quotations: May, 8s 8¾d; June, 8s 6d; July, 8s 6d; August, 8s 6½d; September, 8s 7d; October, 8s 7½d.

SECURITIES.

LONDON, May 23.—Consols, 95¾. United States Bonds—4's, 129¾; new 4½'s, 102; silver, 44¼; Rentes, 94f 21½c. Bullion into Bank of England, £58,000.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The stock market to-day continued the upward movement, and while in only a few stocks was there any material improvement the day everything all closed at the top points for next week were thick. Grangers led, and buying orders from the West were, if anything, the leading element in strength in the market, confidence being based on the latest reports of the condition of the crops and the anticipation of an unusually heavy freight movement this season. Governments steady. Petroleum—June closed at 63¾c.

NEW YORK, May 23.—United States Bonds—4's, 117¾; 4½'s, 109; Northern Pacific, 25½; Canadian Pacific, 77½; Central Pacific, 30½; Union Pacific, 47½; Atchison, 32; Wells-Fargo, 140; Western Union, 89¾; Silver, 96¾c; Sterling, $4 84@4 88.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Wheat—May, $1 11¾. Flour—Steady. Coffee—Spot, 17c. Sugar—25-8@3⅜c. Hops—Pacific Coast, 25@32½c. Hides—13½c. Copper—Lake, $12 90. Tin—Spot, $20 30. Lead—Domestic, $4 32½. Iron—$14. Petroleum—June 63¾c.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Wheat trading was large within a lower range. The market opened weak and from ¾c to 1c lower for July than yesterday's closing and quickly declined ⅜c more, then rallied, with numerous fluctuations, ⅞c, again became weak and after several fluctuations declined ¾c, ruled irregular and closed about 1½c lower than yesterday. May closed 1½c lower, August ⅝c lower and December ⅞c lower than yesterday. Receipts, 402,000 bushels; shipments, 328,000 bushels. Rye dull at 86c. Barley nominal.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Wheat, cash, $1 02½. Corn—55c. Pork—$10 60. Lard—$6 25. Ribs—$5 85. Whisky—$1 16.

Exchange and Bullion.

Sterling Exchange, 60 days.....$ — 4 84¾
Sterling Exchange, sight..... — 4 88½
New York Exchange, sight..... — 20
New York Exchange, telegraphic.... — 25
Fine Silver, per ounce..... — 97
Mexican Dollars..... 77 77½

Bank Clearings.

Local bank clearings last week were $15,313,504, against $14,247,272 for the same week last year.

Shipping Notes.

No steamers are announced to sail to-day. The City of Peking falls due from China and Japan, the Alex Duncan from the southern coast, the Newport from Eel River, the Los Angeles from Humboldt Bay and the Gipsy from the Salinas River.

To-morrow the Umatilla sails for Victoria and Puget Sound and the Eureka for San Pedro. The San Benito falls due from Comax, the Arago and Emily from Coos Bay, the Corona from Crescent City and the Pomona from San Diego.

The British iron ships Ardmillan, 1655 tons, and Drumcraig, 1919 tons, are chartered for wheat to United Kingdom, Havre or Antwerp, 42s 6d.

The Poseidon takes for Cork 57,579 ctls wheat, valued at $97,885.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices are as follows: Family extras, $5 40@5 50 ₱ bbl; Bakers' extras, $5 40@5 50; city superfine, $3 75@4 30; interior brands, $5 25@5 50 for extras, $3 75@4 30 ₱ bbl for superfine.

WHEAT—Closed the week dull, with no change in actual Wheat. No. 1, $1 72½@1 75; choice, $1 77½; lower grades, $1 70; extra choice, for milling, $1 80@1 85 ₱ ctl.

CALL SALES—MORNING.

Seller '91—200, $1 61½; 100, $1 61⅞. Buyer '91, after August 1st—400, $1 68⅝; 1100, $1 68¾.

BARLEY—Nothing new. Market steady. No. 1 Feed, $1 52½; choice, $1 55¾@1 55; lower grades, $1 47½@1 50; Brewing, $1 57½@1 62½ ₱ ctl for fair to choice.

CALL SALES—MORNING.

Seller '91—100, $1 09⅛. Buyer season—100, $1 55.

OATS—Receipts slender, demand slow and prices steady. Choice, $1 90@1 92½; No. 1, $1 87½; fair, $1 80@1 85; milling, $1 90@1 92½; Surprise, $1 95@2; Gray Oats, $1 80@1 87½ ₱ ctl.

CORN—All but a fraction of the stock here is held by one or two houses and the market consequently rules firm at the high prices. Large Yellow, $1 75@1 60. Small Round Yellow, $1 62½; White, $1 90@2 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Quiet at $1 32½@1 35 ₱ ctl.

BRAN—Higher at $19@19 50 ₱ ton for the best and $18@18 50 ₱ ton for lower grades and outside brands.

MIDDLINGS—Firm at $22@23 ₱ ton for the best and $20 50@21 50 for other grades.

CHOPPED FEED—Quoted at $24 50@25 50 ₱ ton.

HAY—Dealers report that farmers, in their eagerness to secure the high prices, are sending in Hay which is hot and rotting, having been baled without curing, and that this will begin to demoralize the market. New Hay is quotable at $15@17 ₱ ton for Wheat, $14@16 for Wheat and Oat, $12 @15 for Wild Oat and $9@10 for Alfalfa. Old